

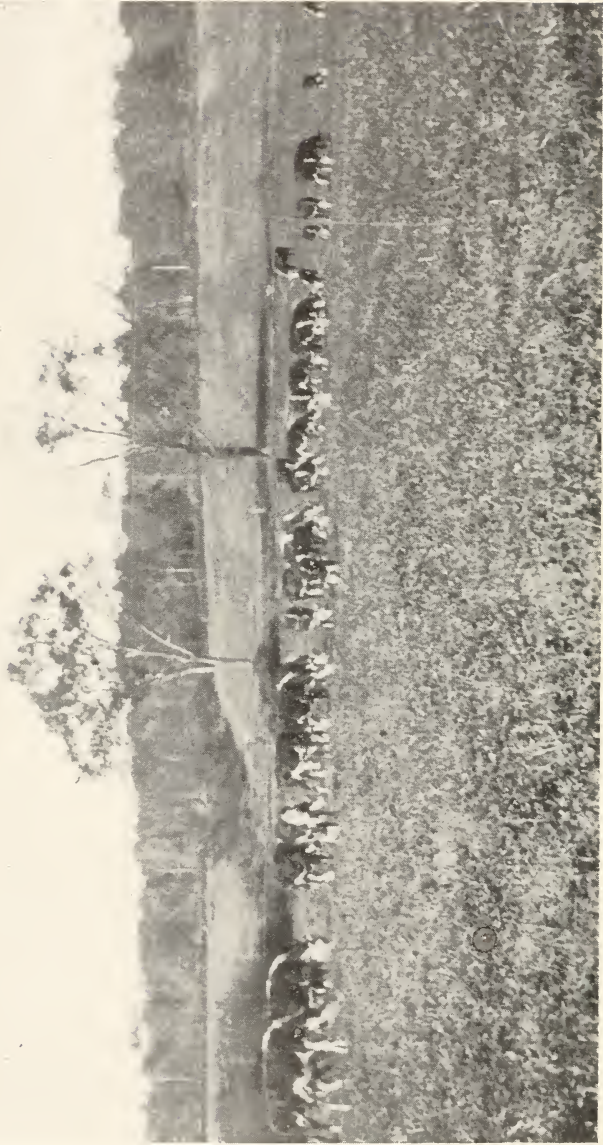


Given by the Comm. Board of Agric.

1920

Septemb 1899

R. W. Gibson. Inv.



Texas Herefords on Connecticut Meadow Land

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 18

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF THE

Connecticut State Board of Agriculture

September 30, 1918

PRINTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTE

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APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

ROOM 62, CAPITOL.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,

Governor of Connecticut.

Sir:—

In accordance with the provisions of the statute I have the honor, as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to submit herewith the Report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1918.

Very respectfully yours,

LEONARD HOLMES HEALEY,

Secretary.

Hartford, October 1, 1918.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZED 1866.

RE-ORGANIZED 1907.

1918

His Excellency, MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, *ex-officio*.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

		Term expires
C. E. Beach,	. . . . . West Hartford,	January, 1919
Karmi Kimberly,	. . . . . Torrington,	July 1, 1919
Wilson H. Lee,	. . . . . Orange,	January, 1919
Howard S. Neilson,	. . . . . Darien,	July 1, 1919
Henry H. Lyman,	. . . . . Middlefield,	July 1, 1919

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Hartford County,	N. H. Brewer, Hockanum,	(January), 1919
New Haven County,	Charles R. Treat, Orange,	1921
New London County,	James B. Palmer, Norwich,	1921
Fairfield County,	F. E. Blakeman, Oronoque,	(January), 1919
Windham County,	Everett E. Brown, Pomfret Center,	1919
Litchfield County,	H. P. Deming, Winsted,	1919
Middlesex County,	F. E. Boardman, Middletown,	1919
Tolland County,	Charles A. Thompson, Melrose,	1919

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, *President ex-officio*.

Wilson H. Lee,	. . . . . Orange,	<i>Vice President</i>
Charles A. Thompson,	. . . . . Melrose,	<i>Treasurer</i>
Dr. E. H. Jenkins,	. . . . . New Haven,	<i>Chemist</i>
Dr. G. P. Clinton,	. . . . . New Haven,	<i>Botanist</i>
Dr. W. E. Britton,	. . . . . New Haven,	<i>Entomologist</i>
N. S. Platt,	. . . . . New Haven,	<i>Pomologist</i>
Leonard H. Healey,	. . . . . North Woodstock,	<i>Secretary</i>
Hallie G. Root, West Hartford,	<i>Ass't Secretary</i>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND AUDITORS.

N. H. Brewer,	C. R. Treat,	J. B. Palmer
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CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The Connecticut State Board of Agriculture was established by act of Legislature, holden in New Haven on the first day of May, 1866. Said act provided that the Board should consist of the Governor, one person appointed from each county by the incorporated agricultural societies in each county receiving an annual bounty from the State, and four other persons appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

This Board was empowered to receive and hold donations or bequests for promoting agricultural education and the general interests of husbandry; to prescribe forms for and regulate the returns required from agricultural societies.

The Secretary was required by statute to visit different sections of the State annually, for the purpose of inquiring into the methods and wants of practical husbandry, ascertaining the adaptation of agricultural products to soil, climate, and markets, encouraging the establishment of agricultural libraries and reading rooms, and disseminating agricultural information by lectures or otherwise.

For the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals, the Board could prohibit the introduction of any such animals into the State, and could quarantine any infected animal in the State. The Board could also appoint three commissioners on diseases of domestic animals, having all of the powers of the Board in regard thereto.

By act of the General Assembly of 1897, the Board was reorganized to consist of one member from each county of the State, elected by the Senators and Representatives of said counties respectively, and the power to investigate the contagious diseases of domestic animals was given to one commissioner, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Legislature of 1899 amended this act by providing for the appointment of one member from each congressional dis-

trict by the Governor, making the Board to consist of twelve members as formerly, with the Governor as president, *ex-officio*.

The Legislature of 1913, again amended this act to comply with the redistricting of the State, providing for an appointment by the Governor of one member from each of the five congressional districts, so that the Board now consists of thirteen members, with the Governor as president, *ex-officio*.

The statute, in part, reads as follows: "The State Board of Agriculture shall consist of the governor, who shall be *ex-officio* president of the board, and thirteen other persons. During the first month of the session of the general assembly in 1919, and quadrennially thereafter, the governor shall appoint one member of said board from the second congressional district, one member from the fourth congressional district and one member from the fifth congressional district, and during the first month of the session of 1921, and quadrennially thereafter, he shall appoint one member from the first congressional district and one from the third congressional district. Such appointments shall be made with the consent of the senate. During the first month of the session of the general assembly in 1919, and quadrennially thereafter, the senators and representatives of each of the counties of Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex and Tolland shall elect for each of said counties a resident of such county to be a member of said board, and during the first month of the session of 1921, and quadrennially thereafter, the senators and representatives of each of the counties of Hartford, New Haven, New London and Fairfield shall elect for each of said counties a resident of such county to be a member of said board. Each of said members shall hold office for four years from the first of July succeeding such appointment or election. Vacancies that occur when the general assembly is not in session may be filled by appointment by the governor until the Wednesday of the third week of the session of the next general assembly, and vacancies so filled, or occurring during a session of the general assembly, may be filled for the unexpired portions of terms as herein provided for elections or appointments for full terms."

Section 2072 of the General Statutes reads in part as fol-

rows: "The board shall, during the month of September in each year, appoint a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers as the board shall determine who shall hold office for the term of one year from the first day of October next succeeding their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The treasurer shall give a bond of four thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. The board shall have its office in the state capitol."

Hon. Theodore S. Gold of West Cornwall was elected the first secretary in 1866, and was re-elected each year until July 1, 1901, when he was succeeded by Col. James F. Brown of Stonington. Colonel Brown held the office until July 1, 1909, when he was succeeded by I. C. Fanton of Westport, who held the office until July 1, 1911, when the board elected Leonard H. Healey of North Woodstock, the present secretary.

Capitol, Hartford, October 1st, 1918.

The State Board of Agriculture has completed its fiscal year and through its Secretary submits its fiftieth annual report.

The most critically inclined must admit that the Board is truly representative of the several lines of agriculture in the state. The members of the Board are those who are leaders in their several lines of agricultural work and represent the farmers who are interested in the production and sale of milk, both wholesale and retail; the tobacco industry; poultry husbandry; the raising of corn, both field and sweet for seed and farm use; fruit raising; beekeeping and swine husbandry and two members of the Board are interested in the rearing of sheep as well. Thus the advice and counsel given so freely in reply to both the personal and written requests for information and assistance, come from those who are engaged in the same line of agricultural work and are thinking about the same things and who are themselves a success in their farm operations.

When the President of the United States told New England that the war could not be won by guns and submarines alone, but that the side that could feed itself the longest would win and that New England should raise food enough for her own people so that the surplus farm products of our other states could be shipped to our Allies, New England responded and Connecticut has nobly done its part. Our farmers responded by increasing their acreages, by better methods of cultivation and by increased hours of labor. Every nerve has been strained and everything in their power done to bring about the desired result, and this without a thought as to whether they would receive a price for their products equal to a cost-plus-a-profit price for the same or not. No one but the farmer himself can know the sacrifices which have so freely been made by him to respond to his country's call. In the reconstruction period which must come at the close of the war and in getting back to normal times the rights of the farmer must be recognized as they have not been before if our country is to prosper by a system of permanent

agriculture. The farmer will not be the only one who will need to make changes in his methods of doing business.

Is not agriculture as necessary and important to the welfare of our country as any one or all of our industries? If so, should not the farmers' business enable him to hire just as reliable and as well trained help as the manufacturer? This he can only do by getting more for his products so he can pay better wages which will enable him to secure the same quality of labor as the manufacturer. Still another question which will enter into the farmers' problems in the reconstruction period is the number of hours which farm labor will be willing to work. If the trades only require their help to work for eight hours as a full day, where will the farmer get off?

The Board, as in the previous year, has done much to encourage the use of milk and to have the consumer realize its food value as well as its production cost. While we have endeavored to emphasize these points, the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association has done a great work in assisting the farmers to get a fair price for their milk product. Only through co-operative work could this have been done. Under the present system of dairy inspection, better milk is being made in our dairies resulting in a much greater quantity being used. For eastern Connecticut, the New England Milk Producers' Association has been assisted on several occasions both in the state and at Boston by the Secretary of the Board. A great work has been done by this Association in securing a price for milk in the Boston and Providence markets never before received. For the first time in the history of the milk industry a price for milk, delivered in Boston, without a surplus clause has been arranged. This through the ruling of the Regional Milk Board which recognized its justice both in the raise in price and the cancelling of the surplus clause.

In the early summer our attention was called to the fact that our New England cantonments were refusing to buy New England grown hay because it did not grade in accordance with the requirements of the National Hay Growers' Association. Your Secretary with others in New England took hold of the matter with the result that after several weeks of work

and several conferences, the following specifications were adopted for the sale of New England grown hay:

“NO. 1 NEW ENGLAND HAY

“Shall be timothy with not more than one-sixth mixture of clover or other tame grasses or mixture thereof, of good color, sound and well baled.

“NO. 2 NEW ENGLAND HAY

“Shall be timothy hay, not coarse enough for No. 1. It may contain 50% of other tame grasses which may include 25% of clover, to be good color, sound and well baled.

“NO. 3 NEW ENGLAND HAY

“Shall include all medium or coarse hay, not good enough for No. 2, sound and reasonably well baled.

“NO. 1 NEW ENGLAND FEEDING HAY

“Shall consist of 10 to 30% of timothy of fine texture, mixed with redtop or other tame grasses, but not more than 20% of clover.

“NO. 1 NEW ENGLAND FINE HAY

“Shall be fine in texture, composed of tame grasses, well cured and well baled.

“NO. 2 NEW ENGLAND FINE HAY

“Shall be fine hay not good enough for No. 1, fair color, sound and well baled.

“NO. 1 REDTOP AND TIMOTHY MIXED HAY

“Shall be 80% redtop or timothy or mixture thereof, all of good luxuriant growth. It may contain 20% clover and other tame grasses or mixture thereof, must be of good texture, sound and well baled.

“STANDARD REDTOP AND TIMOTHY MIXED

“Shall be the same as No. 1 redtop and timothy mixed hay, except that it may contain brown blades. It shall be sound and well baled.

“NO. 2 REDTOP, TIMOTHY AND MIXED HAY

“Shall be 60% redtop or timothy or their mixture. The remainder may be clover or other tame grasses, clover not to exceed 25%. It must be bright, of good texture, sound and well baled.

"NO. 3 REDTOP AND TIMOTHY MIXED HAY

"Shall be hay not good enough for No. 1 and No. 2, but consisting of the same mixture and it may contain greater percentages of other tame grasses."

This established a standard by which all hay going to market will be placed in its proper class. This not only for the duration of the war, but for all years to come. The Board tenders its thanks to the "New England Homestead" for its efficient co-operation in the successful endeavor to help our New England farmers who were anxious to dispose of hay products.

As a member of the New England War Council, the Secretary has endeavored to see that the interest of our Connecticut farmers was well protected. The modified rulings in regard to the milling of New England grown grains, especially wheat, were due to the efforts of the New England War Council.

Each and every member of the Board has not only done his part to encourage the growing of more food in the season now passing, but they have also striven on their individual farms to increase the food products so much needed by ourselves and our Allies. Where help could not be secured to increase crop production some members have achieved the desired result by the raising of young stock or the putting in of beef cattle.

The Board has held five meetings during the year and the Executive Committee has met once aside from Board meetings. The attendance of members at Board meetings has been good.

FAIRS.

The relation of a fair to agriculture is a close one. It is both economic and social. A fair is a means or method, different from other educational institutions, in that it seeks to instruct only by object lessons. In no other way or in no other place can be more learned than at a good fair especially if we consider the time spent and the money expended. The town, county and state fair, each has its place and its mission to fulfill. There can be no competition; each must stand on its own merit. If it is a success in the way of exhibits, meriting

the approval of the attending public, then its management should be congratulated by the management of all other fairs. The object of all fairs should be the advancement and progress of the people. A fair that has amusement of the people for its main object loses sight of the purpose for which fairs were established.

The impressions which young people get from visiting a town, county or state fair are never obliterated. If you get a farm boy or girl really interested in some of the exhibits which are better than those they enjoy at home, there is more than an even chance that next year some of the better exhibits will be those shown by those same young people. A good fair in any community is an inspiration to its people. The prize animal, regardless of its breed, has a long history behind it. Its well developed form, its glossy and well groomed coat, does it not denote the interest which its owner must have taken in it to have reared such an animal? A visit to the agricultural implement department where we see the latest in cutters, harrows, haying machinery and plows of all kinds, perhaps suggests to the observer the time that has passed since the first plow was made from a crooked tree, and a man, a dog or an ox furnished the motive power. Do not the displays of fruits, vegetables, canned goods and the exhibits in the domestic science department demonstrate the fact that those receiving the honors are the exhibits of the people who have learned how to do things and do them well?

There were thirty-eight exhibits or fairs held during the fair season of 1917. From the reports submitted to us, we find the aggregate value of the property belonging to fair associations to be \$326,706.46. These fairs received in admissions \$13,441.39 and expended for premiums on livestock and agricultural products \$32,865.88. These fairs received \$15,000.00 from the state. The number of people in attendance at these fairs as indicated by these returns were 260,564. We believe that there is no agricultural activity in our state that does more to encourage the raising of better farm crops than a good agricultural fair exhibit. Where fairs have encouraged higher standards in the exhibits of dairy cattle a decided improvement has been the result in those localities.

We believe larger state appropriations which would enable fairs to pay higher premiums on dairy breeds of livestock would greatly encourage and improve the dairy industry. We also recommend the establishing of classes for beef cattle at all fairs where it is possible to do so. We believe this would do much to re-establish the industry in our state.

An itemized statement of all fairs will be found elsewhere in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD H. HEALEY,

Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

SURFACE, CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The approximate land area of Connecticut is 3,084,800 acres, nearly three-fourths of which is in farm lands. Connecticut ranks thirty-first in population among states, only three states more densely populated.

Connecticut is mainly a rolling plain, intersected by river valleys, and broken in the west by peaks of the Green and Housatonic Mountain ranges, which extend southward from Massachusetts. The greatest altitude in the state is Bear Mountain in the town of Salisbury, which is 2,355 feet above sea level. The state is naturally divided into three areas, viz.: the Eastern Highland, the Western Highland and the Central Lowland, more generally known as the Connecticut River Valley from the river which divides the state. Its course as far as Middletown lies through the verdant Central Lowland, and thence on to Long Island Sound at Saybrook through a narrow gorge cut in the corner of the Eastern Highland.

The scenery of the state is varied: the striking beauty of the rugged, mountainous highlands in the west; the quiet, productive lands in the river valleys; the numerous fresh water lakes, many of which are more than one thousand feet above sea level, and an irregular coast, dotted with many irresistible summer resorts, combine to make Connecticut fascinating for the vacationist as well as for those who daily till the soil.

The climate, like that of the North Atlantic States, is temperate, with four seasons well defined. There is generally an abundant rainfall for all crops, well distributed throughout the year. Prevailing winds are westerly.

Connecticut has some twelve different types of soil formed through the glaciation of the many types of underlying rock, which may be roughly classed as rough stony land, meadow land and muck land.

The mountain sections of the state have lost much of the soil on the hill tops and steeper sides, so are of little value except for timber and grazing lands for sheep as well as both dairy and beef cattle.

The least stony of the upland soils are easy to till except on the steeper slopes and the soil is naturally productive. These sections are used principally for dairying and the production of hay, corn and potatoes. This soil is an excellent apple soil.

The meadow lands are covered with a glacial debris which in some sections is a sandy loam and in others a heavier loam. This class includes the tobacco areas and also the best agricultural land in the state.

The areas of muck are swampy and but little effort has been made to farm them. They are well adapted to the growing of cranberries, and, if drained, would produce good crops of corn, hay, onions, celery and cabbage.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

There were 350,000 acres devoted to the raising of hay in 1917, a reduction from the 1916 acreage of 20,000 acres. This condition again existed during the growing season of 1918 and is explained by the fact that the farmers put much more land into small grains in 1917 and 1918. The total value of the product in 1917 was \$10,238,000. Tobacco is extensively grown, especially through the Connecticut River Valley, the product of 21,100 acres being valued at \$11,343,000. The average yield of potatoes for the past ten years has been 105 bushels per acre. In 1917 the potato acreage of Connecticut was 29,000 acres and the value of the crop was \$5,232,000. Corn had an average yield in 1917 of 51 bushels to the acre, thus leading every other state in the Union in this respect. The total production was 4,848,000 bushels, the value of which was \$10,417,000. The acreage given to oats, barley, rye and wheat has been materially increased during the year 1918, records having been obtained of yields per acre as high as 70 bushels for oats, 50 bushels for rye and 30 bushels for wheat.

Connecticut is a very thickly settled state in itself and is at the very door of the largest markets in the United States. From this it may be seen that truck gardening is an important type of Connecticut agriculture. Connecticut's soil is well adapted to fruit raising, and right here let us say that no finer fruit can be grown than here in the "Nutmeg State."

STOCK RAISING.

The raising of stock is a prominent branch of agriculture in Connecticut. A majority of our farmers depend upon their dairy products as their chief source of income. There is plenty of upland pasture and excellent transportation facilities to large markets. No better section for dairy products is found anywhere in America. Good roads and near-by markets enable the Connecticut farmer to dispose of the bulk of his product in the form of fresh milk, while the surplus, if any, can be turned into butter and cheese at good prices. The farmers in the western part of the state find a good market in New York, where large quantities of milk are shipped from the Housatonic Valley. In eastern Connecticut many of the farmers produce milk which goes to either the Boston or Providence markets.

Fine herds of pure-bred cattle are to be found throughout the state, prominent among which are the Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire. On January 1st, 1918, it was estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture that the aggregate number of milch cows in Connecticut was 116,000, of an average value of \$85.00 each, an increase of \$11.50 per head since January 1st, 1917, showing that milk testing associations had increased the average production per cow and furnished information to the farmer whereby he was enabled to dispose of his unprofitable cows. The average milk production per cow for 1918 was approximately 5,500 pounds.

A large acreage of Connecticut soil has been planted to corn, the estimate for 1917 being nearly 100,000 acres. Grass and alfalfa are also largely grown for stock purposes. The dairymen are represented by two state organizations which aim to protect the interests of the producer and bring them in closer contact with the consuming public. One, the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, is primarily an educational organization for the benefit of both the producer and the consumer, as its object is to induce the dairymen of the state to use modern methods of management so that the price to the consumer shall be that of economical production plus a profit, while on the consumer it would impress the desirability of using milk as a food, also the cost of producing the

same. The purposes of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association are the economical production of milk, the improving of dairy herds, the handling of surplus milk and cream, and the obtaining of remunerative prices for all dairy products for those who produce them. There is but little complaint from the consumer as to paying a fair price for a good article. The only complaint comes from those who are ignorant or at least do not comprehend its food value.

Silos and alfalfa have had a great deal to do in placing Connecticut's dairy industry on a fair basis. Connecticut offers advantages second to no state in the Union for those who wish to engage in the dairy industry.

BEEF CATTLE.

The live stock business is no different from any other business in that it is governed by economic laws. Production in a large way increases or decreases as the cost of production and the price of the finished product rises or falls. When the margin of profit is replaced by a positive loss, as it has been in recent years, the length of time the producer will stay in the business is measured by his love for this line of farming and the size of his finances.

Under the stress of war conditions a committee was appointed by the Governor with Samuel Russell, Jr., as chairman. This committee arranged with the State Council of Defense for the purchase of several carloads of beef cattle. These were taken by farmers located in different sections of the state. These groups of beef cattle did well and the venture was a financial success. When the time came for the disposal of them as beefes there was some trouble in making sales because of the city inspection laws for the selling of animals to be slaughtered. There is a possibility of a state inspection which would obviate this difficulty. While we believe that dairying will continue to be Connecticut's chief branch of the live stock industry, we are also convinced that the time is ripe for a number of our farmers to again engage in the production of beef. In a small way we also encouraged the raising of sheep for meat purposes.

Connecticut's hillsides are adapted for grazing. Her large crops of hay, alfalfa and root crops will economically carry

the cattle through the winter season. The feeding of these crops can be supplemented by silage. The beef producer can also raise his own corn and smaller grains for the fattening-off process of his bees. There is a steadily growing demand for Connecticut grown or finished beef.

FRUIT RAISING.

Though the climate of Connecticut is severe, the growing season is of sufficient length to mature and ripen most fruits common to North America, conditions being especially favorable for the securing of good crops of apples of many varieties. The product of Connecticut's apple orchards for 1917 was 478,545 barrels.

The severe winter nearly ruined Connecticut's peach crop, not only cutting out the peaches, but destroying most of the trees. Connecticut's annual yield of nearly a million baskets was cut down to only a few thousand for the present season. Peach trees are quick growers and early bearers, and we believe that those who are interested in the growing of peaches are not discouraged, and that in a few years Connecticut will again be producing its usual quantity of this fruit.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Connecticut is as good a location in which to raise peaches as any other part of New England. The apples grown in Connecticut are not exceeded in color or flavor by those of any other state.

The auto truck and good state roads now bring our highland fruit farms within reasonable hauling distance of the railroads and in many instances of the consuming city markets, thus greatly shortening the length of time required for transportation.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco finds a congenial soil in both the Connecticut and Housatonic River Valleys, but it is in the Connecticut River Valley that the very best cigar wrappers in the world are grown.

There are three distinct types grown. Shade grown tobacco has proved most successful, and there is the Havana seed leaf which is grown mostly west of the Connecticut River,

and the broad-leaf, grown chiefly on the east of the River. The plants are transplanted to the field in late May or early June and the crop is usually harvested in about seventy days. In 1917, the Connecticut acreage was 21,100; production, 29,540,000 pounds, and total value, \$11,313,000, or an average value of \$531.60 per acre.

VEGETABLE GROWING.

The many cities and towns scattered throughout the state furnish most excellent markets for fresh vegetables. As the population in the manufacturing centers of Connecticut increases, in the same degree will the demand for the market gardeners' produce increase. When you consider that the cities now consume more fresh vegetables than the state produces, you must realize the unusual opportunities for the further development of market gardening plainly evident to those who study the growth in population and wealth of the industrial centers of Connecticut. The long distance between this state and the truck growing states of the south; the urgent need felt by every one in recent years to save car space and steam power for absolutely necessary purposes; the growing discrimination on the part of the buying public in favor of the very highest quality in food products; these all mean that Connecticut vegetables should supply a much larger part of the demand than they do at the present time. The splendid road system of the state and the increasing number of motor trucks which carry both perishable vegetables and less perishable farm supplies over the highways more quickly than they can be carried by rail, are big factors in the present growth of the vegetable industry. They will, however, become even larger factors when both producers and consumers learn to take full advantage of their usefulness.

That the market garden industry of the state is on a solid foundation is attested by the fact that there are in the state six local vegetable growers' associations, in addition to a state association, with which the locals are affiliated. Membership in one of these growers' organizations means much to both the old and the new market gardeners, who through their membership are assured of a part in the state-wide im-

provement of their business, especially through the encouragement of new markets, co-operative purchase of supplies, development of better packages, and more satisfactory marketing methods, and other projects fostered by these organizations. A well organized class of growers means not only more profitable business to the growers themselves, but better food for the buying public at a reasonable cost.

APICULTURE.

Considering the cost of equipping and maintaining an apiary, there is no more fascinating and profitable business than the keeping of bees. Some of our most successful beekeepers are women.

There are very few locations which are unsuitable for this delightful form of agriculture. Sumac, golden-rod and sweet clover are splendid honey producers.

SHEEP.

Agriculture and farms in this state were in their most flourishing condition when the sheep population numbered 160,000 head. There has been a gradual decrease in the number of sheep raised in Connecticut during the past fifty years but late statistics show that sheep are returning to the farms of the state.

Connecticut has large tracts of unused land that could profitably be used in raising sheep. Also there are many farms in the state not carrying a maximum of profitable stock and the raising of sheep can be handled so as to return a reasonable profit.

The initial investment is not as large in connection with the sheep industry as when engaging in many other agricultural lines, but a minimum of labor is required, expensive buildings are unnecessary and cheaper land may be used.

Flock records of 1918 show a net profit of from \$8.50 to \$14 per ewe. The state offers a wonderful market for lamb and mutton and the prospects are that prices will not fall to their pre-war level, hence a very reasonable profit can be secured from farm flocks.

SWINE.

For many years the swine industry in Connecticut has had to "root" for existence, a fact which holds true for much of New England. Present conditions, though, indicate a place here for swine and that the limits of the industry have not been reached.

Statistics for the last two years show new and increasing interest in pork production. In January, 1917, the number of swine on farms in this state was 58,000, in January, 1918, 64,000, and the indications are that the number to be reported in January, 1919, will show a much greater increase.

Only a small portion of the pork consumed by Connecticut's population is produced within the state. This may be due to the erroneous idea that profitable swine raising belongs only to the corn belt. It is true that grain production here is not equal to that of some states, but we have on hand and can produce feeds suitable for swine and should make use of them to such an extent as is profitable. Persons not adapted to swine raising or whose conditions are unsuitable for such should not undertake it, especially on a large scale. Nevertheless, a few hogs might be grown on farms where none are kept at present.

Growing and fattening pigs on the different farms by boys and girls makes it possible to use refuse or inexpensive feeds, and at the same time, make use of labor which otherwise might not be utilized for any good purpose. The progress of pig club work with boys and girls since its introduction into this state indicates the importance and popularity of this kind of work. It was begun in 1917 with an enrollment of 540 members who grew and fattened six hundred pigs. In 1918 the enrollment was increased to 2,506 members who grew and fattened more than three thousand pigs. From a financial standpoint this work has been of considerable value, while from an educational standpoint the value is inestimable.

The utilization of garbage as a feed for swine offers an economical means of producing pork in this state. Three cities have already taken action in disposing of garbage in this way and the results obtained are favorable. Other cities might do well to investigate the matter.

The improvement of herds and the practice of modern

methods in feeding and caring for swine seem highly desirable. To aid in bringing this about the Connecticut Swine Growers' Association has been formed. Through it and the pig club work with boys and girls the swine industry in Connecticut should become as prominent as other lines of our state's agriculture.

POULTRY.

Connecticut offers exceptional opportunities to the poultryman. A state of short distances, thriving cities and towns, an abundance of comparatively cheap land well adapted for poultry culture, makes it a proposition worthy of consideration by the poultryman looking for locations.

There are many locations on state roads where the automobile traffic makes a home market at practically retail prices for fresh eggs, poultry and other farm products, which should always be considered as a part of the poultryman's source of income. The history of Connecticut poultrymen shows a disheartening record of those who specialized in commercial eggs and poultry alone. On the other hand, the men who have made poultry a part of a general farm, or a specialty supplemented by fruit or other crops which utilize the spare time of the poultryman, the poultry manure, etc., and incidentally augment the income, show opportunities for a pleasant and profitable business along these lines.

Eggs during the past year have ranged in price from fifty cents to a dollar and a quarter a dozen at retail, and poultry from forty to seventy-five cents per pound full dressed. While the prices of these products for the past year may at first glance seem high, a comparison with other food prices will show that they are not, relatively speaking. With Connecticut producing less than enough to supply one of her large cities, and with the steady increase in her industrial population, there seems no possibility of the business being overdone. A study of the poultry situation brings out the fact that the greatest obstacle is the great difference between the price the consumer pays and that which the producer receives.

Eggs and poultry reach the consumer in practically the same condition in which they leave the hands of the pro-

ducer. There is no manufacturing operation to take a large part of the consumer's dollar. There is a perfectly justifiable transportation charge and the marketing charge which is just as legitimate, but when we find the customer paying from fifty to a hundred per cent. more for eggs than the producer receives we know there is something radically wrong.

Connecticut for generations has been recognized nationally as headquarters for the finest standard bred poultry, many thousands of dollars coming into the state annually for eggs for hatching and breeding stock. The commercial growers of the Middle and Far West look to the East for fresh blood and foundation stock.

Fanciers of Connecticut have been consistent winners at the national exhibitions in Boston, New York and Chicago for many years, and through their efforts, inspired by enthusiasm and love for the work there has been evolved and built up improved strains of heavy producing poultry for which this state is famous.

The Poultry Department of the Connecticut Agricultural College is well and favorably known throughout the United States and offers valuable information to the novice in poultry culture as a result of experiments and careful investigations.

From the date of its organization nearly twenty years ago the Connecticut Poultry Association has maintained a place at the head of the State Poultry Associations in this country. It has disseminated information and knowledge of breeding and better egg production, more economical feeding and marketing, and has supplied the novice with helpful information.

There are in Connecticut a goodly number of small farms that can be bought at reasonable prices suitable for poultry husbandry. Those who will practice economical methods, careful and systematic supervision, can make a comfortable income from the industry.

ANNUAL
MID-WINTER MEETING
AT
TOWN HALL,
NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

PROGRAM

Wednesday, December 12th, 1917.

- 10:45 A. M. Formal Opening—Vice-President J. H. Blake-
man.
Address of Welcome—Mayor Allyn L. Brown.
Response—Hon. Wilson H. Lee.
- 11:00 A. M. Address—"Success in Swine Husbandry." P.
A. Campbell, Dixville Notch, N. H.
- 11:45 A. M. Address—"Law Relating to Inoculation of
Hogs for Hog Cholera." Dr. C. L. Colton.

Intermission.

- 1:30 P. M. Address—"Factors Influencing the Yield of
Corn." Prof. C. G. Williams, Wooster, O.
- 2:30 P. M. Demonstration and Address on "Corn Judg-
ing." Prof. F. S. Prince, Durham, N. H.
- 3:00 P. M. Address—"The Future of the New England
Live Stock Industry." Prof. Sidney B
Haskell, Baltimore, Md.

Intermission.

- 7:15 P. M. Music.
- 7:30 P. M. Address—"The Necessity for Organization of
Agricultural Interests." Dr. Thomas N.
Carver, Cambridge, Mass.
- 8:30 P. M. Address—"The Place of the Farmer in the
Body Politic." Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca,
N. Y.

PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AN-
NUAL MID-WINTER MEETING OF THE
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Wednesday, December 12th, 1917.

The session was called to order by Vice-President J. H. Blakeman, who introduced Honorable Allyn L. Brown. Mayor Brown, in behalf of the city, presented a hearty welcome to all those in attendance. Spoke of the good feeling that existed between the city and farm people and the willingness to co-operate which at the present time was so much in evidence.

Honorable Wilson H. Lee, in responding for the Board of Agriculture, expressed not only the appreciation of the members of the Board, but of all those in attendance for the courtesy received from those with whom they had been brought in contact. Mr. Lee said that he appreciated the thoughts of the Mayor when he said that the feeling was a great deal more friendly between the farmer and the city resident. As president of the New Haven County Farm Bureau he had found only hearty co-operation in all lines of agriculture in which he had asked their assistance. As a farmer he appreciated the many difficulties with which the farmer has to contend, and he was very glad to see the willing spirit which was shown by both the farmer and the dwellers in the cities along all lines which had community betterment for their object.

SUCCESS IN SWINE HUSBANDRY.

By P. A. Campbell, Dixville Notch, N. H.

In coming from northern New Hampshire to Connecticut to talk about hog raising, I realize that you have more favorable climatic conditions and can grow a greater variety of crops. However, the general practices must be the same and the experiences we have had in New Hampshire may offer a suggestion to the Connecticut breeder. The breeding and feeding of hogs is not only necessary from the standpoint of

feeding the people, but it is profitable. The present needs of the nation should make every one think more about the swine industry. The hog is an economical producer of food; it develops, grows and multiplies very rapidly.

Fifteen years ago there was an over production of pork products in the United States. I can remember very distinctly of selling pork, "Round Hog" as we speak of it, for \$3.25 a hundred. At that time the amount of pork raised and the number of consumers was unbalanced, but since then there has been a gradual change. While the population of the country has greatly increased, the number of hogs has not increased proportionately. In the past few months pork has sold as high as 24c in the round hog, and 18c, 19c or 20c live weight.

One of your county agents gave me the number of live stock in his county and if the number for the entire state is in proportion, it averages one and one-half hogs to each farm. One of the mistakes that the grower or farmer makes, is that he does not consider the raising of swine a business. It should be a business the same as the raising of cows, market gardening, or any other line, whether you are handling one hog, five or five hundred. If we consider it from that standpoint we will do better than when we make it a side issue.

One advantage in growing hogs is that there is not necessarily a large outlay of capital either for buildings or breeding stock. You can probably get along with less expensive buildings in Connecticut than we can in northern New Hampshire. Probably with the exception of a small farrowing house, the colony system of housing is satisfactory. We use this system until the weather gets cold, then the small colony houses are hauled together so the attendant can feed the hogs easier and quicker.

It is not the number of pigs that are farrowed that counts, but rather the number that are raised. A few years ago in one of the western states where I spent considerable time, there were one hundred litters farrowed in one brood house with what seemed like very satisfactory results. I asked the attendant the average number raised to the litter and he said "Between five and six," which seemed a small average. Later experience has proven the average was good.

We have been keeping a record for ten months covering every litter from one hog house. There were some old sows that we realized were not profitable to keep except for their valuable breeding and there were also the usual number of gilts farrowing for their first time which would have a tendency to reduce the average. These figures show seventy-nine litters or six hundred pigs actually farrowed alive. That does not seem a very large number, and yet the average of live pigs was about 7.6 while 5.2 pigs per litter were raised, which is considered good.

To keep the average good it is necessary to select breeding stock from large litters. I would not discard a sow because her first litter is small, but discard both her and her progeny if she fails the second time. In carrying pure-bred hogs it is necessary to use some means of identification, and notching the ears is the most satisfactory. All the pigs of a litter are notched before they are weaned, and are identified by these notches until they are bred, when an ear tag is placed in the ear. We go over the breeding lots at least once a week. We stir up the pigs and every time we get a pig we do not like, regardless of its breeding, it is culled out for the fattening pen. In this way we not only make our selection from the breeding standpoint, but also from the individuality of the animal.

The boar is perhaps one of the most important things we have to consider. Select a boar not only well bred, but one from a good uniform litter of at least eight pigs. He should have individuality, should be long, deep, smooth, full in the flank, and with a good deep ham, and above all he should stand up well on his feet.

Our climatic conditions are much severer than yours; our pasture and crop seasons shorter. In the summer time, as soon as the weather permits, we plan to keep our pigs out on the land. The breeding stock is carried in small lots by means of hurdles. The pigs are put on fresh ground and when they have worked this ground over, the hurdles are simply picked up and moved along onto fresh ground. This method proves profitable from both the pig and land standpoint. The pigs are moved along from time to time, usually once a day, and any foul weeds in the land are pretty sure to

be cleaned up. In northern New England, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont there is a weed called the "Orange Hock Weed" which is pretty much of a pest, but the pigs clean this out of the land.

Hogs are adaptable to more kinds of feed and more methods of feeding than any other form of live stock which we carry. They can be pastured, they can eat grain and dairy by-products and are also flesh consumers, therefore are more adaptable to different feeding methods than other classes of live stock. In New England garbage or swill is an important factor. Since Mr. Hoover has been so active the quantity of swill is probably reduced, but there is always a legitimate amount of waste which the hog can use successfully. Swill feeding is something I admit I had to start at the beginning and learn. I had taken it up from the theoretical standpoint of swill feeding, that is, that swill should be fed raw. In that way the hog saved the cost of cooking, and good results could be obtained.

In garbage there is always more or less pork products thrown in, these pork products often coming from hogs from a cholera infected section. These infected hogs arrive at market, pass inspection, and arrive at the farm where the cholera germs are transmitted to the perfectly healthy hogs. By sterilizing the swill you eliminate trouble, and by boiling practically all is used except the bones, so that there is little or no waste in this process. The question often arises as to the citrus fruit rinds. These citrus rinds are supposed to be poisonous to the hog, so keep them out as far as possible.

If I were to start in the hog business, I would try and locate near some city and get the contract to take their swill, then sterilize and feed it to the hogs. It is the best game in the farming line at the present time, as in this way you get paid for doing something for yourself.

I disagree with some breeders as to the age of weaning pigs. The seasons in northern New England are such that if we do not have our pigs come so we can breed them for early fall pigs, it sometimes means we get our pigs to wean in cold weather. In order to wean one litter in cold weather but not two, it has been our method to wean our pigs quite a little earlier than the average breeder. Six weeks is the

average age of weaning. Some growers carry the litter eight or twelve weeks on brood sows. The earlier you can take the litter from the mother, the more use you have of the brood sow house and the earlier the sow will farrow again. In looking up the authorities on this subject, you will find they disagree on this question.

The northern hog raiser does not pay sufficient attention to the pasturing of his hogs. We have gotten out of the habit of it. Where I am located I was looked at in surprise when I drove the hogs the same as cattle; grazed and pastured them the same as cattle. I work the hogs on a smaller area when the land is rocky, and it is very satisfactory as they are fed more in that way than if grazed in larger areas. The best forage crop is rape. We drill and handle it the same as turnips, and let the hogs go up and down the rows. For another forage crop we use a combination of oats, peas and barley. In using this for the pasturing of hogs we obtain excellent results, and it is profitable. Pasturing and grazing is merely supplemental. They do not make sufficient growth or fatten on pasture alone. The dairy by-products make a valuable feed, but are usually too expensive.

In handling brood sows there are a good many things to be taken into consideration. A brood sow should be exercised so that she will be in good condition when she gives birth to her young. The rations should not be too wide to obtain good thrifty pigs. The pigs should not be too large at time of birth. I want a brood sow to farrow easily, and when the pain starts, to farrow quickly. If the pigs are regularly formed and well haired out they pick themselves up and get around and begin to nurse, the results are satisfactory, and a much larger percentage of pigs are raised. Pigs that are of medium size, well developed, well haired out at birth, usually require but little attention, unless the weather is cold. If possible, however, we take the precaution to have an attendant present.

In conclusion there are a few facts that are essential to successful hog raising; among them may be mentioned good breeding stock and a type adapted to pork raising.

DISCUSSION.

QUESTION: How about fattening hogs for market?

MR. CAMPBELL: That is profitable, and they should be finished at six to eight months of age. A few days ago two wagon-loads brought \$1,100 for us.

QUESTION: What is your opinion regarding hogging down corn?

MR. CAMPBELL: I haven't had any experience. So far north we do not raise corn, owing to labor conditions, etc. I would change my opinion of ten years ago. There is no doubt but what it can be hogged down successfully.

QUESTION: What causes pigs to break down in the back; hind quarters to show humped up appearance?

MR. CAMPBELL: That is more or less hereditary. I would absolutely refuse to breed anything of that character. Such pigs are apparently all right to a certain age and until they reach about one hundred pounds. I thought this condition was caused by feeding, but decided later it was a mere matter of heredity and eliminated it by selection.

QUESTION: How warm do you keep the brood house?

MR. CAMPBELL: We have steam coils in hoggery for farrowing pigs, but do not keep the hoggery warm, from forty-eight to fifty-five degrees. The men work in their with their coats and gloves on. The farrowing sows are kept nearest the heat, and we plan as the pigs grow older to move them farther away, and later they receive very little advantage from the heat.

QUESTION: How do you handle hog cholera?

MR. CAMPBELL: You may be ever so careful and sanitary, but sooner or later cholera will get started where any number of pigs are kept. The germ is brought in in some way. There is only one thing to do and that is to vaccinate every hog and keep it up.

QUESTION: Until what age do you keep those pigs in the pens?

MR. CAMPBELL: Until they get large enough to lift the pens and get away; usually at eighty or one hundred pounds.

QUESTION: How long does it take to get a hundred pound pig?

MR. CAMPBELL: That depends upon how you are feeding them. If you give them by-products, swill, garden waste, and carry them cheap, they will not gain so fast. They may weigh forty pounds at three months of age; one hundred pounds at three months of age is not exceptional and I have had them dress two hundred pounds at six months of age. Under our conditions there is more money in them to carry them until eight or nine months of age.

QUESTION: How much does it cost to raise a pig to one hundred pounds?

MR. CAMPBELL: It is hard to estimate the value of feeds we use. From the corn standpoint, one pound of pork uses three to five pounds of corn; usually five pounds figured.

QUESTION: Can you feed as much tankage if you are using swill?

MR. CAMPBELL: With good swill I would not use any tankage.

QUESTION: How much can one afford to pay for his swill?

MR. CAMPBELL: It depends upon the kind of swill you are getting.

QUESTION: Can you feed pigs corn and tankage?

MR. CAMPBELL: If you get tankage specially prepared for feeding purposes, it is economical to feed with corn.

QUESTION: Can you use meat and scraps the same as for poultry?

MR. CAMPBELL: If there are no sharp pieces of bone, you can.

LAW RELATING TO INOCULATION OF HOGS FOR HOG CHOLERA.

By Dr. C. L. Colton, Deputy Commissioner on Domestic
Animals.

I am here at the request of our Commissioner on Domestic Animals to talk on the subject of our new law which governs inoculation of hogs for hog cholera; to bring the attention of the hog raisers to the fact that the State of Connecticut through our Commission wishes to extend its assistance to everyone interested in the hog industry. Unless the quarantine and treatment is enforced, hog cholera is inevitable; when it starts it is going to go through the lot.

In 1916, when I was attending a Pennsylvania college, I was sent to inspect a barn where eight hundred pigs were kept. This barn contained four floors, the swill wagons were driven in on each floor and dumped to the lot of pigs assigned the driver. When I went into this barn I had on a rubber coat, boots and cap but at that did not escape some of the drippings. After this experience I vowed never to have anything to do with the hog again. These pigs were all lost, but we did not then know as much as we now know of the treatment of hog cholera. The department of health went out and burnt the whole thing up. The large hog raisers in that city finally got together and made up their minds they would have a law to remedy that condition.

In 1916 the price for inoculation in this state was ten cents a pig, which was not enough. There was no system, no force, no men thoroughly educated in this work ready to go ahead and treat the hogs; in fact, at that time there were only two good men known in the state for this work.

By July of this year we had a system thoroughly established for the treatment of hog cholera. The application and distribution of virus and serum is made through the Commissioner. A complete record of each case treated and the results obtained is kept on file in the office and may be referred to at any time.

From November of last year to November of this year eight thousand hogs were treated. From the middle of July up to the first of November we have treated six thousand. We have the number and weight, and can identify every one.

At first we were handicapped by lack of operators but now we have twenty skilled in the work so that service can be rendered within twenty-four hours after application throughout the state. The only cost to the applicant is for the serum as the cost of treatment is borne by the department.

The cost of the serum is governed on the basis of the weight and temperature of the pig and whether there is infection in the herd or infection in the neighborhood. The average cost is about sixty-three and one-half cents per hog. A pig with a high temperature requires a certain larger per cent. of serum than one with a normal temperature, say ten, fifteen or twenty cubic centimeters of serum as indicated.

The number of hogs inoculated from the middle of July up to the first day of November was six thousand, some were given the single treatment, and some the double treatment. A large number were killed and realized on. The death rate was four hundred seventy-three out of six thousand. Forty per cent. exhibited symptoms of hog cholera.

At one time the hog industry in this state was almost entirely wiped out. They could not raise hogs owing to the hog cholera.

With two thousand two hundred hogs infected with hog cholera at time of injection we figure about eighty per cent. will be lost, thus showing a saving of seven hundred sixty hogs by the treatment. Figuring these at an average weight of one hundred fifty pounds each, they would have netted the owners in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars at the current price of pork.

The price of inoculation to the department and the state is decreasing gradually. We propose to give instruction on the treating of hogs to those who are not familiar with the double treatment. Any one can inject serum. If a person is clean in his work an abscess will not form, and that is what we are afraid of and want to avoid. The use of the virus is where the danger lies. Virus should not be used until you are familiar with the correct methods of its use. One of our operators has inoculated over one thousand, seven hundred hogs without an abscess or trouble of any kind while another has not had over ten. This shows what can be

done under clean surroundings. We selected a swill man's pigpen for demonstration in which there were seventy-eight hogs averaging eighty pounds each. They were fed the morning we started to work but should not have been. I personally washed the pigs with soap and water, scraped and painted with iodine, then after the inoculation placed them in clean pastures. One little pig in that bunch had a breach which was reduced and he came out all right. There was cholera in that herd and they all came out without an abscess. That goes to show what can be done where cleanliness prevails. This man is going into the swill-pig business and expects great success.

In a herd of from two thousand to three thousand hogs in New Haven, six hundred and eleven were treated and the little pigs as far down as fifteen pounds were given the double treatment with wonderful success. I do not believe in double treating the pig below thirty pounds, but would recommend the single treatment for small swill-fed hogs, for the protection this treatment gives up to time of double treatment.

For an illustration will take two farms:

The first had six hundred seventy hogs, and the owner went out and bought five new ones. The day after these pigs were delivered one died, and a post mortem revealed the presence of hog cholera. Two more of the lot died. We injected the rest of the herd, even the little ones. This was on a grain-fed herd where no swill had been fed previous to the treatment.

The owner of the second farm was a large hog raiser. He purchased two hundred inoculated pigs from the West, and they did so well he went to Buffalo and bought one thousand, five hundred more and had them inoculated at considerable expense. Something went wrong, and he brought these pigs into his herd having only passive immunity. These pigs began to break and have all kinds of trouble. He injected the whole bunch all over again and lost thirty per cent. We finally cleaned them all up. He is going at it again next spring. The point I wish to make is that there was not a case of cholera until the rotten stock was brought in.

Would you always inoculate? I look at it in this way: If you have a farm with no hog cholera among the stock, or on

any farm near, I would not inoculate, but as soon as one pig gets off his feet, have some one come and look the bunch over, and inoculate all above forty pounds with double treatment, and all under forty pounds with the single treatment.

You can be of just as much service by raising hogs as in any other department of action in the present conflict, as in developing this industry we are not only carrying on a business which has a certain degree of profit for ourselves, but rendering a service which results in a direct food benefit on a very large scale.

Afternoon Session.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE YIELD OF CORN.

By Prof. B. G. Southwick, Extension Agronomist of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

Professor C. G. Williams, Chief of the Department of Agronomy at the Ohio Agricultural College was to have delivered an address on this subject, but he has been delayed by a snowstorm near Pittsburg, Pa.

Let me point out that these exhibits include the New London County Corn show and the State Board of Agriculture Corn and Potato Contest. In this hall are featured fifty ear exhibits with a germination test of each ear. The germination test, if properly conducted, is as reliable a measure of the value of corn as we can get at a corn show. These tests also have an educational value and this demonstration is made for that purpose. The educational value which a corn show provides as well as the exhibit value is hard to estimate. Any one who wants to take home a lesson should carefully examine the exhibits, especially those with germination tests.

The potatoes and corn exhibited in the State contest represent the quality of potatoes and the corn in Connecticut, but not the magnitude. There should be three times as much corn exhibited next year, if not ten times as much. The more corn exhibited the more glory an exhibitor has in winning.

The Agricultural Experiment Station and College exhibits are self-explanatory. The corn breeding work carried on at the New Haven Experiment Station is of particular interest

to all present. This work has been conducted at New Haven for several years and many valuable facts are being established regarding inheritance in corn.

The object of a corn show is not to win a prize. The objects of this Corn Show are to give men with good seed corn an opportunity to advertise and sell it; and to give people who want to buy good Connecticut grown seed corn a chance to find and buy it. Moreover, this show ought to promote greater interest in good corn and the good growing of corn.

The men who win at this show are under an obligation to make possible a larger increase in corn production by disseminating their seed, provided it is superior. When men win at a corn show they should also win in the field. This prize winning corn must demonstrate in the field next year that the judges' decision was right in putting it first. The winners here have a particular obligation to make their corn prove its superior merit. If their corn does not measure up, it is not worth continuing, and it is up to the county agent to see that it is discontinued.

You cannot run a satisfactory corn show unless people see the advantages of a corn show, and are interested in it. It is up to the men here to get all the benefit they can.

The Importance of Corn as a Crop.

Notice for a minute this chart of relative values. The lesson taught by it should be remembered by every corn grower in the state.

"Sixty Bushels of Corn.

"What a Connecticut corn acre should yield.

"60 bushels of corn contain as much digestible food as	{	59 bushels of wheat
		63 " " rye
		125 " " oats
		280 " " potatoes
		3 tons timothy hay

"Moral: One acre of good corn produces more food than any other farm acre. Grow more corn."

Connecticut is a mighty good corn growing state. We had it demonstrated at corn shows a few years ago to our own satisfaction and profit. We can raise seed corn right here in:

Connecticut for every Connecticut farm. I do not believe that more than two per cent. of the farmers need to go outside of Connecticut for the best, and most profitable corn they can raise. And this two per cent. are farmers in the southern part of the state who grow silage corn. We have very good varieties for silage purposes and the Connecticut farmer should not go out of the state for seed corn. Raising Connecticut grown dents for silage will mean better quality of silage and less purchased grain will be needed to supplement it.

What else can Connecticut do as a seed corn state? She can sell seed corn to Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine for silage purposes. The Maine farmer if he raises corn for silage purposes cannot raise his own seed, and he can get a better quality silage by getting seed from Connecticut than from Illinois. Connecticut should grasp this opportunity and develop her seed corn industry.

Increasing the Yield of Corn in Connecticut.

As reported by the United States Census of 1910, the average yield of corn in Connecticut was forty bushels or eighty baskets per acre, which is not a big yield, but it gives Connecticut the distinction of having the largest yield of any state in the Union. Still we ought not to flatter ourselves as the yield is too low. We should produce twenty more baskets to the acre, or one hundred baskets instead of eighty per acre. Fifty bushels of corn certainly is not too high for Connecticut.

With sixty thousand acres of corn grown in this state an increase of twenty baskets of corn on every acre would make a total of six hundred thousand baskets, thereby netting us an increase of \$840,000, or very nearly \$1,000,000 more and all without planting an extra acre of land to get it. Increasing the yield of corn on ninety-eight per cent. of the farms is a possibility, and at the present prices of corn would be profitable.

Is eighty baskets of corn to the acre the actual average of Connecticut? There is no way of knowing definitely for this average is based upon the estimates given by the farmers who grew it. If one farmer estimates high his neighbor esti-

mates low, so that in all probability forty bushels is not too low.

With good methods of production one hundred forty baskets or seventy bushels per acre is not at all impossible. One hundred twenty baskets or sixty bushels from an acre is often secured by good farmers, while one hundred baskets or a fifty bushel yield ought to be possible for every corn grower. This increase of ten bushels or twenty baskets from each acre would mean more food and more money for the farmers, all coming from the same land we are now using.

Factors Influencing the Yield of Corn.

If the average corn crop is too low, what is the matter with it? What is the matter with corn growing in Connecticut? Why doesn't Connecticut raise more corn to the acre? We are not living up to our opportunity. If we are not raising fifty bushels or one hundred baskets, what is the matter? What one factor in corn production will return us the largest profit or increase if it is remedied? In what one place can the growing of corn in Connecticut be improved that will return the greatest amount for the expenditure?

This chart gives the important points in corn raising. Let us examine each of them, and will each person present manifest his opinion of the most important point by raising his hand? The question is: Which of these factors if improved, would give the most increase in corn yield?

Is it lack of fertility?	One vote
Is it poor seed?	Fifteen votes
Is it poor preparation of soil?	Ten votes
Is it poor stand?	Six votes
Is it poor cultivation?	Twenty-two votes
Is the season most important?	One vote

There must be one thing which if remedied would increase the corn yield more than any other. Is it lack of fertility, lack of preparation, poor seed or poor stand? A poor stand results from a combination of several things. Have you ever gone into a corn field and counted how many stalks were there and compared this with the number there should be? I would advise you to try it next year. In a vast majority of cases the stand is seventy, eighty, or ninety per cent. of what

it should be. I do not believe the stands of corn in Connecticut average eighty per cent. To improve the stand to ninety per cent. would not mean a very large expenditure of either labor or money.

If the yield of corn is to be increased this year it must be done on the same area of land and with the same labor now in use. With labor as scarce as it is now, there seems to be little chance of using better methods, if they require much more labor. Still there are many little things, all important in getting a big yield, that can be done. With very little additional labor or capital, the corn yield can be increased materially if a man really wants to do it. Most of the things involved require attention to details and doing things on time and in a better way. Here they are, think over each one. Can you do it? Probably you can improve your methods somewhat with no more labor and no more capital.

Increasing the Corn Yield Without Increasing the Labor or the Capital.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. More Fertility. | { | Better use of manure |
| What can be done | | Care in storing and piling
Use smaller amounts, but more often
Spread daily
Better care of manure
More bedding
Better bedding |
| 2. Better Seed. | { | Use home grown seed |
| What can be done | | Better adapted variety
Better storage of seed
More careful seed selection
Make a germination test
Use seed of known merit |
| 3. Better Preparation of Soil. | { | Fall plowing |
| What can be done | | Deeper plowing
More thorough harrowing |

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 4. More Perfect Stand. | { | Use seed that will grow 100% |
| What can be done | | Use seed of strong vitality |
| | { | Plant at the right time |
| | | Drop seed accurately |
| | | Control crow damage |
| | | |
| 5. Better Cultivation. | { | Use weeder early |
| What can be done | | Use weeder more often |
| | { | Cultivate more carefully |
| | | Cultivate before weeds come |
| | | Cultivate more often |

These things help determine the yield of corn, and if improved would help materially to increase the yield of corn in Connecticut.

DISCUSSION.

QUESTION: How do you cure out sweet corn in large quantities?

PROF. SOUTHWICK: We dry large quantities of corn by placing it in a rack, two deep, leaving fifteen or eighteen inches between the rack, absolutely no thicker than that, as the corn must have a clear circulation of air unless it is perfectly dried in the field. We also top our sweet corn and let it stand in the field. Early corn dries fairly well in that way. We rack it up as we dry it letting a circulation of air strike every ear.

DEMONSTRATION IN CORN JUDGING.

By Prof. F. S. Prince of the Department of Agronomy of the New Hampshire Agricultural College, Durham, N. H.

Until 1886 little was known about corn judging. The first corn show was held in Chicago in 1886, by the leading corn men of the Middle West. The corn score card was first used at that time, and it was based on what the growers and judges considered an ideal type, which they aimed to have in their exhibition samples. As shows developed, the score card improved until today we have a well-developed score card.

Too many people take the corn score card at its face value, looking no further than the score card for a desirable sample of corn. A corn score card does not tell us anything about the yield which will be obtained if the corn is planted. A number of men have been experimenting with corn along the line of the score card to see if the different ear marks have anything to do with the yield of corn. I mean by that, does the length of the ear or the filling out at the tip, the circumference, the space between the kernels, the smallness of the butt, etc., have anything to do with the yield? These men who have been experimenting are finding out some important things about the present score card, and Professor Williams, who was to have been here this afternoon, has summarized some of these points:

First: He tested long ears as compared with short ears and found that the average yield for long ears was 1.39 bushels per acre over short ears. There is thus very little difference in yield when long ears, as compared with short ears, are planted.

Second: Tapering ears yielded 1.65 bushels better to the acre in the dent than in the flint. There is very little difference between yields of the cylindrical and tapering ears. Flint corn fills out better at the top than dent corn.

Third: In a seven-year average bare tipped ears gave a better yield than well tipped ears, .34 of a bushel to the acre.

Fourth: He experimented with ears of corn having a high shelling-out percentage against a low shelling-out percentage. Seed ears having 88% corn on the cob averaged 64.6 bushels per acre as against 65.06 bushels to the acre of shell corn for ears having only 76% of grain on cob. This proves that corn which doesn't shell out the most gives about as good yield as that which has the highest shelling percentage. The ideal ear is not always a better yielder in the field than the ear which is not ideal.

I might cite other instances to show that the ideal ear as outlined by the corn score card need not necessarily be the best ear of corn for seed. The best corn score card is one which would give us an idea of the yield of the corn if planted.

I do not wish to throw cold water on the corn judging

proposition as it is very valuable. It is of value because good looking corn is a good advertisement and will sell for seed much more quickly than corn which shows undesirable characteristics. Good show corn is corn which shows improvement.

Corn is a very plastic plant and responds to selection very quickly. Take the ear shank for example. Many varieties of flint corn are characterized by a large ear shank. This causes the ears to stand erect in the fall and not hang down. The ears are thus less weatherproof than declining ears. Moreover they are harder to husk than ears which decline.

Corn shows and judging are also very valuable if they bring people together as they have here today, where they can mix, get acquainted and exchange ideas and perhaps get a better variety of corn or potatoes to take back home with them.

It would indeed be interesting to follow up those men who bought seed corn here this year from prize-winning samples to see if that corn yields better than their own next year, to see in other words if this corn show has been worth while from a seed standpoint.

Good show corn should be good seed corn because it shows the improvement desirable, has good maturity, and is a saleable corn when placed on the market.

Your authorities have tried out here today something relatively new in corn showing. They have tried to demonstrate the maturity and seed condition of the fifty-ear exhibits by running germination tests. The idea is good and it would be a fine thing if all of the points on the score card could be demonstrated in this way. Owing to the fact that the sand boxes were not properly made; however, these tests are not as satisfactory as they should have been. Still in many cases the well and poorly matured samples are contrasted by the number of sprouts showing. Where this test is attempted, the sand boxes should be tightly made, the kernels planted to uniform depth, all should be watered in the same way and kept at a uniform temperature. On account of these non-uniform conditions, the judges could not base absolute conclusions on the percentage of germination of these samples.

The maturity and seed condition of show corn is, however, the most important point which the judges consider.

Other important points are as follows:

1. Size. Corn should be as large as possible because a small variety is usually a poor yielder. Where two samples are alike in other characteristics but size, the larger sample should be placed over the smaller.

2. Size of butts. The size of the butt is an indication of the size of the ear shank, and smaller ear shanks are more desirable as I have previously pointed out.

3. Space between rows. Flint corn rows should be placed well together as the tightness of the rows indicates firm corn. With dent corn there should be a slight space between the rows; the kernels are longer than in flint and the sample will dry out better than if the rows are close together.

4. Uniformity. In a sample exhibited for show, uniformity is an indication of selection and improvement. This is a good show point.

In judging we remember all the points on the score card, but very seldom use the score card, unless two samples are very close. It is wasteful of time, and the major points come out without actually scoring the samples.

In judging corn we first eliminate those samples which we are sure will not place. Five or six, or perhaps eight samples place. The sample which earns first place is put over all the rest. It is easier to select the first place sample in every case than it is the second or third, or fourth or fifth. We disagree more on the fourth and fifth place than on any other place in the judging work, and this is often true in judging other materials.

About some of the samples exhibited here, I have nothing to say; they speak for themselves. I want to call your attention to the samples which received first and second place in the fifty-ear exhibit where the germination test is being made. There is absolutely no question between the first and second place. If you will notice, the sample which received first place is probably no better in germination, but taken straight through it is a more desirable sample of corn. It is just as uniform, it shows more improvement, and is better.

particularly over the butts, than the sample which received second place.

With the potatoes we found some excellent samples. Sample No. 127, which received first place in the state contest is a sample worthy to be shown in any state or any country. There are several excellent samples of potatoes but the first place potato is a wonder, it is the best I ever saw. It looks as though each potato had the same number of eyes, and that the eyebrows had been combed; the samples are as near alike as a half dozen peas in a pod. The potatoes which have the first four places are all excellent samples. Another sample which should have honorable mention is No. 98, White Bliss, as it is a very excellent sample of potatoes, not as uniform, but true to type and altogether a very desirable exhibit.

Perhaps you will be able to tell why we placed these samples as we did.

In a good many of the samples there are diseases present, such as rhizoctonia, or black scurf, scab and silver scurf. If black scurf is present in more than ten of the potatoes you need not place them on exhibition. There are just a few samples which have scab present. Silver scurf is apt to be on potatoes that have been stored; this disease is present in a few samples, and under these circumstances has very little show.

I wish that all present would look over the potato samples exhibited here.

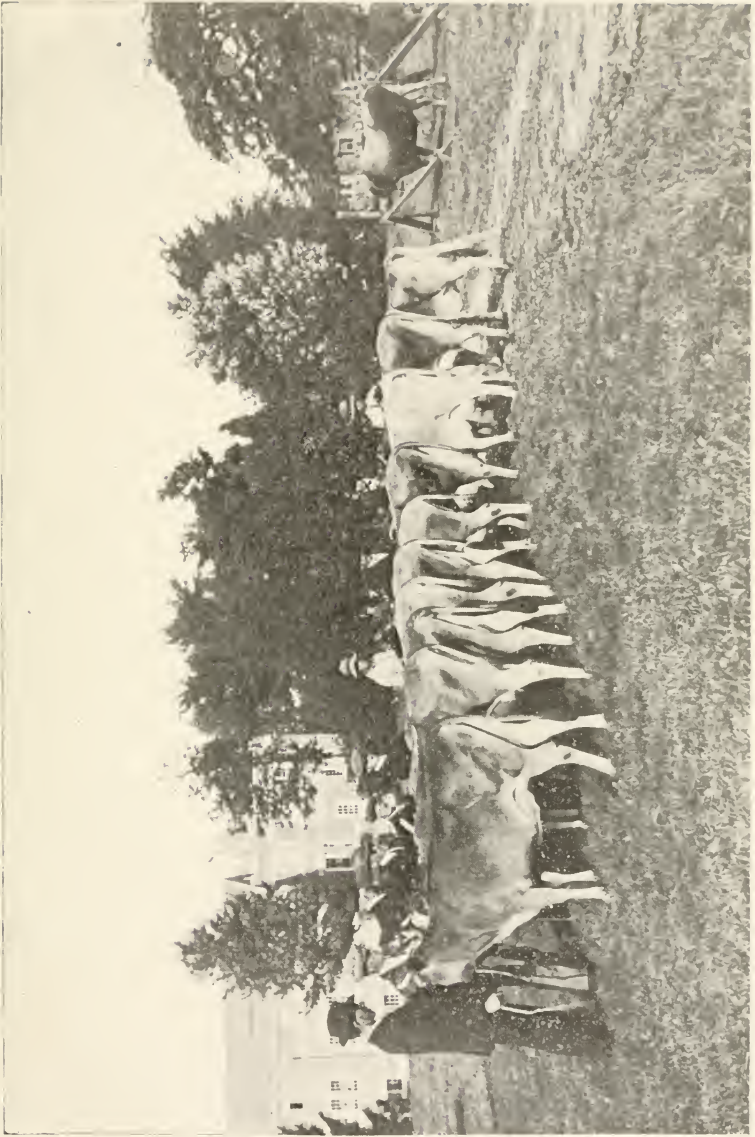
The disease silver scurf often develops in storage, and potatoes afflicted with this disease should never be planted.

Take it all through, the potatoes and corn exhibited here make a very creditable showing.

DISCUSSION.

QUESTION: Is it advisable to plant tip and butt kernels?

PROF. PRINCE: Tip and butt kernels are just as good as kernels from the middle portion of the ear, except that a planter will not handle the odd shaped kernels as well.



Cattle Exhibit at a Typical Connecticut Fair

THE FUTURE OF THE NEW ENGLAND LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

By S. B. Haskell, Baltimore, Md.

The great agricultural problem in New England is that of the hill farms—the farms that are removed from immediate access to the city market and which have land with possibilities, land now too often and too long in grass, but land which ought to be doing more in the great work of food production. It is on these farms that live stock—more and better live stock, gives us the solution to our great agricultural problem.

On a large scale there can be no other solution, for a part of our cleared land, classified indeed as improved land, is so tipped up on edge that it washes badly with but the slightest of provocation. For conservation's sake such land should be left in grass, for either hay or pasture. Then we have other areas where stones of all sizes absolutely grow from year to year, and come to the surface with every plowing. Once such lands are seeded down they ought to stay in grass, and for a period of years. Absolutely, we must have stock in order to make these lands produce foods, and hence our problem is to develop a profitable stock industry. Especially is this true of those sections where extension of orchard areas, or of the potato growing industry, or of market gardening offers no hope for the future.

Why Our Live Stock Industry Has Failed.

There is nothing new in what I have just said. These facts have been known for years and years, and have been presented to you time and again. Despite this, we have to face certain facts. One of these is that during the last quarter of a century sheep have well nigh disappeared from our hill sides. During the same period dairy cows have diminished in numbers, and our butter and cheese industries have been lost. The hog has held its own in numbers, but has not kept pace with the increase in population. The beef steer has been forgotten.

Notwithstanding this, for the past twenty-five years, or even longer, through the medium of our agricultural press, our farm paper service, and more lately through the in-

tensive effort of national, state and county organizations working co-operatively, there has been a great campaign for more and better live stock. Most devoutly must we hope that as a result of these efforts our live stock is better in quality, for certainly there is no more than in years past. Our first big piece of work in the present crisis of the industry, must be to find the causes of the failure of this campaign. Live stock has decreased.—Why?

Milk Prices Have Been Low.

Possibly one great cause of failure has been the low price of milk. I am ready to admit this, and state, furthermore, that during the last twenty years producers of market milk have had to live by saving rather than to live by making. Producers have barely made expenses and have "gotten by" only through boarding themselves and paying for the privilege. A contributory factor may have been waste in distribution. We all recognize that there is this great waste, and that it must be eliminated. At the same time, the saving of one or two cents per quart in the cost of delivering milk to the consumer will not make the dairy industry profitable on the majority of the hill farms in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. In other words, we have still to look for the real cause of our failure.

Another possible cause may be the dog nuisance, and its effect in discouraging farmers in the keeping of sheep. Personally, I believe this damage has been much over-rated. I think that the dog nuisance has developed because the sheep industry has declined, rather than the reverse. Even so, if at the present time the prevalence of the mongrel cur prevents farmers from engaging in sheep raising, we are justified in making every effort to secure better and more easily enforced laws. But that this alone will bring back the industry no man can say.

Another possible cause, in another branch of the live stock industry, is the prevalence of hog cholera, uncontrolled. This may have stopped the increase in hogs. Certainly when a farmer has his herd wiped out by cholera he has cause for discouragement and is very slow in the rebuilding and replacing. There is at present, however, no great necessity

for loss from cholera. This is one of the evils that is now being successfully combatted, through the excellent work of our state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Manufacturing, Not Farming.

Yet, in my judgment, all of these causes are contributory, not primary. The real cause of the decline of our live stock industry I believe to be the fact that we have been manufacturing rather than farming. We have bought the bulk of our feed stuffs, nearly all except the roughage, and have tried to make a profit by turning this purchased feed stuff into milk and butter, beef and pork, rather than by raising the necessary feeds. We have failed because we have neglected one of the fundamental laws of economics—that it is always cheaper to pay freight on meat than on the grain needed to produce this meat; and on butter and cheese rather than on the feed needed to produce this butter and cheese. We cannot compete in the production of beef or pork, butter or cheese, or in any animal product except raw milk, unless we can at the same time compete in raising the bulk of the feeds on which these products are grown.

Let me cite a few illustrations:

Taking the average yield from the whole United States, four-fifths of an acre of corn with one-fifth of an acre of clover make a fairly well balanced ration and will produce about two hundred thirty-five pounds of live pig, or an acre yield of about one hundred seventy pounds of dressed pork. The weight of corn needed to produce this weight of pork is about one thousand, five hundred pounds. It will always be cheaper to pay transportation on the two hundred seventy pounds of meat than on the one thousand, five hundred pounds of grain. Therefore, if we are to engage largely in the hog-raising industry, we must grow our own corn or its equivalent, or else feed our hogs on city wastes or something other than corn and the small grains. There is no escaping this conclusion. It is one of the things that must be done, else our hogs must be fed largely from the garbage can.

Let me take beef as another illustration:

The average acre, given up to corn for grain and silage, and to clover hay, produces about one hundred forty pounds of

dressed beef. To balance the ration, a part of the corn must be traded for cottonseed. Even at that, the one hundred forty pounds of dressed beef represents nearly one thousand, four hundred pounds of corn, on which freight must be paid in case we are manufacturing instead of farming. Naturally the freight rate on refrigerated beef is much greater than on corn, but it is never ten times greater. In the long run, then, we cannot grow our own beef unless we also raise our own corn or its equivalent.

There is but one possible error in my conclusions. Perhaps we can grow roughages so much more cheaply than can other sections that we can afford to buy all of our grain and still turn a profit from the feeding of stock. As a matter of fact, however, this is not the case. Roughages in New England, hay, clover, alfalfa, corn stover, or straw, cost as much or more than in any other northern section.

We Can Hold Our Raw Milk Market Against All Competition.

The only live stock product on which this fundamental law does not hold is raw milk. We can hold our own in this field. Milk is a bulk product and it may be that in producing it we can afford to buy all of our mill feeds and raise only our roughages. At the same time the market milk industry does not begin to furnish a solution for all of the natural stock land in New England. The reason is that if all of our farmers farm as well as they know how—say, in response to higher prices as brought about by more demand for milk products as developed by educational propaganda financed by farmers, but run by people who know the game:—if all of these farmers do really good farming, there will be no market for all of the raw milk that New England can produce. The production of milk in New England can easily be doubled, and this within a very short space of time. In fact, one great cause of past low prices has been the fact that there has in reality been something very close to over-production, or at least a quantity sufficient to make it a question of supplying a market rather than of marketing a supply. This always leads to low prices.

If the dairy cow is to be the solution of our New England

hill farm problem, and the dairy cow is more efficient than is any other animal in the transforming of grasses, clovers and alfalfas into human food, we must produce something more than raw milk. But the moment we consider cheese, we are faced by the fact that the fundamental law holds—we must face outside competition. The moment we consider increased butter production in New England we find that the same principle holds. More and better cows will not make dairy farming profitable unless with them can come greater production of the feeds on which such stock is produced.

More Grain the Solution of the Problem.

If, in our own markets, New England is to compete against other sections, against the West and the South, in the production of animal products, she must raise a much larger portion of the feeds on which these animals are grown. This may mean more corn, or perhaps barley instead of corn, on some of the colder soils. It may also mean the development of local gristmills, so that farmers may have a market for their grains, and at the same time take home with them the milk producing by-products which these grains give. Also, as an essential change in our present farming system the production of more corn means the possibility of more clovers and other legumes.

Now I know that there will be immediate objections raised to this suggestion of mine, that many will say: "It can't be done;" and others, "It should not be done." But I think I can answer all of these objections. Let me try. Let me quote some of the objections already made, and give my answers to the same:

(1) "It is cheaper to buy grain than to raise it."

How often in past years have we heard this statement made? The pity of it is that it has been believed unquestionably! Now I remember the days of really cheap grain here in New England, when forty cents could be traded for a bushel of corn; and when cottonseed meal could be bought for less than its calculated fertility value. Did this cheap grain make for us a profitable agriculture? You know it did not, and furthermore, you know that it was in the days of cheap grain, in 1893-'94-'95, that thousands of our farms were

abandoned, that our pastures commenced to grow up to weeds and brush, and our land to decrease in fertility. No! The mere fact that we could buy grain for less than our own cost of production meant that farming itself was unprofitable.

(2) "We had best start with more clovers and more alfalfa instead of more grain."

This objection was raised by an experiment station man at the time some of these suggestions were presented to him. I would be tempted to agree with him were it not for the fact that we have preached more clovers and more legumes for the past quarter of a century, and made but little headway.

This last summer I took a nine hundred mile automobile trip through Connecticut with our own Professor Southwick of the Connecticut Agricultural College. On this trip we saw perhaps a dozen good fields of clover and possibly the same number of "patches" of alfalfa, patches instead of fields. For some reason clover has not made headway. My own belief is that land is plowed too seldom. Until we develop our farming system and our farm organization to a point which will allow the breaking up of some of the grass lands at fairly frequent intervals, we will never be able to grow more than a very, very small area of red clover, or even of alfalfa.

(3) "High grain prices may not last."

Now, in its essence this suggestion is the same as number one, and requires no extended answer. Certainly no guarantee of high prices can be given, but we know that freight rates must rise, and that with this rise we will have in effect an increased protective tariff on each of the farm products of New England. We also know that the soils of the corn belt, which is the great granary of the United States, are long since past the first flush of fertility and now only respond to the use of artificial fertilizers. These two facts show that in the future, if not in the immediate past, New England can once again compete in the production of grain crops for human food as well as for animal feeds.

(4) "Our fields are too small; it takes too many acres to make a living by grain production."

Now, there is some point to this objection. However, I am not urging grain production as an end in itself, but simply to

make a profitable live stock industry. If the fields are too restricted and the farms too small to make this change profitable, it may be that the farm is one of those which was never meant to have been cultivated, and which should never have been cleared.

(5) "We are already short of labor, so why suggest a change that will take more labor?"

My answer to this is that the suggested change will take no more of human labor, although admittedly it will use the teams which we already have to much better advantage. Let me say, furthermore, that this last is absolutely necessary. New England is a witch-grass country. Her stone walls serve most excellently and efficiently as witch-grass nurseries. With corn as her only grain crop, the possible area has had to be limited to that which could be hand-hoed, for corn in a witch-grass country can hardly be grown without some hand work. This has really limited the production of clovers. More grain can be grown without decreasing our present acreages of other crops, but simply because the labor on these crops is mainly at a time of the year which conflicts neither with corn production nor with the making of the hay crop.

We Must Develop a Market for Small Grains.

Now there is one objection that has great force and that is that even if our farmers grow more of the small grains, just now we have no market for the products, no place where the grain can be milled, or flour and milk producing by-products manufactured. Unfortunately this is partly true, for the New England gristmill has long since disappeared and ceased to be one of our cherished institutions. Do you realize that one thousand acres of wheat or rye will furnish flour enough for a community of three thousand people? And, furthermore, do you know that if a grain mill can have the guarantee of the product of one thousand acres of wheat or rye it will be worth while to install the necessary milling and bolting machinery? And, finally, have you not recently seen that in the State of Connecticut today there are but fifty-six mills scattered here and there over the state, which are actually making flour from home grown grains? Yes, there is force in this suggestion, but the problem is very easy of solution.

In this connection, I wish to relate an experience of mine, some ten years ago. For several months I was located on a large farm in the Anholt region of north Germany. The community in which I lived had a population of about two thousand people, most of them working in one way or another for this single large farm. It was a semi-feudal system. On the farm was a windmill, one which had been built in 1738, a one-man affair, it is true, but for nearly one hundred and seventy years it had been milling rye and wheat into flour. The bulk of the product was used at home, and the by-products were used on the farm. The interesting thing about it, however, was that in this windmill, almost medieval in its nature, I found installed an up-to-date bolting machine of American manufacture. When the Germans could send to this country for the necessary machinery and find it profitable to do the work on their own farms, I wonder if the time has not come when our gristmill must be brought back again and equipped with the machinery for milling flour?

The Farm Must Be Re-organized.

When our New England farmer keeps more stock as a result of raising more grain, a definite and conscious re-organization of many of our farms will become necessary. This will lead to greater efficiency in all departments of farming.

Roughly speaking, every hill farm has land belonging to one of three classes:

- (1) Tillable land which can be worked by machinery.
- (2) Steep side hills and stony land, now in grass, which are difficult to plow.
- (3) Permanent pastures.

It is on the first of these that our grain crops must be grown, and rotation must be practiced. In fact, looking back over my own experience, for the last twelve years, I can see where I have failed time after time, in giving service to my supporters in the state of Massachusetts. I advised rotation as it seemed to me farms ought to be—laid out on the square and on the level, with fields of such a size that it would be fairly easy to develop a three, four or five-year rotation. This idea is rotation as it is taught. All of you New England men know that the great difficulty is simply that the land is

not built this way. If, in planning a cropping system, we will forget about our pastures, and forget about our steep hill sides, and confine ourselves to land which can and should be machine worked, progress will be made.

Lands belonging to the third group should be left permanently in grass. This, however, does not mean that these lands should become less efficient in the production of animal crops. On the grounds of the Massachusetts Experiment Station in Amherst, I have seen lands which were seeded down previous to 1881, and yet two years ago gave a wonderful crop of clover. Dr. Brooks states that each two years out of three, for more than twenty years, clover has been present on some of these meadows. It was the liberal use of fertilizers which made this possible. The same can be done, and I believe profitably, on many of the steep hill sides of New England. Putting the case differently, a large part of the roughage for increased animal crops must be grown on these hill sides. Manure used as a top dressing, or larger usage of fertilizer, will not only maintain yield indefinitely, but will also obviate for years without number, the necessity of re-plowing and re-seeding the land in question.

Perhaps our permanent pastures present us with our hardest problem. If I were to try to describe the typical pasture in New England, I would simply mention "Bayberry" to those farmers who live near the salt water; I would suggest "Sweet Fern" to all farmers who have gravelly land, talk about "Running Juniper" to those who are farming the northern half of New England, and would wind up by suggesting the great beauty of the weeds sometimes known as the "Devil's Paint Brush." Perhaps betwixt and between, I might mention the occasional bite which our farm animals are able to get on these weed infested pastures.

When our sheep pastures come back—and I believe that if they are rightly managed, and if attempt be made to grow all of the feeds which sheep consume, they will come back—the weed problem will be partially solved. If, after the war, fertilizers are cheaper than ever before, and I feel that this will be the case, then the time will surely come when our pastures will be fertilized the same as other parts of our farm lands. Certainly, any treatment which will replace the

present weed growth of our pastures by white clover and blue-grass, will more than double the carrying capacity of our New England pastures.

It seems evident then, that whether our aim be dairy cattle, beef animals, or sheep, our first concern must be to provide home grown grains and better pastures. I have endeavored to point out certain steps of re-organization and re-arrangement which must take place on individual farms and in most New England communities before these ends can be successfully accomplished. On this basis a permanent and profitable New England agriculture should be developed.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

By Dr. Thomas N. Carver, Professor of Political Economy
in Harvard University.

They who cannot or will not work together are the natural prey of those who can. Sometimes, in a pessimistic turn of mind, one is tempted to say that they are the legitimate prey of those who can and will work together.

There are, however, several excellent reasons why farmers find it difficult to work together. These reasons may be classified as geometrical and temperamental. The geometrical reasons are that farmers live so far apart; the distances between them are usually measured in miles, whereas the distances between the business men of our cities are measured in feet. Now, distance is difficult to overcome, in spite of good roads and automobiles. With bad roads and poor teams and vehicles it is still more difficult to overcome.

The temperamental reasons are not quite so easily explained. Farmers are temperamentally a somewhat independent class and each one prefers to go his own way rather than to co-operate with his neighbors. For a long time our population has been going through a sifting process. They who like to work in groups and under a boss have been going to town. They who dislike it have remained in the country. One of the most painful operations for a certain type of mind is that of deciding for itself what to do next. The farm is no place for a person to whom that is a painful



Parade of Farm Exhibits is both Interesting and Instructive

process. The farmer must decide that question for himself a great many times every day: This means that he must be a self-reliant individual, with a good deal of power of self-direction. In short, he must be capable of being his own boss. The average person who lives in town, however, is not his own boss, but works under somebody else. He does not have to decide what to do next; there is always a boss or a superintendent handy to tell him. All he has to do, therefore, is to fit into a large machine and do what he is told to do. It follows as a matter of course that the independent, self-reliant people who do not like to work under a boss, generally stay in the country; whereas the easily organized and more or less gregarious individuals flock to the cities.

There are some advantages which grow out of this independent character of the rural population. While it is difficult to organize them for constructive purposes, it is likewise difficult to organize them for predatory purposes. Consequently, the political machine has its home in the city and not in the country. The political boss, like the industrial boss, has his home in the city rather than in the country. But along with these advantages which follow the independent temperament of the average farmer come certain disadvantages. It is difficult to organize them, even for worthy purposes. In this day of organization, when organization is the key-word to almost every kind of large success, the fact that country people are so hard to organize has proved to be a distinct weakness in country life.

In every program for the organization of rural interests, we must take these two large facts into account: the geometrical and the temperamental difficulties in the way of organization. Nevertheless, in spite of these difficulties, the necessity for organization is becoming more and more apparent every day. These difficulties can only be overcome by superior wisdom or superior morality on the part of the country people. If they once realize that difficulties are made to be overcome, and that wisdom and morality are given to people for the purpose of overcoming difficulties, they need have no great difficulty.

In spite of these difficulties, there is one great advantage which the country people still possess. They still have the

germs of the neighborhood idea, which has almost died out in the towns and cities. The city people have already lost all conception of its value, and I am afraid that even the country people only partially realize its value and its fundamental importance in all genuine and progressive social life. The neighborhood idea is based essentially on territory, on land, or on the geometrical relations between man and man. The cities are largely dominated by the class idea, which is superficial, pestilential, and of the devil. It is artificial, due merely to our ways of thinking rather than to the fundamental conditions under which we have to live. Class consciousness, class war,—all such obscene notions, are the products of city life and not of country life. The essential difference here was brought out once upon a time in a famous dialogue. This dialogue took place between a man from the country and a man from the city. If you forget that essential fact,—that the one man was from the country and the other from the city,—you will never get the real meaning of the dialogue. The man from the city inquired of the man from the country, "Who is my neighbor?" The man from the country answered with the story of the good Samaritan. The man from the city had forgotten what neighborhood meant; like all city people, he was thinking in terms of class. So were the various people who, on the way to Jericho, passed by the wounded man because he did not belong to their set or class, until the Samaritan came along who recognized the geometrical relations of life rather than the class relations, and thus exemplified the principle of neighborhood.

Country people generally understand what the word "neighborhood" means. They have that much, at least, in their favor. Until city people re-learn the meaning of the word "neighborhood," there can be no such thing as good city government, or good social or economic conditions in any city. Cities and the dwellers therein will doubtless go on trying other experiments, tinkering with the situation, trying by various psychological processes known as "taking thought," to add a cubit or so to the moral stature, but all such efforts are futile and vain.

I remember very well a certain ardent social reformer who really thought he had a remedy for most of the ills of society

and seemed genuinely zealous in the promotion of his reform, who stated, rather proudly I thought, that he did not know even the name of a single individual, outside of his own family, of several hundred who lived in the same house with himself in New York City. He had absolutely lost the last vestige of the neighborhood idea, and, needless to say, his reform has never made any headway; nor would it do any good, even if it should succeed. He needed first a regeneration within himself before he was in a position even to begin the work of regenerating society.

Having the germ of the neighborhood idea in the country, we have something with which to begin the work of rural organization; for all rural organization must begin with the neighborhood, and we must develop a genuine interest in the neighborhood as such. We must even develop something which may be called "neighborhood statesmanship,"—that is, a feeling of patriotism toward the neighborhood and a kind of wisdom in the way of neighborhood building, comparable to the patriotism and the wisdom which are felt and shown with regard to national problems. In fact, if every citizen would show a determination to make his own neighborhood the best neighborhood in the world, there is not much doubt that the United States of America would easily take care of itself and become the finest country in the world. Patriotism, like charity, may be said to begin at home. We need a thousand neighborhood statesmen where we need one national statesman. We need a thousand men with the genuine ambition to build a fine neighborhood where we need one with the wisdom which knows how to build a great nation.

It is often said that one difficulty in the way of neighborhood building is the lack of leaders. But there are two kinds of leaders; the destructive and the constructive. There is one kind of leader who achieves leadership by appealing to the lower rather than the higher motives of the people; who tells them a great deal about their rights, their wrongs, and their grievances; who stirs up resentment among them. There is another kind of leader who tells people very little about their rights, their wrongs or their grievances, but a great deal about their opportunities and their obligations.

The negroes of the South, for example, have these two kinds of leaders. They have their fiery, turbulent leaders of discontent who try to stir the people up to resentment over their rights, their wrongs and their grievances. They also had Mr. Booker T. Washington, who, so far as we have any record, never told them anything about their rights or their wrongs or their grievances, but a great deal about their opportunities and their obligations. There is not much doubt in the minds of any of us as to which kind of leader is likely to do the most for the negroes of the South. It is almost nauseating to observe how many blatherskites there are who remind themselves of Lincoln; but, so far as we have any recorded utterances of that great, constructive leader, he never on any occasion spoke to the people about their rights, their wrongs or their grievances, but told them about their opportunities and their obligations, especially their obligations. The spirit of resentment, of hatred or class feeling, was never encouraged by anything that he ever said or did.

This has a very direct bearing on the question of organization. If I am particularly careful about my own rights and your obligations, and you are equally particular to safeguard your rights and enforce my obligations, we two are likely to have considerable difficulty in working together. A community made up of such people will be especially difficult to organize for constructive work. But if I am very careful about my own obligations and your rights and you are equally careful of your obligations and my rights, we two ought to get along easily together. We ought never to have any difficulty in working together for any good constructive purpose. A neighborhood which is characterized by this spirit will have all the wisdom and all the morality necessary to overcome the geometrical and temperamental difficulties in the way of effective organization or co-operation. Unless the neighborhood has moral or religious leaders who can develop this spirit within the neighborhood, or unless the people themselves without leadership can develop it among themselves, it will be impossible to overcome those difficulties and carry out an effective organization.

What we sometimes call sociability is also a very important factor in any kind of neighborhood co-operation. So-

ciability, however, does not depend upon any mysterious or occult sociological forces. Wherever two or three are gathered together with one mind or with a common interest, there is always plenty of sociability; in fact, there are the two essential factors—physical juxtaposition, propinquity or geometrical nearness on the one hand, and a common interest on the other. With these two factors present, there is never lack of sociability. With either of them absent, sociability is impossible.

It is not so very difficult to get people together within the sound of one another's voices, but this alone, as already suggested, will not create sociability. The difficult thing is to give them a common interest which is strong enough and deep enough to make them want to come together and to overcome the natural reticence which most country people feel. When people are vitally interested in the building up of the neighborhood, in making it a better place in which to live and bring up their families,—a better place to which to entrust their grandchildren and great-grandchildren,—they will have a common interest. If you can create within the neighborhood a genuine desire to do something for it,—to build it up, not simply along moral and educational lines, though these are of the utmost importance,—but even in industry, prosperity and wealth; a genuine desire to see better markets or a better outlet for the products of the farms; a genuine desire for better roads, better schoolhouses,—not simply for the selfish interest of the individual but because of the real, emotional interest in the welfare of the neighborhood, then you will have created a common interest.

We know what it is to feel an emotional interest in the welfare or the safety of the United States of America. I am afraid that most of us feel a deeper emotional interest in the country as a whole than we do in that part of the country called the neighborhood, for which we can accomplish more than we can for the nation as a whole. Almost any one of us has in his power to do more for his own neighborhood than he can possibly do for the country as a whole, and yet most of us have very little emotional interest in our neighborhood, even though we have a great deal in the country as a whole.

One way to begin the organization of the rural neighborhood is to study the methods of organizing the urban units. These urban units are too large, but nevertheless they have done some good work. I refer to the chambers of commerce and the boards of trade which try as best they can to organize the business interests of the city for the purpose of general city improvement. This form of organization might very well be adopted in the rural neighborhood. This will prove a school for the development of rural statesmanship, or neighborhood statesmanship. It will furnish an opportunity for the man with constructive ideas to get those ideas put into practice. Some of the cities are also trying the experiment of the city manager, though, as a matter of fact, that is what the mayor ought to be, or else the town clerk. In fact, in those countries where they have good city government, either the mayor or the town clerk is the city manager. Very few rural neighborhoods have any similar functionary whose business it is to promote the development of the neighborhood.

It would be useless to have either a neighborhood manager or a rural chamber of commerce without giving it something to do immediately. It must be kept busy from the very start with the solution of neighborhood problems. Some of these problems are already acute and calling for immediate solution. There is, for example, the great problem of buying and selling, the problem of finding an outlet for the products of the neighborhood and the most economical method of supplying itself with the products of other neighborhoods which it must bring in. I wonder if we realize how all-important this great problem of buying and selling has become. In the old days of self-sufficing agriculture, when practically every farm produced everything that was consumed on the farm, and consumed everything that was produced on the farm, this was a question of minor importance; but we have long passed out of that stage. The farmer is a buyer and seller in almost the same sense as the manufacturer, and, as a matter of fact, farming is the only large business in the country which buys even its raw materials at retail and sells its finished products at wholesale. This in itself is a suffi-

cient explanation of the fact that farming is not the most prosperous business in the country.

But the world at large is still groping for the solution of the great problem of buying and selling. I wonder if you realize that no manufacturing city ever rose to the first rank among cities. A few have risen to second rank or third, but none to first. The only cities that have ever risen in any country to first rank are the trading cities. Of course, no manufacturing city can get along without doing some trading, and all trading cities do a certain amount of manufacturing. Nevertheless, the dominant business in the large cities of all countries is buying and selling,—wholesaling and retailing,—rather than manufacturing; whereas in all of these countries a number of cities have risen to second and third rank where manufacturing is the dominant business and trading is only of secondary importance. Moreover, the great fortunes of the world have been made, not in the majority of cases by manufacturing, but by trading,—buying and selling,—by men who have not been skillful in the art of manufacturing, but skillful in the arts of trading. Even the manufacturers, therefore, have many problems in the way of buying and selling which they have not yet worked out, but the farmers are even further behind. Manufacturers are now beginning to realize that the selling organization, or the sales department, is the most important part of their business organization. In some cases it is almost the whole business, the actual work of manufacturing being carried on mainly for the purpose of keeping the hopper full in order that the selling organization may be kept busy.

Even the trust, though it claims to be efficient in production, owes its success mainly to its efficiency as a buyer and seller. It may be able to control a source of raw materials and thus get its raw materials on better terms than its competitors. The producers of the finished product do not know the difference and think the trust is an efficient producer, whereas, in this case, it is only an efficient bargainer. It may secure better transportation rates than its competitors, and thus gain an advantage over them. This, again, is not efficiency in production, but efficiency in bargaining. It may be able to control the labor situation more effectively than a

small competitor. Again, its advantage is on the side of bargaining rather than on the side of production. Finally, it may perfect a great selling organization with branches in every nook and corner of the country and be able therefore to take advantage of every local situation. This is an especially efficient device in bargaining and not in producing,—in selling the product rather than in producing it.

The small farmer working alone is generally at a disadvantage in this work of buying and selling or bargaining. He may be a very efficient producer,—in fact it appears that the middle-sized farm, or the farm which enables one family to utilize its own labor power to the best advantage is the most economical unit from the standpoint of production that has yet been discovered, but this advantage in production is partially offset by its disadvantage in buying and selling. A huge farm that can buy and sell on a large scale is usually not so efficient in the work of production, but gains enough through its efficiency in buying and selling to make up for its inefficiency in production. The ideal combination would be such an organization among a large number of small farmers as would give them the advantage in buying and selling which belongs to the bonanza farm and at the same time preserve for them the advantages in production which they already possess. As to marketing, there are certain well-recognized principles which apply to farm products as well as to anything else. The marketing of farm products does not in itself present any serious difficulty. Farm products are no more difficult to sell than are the products of the mines and the factories. The only difficulty is that which the small farmer finds in adopting the same methods which have to be adopted by other business men.

There are four things necessary to the successful marketing of farm products. In the first place, the products must be good. It will never be easy to sell poor products at a good price. The products must be such as the consumers like, otherwise the consumers will never buy them eagerly. But even a good product must be graded or standardized. The man who buys a barrel of apples may have pretty definite notions as to what kind he wants. He does not like to buy several other kinds mixed in, in order to get a few of the

kind he likes. The restaurant keeper who buys broilers from the poultry man must charge his customers a uniform price, and he would like to get a uniform product. If he buys an ungraded assortment, some will be large and some small, some fat and some lean. It will be impossible for him to treat his customers alike. If it is a cheap restaurant, he wants cheap broilers; if it is an expensive restaurant, he wants first-rate broilers and no cheap ones among them. He will therefore always deal by preference with the man who can give him exactly what he wants and in the quantities desired. The same principle holds true of practically all agricultural products. Different buyers want different grades and qualities. Each buyer wants what he wants and will always deal by preference with the one who will sell him exactly what he wants and in the desired quantities, rather than with the seller who insists on selling an ungraded, non-descript batch of stuff.

Naturally the small farmer with only a small quantity to sell cannot grade it or supply it in sufficient quantities to satisfy the various needs of various customers. If he has no organization, he must necessarily sell to dealers who buy from a large number of farmers, and then grades and classifies according to the needs of his customers. A farmer in this case will never be able to deal directly with customers; he must absolutely and always deal with a middleman, because grading is an absolute necessity and therefore some agency which can do grading is equally a necessity. Nothing will meet the situation and eliminate the dealers' profits except an organization of farmers large enough to grade and supply the different grades in the quantity demanded.

Not only must the products be good and be properly graded, but it is usually necessary to brand or trade-mark them, or in some way identify them with the producer. This is often necessary for the protection of the producers who had been producing a good product and had worked up a reputation for it. I know a neighborhood that for years had a special reputation for its potatoes. Buyers were eager to buy them and usually paid a small premium to get them. Having no organization and no method of branding or trade-marking their product, some unscrupulous producers began to

trade upon the reputation of the neighborhood and sell a poor product at a good price because the name of the neighborhood helped to sell it. Needless to say, this soon destroyed the reputation of the neighborhood and even the honest potato growers suffered in consequence. If they had had a compact organization and a brand or trade-mark like that of the Sun-kist oranges of southern California, they could have protected themselves against these unscrupulous growers and preserved their reputation.

The fourth essential is that the consuming public be educated as to the meaning of the grades and the brands or trade-marks. This also is something which requires organization. A small farmer with very little to sell could hardly afford to pay the cost of advertising. An organization of a thousand or ten thousand farmers with a great deal to sell could advertise effectively.

Aside from the interest of the farmer himself in this kind of organization, there are certain economic principles which are involved here. It is a matter of sheer economy of the energy of the nation. Anything which has to be sold on inspection is always sold in a very expensive way, in terms of human energy,—that is, it is a laborious process to inspect a product every time it changes hands. If instead of having to be sold on inspection, it could be sold on grade or reputation; that is, if the buyer instead of seeing the product itself could order a certain quantity and a certain grade and always know that he would get exactly what he ordered, there would be a vast economy effected in the work of selling. Every commodity which is sold could sell economically on a large scale. Every commodity of which the price to the producer is only slightly less than that paid by the consumer, is sold on grade or reputation rather than on inspection. The reason is that it is economical of time and energy to buy and sell in this way, whereas it is wasteful of time and energy to inspect and examine a product every time it changes hands.

I remember a case of some farmers in North Carolina who had hay to sell. They had been advised by the agricultural experts to grow hay because North Carolina was importing a great deal of hay from the Northwest, mainly through Cincinnati. The North Carolina farmers had grown hay that

year but found that there was no sale for it, yet in the cities hay from Cincinnati was still selling. The explanation given by the dealers was that it was really more economical for them to order hay from Cincinnati than to buy it from the farmers. A telegram or a letter would bring a carload of hay of a given grade. They knew before they saw it what it would be like and did not need to waste any time examining it. On the other hand, if they bought hay of the local farmers, they would have to inspect and examine every load. Until the farmers were prepared to grade and guarantee the quality of their hay, the dealers found their own time too valuable to spend in examining and inspecting the farmers' hay.

There is another story of some New York apple growers who went to the manager of a large New York hotel who had been buying apples from the far Northwest, and asked him if he would not buy New York apples. He replied that when he ordered apples from the Northwest, he could order by grade and every box would be exactly what he wanted; whereas if, at that time, he ordered apples from western New York, he would have to buy them in an ungraded condition and would have to inspect practically every barrel, and even then they would not all be alike, and therefore not exactly what he wanted.

The Danes, who have carried the work of agricultural organization further, perhaps, than any other people have long appreciated the importance of selling their products on grade, and of protecting the reputation of the grades. Our Minister to Denmark told of an incident which happened there. A certain shipment of Danish butter to London was found to be below par. It was made almost a national issue in Denmark and the national government itself exercised itself in order to explain the incident, and to assure not only their London customers, but even the representatives of foreign governments to which no Danish butter was ever sent, that it would not occur again. That extreme care which they exercised to preserve the reputation of Danish butter helps to explain why the Danish butter sells so well. The people who buy it have confidence in it and generally find that it is exactly what they want. They do not have to inspect it before buying. When I was in Denmark a few years ago, I

visited a great many farms and looked at a great many pigs. One striking thing about the pork industry in Denmark is that even the pigs are standardized. They are bred alike, fed alike, and slaughtered at about the same age and size. The bacon is cured under a standard process so that one hundred weight of Danish bacon is almost identical with any other hundred weight. The English buyers can therefore buy Danish bacon on grade and reputation without inspection.

It is interesting to notice how the principle of standardization has been carried over into the field of farm finance. Let us assume that the farmer is selling a security to the investing public. If he tries to sell a mortgage, that is, to borrow the money on it, the buyer of the mortgage must inspect the farm very carefully, and also the state law with respect to mortgages and do a number of other things which are laborious and require some expertness. This method of buying mortgages on inspection is a very unsatisfactory method. The result is that mortgages do not sell advantageously. The essential principle behind our new Rural Credit system is the substitution of a standardized security—that is, the bonds of the farm land banks.—for an unstandardized security, namely the mortgage. Any one with money to invest can safely buy one of these bonds. He does not have to inspect it. The result will be that these bonds will sell much more advantageously than farm mortgages can possibly sell. Only those few investors who had the time, the inclination and skill to inspect the mortgage and the farm which secured it would be in the market for farm mortgages. Any one who has any money to invest will be in the market for the bonds of these farm land banks. This will make them sell much more advantageously and at lower rates of interest than would be possible in the case of the unstandardized security, namely the mortgage.

THE PLACE OF THE FARMER IN THE BODY POLITIC.

By Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.

No one knows what will be the place of the farmer, or any other member of the body politic in the future; yet we are

in the habit of putting our phrases in the future tense to give them emphasis and to disengage ourselves from the engrossing affairs of the present. It is idle merely to speculate, yet by taking account of essential situations in the present, we can forecast something of the immediate future. However, it is really in terms of the future that we define the present. All I can hope to do tonight is to state some of the essential elements in the farmer's relation to his fellowmen, in order that we may take new bearings. This exercise is particularly important now, when practically the whole world is at grips and when our accustomed establishments seem to us more or less topsy-turvy. There are certain situations that lie in the nature of things, and which even war cannot change. Our relation to the surface of the earth still remains the same.

The rural situation is directly involved in our ideas of democracy and in the establishments that we organize for the purpose of recording and regularizing our affairs. When we speak of the farmer's place in the body politic in this country, we are thinking naturally of his place in a democracy.

Some time ago I read in a press despatch, as probably you also read, that Germany is now a democracy having become so within the space of five days. I wondered whether the German people know it. I also asked, in the Far East this last summer of a German of the office-holding class, what the end of the war would be. He replied that it would come as a result of changes and upheavals in the different countries. I asked him what would be the nature of the change in Germany, and he replied that there would be no change inasmuch as Germany is now so democratic that it cannot be improved. I then asked myself whether we mean the same thing when we use the word democracy amongst ourselves or whether it really conveys to us any very definite set of ideas.

It is not my purpose to discuss democracy in the abstract tonight, but merely to define some elements in the farmer's relation to affairs and to the organization of society. We understand, when we come to think of it, that democracy must rest on the land and its division amongst the peoples, for we are all inhabitants of the planet and the surface of it provides our background situation.

Just now we hear about the farmer's attitude toward the great affairs confronting us. There is considerable criticism. All the criticisms I have heard are projected from the point of view either of class organization or industrial organization. Those who would defend the farmer speak of his psychology and the necessity that the rest of us understand it. The result is that much of the treatment of the farmer is cajolery. The situation lies far deeper than psychology. Let me give you a formula:

The farmer is part of his environment, matching himself into his background, perhaps unconsciously, much as a bird is matched, or a tree, or a quadruped. His plan of operation, his farm-management, is an expression of his situation in nature: he has worked it out because it fits. He cannot shift it radically to meet the advice of any other person. As he himself develops in ability, he will modify his plan of operation so far as he can, but the plan always must fit his place in the environment: no great change is possible unless his natural conditions change: he does not make his conditions. The farmer exemplifies, in the human range, what the naturalist knows as "adaptation." His situation does not admit of compromise, perhaps not even of adjustment, and therefore it may not be understood by teachers, publicists, officials and others.

The consequences of this formula, if it is true, are tremendous. All the advice given the farmer that does not recognize his necessary adaptation to his environment is useless; and useless advice is harmful. It is of no advantage to rail against the farmer any more than against the wind or the rain. It is idle to try to apply to him the pressures that are exerted on corporate business. It is of small consequence either to praise him or to condemn, to take sides for him or against him, except insofar as it may affect his spirit as a man. When, under pressure of great crises, we radically change the conditions under which the farmer works, we must allow him time to readjust himself; he must take account of the latitude that he may reasonably expect in weather and soil and human forces. He needs not favors, but conditions that will allow him to operate. The natural conditions within which he

works cannot be changed, but they can be modified in some ways and he can make new adjustments within certain limits; these possibilities he begins to understand, and they are parts of his problem as a farmer; when the economic or outside conditions are changed, the modifications must be such as will match the natural limitations, if he is expected to adopt them. In the present crisis, our public agencies must understand and recognize what can reasonably be required of the farmer.

It is an old adage that appearances are deceitful. I wish to add that they may be misleading. Persons managing corporate, industrial, labor and professional affairs have a certain air and habit of presentation. The farmer operating his farm may not have this air. He has nothing to present. He may be following a plow in the back lot, unshaven, trousers in his boots, working until the work is done even though the clock points to five. Perhaps he would not discuss politics or civics or religion, at least not until he knew you; but, good or bad, he has worked out the management of his farm, and he thinks he knows why. He will listen to your advices; then he will go on with his plowing. He is hard against facts, real facts not paper facts; he accepts them, and acts accordingly. You may not like him, but he himself is a fact.

Bearing in mind these fundamental considerations, established in the nature of things, some of the popular attitudes toward the farmer become ridiculous. I was out of the country when war with Germany was proclaimed, but I understand that everybody who had a public voice fell to advising the farmer. This is futile, since the farmer is the one part in the population to whom advice of this nature is of no value, and for the reason that it cannot be applied. I am sure that much of this advice made no account of situations that neither the farmer nor any one else can change.

It is simple enough to change an outside or commercial condition in relation to the farming occupation; it is quite another matter to expect the farmer to accept it unless other essential conditions are changed to meet it. Establishing the price of any product, while it may be necessary in times of crises, does not add fertility to the land, or modify the

weather, or affect the habits of a sheep or a horse, or the requirements of a herd of swine. To say that a billion dollars is to be added to the income of farmers by war prices means nothing unless we have at the same time a statement of outgo. To say that the increased gross value of farm products of 1917 over 1914 represents war profits is to state only one factor in a transaction and to state it loosely. To advise the use of less milk in order to save it does not take the cow into consideration; the cow is not a machine that can be stopped by turning off the steam and discharging the operator.

To establish any regulation touching production on a basis of compromise or agreement between contending parties, does not take into consideration any of the fundamental problems on which the regulation must rest for its operation. This is well expressed in Warren's recent statement following a long hearing on the cost of milk, that there is no known way of making a cow produce milk by argument.

The political method, which is the method of compromise or expediency, cannot change a single fundamental fact in agriculture.

You understand that I am not defending the farmer: his acts are as much open to review as those of any other citizen: I am merely stating his natural situation. As illustration, let me refer to the recent charge that he is profiteering. The farmer does not make profit in the commercial sense, but only a labor-income. Now and then a farmer may buy and sell without producing or even speculate, but this is not farming. The producing farmer does not become "rich" in the commercial sense. His occupation yields only the returns from his work. His overplus is likely to go back into the land, and the next generation has the benefit.

One of the most amusing statements I have heard is that reported of an influential financier to the effect that we must now take the farmer in hand and control him. The idea is that the farmer is becoming too powerful and makes too many demands. For the last ten years and more, public men have been advising the farmers to organize for protection, and the farming people have been shown the results that have been won by organized labor and industry; yet as

soon as the farmer begins to use this dangerous weapon, a shout of alarm goes up from those who have advised it. If the farmer anywhere uses the weapon of organization he only follows the precedent of industry and commerce. This is to say that the weapons of industry and commerce are then turned against themselves. The present mood to discipline the farmer is but another expression of the old disposition—so old as to be automatic—that the farmer must be kept where he belongs.

In fact, however, agriculture is yet relatively little organized commercially or politically. Former attempts have failed. We are watching the two movements now before us with new interest; it is yet too early to measure their accomplishments. It is now charged that farmers are withholding the sowing of wheat in order to hold up the prices. There is no organization of farmers that can control this wheat situation. It is impossible for farmers to control their production as manufacturers control their output. Whether a man sows more or fewer acres of wheat, he does not know what his crop will be, the unpredictable conditions that make the wheat crop are too many.

Organization for commercial offense, or even for defense, is indeed a dangerous weapon. It is dangerous in itself; it is dangerous because it forces government into compromises, and also because it relieves government of its plain obligations; it is dangerous because it sets one part of society against another. In agriculture it is especially dangerous, it has here all the danger that it has in any other realm, and, besides, it cannot change a single natural condition. I have hoped that the correctives of such commercial inequalities as may exist in rural affairs would arise in the action of society as a whole, that legislatures and statesmen on their own motion would apply the remedies without pressure, and therefore without compromise. I have been willing to wait, remembering that we are here trying to develop a democracy and hoping that we may eliminate the antagonisms of differing interests. If such organization is necessary to perform the office that government neglects to perform, I hope that it will not become a permanent movement, and, at least, not politi-

cal, to control affairs in the separate interest of the farmer; yet one must express sympathy for the objects for which certain powerful widespread organized movements are now contending. Under the conditions now existing defensive organization is practically demanded of all "interests" as the price of success.

Agriculture may not have had the support which it should have had, but it has not had organized opposition. As soon as it begins to make collective demands, so soon will other interests begin to oppose it. The results on our democracy may be dangerous and far reaching.

The incompetency of organization to accomplish in agriculture what it has been able to accomplish elsewhere may be illustrated in the field of labor. Farm labor cannot be organized on the basis of other labor, nor can the same ideas dominate it; on the farm there is a natural day; the plants and animals are governed by this day; at any time the weather may change the whole situation; moreover, most of the farm labor is also capitalistic, for the owner and his family are the operative organization. Hired labor is relatively a minor part of all the labor; it is, or should be, resident labor except such excess as may be needed in certain kinds of harvest. Much of the hired labor is in the process of acquiring ownership. The mass movements of organized labor cannot apply to the rural situation; or if they were forced into the rural districts, the farmer will simply hire less labor and set his business more completely into nature-farming.

I am in sympathy with organization that is educational in its basis and that endeavors to improve the individual farmer and to aid him in the making and the handling of his products. Such organization as makes for uniformity of grading and for the study of the market situation are commendable. There is a clear distinction between these types of organization and those that originate in mass movements "to put things over."

This brings us to a statement of the two theories, or at least the two practices, as to the place of agriculture in society. On the one basis, the farmer comprises a substratum of human beings whose necessity it is to provide subsistence

for higher strata from which are to come the leaders, thinkers, artists and rulers. On the other basis, the farm class itself is a lateral and co-operating factor in affairs, capable of producing leaders, thinkers, artists and rulers, a class co-ordinate rather than subordinate, directly related to civic needs: this is the American idea. I do not know how extensively this idea prevails, or is practiced in other parts of the world.

You will agree that we cannot have a democracy on the former basis, which is the theory of the subordinate or peasant class. You will now better understand my earlier statement that democracy rests on the land. In a book I once said that if agriculture cannot be democratic, then there is no democracy.

On the one basis rests autocracy, aristocracy, oligarchy, arrogancy, tyranny, stratified social systems, whatever the name of the government. On the other basis rests the possibility of free institutions.

The farmer should have equal privileges with any other man to develop himself and to partake in all affairs not to be merely a mudsill on which a superstructure may rest.

Democracy rests on the land, on such a division of it and such an ease of acquiring it and such freedom of establishing new ownerships and combinations, as will allow the farmer to buy and to sell it in his own name, and assure him the economic and civic freedom to make the most of himself as a man. This is equivalent to saying that the man is more important than the produce.

By this I do not mean that every man shall be a farmer, or that in the future state of society every man shall raise his own sustenance. This socialistic notion belongs to the idylls of poetry. But a man shall not be bound and chained to a hereditary piece of land.

While democracy rests on the land, it does not rest on landlordism: quite the contrary. There is no aristocracy so hateful and so difficult to dislodge as the aristocracy of land. Landlordism is not agriculture; the agrarian questions in the different countries are not agricultural questions. However free a people may be politically, if a large part of the land is held by a relatively few families and beyond their reach, that people cannot be a democracy.

The farmer is more than a producer of food. The farming people comprise a great group in our civic life, with their own way of living, their own organizations, to a certain extent their own institutions or at least their own point of view on institutions. The whole relation of the farmer to the body politic is to be considered, not merely his technical or occupational relation as a producer of supplies. We will never do him justice if we think of him only as a supplier of the needs of other people.

Yet at the present moment the food relation is the most serious one confronting the farming occupation. Never has a population been presented with such a staggering food problem as now confronts the peoples of North America. We are to maintain extensive armies on foreign soil, provide for vast losses by land and by sea, and to contribute an important part of the support of millions of allied and neutral peoples. This obligation calls for the best national endeavor in the interest of the farmer, and for the organization of food-producing into the emergency plans of the nation as an integral part of the war movement. Merely fixing prices or extending scientific knowledge, or enlarging the educational forces, will not accomplish the required result. Many stimuli and regulations may be applied to the food situation, of which four may be mentioned here:

(1) We are to save the food. So vast is our territory in proportion to our population and so abundant have been our resources, that we have never thought to organize our economy in the use of food. In fact, we have not applied good judgment in our eating and our culinary habits. The problem now before us is not only to save food by eliminating waste, but also to reorganize household activities and our desires in such a way as will make for simplicity and for the proper use of the essentials. Our system of life should be frugal. We are little more than in sight of the requirements that we shall probably face before the war is over, if the war lasts as long as now predicted.

(2) We must save labor as well as food. Whole industries which make for indulgences and frivolities and for unessential commodities, will need to be stayed, and possibly

some of them should not be revived after the war. The simplification of the home scheme is capable of releasing woman labor for factories and for food production.

(3) We must grow more food in home gardens in city and town and suburb. Inasmuch as this production does not make the man and his family its support, it is not farming; yet it may contribute to the food supplies in such a way as to release much of the bread-stuffs and the red meats for other uses and for export. Much of our experience in home gardens has not been reassuring, but I hope that we have learned enough to encourage us for the years to come. These home gardens should not hire labor that can be used for the more serious food production, for the making of munitions, for transportation, and other uses. These gardens should be cared for by members of the family and the ordinary household establishment. It is doubtful whether municipal gardens, that must hire labor in competition with war work are justified in this crisis.

(4) We must directly increase production on the farms of the country. This is one of the great problems now before us. The major war strategy of the nation having been determined and agreed on, we must then organize food production into this strategy as an essential part of it. If by oversight, stimulation and regulation, the food production cannot be sufficiently increased, then men must be assigned to farms although assigned or conscripted labor is mostly unwilling labor and to be avoided. North America is the last defense in the food support of the war, on the side of the Allies.

In all this discussion, which I have presented to you tonight, I am not seeking to excuse the farmer or to "take the part" of the producer. I am merely trying to state the situation. It is my effort to try to put before the public the necessary relation of the farmer to the body politic, to the end that the farmer may be placed in such position that he can operate his business to the best advantage, not only in the producing of supplies but also in the selling of them. I am interested that he shall be able to lead an attractive and resourceful life. This really places more responsibility on the farmer, however, and this responsibility I wish to emphasize. The or-

ganization for war, in a democracy not prepared, has given remarkable results so far. We have every reason for confidence in the forces that now represent us in government. Already we have taken action which we should scarcely have considered two or three years ago. I expect that the farming people will be sympathetic with these movements and with their necessities, and that they will co-operate to the full in the great task before us.



Hall Display

OFFICIAL LIST OF SOCIETIES HOLDING FAIRS IN 1917.

NAME OF SOCIETY	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	TREASURER
Beacon Valley	Edward P. O'Brien.	Edward J. Ahern.	William T. Davis.
Bethany Grange Fair Ass'n.	Tyler D. Davidson.	Elson E. Beecher.	Edward L. Minor.
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society.	Carl C. Watrous.	Clarence F. Spencer.	Edgar W. Lewis.
Colchester Grange Corp.	Edwin R. Gillette.	Myron R. Abell.	Belle L. Strong.
Conn. Bee-Keepers Ass'n.	David B. Marsh.	L. Wayne Adams.	L. Wayne Adams.
Conn. Dairymen's Ass'n.	C. B. Pomeroy.	J. G. Schwink, Jr.	R. E. Baell.
Conn. Fair Ass'n.	John A. Pilgrard.	H. C. Parsons.	W. H. Gocher.
Conn. Pomological Society.	George W. Staples.	H. C. C. Miles.	Minor Ives.
Conn. Poultry Ass'n.	E. W. Brown.	George V. Smith.	C. H. Brundage.
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.	C. L. Gold.	H. L. Garrigus.	B. C. Patterson.
Conn. State Agri. Society.	Charles M. Jarvis.	L. W. Watkins.	B. H. Atwater.
Coventry Grange Fair Ass'n.	George B. Farnam.	A. C. Borland.	A. M. Clark.
Danbury Fair	Arthur L. Reed.	Edith P. Haven.	Walter S. Haven.
Durham Agri. Fair Ass'n.	Samuel H. Rundle.	G. M. Rundle.	G. M. Rundle.
Goshen Agri. Society.	Harry P. Ryan.	Frederick H. Page.	Harold C. Parsons.
Grainby Agri. Society.	E. O. Wright.	George Cook.	F. J. Seaton.
Guilford Agri. Society.	Philip E. Devnew.	Charles Allshouse.	Harold Cotton.
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n.	Harry B. Dudley.	Robert Def. Bristol.	William C. White.
Harwinton Agri. Society.	R. S. Bailey.	W. B. Lonnberg.	E. G. Clark.
Huntington Agri. Society.	H. J. Newbury.	R. G. Bentley.	W. F. Falsh.
Lyme Grange Fair Ass'n.	Herbert D. Moon.	Edward F. Hayes.	Herbert D. Moon.
Madison Agri. Society.	H. Newton Lee.	J. W. Stark.	A. G. Sweet.
Mansfield Fair Ass'n.	George D. Watrous.	E. N. Willard.	E. N. Willard.
New Haven County Hort. Society.	C. H. Savage.	A. J. Brundage.	A. E. Anthony.
New Haven County Poultry Club.	William J. Rathgeber.	W. C. McIntosh.	David Kyell.
New London County Agri. Society.	E. A. Todd.	H. A. Hunt.	F. E. Welcome.
Norfolk Agricultural Ass'n.	James B. Palmer.	Gilbert S. Raymond.	Charles D. Greenwood.
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n.	C. P. Bushnell.	W. O. Rogers.	C. A. Hagberg.
Rockville Fair Ass'n.	Theron Rockwell.	C. B. Offendale.	Mrs. H. B. Stone.
Stafford Springs Agri. Society.	George D. Coats.	E. Frank White.	George H. Stone.
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton.	O. A. Leonard.	P. B. Leonard.	Charles M. Staples.
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Broad Brook.	William H. Hall.	R. W. Smith.	George Slawick.
Washington Fair Corp.	E. J. Busby.	H. P. Deming.	F. E. Appel.
Windham County Agri. Society.	James Miskill.	H. A. Middleton.	C. A. Thompson.
Wolcott Agri. Society.	H. O. Averill.	C. E. Hough.	S. L. Hollister.
Woodstock Agri. Society.	J. B. Stetson.	M. J. Prink.	W. R. Thurber.
	J. F. Gallagher.	A. T. Galyard.	E. M. Upson.
	L. J. Leavitt.	L. H. Bealey.	Melamcthon Riddick.

OFFICIAL LIST OF SOCIETIES HOLDING FAIRS IN 1918.

NAME OF SOCIETY	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	TREASURER
Avon School Fair Corp.	J. W. Alsop	F. A. Robotham	J. J. Anderson
Brookfield School Agri. Society	G. H. De La Vergne	Charles L. Biggs	Randolph Williams
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	Theodore Foster	Clarence F. Spencer	Edgar W. Lewis
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Ass'n	David D. Marsh	L. Wayne Adams	R. E. Buell
Conn. Dairymen's Ass'n	C. B. Pomeroy	D. J. Minor	W. H. Gocher
Conn. Fair Ass'n	John A. Pilgaird	H. C. Parsons	M. H. Ives
Conn. Pomological Society	W. H. Baldwin	H. C. Miles	C. H. Brundage
Conn. Poultry Ass'n	Paul P. Ives	George V. Smith	C. H. Patterson
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n	C. L. Gold	H. L. Garrigus	B. H. Atwater
Conn. State Agri. Society	Charles M. Jarvis	L. W. Gwathkin	B. H. Atwater
Coventry Grange Fair Ass'n	Arthur L. Reed	Edith P. Haven	Edith P. Haven
Danbury Fair	Samuel H. Rundle	G. M. Rundle	G. M. Rundle
Durham Agri. Fair Ass'n	Henry P. Ryan	Frederick H. Page	Julius J. Rich
Fairfield County Fair Bureau	Aeth L. Pierrepont	E. I. Olmstead	G. M. Rundle
Goshen Agri. Society	E. O. Wright	George Cook	F. J. Seaton
Granby Agri. Society	Philip E. Devnew	Charles Allshouse	Harold Cotton
Guilford Agri. Society	F. B. Bishop	Robert DeF. Bristol	William C. White
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	R. S. Bailey	C. G. Crocker	A. T. S. Clark
Harwinton Agri. Society	H. J. Newbury	E. G. Bentley	M. L. Drake
Lyme Grange Fair Ass'n	William Marvin	J. W. Stark	A. G. Sweet
Mansfield Fair Ass'n	C. H. Savage	A. J. Brundage	A. E. Anthony
Middlebury Agri. Society	Frank A. Waters	Mrs. Allan A. Clark	A. F. Greene
Middlesex County Farm Bureau	F. S. Chapman	John H. Fay	C. M. Bowen
Mount Carmel Agri. Ass'n	Willis M. Cook	F. F. Litchford	B. J. Dickerman
New Haven County Farm Bureau	Wilson H. Lee	Herbert D. Deetz	David Kydd
New Haven County Hort. Society	George A. Cromie	William J. Rathgeber	Albert J. Bailey
New London County Agri. Society	James B. Palmer	Gilbert S. Raymond	C. A. Hagberg
New London County Improvement League	C. P. Bushnell	Louise C. Howe	Mrs. H. E. Stevens
Norfolk Agricultural Ass'n	Amos F. Barnes	C. B. Uffendale	Robert Fuller
North Chanaan Agri. Fair Ass'n	R. M. Timberlake	Jessie C. Donalds	George H. Stone
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	George D. Coats	E. Frank White	Cecil L. Butler
Plainfield Garden-Club	Henry Dorrance	Cecil L. Butler	Theodore A. Lyman
Plainville Agri. Society	Charles H. Norton	Henry Trumbull	William C. Sanford
Redding Fair Corp. for Public Schools	J. B. Sanford	Samuel C. Shaw	Charles M. Squires
Rockville Fair Ass'n	O. A. Leonard	P. B. Leonard	Malcolm B. Kudd
Salisbury Ass'n	Robert Scoville	Malcolm D. Rudd	Walter K. Landon
Sharon Agri. Society	Frank W. Dakin	George B. Klebes	E. S. Edgerton
Tolland County Farm Bureau	C. A. Thompson	H. L. Hamilton	

OFFICIAL LIST OF SOCIETIES HOLDING FAIRS IN 1918—(Continued.)

NAME OF SOCIETY	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	TREASURER
Union Agri Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland-Riverton	L. A. Coe.....	H. P. Deming.....	F. B. Appel.....
Washington Fair Corp.....	H. O. Averill.....	C. E. Hough.....	S. L. Hollister.....
Waterbury Public Schools Agri. Society.....	E. V. Conley.....	William D. Shea.....	Peter Fitz Henry.....
Windham County Agri. Society.....	H. B. Chapman.....	M. J. Frink.....	W. R. Thurber.....
Windham County Farmers' Ass'n	Everett E. Brown.....	F. E. Harrison.....	W. M. Gallup.....
Windsor Agri. Society.....	N. H. Batchelder.....	J. E. Luddy.....	Daniel Howard.....
Wolcott Agri. Society.....	A. T. Gilyard.....	M. E. Pierpont.....	M. E. Pierpont.....
Woodstock Agri. Society.....	George M. Sampson.....	L. H. Healey.....	Melancthon Riddick.....

RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1917, FINANCES.

Name of Society	Cash on Hand	Single Admissions	Membership or Season Tickets	Grand Stand	Entrance Fees	Rent of Grounds	Other Sources	State Appropriations	Donations and Premiums	Total
Beacon Valley	\$ 332.15	\$ 957.31	\$ 14.00	.....	\$ 210.00	\$ 338.00	\$ 106.50	\$ 200.00	.....	\$ 2,182.79
Rethym Grange Fair Association	.....	92.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.51	.....	2.00	279.51
Chester Agricultural and Mechanical Society	66.55	198.10	28.75	.....	.....	44.50	124.85	156.00	.55	613.60
Colebecker Grange Corporation	.....	57.00	.....	.....	10.00	1.00	90.15	100.00	.....	202.05
Connecticut Bee-keepers' Association	38.54	.....	.....	.....	15.50	.....	365.51	300.00	.....	719.58
Connecticut Dairyman's Association	321.25	.....	135.00	.....	.....	273.00	81.21	214.01	300.00	3,324.50
Connecticut Fair Association	1,851.86	31,661.70	.....	\$ 7,051.00	14,075.00	12,877.10	1,075.00	500.00	.....	69,892.66
Connecticut Pomological Society	752.28	.....	541.00	.....	.....	.....	191.80	450.00	.....	1,558.08
Connecticut Poultry Association	163.88	.....	213.00	.....	.....	.....	7.00	1,100.00	.....	1,783.88
Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association	120.87	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	628.81	.....	.....	751.21
Connecticut State Agricultural Society	31.16	11,941.75	130.00	576.05	336.00	1,274.96	1,685.09	1,500.00	.....	22,990.81
Cornwall Agricultural Society	.....	121.50	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	100.00	.....	236.55
Cowcuty Grange Fair Association	72.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376.62	100.00	12.00	561.12
Durham Agricultural Fair Association	161.28	511.60	150.25	.....	10.00	101.50	165.25	.....	5.75	1,450.63
Geddon Agricultural Society	422.88	718.55	.....	.....	.....	205.50	98.18	.....	.....	1,445.11
Grainly Agricultural Society	37.32	1,057.70	.....	196.70	191.50	.....	123.68	356.00	.....	2,511.50
Gulfport Agricultural Society	227.16	329.00	185.50	.....	10.50	8.50	161.36	400.00	315.75	1,757.57
Haddam Neck Grange Agricultural Association	140.18	326.80	.....	.....	1.50	45.95	721.10	150.00	4.75	1,394.28
Hartington Agricultural Society	.....	.....	.75	.....	15.00	318.25	98.13	200.00	.....	662.13
Huntington Agricultural Society	.....	475.00	56.00	62.00	140.00	.....	466.35	.....	.....	1,274.35
Lyme Grange Fair Association	48.33	181.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	317.39	150.00	.....	1,047.57
Madison Agricultural Society	227.71	59.05	53.20	.....	.....	20.00	70.10	.....	.....	430.06
Mansfield Fair Association	.....	132.90	40.00	.....	.....	1.00	196.91	.....	18.70	419.54
New Haven County Horticultural Society	17.75	567.50	53.00	.....	.....	.....	123.40	150.00	191.00	751.15
New Haven County Poultry Club	.....	707.50	.....	.....	830.50	.....	244.57	350.00	49.00	2,251.57
New London County Agricultural Society	91.31	7,107.00	187.00	972.75	1,076.00	1,073.50	127.70	500.00	.....	11,451.26
New London County Improvement League	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	114.50	143.50
Norfolk Agricultural Association	225.78	781.20	211.00	81.70	186.50	54.00	362.00	.....	305.00	2,210.18
North Stonington Grange Fair Association	305.81	945.95	.....	.....	.....	92.00	862.92	500.00	.....	2,781.18
Rockville Fair Association	2,575.61	4,516.90	240.00	1,392.00	1,181.00	1,180.65	556.00	500.00	223.30	12,387.89
Stafford Springs Agricultural Society	3,819.30	4,101.75	705.00	1,218.95	2,201.50	1,669.33	1,709.22	500.00	.....	15,960.55
Union Agricultural Society of Barkhamsted, Coldbrook and Hartland—Riverton	120.00	773.50	59.50	.....	56.00	138.00	.....	450.00	.....	1,597.60
Union Agricultural Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Broad Brook	581.01	.....	8.00	.....	.....	86.00	152.88	150.00	15.00	995.92
Washington Fair Corporation	109.80	1,208.00	.....	9.70	.....	604.00	257.35	.....	211.56	2,400.35
Windham County Agricultural Society	293.88	1,741.90	105.00	107.75	52.50	135.18	31.70	500.00	.....	3,474.27
Wolcott Agricultural Society	.....	391.45	45.00	.....	45.00	147.50	168.00	250.00	.....	1,046.95
Woodstock Agricultural Society	162.06	1,490.70	.....	161.00	104.00	82.85	286.50	500.00	.....	3,088.11

RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1917, FINANCES—(Continued.)

Name of Society	Expenses of Fair	Premiums for Speed	Premiums for Amusements	Special Exhibits	Other Premiums	Permanent Improvements	Other Expenses	Cash on Hand	Indebtedness of Society	Real Estate	Personal Property	No. of Members	No. Stockholders	Capital Stock	Admission Tickets	Grand Stand
Beacon Valley	\$630.10	\$601.45	\$260.00	.....	\$378.20	\$192.70	\$110.71	\$9.60	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	10-35c	.....
Beddian Grange Fair Ass'n.	56.90	.....	.....	\$214.50	.....	.....	.....	11.11	\$150.00	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	10-25c	.....
Chester Agrl. & Mech. Soc.	261.63	.....	.....	100.90	303.50	.....	27.00	.....	82.43	.....	\$245.00	.....	.....	.....	10-25c	.....
Colchester Grange Corp.	103.04	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.06	.....	500.00	\$3,000.00	75.00	80	.....	.....	15-25c	.....
Conn. Bee-keepers' Ass'n.	4.50	.....	.....	.....	510.75	.....	83.96	120.37	150.00	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Dairyman's Ass'n.	958.41	.....	.....	.....	665.23	.....	926.70	771.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Fair Ass'n.	15,211.56	22,200.00	1,955.60	255.00	8,566.36	1,039.04	12,792.57	5,741.33	178,000.00	137,962.14	7,475.35	65	\$250,000.00	27,500	.....	50c-\$1.00
Conn. Pomological Society	88.80	.....	.....	.....	724.00	.....	.....	718.28	.....	.....	.....	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Poultry Ass'n.	.....	.....	.....	.....	121.65	.....	759.23	900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.	.....	.....	.....	.....	111.30	.....	527.63	112.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. State Agrl. Society	9,817.01	2,013.45	2,195.00	.....	1,290.87	1,684.09	2,630.39	.....	18,266.71	25,000.00	.....	297	.....	.....	25-50c \$3.00	25c
Conwall Agrl. Society	67.70	.....	.....	.....	169.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Covestry Grange Fair Ass'n.	223.27	.....	.....	.....	250.80	73.00	9.31	2.74	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorham Agrl. Fair Ass'n.	527.18	.....	.....	59.90	607.57	131.98	13.50	107.52	.....	.....	250.00	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goshen Agrl. Soc.	475.08	.....	.....	15.00	401.80	.....	.....	519.33	.....	.....	50.00	51	.....	.....	15-25c	.....
Granby Agrl. Soc.	216.00	900.00	250.00	.....	720.50	78.00	350.00	.....	500.00	5,000.00	.....	93	2,140.00	20-50c	.....	25c
Gullford Agrl. Soc.	302.30	.....	.....	.....	927.07	93.75	145.25	289.20	.....	.....	300.00	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huddam Neck Grange Agrl. Ass'n	571.31	.....	.....	.....	238.90	158.37	258.65	185.05	150.00	3,100.00	175.00	30	2,500.00	15-25c	.....	.....
Harwinton Agrl. Soc.	245.60	.....	75.00	.....	332.10	.....	9.13	.....	311.73	1,738.97	110.00	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntington Agrl. Soc.	101.95	510.50	.....	.....	361.90	.....	.....	.....	466.35	3,500.00	25.00	37	10,000.00	50c	.....	25c
Lyme Grange Fair Ass'n.	331.57	.....	50.00	.....	216.25	791.04	.....	52.71	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison Agrl. Society	204.66	.....	.....	5.85	219.55	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	50.00	30	.....	.....	10c	.....
Mansfield Fair Ass'n.	94.56	.....	.....	.....	300.06	.....	.....	24.92	196.91	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven County Horticultural Society	204.87	.....	.....	.....	227.00	.....	287.91	31.37	109.00	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven County Poultry Club	1,055.65	.....	.....	50.00	929.43	.....	216.49	.....	81.97	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London County Agrl. Society	4,683.31	2,850.00	1,697.42	.....	1,503.10	403.10	.....	897.33	6,000.00	12,000.00	1,000.00	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London County Improvement League	29.00	.....	.....	.....	114.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk Agrl. Ass'n.	1,367.68	.....	100.00	.....	696.72	.....	.....	130.78	.....	.....	.....	211	.....	.....	10-25-50c	1.00

RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1917, FINANCES—(Continued.)

Name of Society	Expenses of Fair	Premiums for Speed	Premiums for Amusements	Special Exhibits	Other Premiums	Permanent Improvements	Other Expenses	Cash on Hand	Indebtedness of Society	Real Estate	Personal Property	No of Members	No. Stockholders	Capital Stock	Admission	Season Tickets	Stand
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	756.44				926.85	600.00	67.50	433.39							15-25-35c		
Rockville Fair Ass'n	809.13	3,146.88	1,358.70		1,340.35	1,190.45	747.29	3,795.09		10,000.00			125	4,000.00	35-50c	1.00	25-50c
Stafford Springs Agri. Soc.	3,584.41	4,080.00	2,594.00	99.00	1,406.47	417.40	190.89	3,782.88	1,500.00	40,000.00			52	5,000.00	25-50c	1.00	25-50c
Union Agri. Soc. of Bark-hausted, Colbrook and Hartland-Riverton																	
Union Agri. Soc. of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor — Broad Brook	532.88		16.50		942.59	14.10		91.53			650.00	119					
Washington Fair Corp.	77.68		65.00		145.70		64.55	642.99				250					
Wolcott County Agri. Soc.	1,381.20				504.60		105.00	409.55	2,100.00	3,000.00	200.00	133		665.00	15-25c		10c
Wolcott Agri. Society	378.47	360.00	305.00		1,312.87	96.51	337.62	683.82		2,500.00	200.00	550			35-50c		25c
Woodstock Agri. Society	538.97				558.50		53.18		103.70	4,000.00	100.00	45			25c	1.00	
		308.00	275.00		1,016.33		1,354.60	134.18		5,000.00		660			50c		25c

NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXHIBITED, 1917.

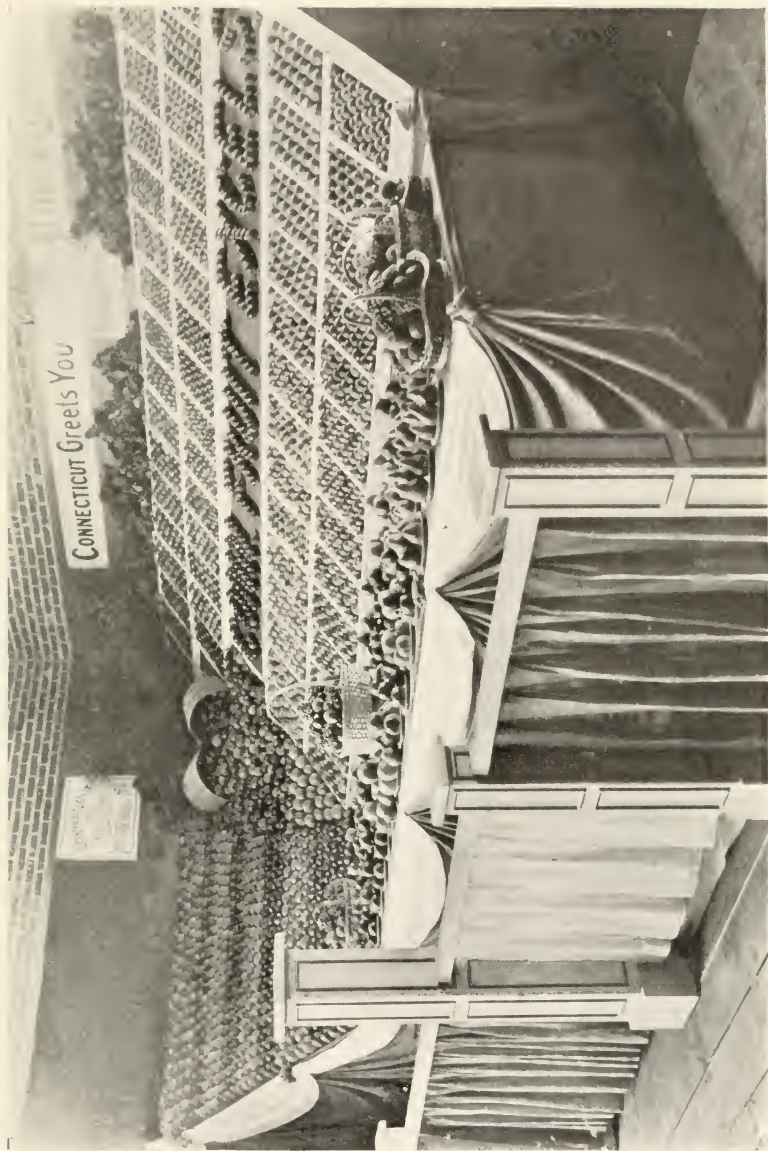
Name of Society	Bulls	Milch Cows	Calves and Heifers	Working Oxen (Pair)	Steers (Pair)	Fat Cattle	Horses	Horse Speed	Sheep	Swine	Poultry (flocks)	All Other
Bacon Valley*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethany Grange Fair Ass'n.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society.....	4	11	13	20	25	.....	14	.....	12	.....	9	.....
Colchester Grange Corp.....	6	12	13	9	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Conn. Rice-Keepers' Ass'n.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Dairy-men's Ass'n.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Fair Ass'n.....	43	93	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	.....
Conn. Pomological Society.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Poultry Ass'n.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.....	38	101	59	78	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall Agri. Society.....	2	10	9	.....	21	.....	11	.....	6	.....	60	.....
Coventry Grange Fair Ass'n.....	4	25	28	17	8	.....	4	.....	12	.....	41	.....
Durham Agri. Fair Ass'n.....	10	16	32	37	16	.....	43	.....	.....	31	100	.....
Goshen Agri. Society.....	5	11	12	11	21	.....	25	.....	5	.....	200	.....
Granby Agri. Society.....	10	48	40	20	15	.....	18	.....	28	.....	157	.....
Gullford Agri. Society.....	7	15	21	29	10	.....	19	.....	10	.....	150	.....
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n.....	18	18	15	43	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Hartford Agri. Society.....	3	1	3	16	33	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Huntington Agri. Society.....	10	20	35	50	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lyme Grange Fair Ass'n.....	3	2	5	45	.....	.....	4	.....	20	.....	9	.....
Madison Agri. Society.....	6	11	16	8	76	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
Mansfield Fair Ass'n.....	5	24	17	16	5	.....	26	.....	90	.....	18	.....
New Haven County Horticultural Society.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven County Poultry Club.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London County Agri. Society.....	33	114	41	40	8	.....	9	.....	33	.....	1550	.....
New London County Improvement League.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....
Norfolk Agri. Ass'n*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n.....	.....	47	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockville Fair Ass'n.....	25	77	94	20	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	130	.....
Stafford Springs Agri. Society.....	22	62	60	61	12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton.....	13	24	39	6	18	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Broad Brook.....	3	14	12	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Fair Corp.....	14	35	50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windham County Agri. Society.....	29	51	168	11	16	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock Agri. Society.....	1	18	14	21	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock Agri. Society.....	.....	50	75	6	60	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Numbers not given.

ATTENDANCE AT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS, 1917.

Name of Society	Place	Date	Attendance						Total
			Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	
Beacon Valley	Naugatuck	Oct. 10-11	.....	.....	700	2,800	.....	.....	3,500
Bethany Grange Fair Ass'n.	Bethany	Oct. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400
Chester Agri. and Mechanical Society.	Chester	Sept. 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	.....	1,050
Colchester Grange Corp.	Colchester	Sept. 27	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	400
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Ass'n.	Hartford	Sept. 3-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,500
Conn. Dairyman's Ass'n.	Hartford	Jan. 22-24, '18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Fair Ass'n.	Hartford	Sept. 3-7	18,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	.....	96,000
Conn. Pomological Society	Hartford	Feb. 5-7, '18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Poultry Ass'n.	Hartford	Jan. 25-26, '18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.	New Haven	Dec. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn. State Agri. Society	Norwich	Sept. 10-15	1,500	5,000	8,000	10,000	7,000	1,000	52,500
Cornwall Agri. Society	Berlin	Sept. 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	600
Covestry Grange Fair Ass'n.	Cornwall	Sept. 26	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	500
Durham Agri. Fair Ass'n.	Covestry	Sept. 26	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Durham Agri. Society	Durham	Oct. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Goshen Agri. Society	Goshen	Sept. 3	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Guilford Agri. Society	Granby	Sept. 26-27	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	4,000
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n.	Guilford	Sept. 26	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	.....	.....	4,000
Hartwinton Agri. Society	Haddam Neck	Sept. 26	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Huntington Agri. Society	Hartwinton	Sept. 3	1,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552
Lyme Grange Fair Ass'n.	Hartwinton	Oct. 2	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Madison Agri. Society	Huntington	Sept. 26-27	.....	.....	305	800	.....	.....	1,105
Mansfield Fair Ass'n.	Hamburg	Sept. 19	.....	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	2,200
New Haven County Horticultural Society	Madison	Oct. 3	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200
New Haven County Poultry Club	Storrs	Sept. 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	600
New London County Agri. Society	New Haven	Sept. 19-20	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	400
New London County Improvement League	New Haven	Jan. 23-26, '18	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n.	Norwich	Sept. 3-5	11,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	16,000
Rockville Fair Ass'n.	Norwich	Dec. 2, '16	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	Norfolk	Sept. 21-22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hardland—Riverton	North Stonington	Sept. 18-20	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Broad Brook	Rockville	Sept. 18-20	746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Fair Corp.	Stafford Springs	Oct. 10-12	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windham County Agri. Society	Riverton	Oct. 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolcott Agri. Society	Broad Brook	Oct. 3	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Woodstock Agri. Society	Washington	Aug. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	4,500
	Windham County Agri. Society	Sept. 18-20	.....	.....	3,500	1,000	.....	.....	4,500
	Wolcott Agri. Society	Oct. 10	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
	Woodstock Agri. Society	Sept. 20-21	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000

*Attendance not given.



Connecticut Exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Mass., 1917

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

CHAS. A. THOMPSON in account with
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

1917		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 1	Balance amount in treasury....	\$1,229.85	
Nov. 14	Gustave Fischer Co.....		\$5.25
	J. H. Blakeman.....		20.25
	The Observer Company.....		74.00
	A. Pindar Corp.....		8.00
	Cash received. Overpaid bill by error.....	77.67	
20	L. H. Healey.....		175.54
	J. G. Schwink, Jr.....		374.80
22	Macdonald & Williams.....		79.51
28	H. C. C. Miles.....		562.58
Dec. 3	State Appropriation.....	1,500.00	
13	C. D. Geer.....		20.00
	Parker-Davenport Co.....		99.35
	T. N. Carver.....		50.00
18	Mrs. H. Levin.....		20.25
	A. C. Sheldon.....		10.08
Jan. 22	Gustave Fischer Co.....		2.85
	General Typewriter Ex- change		3.00
	Charles R. Treat.....		12.11
	The Calhoun Press.....		4.50
	C. G. Williams.....		9.10
	Prof. P. A. Campbell.....		53.21
	L. H. Bailey.....		85.14
	Meekins, Packard & Wheat... Telephone Company.....		12.50 3.00
Feb. 19	Chas. A. Thompson (cash paid for railroad fares).....		75.00
	Ford A. Prince.....		28.16
	S. B. Haskell.....		40.86

Feb. 25	L. H. Healey.....		446.35
	Putnam Patriot.....		10.10
	Southern N. E. Telephone..		7.75
	B. G. Southwick.....		10.00
	Hallie G. Root.....		60.00
	Underwood Typewriter.....		8.00
	Gustave Fischer Co.....		2.50
	C. E. Hough.....		4.50
	Francis F. Lincoln.....		2.34
	H. B. Pomeroy.....		1.25
	Edith P. Haven.....		1.25
	Charles P. Bushnell.....		2.74
	W. O. Rogers.....		2.82
	H. B. Chapman.....		4.72
	Lucy A. Murphy.....		30.00
Mar. 2	Cash for railroad fares.....		36.86
	George M. Nevins.....		3.95
	J. G. Schwink.....		1.10
	Marshall J. Frink.....		4.60
	Charles B. Uffendale.....		4.60
9	State Appropriation.....	\$500.00	
	The Garde.....		111.25
25	N. Howard Brewer.....		27.70
	Irma R. Meigs.....		30.00
	Charles A. Hagberg.....		45.00
	Hartford Weekly Guide.....		1.50
	Gustave Fischer Co.....		2.50
15	State Appropriation.....	500.00	
Apr. 25	Charles A. Thompson.....		43.65
May 13	L. H. Healey.....		394.62
	Hallie G. Root.....		50.00
16	J. B. Palmer.....		13.65
	Putnam Patriot.....		10.50
	Southern New England Tele- phone		7.20
	Hotel Bond.....		16.95
20	A. Pindar Corp.....		1.50
	Gustave Fischer Company.....		.85
29	C. J. Owens.....		5.00

CONNECTICUT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association for the year ending December 31st, 1917, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Receipts.

Cash on hand.....	\$	321.25
Record sheets.....		41.46
Memberships		135.00
Donations		300.00
Premium fund		350.00
Sale of butter		30.00
Floor space rental		273.00
State appropriation		1,864.04
Miscellaneous		9.75
		\$3,324.50

Expenditures.

Annual meeting	\$	958.41
Premiums		665.23
Directors' and Officers' expenses		296.30
Secretary's salary		200.00
Institute meetings		11.00
Printing		374.15
Fairs		40.25
State Fairs' Association dues		5.00
Balance on hand December 1st, 1917		774.16
		\$3,324.50

Attest,

J. G. Schwink, Jr., Secretary.

CONNECTICUT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

List of Officers for the Year Ending January, 1918.

Officers:

President.....C. B. POMEROY, Willimantic
 Vice-President.....ROBERT MITCHELL, Southbury
 Secretary.....J. G. SCHWINK, JR., Meriden
 Treasurer.....R. E. BUELL, Wallingford

Directors:

Hartford County.....THOMAS HOLT, Newington
 New Haven County.....VICTOR LUCCHINI, Meriden
 New London County..E. J. HEMPSTEAD, JR., New London
 Fairfield County.....J. ARTHUR SHERWOOD, Long Hill
 Windham County.....GERALD WALDO, Scotland
 Litchfield County.....R. J. AVERILL, Washington Depot
 Middlesex County.....H. O. DANIELS, Middletown
 Tolland County.....H. L. GARRIGUS, Storrs

CONNECTICUT POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Pomological Society for the year ending February 1st, 1918, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Receipts.

Cash on hand.....	\$	545.16
Memberships		538.00
State appropriation.....		1,860.34
Exhibit space rental.....		198.00
Sale of fruit.....		93.00
Premiums		68.00
State Agricultural Society.....		198.80
		<hr/>
		\$3,501.30

Expenditures.

Annual meeting.....	\$	958.43
Premiums		304.00
Publishing annual reports.....		689.54
Expenses of fall exhibition.....		46.78
Premiums paid at fall exhibition.....		417.00
Field meetings.....		49.50
Secretary's salary and office expenses.....		431.10
President's office expenses.....		64.71
Treasurer's office expenses.....		20.96
Crop reports.....		30.10
Miscellaneous printing, postage and stationery....		78.59
Sundry expenses.....		117.95
Balance on hand.....		292.64
		<hr/>
		\$3,501.30

Attest,

H. C. C. Miles, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

List of officers for the Year Ending January, 1918.

Officers:

President.....	GEORGE W. STAPLES, West Hartford
Vice-President.....	WALTER H. BALDWIN, Cheshire
Secretary.....	H. C. C. MILES, Milford
Treasurer.....	MINOR IVES, South Meriden

Directors:

Hartford County.....	LEWIS C. ROOT, Farmington
New Haven County.....	JOHN A. MARTIN, Wallingford
New London County.....	F. W. BROWNING, Norwich
Fairfield County.....	GEORGE L. WARNCKE, Wilton
Windham County.....	WILLIAM C. CHILDS, Woodstock
Litchfield County.....	H. G. HALLOCK, Washington
Middlesex County.....	HENRY H. LYMAN, Middlefield
Tolland County.....	A. T. STEVENS, Storrs

CONNECTICUT POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Poultry Association for the year ending January 25th, 1918, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Receipts.

Cash on hand.....	\$	463.88
Memberships		213.00
State appropriation.....		1,000.00
State fair fund.....		100.00
Interest on deposits.....		7.00
		\$1,783.88

Expenditures.

Directors' expenses.....	\$	138.44
Premiums paid at annual meeting.....		124.65
Field meeting.....		225.50
Annual meeting.....		144.54
Miscellaneous printing and postage.....		130.75
Secretary's salary.....		120.00
Balance on hand.....		900.00
		\$1,783.88

Attest,

George V. Smith, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

List of Officers for the Year Ending
January, 1918.

Officers:

President.....E. W. BROWN, Old Mystic
Secretary.....GEORGE V. SMITH, West Willington
Treasurer.....CHAS. H. BRUNDAGE, Danbury
Attorney.....CHAS. F. ROBERTS, New Haven

County Vice-Presidents:

Hartford County.....L. J. ROBERTSON, Hartford
New Haven County.....E. A. TODD, New Haven
New London County.....F. L. KANAHAH, Norwich
Fairfield County.....P. G. SEXTON, Darien
Windham County.....A. P. ABEE, Willimantic
Litchfield County.....B. P. NASE, Thomaston
Middlesex County.....F. E. FOWLER, Clinton
Tolland County.....W. H. BUMSTEAD, Stafford Springs

Executive Committee:

Hartford County.....MRS. F. A. THOMPSON, Rocky Hill
New Haven County.....JOHN E. KNECHT, New Haven
New London County.....W. O. ROGERS, Norwich
Fairfield County.....GEO. L. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield
Windham County.....GERALD WALDO, Willimantic
Litchfield County.....P. B. WHITEHEAD, Romford
Middlesex County.....J. L. PAYNE, Portland
Tolland County.....MADISON WOODWARD, Columbia

Auditors:

C. I. BALCH.....Manchester
H. L. HAMILTON.....Ellington

CONNECTICUT SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association for the year ending February 1st, 1918, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Receipts.

Cash on hand.....	\$	120.87
Memberships		7.50
State appropriation.....		625.84
		\$754.21

Expenditures.

Annual meeting.....	\$	80.45
Shearing contest.....		45.80
Premiums and bounties.....		114.30
Printing		120.50
Institute expenses.....		62.35
Speakers		48.20
Officers' and directors' expenses.....		98.64
Miscellaneous		71.69
Balance on hand.....		112.28
		\$754.21

Attest,

H. L. Garrigus, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

List of Officers for the Year Ending January, 1918.

Officers :

President.....	CHAS. L. GOLD, West Cornwall
Vice-President.....	HENRY DORRANCE, Plainfield
Secretary.....	H. L. GARRIGUS, Storrs
Treasurer.....	B. C. PATTERSON, Hartford

Directors

Hartford 'County.....	F. H. STADMUELLER, Elmwood
New Haven County.....	D. M. MITCHELL, South Britain
New London County.....	J. B. PALMER, Norwich
Fairfield County.....	ROBERT GREEN, Brookfield Center
Windham County.....	RAY BLIVEN, South Canterbury
Litchfield County.....	W. L. PENTECOST, Taconic
Middlesex County.....	C. D. MANWARING, Clinton
Tolland County.....	JOHN WALBRIDGE, Coventry

CONNECTICUT BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association for the year ending December 31st, 1917, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Receipts:

Cash on hand.....	\$	43.29
State appropriation.....		300.00
State fair fund.....		200.00
Loan		150.00
Dues		155.50
Miscellaneous		51.58
		<hr/>
		\$900.37

Expenditures.

Premiums	\$	510.75
Loan		150.00
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....		45.75
Secretary's office		15.00
Printing and postage.....		32.16
Judge at fair.....		25.00
Watchman at fair.....		21.00
Miscellaneous		6.09
Balance on hand.....		94.62
		<hr/>
		\$900.37

Attest,

L. Wayne Adams, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

List of Officers for the Year Ending
January, 1918.

President.....REV. D. D. MARSH, West Hartford
Vice-President.....REV. C. E. DELMATER, Hockanum
Secretary and Treasurer,
L. WAYNE ADAMS, 15 Warner Street, Hartford

OFFICERS
OF
CONNECTICUT STATE GRANGE
1918

FRANK E. BLAKEMAN, Master.....	Oronoque
ALLEN B. COOK, Overseer.....	Middlebury
CHARLES A. WHEELER, Lecturer.....	Storrs
MINOR IVES, Steward.....	South Meriden
LOUIS G. TOLLES, Asst. Steward.....	Southington
REV. J. H. HOYT, Chaplain.....	New Canaan
N. S. PLATT, Treasurer, 395 Whalley Avenue, New Haven	
ARD WELTON, Secretary.....	Plymouth
WILLIAM F. CLARK, Gate-Keeper.....	Lyme
MRS. RUTH T. RANDALL, Ceres.....	Bridgewater
MISS TALULAH SIKES, Pomona.....	Suffield
MRS. WALTER S. HINE, Flora.....	Orange
MRS. MAY K. TAYLOR, Lady Steward.....	Lebanon

Executive Committee :

J. ARTHUR SHERWOOD, Long Hill.....	1919
L. H. HEALEY, North Woodstock.....	1920
CHARLES T. DAVIS, Middletown.....	1921
FRANK E. BLAKEMAN, Oronoque.....	1919
ARD WELTON, Plymouth.....	1919

Finance Committee :

H. C. DUNHAM, Middletown	H. D. SYKES, Suffield
WOODBURY O. ROGERS, Norwich	

Legislative Committee :

F. E. DUFFY, West Hartford	B. C. PATTERSON, Hartford
EVERETT E. BROWN, Pomfret Center	

Board of Arbitration :

Executive Committee,	Overseer,	Lecturer
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General Deputy:

ALLEN B. COOK.....Middlebury

Deputies for Pomona Granges:

Central, No. 1, SHERMAN W. EDDY.....Avon
 Quinebaug, No. 2, FRANK K. HAINES.....Pomfret Center
 East Central, No. 3, LUTHER C. SKINNER.....Rockville
 Mountain County, No. 4, W. F. KIRCHBERGER, Thomaston
 New Haven County, No. 5, H. J. BROCKETT.....Clintonville
 New London County, No. 6, E. FRANK WHITE,
 North Stonington
 Excelsior, No. 7, ARTHUR F. GREENE.....Middlebury
 Sea View, No. 8, ROBERT S. BAILEY.....East Hampton
 Fairfield County, No. 9, CLARENCE SHIPMAN, Bridgeport
 Housatonic Valley, No. 10, FRANK H. PEET.....Kent

Juvenile Deputy:

MRS. SUSIE G. WILLIAMS.....Brooklyn

Committee on Woman's Work:

MRS. EVELYN A. HALL.....Plainfield

Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.:

HENRY E. LOOMIS, President.....Glastonbury
 J. ARTHUR SHERWOOD, Vice-President.....Long Hill
 W. H. CARRIER, Treasurer.....Glastonbury
 H. C. DUNHAM, Secretary.....Middletown

Executive Committee:

President, Secretary, Treasurer and
 W. H. BALDWIN, Cheshire H. W. TREAT, Bridgewater

Annual Meeting in January

Patrons' Exchange:

WALTER S. HINE, President.....Orange

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES.

NAME	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
POMONA GRANGES			
Central Pomona	1 Myron N. Case, Portland	Mrs. Jessie M. Griswold, Rocky Hill	Mrs. E. B. Adams, Berlin
Quicheaug Pomona	2 Charles A. Wheeler, Storrs	Mrs. Mary Ross Munyan, Putnam	Mrs. Susie G. Williams, Brooklyn
East Central Pomona	3 Luther Skinner, Rockville	Howard Sikes, Suffield	Laura J. Brewer, Glastonbury
Mountain County Pomona	4 Ard Welton, Plymouth	Mrs. Ida E. W. Davis, Collinsville	H. P. Jemling, Winsted
New Haven County Pomona	5 Clyde Dickison, Westville	George H. Russell, Brimford	Miss Flora E. Hoag, Wallingford
New London County Pomona	6 N. H. Hall, Norwich	Rev. G. F. Goodenough, Norwich	Miss Alice A. Bishop, Norwich
Fox Island Pomona	7 Charles Moshier, Prospect	B. S. Johnson, Bethelton	Mrs. Jessie C. Perry, Union City
Sea View Pomona	8 E. A. Lynde, Chester	Miss Annie Smith, Chester	M. G. Skinner, Higganum
Fairfield County Pomona	9 H. Cornelius Judd, Newtown	Dwight S. Fenton, Westport	Mrs. Nellie E. Blakeman, Oronoque
Housatonic Valley Pomona	10 W. M. Curtiss, New Milford	H. W. Treat, Bridgewater	Mrs. Adele F. Brush, West Cornwall
SUBORDINATE GRANGES			
Washington	11 Pulemon B. Whitehead, Romford	Mrs. Frederic J. Ford, Washington Depot	Fredric J. Ford, Washington Depot
Tunxis	12 Fred M. Mansur, Bloomfield	Rev. Willis A. Hadley, Bloomfield	Mrs. Lena E. Lane, Bloomfield
Hopewell	13 Cerril K. Kinberly, Torrington	Rev. E. H. But, Torrington	W. L. Benton, Torrington
Lebanon	21 Cherkie H. Fester, North Franklin	Mrs. Ruth O. York, Leonard Bridge	Mell Spaulding, Lebanon
Cheshire	23 Howard F. Bathwin, Cheshire	Miss Jessie Durand, Cheshire	Miss Jennie E. Peters, Cheshire
Berlin	24 James C. Goodwin, Berlin	Miss Irene W. Viles, Kensington	Mrs. E. B. Adams, Berlin
Union	25 Ernest S. Smart, Southington	James W. Upton, Southington	Austin S. Chatfee, Middle
Glastonbury	26 Leonard G. Pridin, Glastonbury	Louis W. Howe, South Glastonbury	George W. Andrews, Glastonbury
Suffield	27 Miss Talulah M. Sikes, Suffield	Allen Phillips, Suffield	Miss Josephine Stuart, Suffield
Meriden	29 William H. Tomeroy, Meriden	Arthur C. Yale, Meriden	Mrs. M. A. Francis, Wallingford
Wapping	30 Edward P. Collins, Wapping	Lancelus V. Platt, Broad Brook	Mrs. Hattie E. Johnson, Wapping
Manchester	31 John McLaughlin, Manchester	Ruth Tracy, Manchester	Laura M. Gallinat, Manchester
Northwall	32 R. K. Southwick, West Cornwall	Mrs. A. M. Clark, Littlefield	Mrs. Adele P. Brush, West Cornwall
Wallingford	33 Emerson J. Leonard, Wallingford	Miss Ruth D. Hough, Wallingford	Louis C. Hall, Wallingford
Cawasa	34 Lewis Case, Collinsville	Mrs. Mae Dagg, G. Canton Center	Mrs. Annette E. Case, Canton
North Haven	35 Shirley E. Gilreath, Clintonville	Edwin B. Stevens, Clintonville	Mrs. Mabel H. Thorpe, North Haven
Little River	36 Reuben Pearl, Hampton	Gella L. Weeks, Hampton	Everett Whitehouse, Hampton
East Hartford	37 Arthur H. Gaines, Silver Lane	Miss Lucy Chandler, East Hartford	R. A. Hall, East Hartford
New Canaan	38 Rev. James H. Hoyt, New Canaan	Mrs. Carrie L. Jelliff, New Canaan	Mrs. Mary C. Thurney, New Canaan
Burrill	39 E. W. Andrews, New Britain	Mrs. Edith Griffith, Kensington	Mrs. F. H. Sharpe, New Britain
Senectot	40 Windsor Clark, Putnam	George Hamilton, Woodstock Hill	Miss Eleanor Johnson, South Woodstock
Konopoc	41 J. Frank Rogers, Waterford	Hugh Whitman, New London	Miss Alice Baker, New London
Madagascar	42 Frederick S. Phelps, Middletown	Miss A. M. Congdon, Middletown	C. Marsden Bacon, Middletown
Brooklyn	43 Miss Helen L. Witter, Brooklyn	Mrs. Susie G. Williams, Brooklyn	Leslie W. Havens, Brooklyn
Newington	44 Kent E. Stoddard, Newington Junction	Earl A. Brown, Hartford	Mrs. Lillian B. Francis, Newington
Hartington	45 Morgan Drake, Torrington	Miss Ethel Balch, Torrington	Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, Torrington
Ellington	46 Howard H. McKinight, Ellington	Mrs. R. A. Sikes, Ellington	Frank B. Nangle, Ellington
Bolton	47 Frederick D. Finlay, Bolton	Miss Adella N. Loomis, Bolton	Miss Annie M. Alford, Bolton
Wilmington	48 Edwin A. Matthews, Bristol	Miss Ella Whinston, Bristol	Mrs. Cecelia A. Wilcox, Bristol

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES—(Continued.)

NAME	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Continued			
Farmington	George J. Lewis, Unionville	Mrs. Elizabeth Hastings, Farmington	Lewis P. Merriman, Farmington
Westfield	A. W. Gilbert, Middletown	Mrs. May R. Brower, Middletown	Mrs. Mary Adams, Middletown
Polland	Ivan F. Wilcox, Merrow	Mrs. Hiram T. Loverin, South Willington	Miss Edith M. West, Rockville
Vernon	Lewis T. Skinner, Rockville	Miss Edna Strong, Rockville	Luther C. Skinner, Rockville
Plainville	Harold L. Newell, Plainville	Miss Helen McConnell, Plainville	Mrs. Harold L. Newell, Plainville
Stafford	I. P. Brown, Stafford	I. M. Larned, Stafford Springs	Mrs. Mattie Lashby, Stafford
East Haddam	Rev. F. Countryman, East Haddam	William R. Purdie, East Haddam	Mrs. May E. Countryman, East Haddam
Durham	William B. Coe, Northford	Mrs. Harold Hall, Durham Center	Mrs. J. J. Rich, Durham
West Hartford	Frank W. Gillette, West Hartford	Mrs. Helen H. Whitman, West Hartford	J. H. Miller, West Hartford
Wolf Den	Willis Covell, Pomfret Center	Arthur L. Roberts, Pomfret Center	Mrs. E. J. Brown, Pomfret Center
Barre	R. G. Anderson, New Hartford	Miss Mabel T. Anderson, New Hartford	Miss A. A. Hawkins, New Hartford
Middlefield	V. P. Bannous, Middlefield	B. D. Bunnham, Rockfall	A. F. Monsech, Middlefield
Quinnabset	Tony F. Judkins, Storrs	Frank P. Miller, Storrs	Leslie E. Card, Storrs
Killingworth	Mrs. Mary R. Munyan, Attleboro, Mass.	Mrs. Grace Noyes, Putnam	Mrs. Hannah W. Bates, Thompson
Cromwell	Herman Hesel, Clinton	Mrs. Ada M. Griswold, Higganum	Mrs. Grace L. Everts, Madison
Saicheaug	John H. Broderick, Cromwell	Mrs. Margaret Pierson, Cromwell	Mrs. Lottie M. Sage, Cromwell
Sherucket	Mrs. Myrtle C. Lamphear, Chaplin	Mrs. Julia A. Morau, North Windham	Frank C. Lammals, Chaplin
Canterbury	Russell H. Waldo, Willimantic	Mrs. Belle Tracy, Hampton	Mrs. Martha Moffitt, Scotland
Mad River	Mrs. Lillian M. Frink, Canterbury	Mrs. Cora L. Hawes, Canterbury	Levi N. Clark, Canterbury
Plymouth	John Sagardorf, Waterbury	Mrs. Caroline Benham, Waterbury	Miss Bessie D. Parks, Waterbury
Indian River	Barton R. Hall, Torrville	Mrs. Lilla M. Cleveland, Plymouth	Arvid Welton, Plymouth
Winchester	H. C. C. Miles, Milford	Leua Pendleton, Winchester	Albert N. Beard, Milford
Covestry	Albert M. Dayton, Torrington	Mrs. I. P. Fiske, Rockville	Fred S. Beecher, Winchester
Andover	Arthur J. Vinton, Rockville	Mrs. Helen Wright, Andover	Mrs. Elsa E. Koehler, Rockville
Gilboa	Charles L. Baehus, Andover	Mrs. Sarah J. Lewis, Clinton	Hazel F. Carey, Andover
Colchester	Albert M. Buell, Clinton	Alice Maloney, Colchester	William H. Kelsey, 2nd, Clinton
Housatonic	Jewin E. Gillette, Colchester	Mrs. Edgar Fisher, Stratford	Myron R. Abell, Colchester
Gulford	Mrs. Harry Wilcoxson, Stratford	Mrs. Annie Blatchley, Gulford	Nathan Wells, Stratford
Colebrook	Ired A. Fowler, Gulford	Mrs. Alice Gilman, Winsted	Daisy G. Howell, Gulford
Totoket	Arthur B. Ferry, Winsted	Miss May V. Holabird, Braunford	Mrs. Madeline Smith, Colebrook
Foxon	Charles S. Todd, Braunford	Mrs. Annie Sherry, East Haven	Mrs. Alice E. Miller, Braunford
Webutuck	T. K. Woodward, Sharon	E. R. Chapman, Sharon	Miss Lucretia Burr, Braunford
Hillstown	George E. Wickham, Glastonbury	Miss Jeanette Gallup, Moosup	James W. Bancroft, Glastonbury
Bloukn	F. Howard Gallup, Moosup	Alex M. Bassett, Warrenville	Earl N. Gallup, Moosup
Asford	Frank H. Bennette, Ashford	Amelia Healey, Seymour	Mrs. Addie S. Bassett, Warrenville
Seymour	Ferry Healey, Seymour	Lillian J. Lewis, Stoughton Depot	Emma E. Francis, Seymour
Harmony	Minnie L. Lacey, Bridgport	Mrs. Lucy Litchfield, Warehouse Point	Clarence B. Burr, Steepley Depot
East Windsor	Frank H. Sillies, Broad Brook	Mrs. M. Bartlett, Jewett City	M. Leulse Stoughton, Warehouse Point
Pachaug	Willis B. Morgan, Jewett City	Mrs. Dora Bartlett, Putnam	Mildred C. Montgomery, Griswold
Putnam	Toward Bradford, Putnam		Mrs. Elsie Johnson, Putnam

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES—(Continued.)

NAME	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Continued			
Taghianuck	100 Mrs. Albia Buckley, Amenia, N. Y.	Mrs. Adella Thorpe, Sharon	Miss Marjorie Hand, Sharon
Washington Lake	101 L. M. Reed, Stafford Springs	Ella C. Barrows, Stafford Springs	Nelson E. Horton, Stafford Springs
Beacon Valley	102 Elmer Tucker, Naugatuck	Mrs. Idella Tucker, Naugatuck	F. K. Perry, Union City
Somers	103 A. S. Hulbert, Somers	Mrs. Myrtle Belville, Somers	Mrs. Emily L. Kelly, Somers
Litchfield	104 Lewis A. Osborn, Litchfield	Miss Ruth E. Smith, Litchfield	Travis A. Gunning, Litchfield
Woodbridge	105 Thomas F. S. Hartlett, Westville	Carl W. Clark, Westville	Leroy C. Beecher, Westville
East Hampton	106 A. J. Vingoe, East Hampton	Mrs. Grace Gott, East Hampton	Mrs. Ola West, East Hampton
Preston City	107 John P. Hollowell, Norwich	Mrs. John O. Peckham, Norwich	Mrs. Alice D. Hall, Norwich
Hebron	108 Hart E. Buell, Andover	Mrs. Dulsy White, Amston	Mrs. Mary G. Buell, Andover
Killingly	109 Walter F. Day, Killingly	Frank L. Bennett, Killingly	Miss Annie L. Page, Danielson
Holland	110 B. E. Terwilliger, Danielson	Miss Mildred Kelley, Danielson	Jacob Spaulding, Danielson
Wethersfield	111 L. Wayne Adams, Hartford	Mrs. Fannie Adams, Hartford	Miss Jennie L. Stevenson, Wethersfield
Rocky Hill	112 Frederick H. Bacon, Rocky Hill	Fred L. Belden, Rocky Hill	Mrs. Lillian M. Backe, Rocky Hill
Beacon	113 Harry Perkins, Bristol	Mrs. Sarah Kelly, Bristol	Miss Gertrude Kelsey, Bristol
Morris	114 Howard A. Morton, Deep River	Shirley Dickinson, Deep River	Mrs. Helen L. Stevens, Deep River
Bethlehem	115 Robert A. Goodwin, Litchfield	George H. Peck, Waterbury	Charles S. Hulme, Thomaston
Watertown	116 Ernest W. Skilton, Morris	Jesse E. Humphrey, Bethlehem	Albert J. Humphrey, Bethlehem
Higganum	117 Raymond J. Black, Watertown	Miss Irene Hallaway, Bethlehem	Mrs. Edna G. M. Haynes, Bethlehem
Hollenbeck	118 Myron G. Skidmet, Higganum	Mrs. A. Wetmore, Watertown	Miss Leona Kelly, Watertown
Good Will	119 Walter I. Kellogg, Falls Village	Mrs. M. C. Dean, Falls Village	Eugene O. Burr, Higganum
Pohiatuck	120 George L. Clark, Sandy Hook	Mrs. Alice E. Corbit, Glastonbury	Mrs. Levl Ganser, Falls Village
Farmill River	121 Mrs. H. Brockway, Bridgeport	Mrs. Edith W. G. Mitchell, Newtown	Harold B. Waldo, Glastonbury
Columbia	122 William Wolf, Columbia	Miss Annie MacDonald, Shelton	Miss Charlotte C. Albour, Newtown
Wethersfield	123 John P. Angerine, New Preston	Evelyn Tanner, Cornwall Bridge	Miss Frances Cook, Shelton
Greenfield Hill	124 H. Martin Hull, Fairfield	Miss Grace V. Burr, Fairfield	Mrs. Ethel Blakeley, Columbia
Trumbull	125 Howard Randall, Bridgeport	Evelyn Sticksels, Bridgeport	Miss L. Clappins, Cornwall Bridge
East Canaan	126 Frank B. Byron, Sharon	Mrs. F. L. Bristol, Sharon	Miss Nellie B. Wilson, Fairfield
North Stonington	127 J. C. Stevens, Canaan	N. S. Stevens, East Canaan	Evelyn D. Scott, Sharon Valley
Middlebury	128 Mrs. J. E. Nichols, West Willington	Mrs. G. V. Smith, West Willington	Clara M. Bottom, East Canaan
Plainfield	129 Philip E. Gray, North Stonington	Miss Ruby Park, North Stonington	Miss Helen G. Nichols, West Willington
Rocky Hill	130 Walter P. Bradley, Plainfield	Mrs. Allan J. Clark, Middlebury	E. Frank White, North Stonington
Goshen	131 William B. Bradley, Beacon Falls	Mrs. Ruth M. Lathrop, Plainfield	Mrs. Albert G. Clark, Middlebury
Prospect	132 George E. Cook, Goshen	Mrs. May C. Boye, Beacon Falls	Miss Evelyn A. Hall, Plainfield
Ripponam	133 Stephen A. Talmaidge, Waterbury	Mrs. May T. Allen, Goshen	Miss Ruth M. Carroll, Beacon Falls
Norfield	134 Henry M. Chesey, Stamford	Mrs. Lucella Cowdell, Waterbury	Garry A. Miles, Goshen
Lyme	135 Frank C. Fitch, Westport	James H. Hedell, Stamford	Miss Sara Blackman, Waterbury
Easton	136 H. Newton Lee, Lyme	Mrs. Irving Lockwood, Georgetown	Joseph Spourling, Stamford
	137 Clifford W. Gillette, Bridgeport	Ladwick Hill, Lyme	Mrs. Elizabeth Brock, Norwalk
		Miss Alice Burr, Bridgeport	Miss Ida L. Harding, Lyme
			Miss H. E. Sherwood, Long Hill

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES—(Continued.)

NAME	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Concluded			
Woodstock	Harry L. Trask, North Woodstock	Martha A. Todd, North Woodstock	L. H. Hcaley, North Woodstock
Enfield	Fred M. Davis, Hazardville	Marshall Collins, Hazardville	Mrs. Bertha Angell, Warehouse Point
Cannon	Rev. Charles A. Marks, Wilton	Mrs. Ernest Schenck, Wilton	Mrs. Lewis R. Ambler, Cannondale
Bridgewater	Carl A. Olson, Bridgewater	Mrs. Mary B. Welton, Bridgewater	Miss Mary J. Hatch, New Milford
Kent	J. W. Chase, Kent	Mrs. Kate Chase, Kent	Miss May Chamberlain, Kent
Danbury	George M. Nevins, Danbury	Mrs. Carrie T. Penny, Danbury	Frank H. Bailey, Danbury
Chester	George Epdight, Chester	Miss Emma Pirato, Chester	Marguerite Goken, Chester
Salisbury	George A. Selleck, Salisbury	Mrs. Mary B. Reed, Salisbury	Miss Lucy M. Reed, Salisbury
Aspspeck Valley	William Becker, South Kent	Mrs. William Becker, South Kent	Mrs. Ethel Eastland, Fitchville
Bozrah	Charles B. Davis, Yantle	Mrs. Amy Frank, Yantle	Mrs. I. Maude Ashley, Old Lyme
Old Lyme	Eugene D. Caulkins, Old Lyme	Mrs. Frances Wilcox, Old Lyme	Miss Edith A. Groscutt, Bethel
Redding	Louis C. Rimsley, Redding Ridge	Everett E. Havens, Bethel	Frederick D. Thomas, Ridgefield
Ridgefield	Earle J. Ferry, Bethel	Mrs. Anna Northrop, Ridgefield	Mrs. Helen M. Malona, Colchester
Salem	Grace R. Keeler, Ridgefield	Mrs. Cora B. Hannay, Colchester	Rev. G. F. Goodenough, Norwich
Ledyard	Billings T. Avery, Norwich	Mrs. Martha Allyn, Mystic	Raymond A. Spargo, Westley, R. I.
Stratford	Theodore K. Johnson, Old Mystic	Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey, Stratford	Mrs. Jessie E. Coe, Riverton
Riverton	A. L. Lewis, Riverton	Mrs. Ethel Ransom, Riverton	Mrs. Josie Hungerford, Merwinsville
Wemanssa	William B. Hungerford, Gaylordsville	Miss Anna Stuart, Gaylordsville	Clarence Coogan, Mystic
Mystic	L. O. Allen, Mystic	Miss Sara Gookin, Mystic	Mrs. C. Eugene Saunders, Norwich
Norwich	Ambrose Sullivan, Norwich	Mrs. John O. Peckham, Norwich	Mrs. R. W. Warner, Waterbury
Wolcott	George A. Warner, Waterbury	Edith L. Cole, Bristol	William Edwards, Torrington
Torrington	Rev. W. E. Page, Torrington	William Gaylord, Torrington	Mrs. Jennie Warden, Gaylordsville
Lake Valley	Rev. Robert Heston, Gaylordsville	Ralph W. Becker, Gaylordsville	A. M. Gallup, Grotton
Grotton	J. E. Crouch, Grotton	Mrs. E. B. Barber, New London	Mrs. B. G. Clark, East Hampton
Haddam Neck	L. J. Sidden, East Hampton	E. G. Clark, East Hampton	J. S. Woodford, Avon
Avon	Louis Childsey, Avon	Mrs. S. W. Eddy, Avon	Mrs. Orrie P. Anthony, Eagleville
Echo	Harold W. Storrs, Eagleville	Daniel C. Flaherty, Eagleville	Mrs. Carrie E. Hayden, North Windham
Meadow Brook	Leon L. Hayden, North Windham	Miss Marlon Powe, North Windham	William B. Symott, Portland
Hemlock	John R. Ames, Portland	Mrs. Lephie Ilac, Gildersleeve	Mrs. C. W. Morehouse, Darien
Darien	B. H. Raymond, Darien	Mrs. E. H. Raymond, Darien	Reba Mitchell, Yantle
Franklin	Milton Beckwith, Yantle	Mrs. Fred Race, North Franklin	Mrs. Mary Mallory, Southbury
Pomperaug	Walter Hiseck, Southbury	Mrs. Florence Hiseck, Southbury	Mrs. Emma Wadkeke, Shelton
Shelton	Mrs. B. J. Colth, Shelton	Phillip Dodd, Hartland	Mrs. Hattie E. Gaylord, West Hartland
Hartland	Adolph Goetz, West Hartland	Miss M. A. Robbins, Bethany	Elson E. Beecher, Bethany
Bethany	Charles C. Booth, Bethany		

AGRICULTURAL LAWS
GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT

Revision of 1918

CHAPTER 29.

General Regulations.

Sec. 422. Towns may regulate peddling. Towns may make such reasonable by-laws, with reference to the vending or hawking upon their public streets of any goods, wares or other merchandise at public or private sale or auction, or to the vending or peddling of such articles of merchandise from house to house within their limits, as they may deem expedient, including the imposition of a reasonable license fee for the right so to vend, hawk or peddle such merchandise. This section shall not apply to sales by farmers, and gardeners of the produce of their farms and gardens, or to the sale, distribution and delivery of ice, milk, teas, coffees, spices, groceries, meats and bakery goods, or to conditional sales of merchandise.

CHAPTER 106.

State Board of Agriculture.

Sec. 2071. The State Board of Agriculture. The State Board of Agriculture shall consist of the governor, who shall be *ex officio* president of the board, and thirteen other persons. During the first month of the session of the general assembly in 1919, and quadrennially thereafter, the governor shall appoint one member of said board from the second congressional district, one member from the fourth congressional district and one member from the fifth congressional district, and during the first month of the session of 1921, and quadrennially thereafter, he shall appoint one member from the first congressional district and one member from the third congressional district. Such appointments shall be made with the consent of the senate. During the first month of the session of the general assembly in 1919, and quadrennially thereafter, the senators and representatives of each of the counties of Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex and Tolland shall elect for each of said counties a resident of such county to be a member of said board, and during the first month of the session of 1921, and quadrennially thereafter, the senators and representatives of each of the counties of Hartford, New Haven, New London and Fairfield shall elect for each of said counties a resident of such county to be a member of said board. Each of said members shall hold office for four years from the first of July succeeding such appointment or election. Vacancies that occur when the general assembly is not in session may be filled by appointment by the governor until the Wednesday of the third week of the session of the next general assembly, and vacancies so filled, or occurring during a session of the general assembly, may be filled for the unexpired portions of terms as herein provided for elections or appointments for full terms.

Sec. 2072. Appointment of secretary and treasurer. The board shall, during the month of September in each year, appoint a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers as the board shall determine who shall hold office for the term of one year from the first day of October

next succeeding their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The treasurer shall give a bond of four thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. The board shall have its office in the state capitol.

Sec. 2073. Powers of the board. The board may receive and hold donations and bequests for promoting agricultural education or the general interests of husbandry, may prescribe forms for and regulate the returns required from agricultural societies and furnish them necessary and uniform blanks for such returns. Any society neglecting in any year to comply with the regulations prescribed by said board shall not be entitled to any allowance from the state for the next year. Said board shall investigate such subjects relating to improvement in agriculture and horticulture in this state as it thinks proper and shall meet at Hartford at least once a year and at such other places as it may deem expedient. Meetings of the board shall be called by the governor upon request of the secretary or of four of its members.

Sec. 2074. Secretary to visit different sections. For the purpose of inquiring into the methods and wants of practical husbandry, ascertaining the adaptation of agricultural products to soil, climate and markets, encouraging the establishment of farmers' clubs, agricultural libraries and reading rooms and disseminating agricultural information by lectures or otherwise, the secretary shall annually visit different sections of the state; and he, or a member or members delegated by the board, shall, as far as practicable, visit the different agricultural fairs in the state, and annually make a detailed report thereof to the board.

Sec. 2075. The treasurer and his duties. The treasurer shall receive all money belonging to the board and pay out the same only for bills approved by it and shall annually render a detailed account to the board.

Sec. 2076. Annual reports. The board shall annually report to the governor a detailed statement of its doings, with a copy of the treasurer's account, and as full an abstract of the returns of agricultural societies, made by the secretary of the board, as is approved and directed by the comptroller, but said report shall not exceed three hundred and fifty printed pages; five thousand copies of said report, or such number not exceeding five thousand as the board of control shall determine, shall be printed annually, of which one thousand shall be for the members of the general assembly, and three thousand shall be distributed by said secretary, under the direction of said board, to the town clerks for distribution among farmers.

Sec. 2077. Special reports on fairs. The State Board of Agriculture shall, in addition to or as a part of the annual report of said board, make a special report of not less than twenty-five printed pages concerning fairs held by the agricultural societies throughout this state, including suggestions and recommendations for the specific improvement of the fairs now held. Said special report shall deal more particularly, from practical illustrated examples from within and without the state, with the management, exhibits and general methods of procedure and practical methods for the advertising of agricultural fairs. Two thousand copies of such special report shall be printed annually and shall be distributed by the secretary of said board, under the direction of the board, to the several agricultural societies of this state and the officers and directors thereof; and such special report may also, if so determined, be printed as a part of said annual report of said board.

Sec. 2078. Reports by certain associations. The secretaries of the Connecticut Poultrymen's Association, the Connecticut Bee-keepers' Association, the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association and the Connecticut Pomological Society

shall each, on or before the first day of February, in each year, make a written report of the receipts and expenditures of such associations during the year next preceding, to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who shall embody said reports in the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture. If a report of any such association shall not be made as aforesaid, such association shall not be entitled to receive any moneys appropriated to it by the state until such report has been made.

Sec. 2079. Annual appropriation. The comptroller shall, on the first day of each year, draw his order on the treasurer for twenty-five hundred dollars, in favor of the State Board of Agriculture, from which shall be paid the sums authorized by law.

Sec. 2080. Grant to the Connecticut Poultrymen's Association. The comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his orders on the treasurer annually for amounts not exceeding in each year one thousand dollars in favor of the treasurer of the Connecticut Poultrymen's Association, upon the presentation of vouchers, sworn to by the president and treasurer of said association, that such sums are needed for the payment of expenses incurred by the association in advancing the poultry interests of the state by the dissemination of knowledge relating thereto by institutes or bulletins. Said vouchers shall include an itemized statement of such expenses and shall not include any expenditures for premiums or prizes for exhibits of poultry or any compensation to any officer or member of the association as such or any office expenses other than stationery and postage.

Sec. 2081. Grant to the Connecticut Pomological Society. The comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his orders on the treasurer annually for amounts not exceeding, in each year, fifteen hundred dollars in favor of the treasurer of the Connecticut Pomological Society, upon presentation of vouchers, sworn to by the president and treasurer of said society, that such sums are needed for the payment of expenses incurred by the society in advancing the pomological interests of the state. Said vouchers shall include an itemized statement of such expenses and shall not include any compensation to any officer or member of the society as such or any office expenses other than stationery and postage.

Sec. 2082. Grant to the Connecticut Dairymen's Association. The comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his orders on the treasurer annually for amounts not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in favor of the treasurer of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, upon the presentation of vouchers sworn to by the president and treasurer of said association, that such sums are needed for the payment of expenses incurred by the association in advancing the dairy interests of the state. Said vouchers shall include an itemized statement of such expenses, and shall not include any compensation to any officer or member of the association as such, or any office expenses other than stationery and postage.

Sec. 2083. Premiums for poultry exhibitions. The comptroller is authorized to draw his order on the treasurer, on or before the first day of March, annually, for an amount not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars, in favor of The Connecticut Poultry Breeder's Society, Incorporated, upon presentation of vouchers duly sworn to by the president, secretary and treasurer of said society and approved by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Such vouchers shall contain an itemized statement of expenses which shall consist solely of the payment of premiums at such exhibitions as have been held by such local associations during the preceding six months and for which all recognized varieties of poultry shall have been eligible to compete and shall not contain any

items of expenditures for the payment of any salary or compensation of any officer or member of The Connecticut Poultry Breeder's Society, Incorporated, or for any purpose whatsoever except the payment of premiums as above stated. No local association shall receive any benefit under the provisions of this section unless it shall, on or before the fifteenth day of February of the year in which such benefit is claimed, file with the secretary of The Connecticut Poultry Breeder's Society, Incorporated, and with the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture an itemized financial statement of the exhibitions for which such benefit is asked and such other information relative to its exhibition as the secretary of said society and the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture may require, and no association shall be entitled to any benefit under this section for more than one exhibition in any one season. No association shall receive any benefit under the provisions of this section until it shall have demonstrated its *bona fide* nature by holding not less than two regular exhibitions without such benefit. No local association organized after August 1, 1917, shall receive any benefit under the provisions of this section if there shall exist in the same town or city, at the time of such organization, a *bona fide* poultry association holding regular meetings and exhibitions.

Sec. 2085. Promotion of agricultural interest. Any corporation or association organized in any county for the purpose of providing instruction and practical demonstration in agriculture and home economics, to promote advanced business methods among farmers, or to assist in any manner in the development of agriculture and the improvement of country life, organized and conducted in a manner to receive any portion of the money appropriated under the provisions of an act of the congress of the United States, known as "The Smith-Lever Bill," shall annually receive from the state upon certification of the trustees of the Connecticut Agricultural College that such organization is entitled to and has received a portion of the money allotted to the state under the provisions of said act, the amount thereof, the date when such money was paid to such organization, and the amount which such organization has received from sources other than under the provisions of said act during the year ended September thirtieth next preceding, an amount equal to the sum received otherwise than under the provisions of said act, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such organization; *provided*, the trustees of the Connecticut Agricultural College shall certify only one such organization in each county. Upon receipt of such certification the comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer in favor of the treasurer of such organization for the amount provided for in this section, which amount shall not exceed one thousand dollars in any fiscal year of the state. The county commissioners of each county wherein such organization exists, upon receipt of like certification, shall draw their order on the treasurer of the county payable to the treasurer of such organization, for a sum not less than one thousand dollars nor more than the amount which such organization has received from sources other than under the provisions of the said act of the congress of the United States during the year ended September thirtieth next preceding. Any municipality, at a meeting held for such purpose, may appropriate a sum for the purposes of such organization to be expended wholly therein.

CHAPTER 107.

Commissioner on Domestic Animals.

Sec. 2086. Appointment and duties. The governor shall on or before July 15, 1921, and quadrennially thereafter, appoint a commissioner on domestic animals, who shall be a practical farmer and stock

breeder of at least ten years' experience, who shall hold office for four years from the fifteenth day of July following his appointment, unless sooner removed by the governor, for cause; and the governor shall fill any vacancy occurring during such term for the unexpired portion thereof. Said commissioner may, with the approval of the governor, employ such assistants as may be necessary, and any expense so incurred shall be paid by the state upon the approval of the governor. Said commissioner shall biennially report to the governor concerning his acts and expenses.

Sec. 2087. Appointment of deputy commissioner on domestic animals. The commissioner on domestic animals may appoint and remove a deputy, who shall be a graduate of a veterinary college of recognized standing and of at least five years' experience in the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. Said deputy shall, under the direction of the commissioner on domestic animals, have all the powers of the commissioner.

Sec. 2092. Notice as to cattle brought into the state. When any person shall bring any cattle from an adjoining state into this state he shall, within six days thereafter, notify the commissioner on domestic animals, and such notice shall state the number and sex of such cattle and their actual physical condition. Every person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 2094. Quarantine of animals. Said commissioner may quarantine all animals infected with a contagious disease and prohibit the sale of all the products thereof; but no animal shall be quarantined that does not give evidence of disease upon competent physical examination, and no animal shall be quarantined for more than thirty days. The provisions of this section shall not apply to cases of glanders or farcy.

Sec. 2095. Disposal of diseased animals. The commissioner of domestic animals may cause any domestic animal quarantined in accordance with the provisions of section 2094 to be killed, but no animal so quarantined shall be killed until its value has been determined by the owner and the commissioner. In case they cannot agree upon the value of such animal, each shall choose an arbitrator and the two so chosen shall choose a third and the three so chosen shall determine the value of such animal, and the value so determined shall, when approved by the commissioner, and when a sworn certificate shall have been filed with the commissioner that such animal has been killed and buried and the premises disinfected by order of the commissioner, be paid to the owner by the state upon the order of the comptroller; but no animal the physical condition of which is such that it is of no real value, and no animal which has been in the state for a period of less than six months next preceding its quarantine, shall be paid for by the state. This section shall not apply to animals condemned to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease. When the value of any such animal shall be appraised as provided in this section, the state shall pay for any full-bred bovine or equine animal a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and for any such graded animal a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. No compensation shall be paid to the owner of any such domestic animal by the state unless such animal is destroyed to prevent the spread of an infectious disease.

Sec. 2097. Selectmen to report contagious disease. The selectmen in each town shall report to the commissioner any animals infected with contagious disease.

CHAPTER 108.

Experiment Stations; State Entomologist.

Sec. 2106. Control of plant pests. Penalty. The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall have charge of all matters pertaining to official control, suppression or extermination of insects or diseases which are or threaten to become, serious pests of plants of economic importance. He shall receive no additional compensation for such work, and may designate members of the station staff to carry out certain lines thereof and may employ such other assistance as may be required. Said director may make rules and orders, subject to the approval of the governor, regarding the destruction or treatment of infested plants; may prohibit or regulate the transportation of plants and plant materials liable to carry dangerous pests; and may designate certain areas or districts wherein all such plants may be destroyed. For the purposes of this section, he may establish and maintain quarantine against other states; and against any premises, district, town or group of towns in this state. *provided*, before any quarantine be established within the state, a public hearing shall be held, of which a five days' notice shall be given to the parties affected, either by mail or by publishing such notice in two newspapers having a circulation in the part of the state affected by the quarantine. Said director, or any person authorized by him to enforce the provisions of this section, may at any time enter any public or private premises in the performance of his duty, and any person interfering with the performance of such duty shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 2109. Duties of the state entomologist. The state entomologist, either personally or through his deputies, shall visit any orchard, field, garden, nursery or storehouse, on request of the owner, to advise treatment against pests. He may inspect any orchard, field or garden, in public or private grounds, which he may know or have reason to suspect to be infested with San José scale or any serious pests or infectious diseases, when in his judgment such pests or infectious diseases are a menace to adjoining owners; and may order the owner, occupant or person in charge thereof, in writing, to spray properly or give other suitable treatment or to cut and destroy any such diseased trees or shrubs if in the opinion of the state entomologist such action is necessary, and the owner thereof shall not recover from nor be recompensed therefor by the state. If the owner of such orchard, field or garden neglects or refuses to comply with the order of said state entomologist, he shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. The state entomologist may issue such bulletins of said experiment station as in his judgment are needed to convey information about pests; may conduct experiments and investigations regarding injurious insects and the remedies for their attacks; diffuse such information by means of correspondence, lectures and published matter; and may employ such assistants in his office, laboratory or in the field and purchase such apparatus and supplies as may be necessary. He shall keep a detailed account of expenses and publish each year a report of such expenses and of the work done.

Sec. 2110. State entomologist. Suppression of contagious diseases among bees. It shall be the duty of the state entomologist, to such extent as he shall deem necessary or expedient, to examine apiaries and to quarantine such as are diseased, and to treat or destroy cases of the disease known as foul brood. The state entomologist may appoint such deputies or inspectors as he may deem necessary or expedient, and said state entomologist, or any person whom he may ap-

point for that purpose, shall have access at reasonable times to any apiary or place where bees are kept or where honeycomb and appliances are stored. The state entomologist is authorized to make suitable regulations regarding inspections and quarantine and to prescribe suitable forms for permanent records which shall be on file and open to public inspection, and to make reasonable rules for the services of said deputies or inspectors, and may pay a reasonable sum for such services. No person or corporation shall remove bees under quarantine to another locality without obtaining the written permission of a duly authorized inspector. No person or transportation company shall receive for transportation any colony or package of bees, unless said colony or package is accompanied by a certificate of good health, furnished by a duly authorized inspector. No person or transportation company shall deliver any colony or package of bees brought from any other country, province, state or territory, unless accompanied by a certificate of health furnished by a duly authorized inspector of such country, province, state or territory. Any person or transportation company receiving a shipment of bees from without the state, unaccompanied by such certificate, shall, before delivering such shipment to its consignee, notify the state entomologist and hold such shipment until inspected by a duly authorized inspector. In case contagious diseases are found therein such shipment shall be returned to the consignor or delivered to a duly authorized inspector of this state for treatment or destruction, *provided*, the requirements of this section shall not apply to shipments of brood comb, with or without bees, suspected of being diseased and consigned to the state entomologist, the agricultural experiment station or any duly authorized apiary inspector of the state or to the bureau of entomology of the United States or the United States department of agriculture, and *provided*, there shall be no destruction of any shipment of bees as herein provided in the absence of reasonable notice to the consignee thereof. No person shall resist or hinder the state entomologist, or any deputy or inspector whom he may appoint, in the performance of the duties imposed by this section. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. The necessary expenses incurred under the provisions of this section to an amount not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars annually, shall be paid by the comptroller on duly accredited vouchers.

Sec. 2111. Gypsy and brown-tail moth. The insects commonly known as the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth, being serious pests of vegetation, are, in all stages of their development, declared to be a public nuisance. The state entomologist shall have authority to suppress and exterminate said gypsy and brown-tail moths and may employ such assistants and laborers as he deems expedient: may cut and burn brush and worthless trees in fields, pastures or woodlands or along the roadsides on any public or private grounds; and may prune, spray, scrape or fill cavities in any fruit, shade or forest trees or clean up any rubbish for the purpose of furthering said work. The said state entomologist, or any of his assistants, deputies, agents or employees, shall have the right, at all times, to enter any public or private grounds in the performance of their duties. Any person transporting living eggs, *larvae*, *pupae* or adults of the gypsy or brown-tail moths into the state, or from an infested region within the state to a region not hitherto infested, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year. Any person wilfully obstructing or hindering said state entomologist or his assistants or employees in the work of suppressing said insects shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2117. White pine blister rust. Penalty. The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall have authority to investigate and control the fungus disease known as white pine blister rust or currant rust. Said director may appoint a member or members of the experiment station staff to administer such work under his direction, and may employ other assistance when necessary. All white pine, currants or gooseberries infected with said rust may be uprooted and destroyed forthwith. Said director may designate districts within which currant or gooseberry bushes growing wild, abandoned or escaped from cultivation may be uprooted and destroyed under his direction, and in the performance of his duties, he or any person authorized by him, may at any time enter any public or private grounds, and any person wilfully hindering the performance of such duty shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense. The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated annually for carrying out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 2118. Certificate of inspection of nursery stock. All nursery stock shipped into this state shall bear on each package a certificate that the contents of said package have been inspected by a state or government officer and that said contents appear free from all dangerous insects and diseases. If nursery stock is brought into the state without such a certificate, the express, freight or other transportation company or person shall, before delivering shipment to consignee, notify the state entomologist of the facts, giving name and address of consignee, origin of shipment and approximate number of cars, boxes or packages and probable date of delivery to the consignee. The state entomologist may cause the inspection and if infested the treatment of the stock. No person, firm or corporation shall unpack any woody field-grown nursery or florists' stock brought into this state from foreign countries except in the presence of an inspector unless given permission to do so by said state entomologist or one of his deputies. If such stock is found infested with any dangerous pests, the state entomologist may at his discretion order it treated. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 2119. Inspection of nurseries. Penalty. All nurseries or places where nursery stock is grown, sold or offered for sale shall be inspected at least once each year by the state entomologist or one of his deputies, and, if no serious pests are found, a certificate to that effect may be given. If such pests are found, the owner shall take such measures to suppress the same as the state entomologist shall prescribe. If such measures are not immediately taken by the owner of such nursery or place, such certificate shall be withheld, and every nurseryman who does not hold such a certificate, after the first annual inspection, who shall sell or otherwise dispose of nursery stock, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. The form of certificate and the season for inspecting nurseries may be determined by the state entomologist. The state entomologist or any of his deputies may at all times enter any public or private grounds in the performance of his duty.

CHAPTER 110.

Agricultural Societies.

Sec. 2131. Annual payments to incorporated societies. There shall annually be paid to each incorporated agricultural society of this state and each incorporated horticultural society of this state or any incor-

porated society of this state carrying on or promoting any branch of agriculture, holding an agricultural exhibition in this state, which shall have paid during the year premiums amounting to one hundred dollars, the sum of one hundred dollars; to each society which shall have paid during the year premiums amounting to more than one hundred dollars, shall be paid for each additional one hundred dollars, the sum of fifty dollars, *provided*, no agricultural society, except The Connecticut State Agricultural Society, shall receive a greater sum than five hundred dollars; but, in computing for the purposes of this section the amount of premiums paid by any such society, any premium or money paid for horse racing or trials of speed or for any recreation or amusement shall not be included. There shall be paid to The Connecticut State Agricultural Society in any year in which said society shall hold an exhibition the sum of four thousand dollars. No payments as hereinbefore provided shall be made to any society which, during the four years preceding, has declared or paid any dividend to its stockholders or members.

Sec. 2132. Statement of premiums. The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall annually, during the month of October, forward to each incorporated agricultural society suitable printed forms for such statements in detail as the board may require for reporting the names of all exhibitors, of the amount of premiums, and the objects for which they have been paid, accompanied by proper vouchers if required, which statement shall be signed and sworn to by the president, secretary or treasurer of the society and returned to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture before the fifteenth of December following. Said secretary shall thereupon certify to the comptroller the amount to which each society is entitled, and proper orders on the state treasurer shall be drawn for the payment of the same. Any society failing in any year to return its statement before the date above limited shall not be entitled to any appropriation for that year.

Sec. 2133. Liquor selling and gambling forbidden. No part of any building or grounds within the enclosure in which is held the fair of any incorporated agricultural society shall be leased for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, the running of wheel-pools, so-called, or the unlawful practice of any games of chance, or immoral shows, nor shall any right or privilege be granted to any person to carry on such sale, games or shows within such enclosure during the continuance of such fair.

Sec. 2134. Forfeiture of appropriation. No such society shall be entitled to any appropriation from the state treasury unless the president, secretary and treasurer thereof shall make oath in its annual statement to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture that the regulations of the State Board of Agriculture concerning the conduct of agricultural fairs have been complied with and that the provisions of section 2133 have not been violated to their knowledge or with their consent.

Sec. 2135. Sale of intoxicants at or near agricultural fairs. No person shall, during the holding of any agricultural fair, sell, keep, offer or expose for sale any intoxicating liquors, or keep, manage, maintain or operate any wheel-pool, dice game, pin game, shell game, coin table, lottery, policy game or other illegal game or keep, manage, advertise or call any obscene, immoral or indecent show, exhibition or muscular dance, or any house or tent of ill-fame, or any house or tent reputed to be resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, or have in his possession any appliance or apparatus for the conducting of such games or shows, upon or within one thousand feet of the grounds where such fair is in progress. Every person violating any provision

of this section shall for the first offense be fined not more than fifty dollars, for the second offense be fined fifty dollars and imprisoned thirty days and for every succeeding offense shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned sixty days. This prohibition shall extend from sunrise on the opening day to sunset on the closing day of such fair, and the officers of any agricultural society holding such fair may severally, in person or by their duly authorized agents, make arrests for any violation of this section and cause prosecution therefor.

Sec. 2136. Special police for fair grounds. The board of managers or executive committee of any agricultural society may appoint as many citizens of this state as they may deem necessary to be policemen on their grounds and in their fair buildings, who shall preserve order, prevent trespasses within and around such grounds and buildings, protect the property therein, arrest, eject or temporarily confine in a suitable lockup, on the grounds, all persons guilty of disorderly conduct or other violation of law upon said grounds and generally have the same power upon said grounds as constables or policemen.

Sec. 2137. Unlawful conduct on fair grounds; penalty. Every person who shall wilfully damage or destroy property on the fair grounds of an agricultural society or who shall hinder or obstruct the officers or police in the performance of their duties or shall wrongfully or maliciously gain admission to the fair grounds without paying the established fee therefor shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

Sec. 2138. Illegal voting at meeting of society; penalty. Every person not registered on the books of the recording secretary of the state or a county agricultural society, as a member, who shall vote or act in a meeting of any such society, shall be fined not more than seven dollars.

Sec. 2139. Entry of horse for purse. No person shall enter or cause to be entered for competition for any purse, prize, premium, stake or sweepstakes, offered or given by any agricultural, trotting or other society, association or person in this state, any horse, mare, gelding, colt or filly under a false or assumed name, or out of its proper class, wherever and whenever such prize, purse, premium, stake or sweepstakes is to depend upon and be decided by a contest of speed. The class to which any such animal shall be deemed to belong, for the purpose of entry in any such contest of speed, or the class to which any owner, keeper or driver of any such animal shall have the right to nominate or enter said animal, shall be determined by some public performance of such animal in a former contest or trial of speed, as provided by the written or printed rules of the society or association under which the proposed contest is advertised to be conducted.

Sec. 2140. Fraudulent concealment of horse's record. No person shall knowingly misrepresent or fraudulently conceal the public performance of a horse, mare, gelding, colt or filly in any former contest or trial of speed for the purpose of securing an entry in any contest referred to in the preceding section.

Sec. 2141. Penalty. Every person violating any provision of the two preceding sections shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than three years or both.

CHAPTER 111.

Forestry.

Sec. 2142. Bounty for planting, protecting and cultivating shade trees. Every person planting, protecting and cultivating elm, maple,

tulip, ash, basswood, oak, black walnut, hickory, birch, beech, spruce, pine, apple, pear or cherry trees, not more than sixty nor less than forty feet apart, along any public highway, shall be entitled to receive an annual bounty from the state of twenty-five cents for each tree; but such bounty shall not be paid for more than five years nor any longer than such trees are maintained. Trees planted under the provisions of this section shall be not less than one and one-half inches in diameter measured two feet from the ground.

Sec. 2144. Electric companies not to injure trees on highway. Every person who shall cut or injure any tree growing on any highway or public ground, for any purpose connected with the erection or maintenance of any telegraph, telephone or electric light or power wires or fixtures, without the consent of the tree warden and the proprietor of the land abutting such highway or public ground, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned in a jail not more than one year or both. Any such cutting or injury of any tree by an agent or employee of any corporation connected with the erection or maintenance of any telegraph, telephone or electric light or power wires or fixtures shall be deemed to be the act of such corporation, and the officers of such corporation shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

Sec. 2145. Tree wardens; duties. The selectmen of every town shall appoint a tree warden who shall serve for one year from the date of his appointment and until his successor has been appointed and qualified. Said tree warden may appoint such number of deputy tree wardens as he deems expedient, and may at any time remove them from office. He and his deputies shall receive such compensation for their services as the town may determine, and, in default of such determination, as the selectmen may prescribe. He shall have the care and control of all public shade trees in the town, except those in public parks or open places under the jurisdiction of park commissioners, and of these he shall take the care and control if so requested in writing by the park commissioners. He shall expend all funds appropriated for the setting out and maintenance of such trees. He may prescribe such regulations for the care and preservation of such trees, enforced by fines, not exceeding twenty dollars in any one case, as he may deem just and expedient; and such regulations, when approved by the selectmen and posted on the public signpost in the town, shall have the force and effect of town by-laws. He shall enforce all provisions of law for the preservation of such trees: *provided*, such provisions do not conflict with any city or borough ordinance. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any town which includes within its limits a city having boundaries identical with the boundaries of said town. Whenever any tree warden proposes, in the exercise of his powers and duties, to cause any tree to be removed or trimmed, he shall, at least five days before such removal or trimming, post on such tree a suitable notice stating his intention to remove or trim such tree.

Sec. 2146. Tree warden may cause removal or trimming of trees. Whenever, in the opinion of the tree warden, the public welfare or safety demands the trimming or removal of any tree under his control, he may, by and with the consent of the selectmen cause such tree or its branches to be trimmed or removed at the expense of the town, and the selectmen of the town shall pay to the person performing such work such reasonable sum as may be determined and approved in writing by the tree warden.

Sec. 2150. State forester. The board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall appoint a state forester to hold office during the pleasure of the board; he shall have an office at the

experiment station, but shall receive no compensation other than his regular salary as a member of the station staff.

Sec. 2152. State forester to be state forest fire warden. The state forester shall be, *ex officio*, state forest fire warden, and shall receive no additional compensation therefor, but shall receive his necessary traveling and other expenses, to be paid in the manner provided in section 2170.

Sec. 2153. Town and district fire wardens, terms of. The selectmen of any town, except as hereinafter provided, shall, upon the request of the state forest fire warden and with his concurrence, appoint a town fire warden who shall act for the term of one year, or until his successor shall have been appointed, under the instructions of said state warden. When required by the state warden such town fire warden shall, and any such town fire warden may, establish two or more fire districts in the town for which he is appointed, and appoint a resident of such district as district fire warden; in the absence of town and district fire wardens, the first selectman may act as fire warden. In towns having a consolidated town and city government where the boundaries and limits of said town and city are coterminous, the chief of the fire department of the city shall be *ex officio* town fire warden and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties provided by this chapter, under the supervision of the state forest fire warden.

Sec. 2154. Duties of forest fire warden. The state forest fire warden shall have supervision of town fire wardens, shall instruct them in their duties, enforce the law as to fire districts in towns, issue such regulations and instructions to the town and district fire wardens as he may deem necessary for the purposes of this chapter, and cause violations of the laws regarding forest fires to be prosecuted.

Sec. 2155. Duties of town and district fire wardens. Town and district fire wardens shall prevent and extinguish forest fires in their respective towns, and enforce all statutes for the protection of forest and timber land from fire, and they shall have control and direction of all persons and apparatus while engaged in extinguishing forest fires, outside the limits of boroughs. Any fire warden may arrest, without warrant, any person or persons taken by him in the act of violating any of the said laws for the protection of forest and timber lands, and bring such person or persons forthwith before a justice of the peace or other magistrate having jurisdiction, who shall proceed without delay to hear, try and determine the matter. During a season of drouth the town fire warden may establish a fire patrol in the town, and in case of fire in or threatening any forest or woodland the town and district fire wardens shall attend forthwith, and use all necessary means to confine and extinguish such fire. The said fire wardens may destroy fences, plow land, or, in an emergency, set back-fires to check any fire. They may summon any male resident of the town between the ages of eighteen and fifty years to assist in extinguishing fires, and may also require the use of horses and other property needed for such purpose; any person so summoned and who is physically able who refuses or neglects to assist or to allow the use of horses, wagons or other material required, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars. No action for trespass shall lie against any person crossing or working upon lands of another to extinguish fire.

Sec. 2158. Penalty for kindling fire in the open air where same results in injury. Every person who shall kindle or authorize another to kindle, at any time, a fire in the open air, which fire occasions an injury to another, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

Sec. 2159. Penalty for kindling fire outside of city, borough, fire district, or town limits or railroad land. Every person, except as provided in this section, and in section 2160, who shall kindle or authorize another to kindle a fire in the open air outside the limits of any city, borough or fire district, or land controlled by any railroad company, for the purpose of burning bushes, weeds, grass or rubbish of any kind, between the first day of March and the first day of June, and the first day of September and the first day of December, in any year, without first obtaining from the fire warden of the district, written permission stating when and where such fire may be kindled, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both; but such permission shall not be required for the kindling of a fire in a ploughed field, garden or public highway, at a distance of not less than two hundred feet from any woodland, brushland or field containing dry grass or other inflammable material.

CHAPTER 127.

Health Officers.

Sec. 2405. Slaughter houses; regulations; penalty. No slaughter house or place where the business of slaughtering beef, poultry or swine or preparing the same for market is carried on shall be maintained in any town, city or borough except upon written permission of the health officer or board of health of the town, city or borough within which the same is located, which permission may be revoked at any time. Such board of health or health officer may prescribe such rules and regulations as said board or officer may judge necessary for the control and management of such houses or places and for the proper inspection of the food products slaughtered or prepared for market therein, and may enter into such houses or places for the purposes of inspection. Any person who shall violate any rule or regulation made by any board of health or health officer under authority of this section or who shall conduct a slaughter house without having such written permission shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both. The legislative authorities of any city or borough may establish and maintain a slaughter house or slaughter houses within their respective territorial limits.

CHAPTER 128.

Pure Food and Drugs.

Sec. 2457. Print butter; marked. No person shall, by himself, his servant or agent, sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell any print butter unless the package or wrapper containing the same shall have conspicuously printed thereon, in letters or figures not less than one-half inch in height, in plain Gothic type, the net weight of the butter contained therein. Every person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 2459. Sale of impure vinegar forbidden. No person shall make, sell, offer or expose for sale or exchange, solicit or receive any order for the sale or delivery within the state, or for delivery without the state for shipment into the state, of: (1) Any vinegar, as cider vinegar, not wholly produced from the juice of apples; (2) any vinegar or article sold or to be sold as vinegar, to which has been added any drug, or any hurtful or foreign substance, or any coloring matter, or

any acid; or (3) any vinegar not having an acetic acidity equivalent therein of not less than four per centum by weight of absolute acetic acid, and in case of cider vinegar, not less than one and six-tenths per centum by weight of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation over boiling water. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for a first offense, and for a subsequent offense not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned thirty days or both. The delivery of any of the above mentioned articles upon an order solicited or received within the state shall be conclusive evidence that the order upon which such delivery was made was for such articles.

Sec. 2460. Sale of vinegar regulated. No person shall make and sell, or make and offer for sale, any vinegar without conspicuously branding, stenciling or painting, upon the head of the barrel, cask, keg or package containing the same, the name of the maker, his residence, place of manufacture, and the true name of the kind of vinegar contained therein as "cider vinegar," "wine vinegar," "malt vinegar," or "wood acid vinegar"; *provided*, this section shall not apply to retail sales at the place of manufacture in quantities of less than five gallons, and in open packages. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2461. Sale of eggs regulated. Every person, firm or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale any eggs which have been preserved by any artificial process, or which have been kept in storage for more than fifteen days, in any place where the temperature is reduced by means of chemicals or other agents, or which have been incubated for twenty-four hours or more, shall affix to the package or receptacle containing such eggs, and the package or receptacle in which they are delivered, conspicuously displayed with such eggs a label or placard bearing in plain letters not less than one inch in height, the words "cold storage eggs," or "preserved eggs," or "incubated eggs," as the case may be. No eggs shall be brought into this state that have been held in cold storage or preserved by any process, or incubated, unless the package containing said eggs shall be marked or labeled in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 2464. Testing of milk and cream. The dairy and food commissioner shall make rules and regulations for the examination of persons who may engage in testing milk or cream to be sold to the public upon the basis of the butter fat content. He shall cause to be published in at least three newspapers in each county the time when and the place where such examinations are to be held. An examination fee of one dollar shall be charged to cover the expense of such examination. No person shall test any milk or cream for the purpose of determining its butter fat content, the result of which test is to serve as a basis of payment for such milk or cream, without having obtained such certificate. Any person violating any provision of this section, or any person who shall obtain a certificate by authority of the provisions of this section and shall be guilty of practicing any fraud in the testing of any milk or cream shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days or both.

Sec. 2465. Milk; standard quality defined. Any milk which is sold or exchanged or offered for sale or exchange, shall be deemed to be sold, exchanged or offered as of standard quality, unless otherwise expressly stated at the time of such sale, exchange or offer. Milk of standard quality shall contain not more than eighty-eight and one-quarter per centum of watery fluid, not less than eleven and three-

quarters per centum of milk solids, not less than eight and one-half per centum of solids not fat, and not less than three and one-quarter per centum of milk fats; and the certificate of the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, or the director of the laboratory of the State Department of Health, shall be *prima facie* proof of the composition of any milk.

Sec. 2466. Adulterated milk; sale forbidden. No person shall, by himself, his servant or agent, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, as of standard quality, any milk which is not of standard quality, or any milk diluted with water or adulterated by the addition of any foreign substance, or which has been wholly or in part skimmed, or shall knowingly deliver or offer for delivery milk that is tainted or partly sour to any customer buying the same for sweet milk.

Sec. 2467. Skim milk; labels. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, without distinctly and durably affixing a metal label or tag in a conspicuous place upon the outside, and not more than six inches from the top, of every can, vessel or package containing such milk, and such metal label or tag shall have the words "Skimmed Milk" stamped, printed or indented thereon in letters not less than one inch in height; and such milk shall only be sold out of a can, vessel or package so marked. Skimmed milk may be sold in milk bottles if plainly marked or tagged as such.

Sec. 2468. Cream; standard quality defined. The term "cream" as used in this chapter shall mean that portion of milk which rises to the surface of unagitated, unadulterated milk while standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force and contains not less than sixteen per centum of butter fat. Any other substance sold as cream shall be clearly and distinctly labeled declaring the principal constituents thereof and the per centum of fat contained therein. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2469. Adulterated cream; sale forbidden; exception. No person shall sell or exchange or offer for sale or exchange, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, as of standard quality, any cream which is not of standard quality or any cream which has been adulterated by the addition of any foreign substance. Cream of less than sixteen per centum of butter fat may, however, be sold if the minimum per centum of butter fat is plainly printed or stamped on the label attached to the container.

Sec. 2476. Milk containers; what uses forbidden. No person shall, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation, send, ship, return or deliver, or cause or permit to be sent, shipped, returned or delivered to any producer of milk, any can, jar, bottle, measure or other vessel used as a container for milk, containing any offal, swill, kerosene, vegetable matter, rotten or putrid milk or any other offensive material.

Sec. 2477. Penalties. Every person who shall violate any provision of the three preceding sections shall be fined seven dollars for each offense.

Sec. 2481. Milk from diseased cow; sale forbidden. Every person who shall knowingly sell or expose for sale, milk or any product of milk, from a cow which shall have been adjudged by the commissioner on domestic animals to be affected with tuberculosis or other blood disease shall be fined not more than seven dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

Sec. 2482. Impure milk; definition. Milk containing more than one million bacteria per cubic centimeter shall be considered impure milk.

Sec. 2485. Milk regulation board. The dairy and food commissioner, the attorney-general, the commissioner of health, the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and the secretary of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association shall constitute a milk regulation board. Said board shall keep a record of its proceedings and may appoint officers and prescribe their duties. Said board shall have an office with the dairy and food commissioner.

Sec. 2486. Regulations. Said board, after public hearing, notice of which shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in each county at least two weeks before such hearing, may make, amend, repeal or suspend rules and regulations concerning the inspection of dairies, the production, care, handling, marketing or sale of milk or cream within the state, to protect the public from the use of milk or cream which is unsanitary or detrimental to public health. Such rules and regulations shall take effect twenty days after such publication.

CHAPTER 186.

Dogs.

Sec. 3395. Dog to wear collar and tag. How furnished. Every owner of a dog licensed as provided by law shall place and keep around the neck of such dog a collar of leather or other suitable material, to which there shall be attached, by means of rivets or metal bands, a metal tag or plate upon which shall be distinctly marked the name of the town in which said dog is registered and licensed, the registry number of said dog, and the year of registration. Said tag or plate, with the inscription thereon, shall be furnished by the town clerk of the town in which said dog is registered; and whenever any such tag or plate shall be lost from the collar to which it was attached, the owner or keeper of the dog shall secure a substitute therefor from the town clerk who shall furnish the same at a cost of ten cents. The town clerk of each town shall order a sufficient number of said metal tags or plates from the commissioner on domestic animals, who shall furnish the same to said town clerk at a cost of five cents each, and the town shall pay the bill for said tags, on the approval of the town clerk. If, after deducting the cost of the tags and the expenses incidental to the distribution of same to the town clerks, and the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and of chapter 187, any balance shall remain in the hands of the commissioner on domestic animals, such balance shall be accounted for by him to the state comptroller and paid to the state treasurer, and thereupon added to the regular appropriation for the expenses of said commissioner. The design and shape of said tags or plates shall be changed each year, but said tags or plates shall be of uniform design and material throughout the state.

Sec. 3397. Person becoming owner of dog to register. Every person becoming the owner or keeper of any dog not duly licensed shall forthwith cause said dog to be registered, numbered, described and licensed until the first day of the ensuing May, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions provided in section 3394.

Sec. 3404. Liability for damage done by dog. When any dog shall do any damage, either to the body or property of any person, the owner or keeper, or, if the owner or keeper be a minor, the parent or guardian of such minor, shall be liable for such damage, except where such damage shall have been occasioned to the body or property of a person

who, at the time such damage was sustained, was committing a trespass or other tort.

Sec. 3405. Joint and several liability for damage. When any sheep, lambs or other domestic animals shall have been damaged by two or more dogs at the same time, kept by two or more persons, the owners or keepers of such dogs shall be jointly and severally liable for such damages.

Sec. 3406. Commissioner on domestic animals may make rules concerning dogs. The commissioner on domestic animals may, at any time, make such further rules for controlling or destroying dogs in any town or towns as he may deem reasonable for the security of the inhabitants or their property, and notice of such rules shall be given by advertising the same in at least one newspaper having a circulation in each town, city or borough affected by said rules, and by mailing a copy thereof to the town clerk of each such town not less than five days before said rules shall take effect. The selectmen or dog warden may kill or cause to be killed all dogs which shall not be controlled or destroyed in accordance with such rules, or which shall be found rabid, or are justly suspected of being rabid, or are found doing mischief when not under the care of any person, or are found killing or worrying sheep, lambs, other domestic animals or poultry, and shall receive such compensation therefor as is provided in section 3401.

Sec. 3407. Dog found doing damage may be killed. Any person may kill any dog which he finds pursuing, harassing, worrying or wounding any sheep, lambs or other domestic animals, or any dog which he finds straying on any farm where any sheep or lambs are kept, but no dog so straying which is kept by the occupant of any premises next adjoining such farm or next adjoining any highway which abuts on such farm or which dog is securely muzzled or is accompanied by or within reasonable call of any person having charge of such dog, shall be killed unless there is reasonable apprehension that such dog, if not killed, will pursue, worry, wound or terrify sheep or lambs on such farm, or unless such dog shall not have around its neck a collar with a metal plate or tag securely fastened thereto as provided by law. Any person who shall be attacked, bitten or otherwise wounded by any dog, such person not being upon the premises or property of the owner or keeper of such dog may immediately kill such dog, or make complaint thereof to the dog warden of the town wherein such dog is owned or kept, and said dog warden shall immediately make an investigation of such complaint, and, if it be found to be substantiated, shall at once kill such dog or order the same to be confined. Any person killing a dog in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be held criminally or civilly liable therefor.

Sec. 3412. Complaint may be made whenever dog becomes vicious or a nuisance. Whenever any person or persons shall make complaint in writing to the selectmen of a town, the warden of a borough or the chief of police of a city that any dog owned or harbored within said town, borough or city is a nuisance by reason of vicious disposition, excessive barking or other disturbance, or that any dog by such barking or other disturbance is a source of annoyance to any invalid or sick person residing in the vicinity, said selectmen, chief of police or warden shall investigate such complaint and may make such order concerning the destruction, removal or restraint of such dog as may be deemed necessary. Any person owning or harboring such dog who shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order of said selectmen, chief of police or warden shall be fined not more than seven dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both, and the dog warden having jurisdiction shall, upon such neglect or refusal, capture and confine, release or kill such dog.

CHAPTER 236.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuff.

Sec. 4774. "Concentrated commercial feeding stuff" defined. The term "concentrated commercial feeding stuff" shall include linseed meals, cottonseed meals, pea meals, coconut meals, gluten meals, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, dried brewers' grain, malt sprouts, hominy-feeds, cerealine feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat chop, corn and oat feeds, ground beef, fish scraps, mixed feeds, provenders, bran, middlings, and mixed feeds made wholly or in part from wheat, rye or buckwheat and all materials of a similar nature, but shall not include hays and straws, the whole seeds nor the unmixed meals made directly from the seed of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat or broom corn nor feed ground from whole grain and sold directly from manufacturer to consumer.

Sec. 4775. Certificate of weight and quality. Every lot or parcel of concentrated commercial feeding stuff, sold, offered or exposed for sale, shall have affixed thereto in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof a plainly printed statement, except as provided in section 4776, certifying the number of net pounds of feeding stuff contained therein, the name, brand or trade-mark under which the article is sold, the name and address of the manufacturer or importer, and a statement of the percentage it contains of crude fat and of crude protein, both constituents to be determined by the methods adopted at the time by the association of official agricultural chemists of the United States, but such lot or parcel shall not be sold, offered or exposed for sale with such statement affixed thereto by any wire or other metal.

Sec. 4776. Certificate for cottonseed meal. Whenever cottonseed meal is sold for fertilizer, the dealer shall, with the consent of the purchaser, issue in lieu of the printed statement provided for in section 4775, a certificate which shall contain the statements required by section 4775.

CHAPTER 237.

Weight and Measurement of Specific Articles.

Sec. 4782. Pound, hundred weight and ton. Barrel and gallon. The avoirdupois pound shall bear to the troy pound the relation of seven thousand to five thousand seven hundred and sixty. The hundred weight shall contain one hundred avoirdupois pounds; and the ton, twenty hundred weight. The barrel shall contain thirty-one and one-half gallons; and the hogshead, two barrels. The dry-gallon shall contain two hundred and eighty-two cubic inches; and the liquid gallon, two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches.

Sec. 4783. Bushel measurement. Charcoal, flour, potatoes. The bushel in struck measure shall contain twenty-one hundred and fifty and forty-two hundredths cubic inches, and in heap measure twenty-five hundred and sixty-four cubic inches, except that every bushel of charcoal shall contain twenty-seven hundred and forty-eight cubic inches. When sold by weight, the bushel of charcoal shall weigh twenty pounds when commercially dry; the barrel of flour, one hundred and ninety-six pounds; and the barrel of potatoes, one hundred and seventy-two pounds.

Sec. 4784. Weight of a bushel in various articles. Penalty. The bushel of wheat shall contain sixty pounds; of Indian corn or of rye, fifty-six pounds; of barley, forty-eight pounds; of oats, thirty-two pounds; of corn meal, fifty pounds; of rye meal, fifty pounds; of peas,

sixty pounds; of potatoes, sixty pounds; of apples, forty-eight pounds; of carrots, fifty pounds, of onions, fifty-two pounds; of clover seed, sixty pounds; of herdsgrass or timothy seed, forty-five pounds; of bran and shorts, twenty pounds; of flaxseed, fifty-five pounds; of coarse salt, seventy pounds; of fine salt, fifty pounds; of lime, seventy pounds; of sweet potatoes, fifty-four pounds; of beans, sixty pounds; of dried apples, twenty-five pounds; of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds; of rough rice, forty-five pounds; of upland cotton seed, thirty pounds; of sea island cotton seed, forty-four pounds; of buckwheat, forty-eight pounds; of sugar beets, sixty pounds; of mangelwurz, sixty pounds; of rutabagas, sixty pounds; of parsnips, forty-five pounds; of common English turnips, fifty pounds; of hard coal, eighty pounds. Every person who shall sell or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any of the articles enumerated in this section, knowing or having reason to believe that the measurement of articles so sold or offered or exposed for sale or exchange, is less than the measurement required by this section, except in cases where there is a special agreement to sell by some other measurement, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 4785. Defining the weight of sand and gravel. A cubic yard of sand shall contain twenty-six hundred pounds, and a cubic yard of gravel twenty-eight hundred pounds.

CHAPTER 238.

Food in Packages.

Sec. 4794. Sale of food in package form; weight; marking. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale food in package form, unless the net quantity of the contents be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 2446, *provided*, reasonable variations shall be permitted, and allowances shall be established by rules and regulations made from time to time by the dairy and food commissioner and the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. The definitions of the terms "food" and "person" as given in sections 2437 and 2448 respectively, shall apply to the provisions of this section, *provided*, the term "food" as used herein, shall not include confectionery and shelled nuts when offered for sale in packages at a price not exceeding ten cents each.

CHAPTER 211.

Boundaries.

Sec. 5116. Bounds between proprietors re-established by superior court. When the boundaries of lands between adjoining proprietors shall have been lost or become uncertain, and they cannot agree to establish the same, one or more of them may bring a complaint to the superior court for the county in which such lands or a portion of them are situated; and such court may, upon such complaint, order such lost and uncertain bounds to be erected and established; and may appoint a committee of not more than three disinterested freeholders, who shall give notice to all parties interested in said lands, to appear before them, and, having been duly sworn, shall inquire into the facts and erect and establish such lost and uncertain bounds, and may employ a surveyor to assist therein; and shall report the facts and their doings to the court; and, if said court shall find said parties were duly notified, it may confirm said doings; and certified copies of said report

and decree shall be recorded in the records of the town in which said lands are, and the bounds, so erected and established, shall be the bounds between said proprietors.

CHAPTER 274.

Fences.

Sec. 5129. Proprietors to maintain fences. The proprietors of lands shall make and maintain sufficient fences to secure their particular fields. Within cities and adjacent to house lots a tight board fence four and one-half feet high, an open picket fence four feet high, the opening between pickets not to exceed four inches, or a slat rail fence four feet high, the opening between slats not to exceed six inches, the lower slat not over six inches from the ground, all to be substantially erected, or any other fence which in the judgment of the selectmen or other officials charged with the duty of fence viewers shall be equal thereto, shall be a sufficient fence; in places outside of incorporated cities, a rail fence four and one-half feet high, a stone wall four feet high, substantially erected, a wire fence consisting of four strands not to exceed twelve inches apart, stretched tightly, the lower strand not more than twelve inches and the upper strand not less than four feet from the ground, with good substantial posts not more than sixteen feet apart, and any other fence which in the judgment of the selectmen shall be equal to such a rail fence, shall be a sufficient fence. Adjoining proprietors shall each make and maintain half of a divisional fence, the middle line of which shall be on the dividing line, and said fence shall not exceed in width, if a straight wood or hedge fence, two feet; if a brick or stone fence, three feet; if a crooked rail fence, six feet; and if a ditch, eight feet, not including the bank, which shall be on the land of the maker. No ditch shall be made adjacent to a house lot without the consent of the owner of the house.

Sec. 5130. Use of barbed wire regulated. No barbed wire shall be used within five feet of the ground along any sidewalk or public highway, without the written consent of a majority of the selectmen of the town, the members of the common council of the city, or the warden and burgesses of the borough, in which such sidewalk or highway is situated.

Sec. 5131. Barbed wire between adjoining premises. No person or corporation shall use barbed wire in the construction of fences, or have barbed wire upon existing fences, between their own premises and those of an adjoining proprietor, within twenty-five rods of any house or barn belonging to such proprietor, without first obtaining his written consent. Every person or corporation violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5132. Use of barbed wire prohibited. No barbed wire shall be used in the construction of fences, or retained upon existing fences, connected with or enclosing the grounds of any public school or public building. Every person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5134. Division of fence, how compelled. When a fence between adjoining proprietors has never been divided, and either refuses to divide it, the other may call on the selectmen to make a division, who shall set out, in writing, the better part to him who erected it or to the party holding under him; and the cost, certified by the selectmen in writing, shall be paid by him who refused to make such division. Such division, when recorded in the town where the land lies, shall be binding on the parties.

Sec. 5135. Repair of division fence. If any person shall neglect to keep his division fence in repair the party aggrieved may call on the selectmen to view it, who, if they find it insufficient, shall immediately give written notice thereof to the person bound to repair it, and shall also mail to the owner of any mortgage upon land which is partly bounded by the fence in question a written notice of an order to repair such fence. If none of the parties interested, to whom notice shall have been given, shall make such repairs within fifteen days from the time of giving said notice, the party aggrieved may make such repairs and recover of the person bound to repair it double the cost of said repairs as estimated in writing by the selectmen and also the fees of such selectmen. Said sums shall constitute a lien upon such land against all persons interested therein; *provided*, such lien shall be recorded in the office of the town clerk of the town in which said land is situated, within sixty days from the time of completing said repairs. Such liens may be foreclosed in the manner provided for the foreclosure of mortgages.

Sec. 5136. When dividing line is a stream. When the dividing line shall be a stream or pond, which is not a sufficient fence, and it is impracticable to make the fence in the line, if either party shall refuse to make a division fence on either side, two selectmen of the town shall, on application of either party, determine on which side of the stream or pond the fence shall be erected and maintained, or whether partly on one side and partly on the other, and what part each shall make and maintain, and deliver their determination in writing to the parties. If either shall refuse to make and maintain his part of the fence, the other may do so and recover the expense of the party so refusing.

Sec. 5141. Damage by animals when fence is sufficient. All damage done, either in particular enclosures or common fields, by cattle, horses, asses, mules, sheep, swine or goats, when the fence is sufficient, shall be paid by the owner of the animals.

Sec. 5142. Damage by animals when fence is insufficient. No person shall recover for damage done in his enclosure through the insufficiency of his fence, unless done by animals at large contrary to law, or by unruly cattle that are not restrained by ordinary fences; or unless the owner of animals shall put them into or voluntarily trespass on such enclosure; or unless they entered through a part of the fence which was sufficient; in all of which cases the owner of the land may impound them and recover poundage and damages.

CHAPTER 334.

Offenses Against Public Policy.

Sec. 6455. Wild carrots and thistles. Every owner or possessor of lands shall cut down all wild carrots and Canada thistles growing thereon, or in the highway adjoining, so often as to prevent their going to seed; and upon failure so to do any person aggrieved, or any citizen of the town wherein the lands are situated, may complain to any grand juror of said town, who shall thereupon forthwith notify such owner or possessor of such complaint; and said grand juror shall be paid for such service from the treasury of the town ten cents for each mile of travel in giving such notice. If said owner or possessor shall still neglect to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be fined

not more than five dollars for each and every day of such neglect after said notice; and the expense of the grand juror who served the notice shall be included in the costs of the prosecution. City and police courts shall have jurisdiction over offenses punishable under this section occurring within the territorial limits over which such courts exercise jurisdiction. Complaints may be made to the judge of any such court, who shall forthwith issue the notice therein prescribed, to be served by a proper officer; and the fee for serving the same shall be ten cents for each mile of travel, payable by the city instead of the town, but, when followed by prosecution, to be included in and payable as part of the costs. It shall be the duty of officers authorized to prosecute in said courts to prosecute all violations of this section within their jurisdictions.

LAWS PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1919.

CHAPTER 61.

An Act Concerning Registration and Licensing of Dogs.

Section 3394 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Every owner or keeper of a dog of the age of six months or over, except dogs kept in kennels under a kennel license as provided in section 3396 of the general statutes, shall, on or before the first day of May, or at such time as such dog shall become six months old and in each year thereafter, cause such dog to be registered, numbered, described so as to clearly identify such dog and licensed until the first day of May following, in the town clerk's office in the town where such dog is owned or kept, and shall keep around its neck a collar as provided in section 3395 of the general statutes, and shall pay to said town clerk for a license for a year the sum of one dollar for each male or spayed dog, and ten dollars for each unspayed female dog, and twenty-five cents additional in each case for registration of said license and the tag provided for in section 3395 of the general statutes; and, in case of the dog becoming six months old after the first day of May, the license fee for the balance of the twelve months shall be a proportional part of the fee charged for one year, and twenty-five cents for said registration and tag, provided the owner or keeper of any dog which was six months old or over on the first day of May who shall fail to cause such dog to be licensed on or before said first day of May shall, to secure a license for such dog after said date, pay to the town clerk one dollar in addition to the fees hereinbefore provided. Every person who shall register as a spayed dog an unspayed female dog shall be fined not more than seven dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

CHAPTER 72.

Bringing Diseased Cattle Into the State.**An Act Concerning Rewards for the Conviction of Persons**

Any person who shall give information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person bringing, driving, leading, transporting or causing to be transported any neat cattle into the state contrary to the provisions of section 2093 of the general statutes, shall receive a reward of such sum not exceeding one hundred dollars as the superior court in the county in which such conviction is had or a presiding judge thereof shall determine; which sum shall be paid by the state treasurer upon the order of such court or judge.

CHAPTER 78.

An Act Concerning the Disposal of Domestic Animals Afflicted With Glanders or Farcy.

Section 1. For the purpose of preserving public health, and to prevent the spread of glanders and farcy the commissioner on domestic animals shall, from time to time, make orders and regulations, relative to the examination, quarantine and disposal of such animals as are infected with either of the aforesaid diseases, as hereinafter provided.

The board of health of any city, the selectmen of any town, any officer or agent of The Connecticut Humane Society, any veterinary surgeon or any other person having knowledge of or reason to suspect the existence of glanders or farcy in this state, whether such knowledge be obtained by personal examination or otherwise, shall immediately give notice thereof to the commissioner on domestic animals, and to the health officer of the town, city or borough in which such suspected case exists and said health officer may immediately quarantine such animal or animals until examined by the said commissioner, for a period not exceeding ten days. Any person having knowledge of the existence of glanders or farcy who fails to give such notice to the commissioner or to such health officer shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. Upon receipt of such notice the commissioner or his assistant shall examine, or cause to be examined, the diseased or suspected animal or animals. When any animal so examined is found by said commissioner or his assistant to exhibit symptoms of glanders or farcy it shall be destroyed and the carcass disposed of as said commissioner shall direct at the expense of the owner. An order for such destruction shall be issued in writing by the commissioner, and said order shall also contain such directions as to quarantine and disinfection of the premises where such animal or animals were stabled as may be required for public safety, but no such quarantine shall exceed a period of ten days.

Sec. 2. The commissioner shall, with the approval of the governor, make such rules and regulations for the inspection and examination of animals and premises that have been exposed to infection by glanders or farcy as he may deem to be necessary for the purposes of this act. When said commissioner shall suspect any animal to be infected with glanders or farcy he may issue to the owner or person in charge thereof an order to quarantine the same, which order shall be in force until such time as the commissioner shall be satisfied whether such disease exists, but such quarantine at the discretion of the commissioner need not prohibit or restrict the free use of said animal other than the disposal thereof. Inspection of said animal shall be made from time to time under the direction of the commissioner, until such quarantine is terminated or such animal is destroyed. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section or any order of said commissioner authorized hereby, or who shall interfere with or obstruct the commissioner or any assistant employed by him in the discharge of his duties as herein provided shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both. The commissioner is authorized to employ assistants to enforce the provisions of this act, and such assistants shall have the same powers as the commissioner while so employed.

Sec. 3. The commissioner on domestic animals may cause any equine animal quarantined in accordance with the provisions of section one of this act to be killed, but no equine so quarantined shall be killed until the value thereof shall have been determined. In case the owner and the commissioner cannot agree upon such value each shall appoint an appraiser, and if such owner fails for twenty-four hours to select an appraiser, the appraiser chosen by the commissioner shall select such second appraiser. In case the two so chosen fail to agree they shall select a third appraiser and the three so chosen shall determine the value of such animal. The value so determined shall, when approved by the commissioner, and when a sworn certificate shall have been filed with the commissioner that such animal has been killed and buried and the premises disinfected as ordered by the commissioner, be paid to the owner by the state, upon the order of the

comptroller, but no animal, the physical condition of which is such that it is of no real value, and no animal which has been in the state for a period of less than six months next preceding its quarantine shall be paid for by the state. When the value of any such animal shall be appraised as provided in this section, the state shall pay for any full-bred equine animal a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and for any such graded animal a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. No compensation shall be paid to the owner of any such domestic animal by the state unless such animal is destroyed to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to animals condemned to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease.

Sec. 5. Sections 2088, 2089 and 2090 of the general statutes are repealed. The provisions of section 2095 of the general statutes shall not apply to cases of glanders or farcy.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage.

CHAPTER 91.

An Act Concerning the Control of Anthrax or Charbon.

Section 1. The commissioner on domestic animals shall have plenary power to deal with all outbreaks of the contagious disease in domestic animals known as anthrax or charbon, and he may provide for the vaccination or immunization of cattle or horses kept on lands known or suspected to be infected with germs or spores of anthrax, or kept on lands adjacent to such infected lands, and he may provide for the vaccination and immunization of animals which may have been exposed to said disease, at the expense of the state. The commissioner may make and enforce such rules, orders and quarantines as in his judgment may be necessary for the control of said disease. Any person who violates any rule or order of said commissioner authorized hereby or who interferes with or obstructs the commissioner or any assistant employed by him in the discharge of his duties as herein provided shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

CHAPTER 111.

An Act Concerning the Eradication of Tuberculosis in Herds of Bovine Animals and the Establishment of the "Accredited State Herd Tests."

Section 1. Upon written application for the "Accredited State Herd Test" of a herd of neat cattle and a signed statement by the owner thereof to place the same under state supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis, the commissioner on domestic animals or his deputy, or any authorized agent, may make physical examination and tuberculin test at the expense of the state of all animals in said herd. When the commissioner on domestic animals shall have established the condition of the herd by a physical examination and tuberculin test and when all reactors have been removed as provided by section 2095 of the general statutes, he shall issue to the owner thereof a certificate in accordance with the finding of the test or tests and place the same on lists for public distribution to be issued semi-annually. Such lists

and certificates shall be entitled and issued as follows: (1) When such herd has been officially tuberculin tested and all reactors removed it shall be placed on a list entitled "Official Tuberculin Tested Herd" and said commissioner shall issue to the owner thereof a certificate setting forth said facts. (2) When such herd has been subjected to one official tuberculin test and found free from any reactors it shall be placed on a list entitled "First Tested Herd" and said commissioner shall issue to the owner thereof a certificate setting forth said facts. (3) When such herd has been subjected to two consecutive annual or three semi-annual official tuberculin tests and found free from any reactors in each of said tests it shall be placed on a list entitled "Accredited Herd Free from Tuberculosis" and said commissioner shall issue to the owner thereof a certificate setting forth said facts.

Sec. 2. The commissioner on domestic animals shall have authority to co-operate with the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, in any general national system which may be adopted by such department or bureau for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease. He may regularly employ one or more veterinary surgeons at the expense of the state to carry on the work of the eradication of tuberculosis in herds of bovine animals with an equal number of inspectors employed by the United States department of agriculture. Such co-operative work shall be undertaken only on written application of the owner of such animals. The commissioner on domestic animals may accept from the United States such assistance, financially or otherwise, for the condemnation of diseased animals and remunerating the owners thereof and for carrying out the provisions of this act as may be available from time to time.

Sec. 3. No tuberculin test shall be made by the commissioner on domestic animals, his deputy or agent, or by a veterinarian employed by the commissioner for this purpose or in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture as provided in this act which shall incur expense to the state, unless such application for test by the owner shall be approved and accepted by the commissioner on domestic animals.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

CHAPTER 119.

An Act Concerning the Suppression of Hog Cholera and Hemorrhagic Septicaemia.

Section 2098 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The commissioner on domestic animals shall make, subject to the approval of the governor, regulations for the examination, quarantine, disinfection, preventive treatment and disposition of animals affected with hog cholera, hemorrhagic septicaemia and kindred diseases. The commissioner on domestic animals shall, at once, cause an investigation of all cases of such diseases coming to his knowledge, and shall use all proper means to exterminate and prevent the spread of the same. The commissioner or his assistant may direct the manner in which any animal exhibiting symptoms of such diseases shall be disposed of. Instructions shall be issued in writing by the commissioner or his assistant which shall contain directions for quarantine and disinfection of the premises where either of such diseases shall exist, and the cost of disinfectants, chemicals and expert supervision shall be paid by the state. The commissioner shall procure a sufficient supply of serum and virus for the vaccination and inoculation of animals, to carry out

the purposes of this act, and shall, upon the written request of the owner of any animal, inoculate or vaccinate such animal, and all serum and virus used shall be furnished by the commissioner at cost. The commissioner is authorized to employ assistants who shall have the same power as the commissioner in enforcing the provisions of this act. No person, firm or corporation, nor the agent or employee of any corporation, shall have in his possession any anti-hog cholera serum, virulent blood or virus, or any preparation or similar composition for either of said diseases, unless permission in writing has been obtained from the commissioner. No person other than the commissioner or his assistant, shall administer any such serum, blood, virus or similar preparation without permission in writing from the commissioner. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

CHAPTER 129.

An Act Amending an Act Concerning the Authority of the Commissioner on Domestic Animals.

Section 3414 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The commissioner on domestic animals is authorized to enforce all laws relating to dogs which carry a penalty attached thereto, and to enforce all rules and regulations by him made for confinement, control or destruction of dogs or other domestic animals for the security of any person or property. Said commissioner may appoint such deputies as may be necessary to insure the enforcement of such rules and regulations. The expense incurred shall be taken from the funds in the custody of the state treasurer which have been received from dog licenses.

CHAPTER 165.

An Act Amending an Act Concerning Payment for Damage By Dogs.

Section 3402 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: When any person shall sustain damage by dogs to his sheep, lambs, Angora goats, Angora kids, horses, hogs, cattle or other domestic animals or poultry he shall give information thereof to one of the selectmen of the town in which such damage was done, or, if said damage is sustained on land located in two or more towns, information thereof shall be given to one of the selectmen of either of such towns within twenty-four hours after the owner has knowledge of the same, and thereupon one of the selectmen of such town, with a person to be named by the person suffering the damage, shall estimate the amount of such damage, including the labor and time necessarily expended in finding and collecting such animals or poultry injured or separated, and the value of those killed, injured, lost or damaged by said dogs. In case the selectmen and the person named cannot agree upon the amount of damage, they shall choose some disinterested third person to assist in estimating such damage. The amount of damages estimated by any two of said three persons shall be paid by such town, and it may recover such damages, when paid, together with the compensation of said appraisers, from the owners, keepers or harborers of such dogs if residents of such town. If the owners, keepers or harborers of such dogs shall not be residents of the town in which the damage was done,

the town paying the damage may recover such damage and compensation from the town or towns where such owners, keepers or harborers reside, unless such owners, keepers or harborers, or such town or towns shall, on notice, pay to the treasurer of the town which paid said damage the amount of such damage and compensation; and any town which shall be obliged to pay any damage as aforesaid may recover the amount thereof from the owners, keepers or harborers of the dogs doing such damage. When any town shall have paid such damages to the owners of sheep, lambs, Angora goats, Angora kids, horses, hogs, cattle or other domestic animals or poultry as provided in this section and the amount of such damage cannot be collected from the owners, keepers or harborers of said dogs, or shall have paid dog wardens for dogs killed as provided by section 3401 of the general statutes, or whenever any town, city or borough shall have paid expenses for Pasteur treatment as provided by section 3417 of the general statutes, the selectmen of such towns where damages have been paid to owners of animals as hereinbefore mentioned, or the treasurer of any town, city or borough who shall have paid for such Pasteur treatment, shall forward to the state treasurer a statement of the facts in each case, showing the amount so paid, and the state treasurer shall reimburse such town to the amount of such damage or expense from the funds received by the state under the provisions of chapter 186 of the general statutes. When the identity of the dogs by which the damage was done shall be established to the satisfaction of the selectmen of the town in which such dogs are owned, kept or harbored, the selectmen shall order that such dogs shall be killed forthwith. When in the opinion of the selectmen the damage shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, the selectmen may call on the commissioner of domestic animals to assess such damage.

CHAPTER 168.

An Act Amending an Act Concerning Inspection and Transportation of Cattle.

Section 1. Section 2093 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: No person shall, except in accordance with the provisions of this section and under a permit as provided for herein, ship or cause to be shipped, or bring or cause to be brought, into this state any neat cattle over six months of age unless a certificate of the health of such cattle has been obtained from the authority having jurisdiction of the diseases of domestic animals in the state from which such cattle are brought or shipped and the owner of any cattle so brought into this state or his agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such cattle at their destination, give notice thereof in writing to the commissioner on domestic animals. Such animal shall be held in quarantine until the certificate of health has been approved by the commissioner. The commissioner may, in his discretion, grant to any person making application therefor a permit in writing authorizing such person to ship or bring neat cattle into this state, without having obtained the health certificate provided for in this section, conditioned that any such cattle shall be placed in quarantine at the place of their final destination or such other place as shall be designated by such commissioner. All cattle so placed in quarantine shall be examined by the commissioner or his agent, either by physical examination or by the tuberculin test, as said commissioner may determine, and shall not be released from such quarantine until the commissioner shall have ordered such release. The commissioner may cause any cattle,

found upon such examination to be diseased, to be killed as provided by section 2095 of the general statutes. The cost of such testing or examination shall, before such cattle are released from quarantine, be paid by the owner of such cattle, but the cost of keeping such cattle in quarantine, for a period not exceeding six weeks, shall, subject to the approval of such expense by said commissioner, be paid by the state. The commissioner may, in his discretion, issue to any person a written permit authorizing such person to bring cattle into this state for the purpose of exhibiting the same at any agricultural fair or other public exhibition or to bring into the state cattle which such person has taken or intends to take out of the state for the purpose of such exhibition. No railroad, steamship or other transportation company or carrier shall transport any neat cattle into this state unless the same be accompanied by a certificate of good health or by a permit as provided for in this section. Any person violating any of the foregoing provisions of this section or any officer or agent of any corporation directing or causing the violation by such corporation of any of said provisions shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense. Any person who shall intentionally interfere with the performance of any examination provided for by this section, or who shall attempt to defeat the objects of the tuberculin test applied to cattle by a previous injection of tuberculin known as "plugging" or shall in any way attempt to prevent an accurate result of any such test, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

CHAPTER 169.*

An Act Concerning the Sale of Tuberculin and Prohibiting the Sale of Cows Which Have Reacted to the Tuberculin Test.

Section 1. No tuberculin shall be kept, sold or offered for sale after January 1, 1920, except by written permit obtained from the commissioner on domestic animals. Reports of all sales shall be made to the commissioner on domestic animals on forms provided by said commissioner. All persons using such tuberculin shall report to the commissioner on domestic animals the result of such tests, including test charts and identification of all cattle so tested.

Sec. 2. No person shall sell, trade or otherwise dispose of, except for immediate slaughter, any cow that has been known to have reacted to the tuberculin test, unless such sale shall be into a herd quarantined by the commissioner on domestic animals, which quarantine provides that no dairy product from said herd shall be sold or used unless properly pasteurized.

Sec. 3. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

CHAPTER 203.

An Act Concerning Estimates of Damages Done By Dogs.

Section 3403 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Any selectman who has received notice pursuant to the provisions of

*Sections 2 and 3 go into effect July 1st, 1919.

section 3402 of the general statutes, concerning damage done by dogs, and fails for a period of thirty days after receiving such notice, to estimate such damage with the person selected by the person who claims to have suffered damage, or, in case he acts with such person to estimate such damage and they cannot agree as to the amount thereof, fails for a period of ten days, to agree with such person in choosing some disinterested third person to assist in estimating such damage, or if such selectmen shall agree on such disinterested third person and no two of said three persons shall be able to agree as to the amount of damage sustained, then the person who claims to have sustained damage may institute a civil action, for the recovery of the damages sustained by him, against the town, a selectman of which was notified as aforesaid. If additional or increased damages are claimed on account of a flock of sheep being attacked, chased or worried, accruing subsequent thereto and not apparent at the time of the first appraisal of damages to the flock, a supplemental notice of claim for such damages may be given to the selectmen at any time within six months from the discovery of the original damages. Such supplemental notice of claim shall set forth the facts upon which such additional or increased damages are based. Such claim shall be made to one of the selectmen and shall be acted upon in the manner provided in section 3402 of the general statutes. When, in the opinion of the selectmen, the damage shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, the selectmen may call on the commissioner on domestic animals to assess such damages.

CHAPTER 226.

An Act Amending an Act Concerning the Quarantine of Animals.

Section 2094 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Said commissioner may quarantine all animals that he has reasonable grounds to believe to be infected with a communicable disease, and prohibit or regulate the sale of all the products thereof, and such animals shall be confined in a place designated by him, for such time as said commissioner shall judge necessary. The provisions of this section shall not apply to cases of glanders, farcy or anthrax. Any person or any officer or agent of any corporation who shall obstruct or attempt to obstruct said commissioner or any assistant while engaged in the discharge of any duty hereunder shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

CHAPTER 242.

An Act Concerning the Duties of Dog Wardens.

Section 1. Section 3401 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The selectmen of every town, except towns containing a city whose limits are coterminous with the limits of such town, and the chief of police of every such city, and of every other city containing more than fourteen thousand inhabitants shall, annually, on or before the first day of April, appoint some person to be dog warden for the term of one year thereafter, and report such appointment within ten days of the making thereof to the commissioner on domestic animals, and the dog warden so appointed shall perform the duties hereinafter prescribed; but, in any town within which there exists a city containing more than fourteen thousand inhabitants the limits of which are not coterminous with the limits of such town, the town dog warden shall

exercise the powers and duties of his office only in such part of such town as is outside the limits of such city. The dog warden shall make diligent search and inquiry for the violation of any provision of chapter 186 of the general statutes and shall take into his custody every dog not having a tag or plate on a collar about his neck as hereinbefore provided or which he shall find roaming, unattended, over the country not the property of the owner or keeper or not in reasonable call or control of the owner or keeper or agent, or which he shall find at large in the public highway not abutting on the property of the owner or keeper and not attended or not in reasonable call and control of the owner, keeper or his agent or which shall not be confined, or controlled agreeable to any rule, order or regulation duly promulgated by the commissioner on domestic animals, or by any local official or officials vested with authority to make such rules, order or regulation, and shall impound each dog so taken, in some suitable place provided by such town or city, for a period of seventy-two hours. Said dog warden shall immediately notify the owner or keeper of any dog so taken, if known, of its impoundment; but, if the owner or keeper of such dog is unknown to the dog warden, the dog warden shall immediately notify the town clerk of the time and place of capture and shall give a particular description of such dog, and if such dog shall not, at the expiration of said period of seventy-two hours, have been claimed and released as hereinafter provided, such dog shall be mercifully killed by said warden, or by some person deputed by him so to do, or said dog warden may, at his discretion, sell any such dog not found to be rabid for a sum not less than five dollars, and shall keep an account of all moneys received by him from such sales. Said dog warden, upon presentation of a sworn statement of services rendered by him and of the moneys received by him from the sale of dogs under the provisions of said chapter, acceptable to the selectmen, shall be paid by the town three dollars for each dog captured, impounded and killed or sold, and such additional remuneration from the general funds of the town or city as the authorities thereof may direct; and said dog warden shall pay to such town all moneys received by him for the sale of dogs as aforesaid. Any dog captured and impounded under the provisions of this section may be redeemed by the owner or keeper thereof and released by the dog warden at any time within seventy-two hours after its impoundment, upon the payment of the sum of three dollars to the dog warden, but, if the cause for capture be without fault of the owner such payment shall be one dollar, provided the dog warden may mercifully kill any uncollared, untagged dog over six months of age after impounding and allowing the owner to redeem the same, or giving notification as is hereinbefore provided if such dog is found roaming over the country not on property of the owner or in the public highway not abutting the premises of the owner unattended by the owner or his agent. Any dog warden may be removed, for cause, by the authority appointing him, and any vacancy occurring in the office of dog warden shall be filled immediately by such authority. In case of the neglect of any board of selectmen or any chief of police to appoint and report the appointment of a dog warden as hereinbefore provided, the commissioner on domestic animals shall appoint such dog warden, whose duties, powers and compensation shall be the same as those of dog wardens heretofore described.

Sec. 2. The dog warden is authorized to employ assistants who shall have the same power as said dog warden and shall act under his direction.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act relating to the control or keeping of a dog shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 3415 of the general statutes.

CHAPTER 194.

An Act Concerning the Licensing of Dealers in Dairy Products.

Section 1. No person, firm, association or corporation shall engage in the purchase from producing dairymen of milk or cream to be resold either to dealers engaged in the sale of such products, or at retail to consumers without having obtained from the dairy and food commissioner a license to be issued by him under the provisions of this act. Application for such license shall be made in writing upon forms provided by the dairy and food commissioner. Each license shall run to the first day of July following the date of issue, and the fee for such license shall be fifty cents per month. Such license may be revoked by the commissioner, for cause and on reasonable notice stated in writing to the licensee, but the licensee may appeal to the court of common pleas or the superior court for Hartford county, and on such appeal the court may restore such license, upon such terms and conditions as may be equitable. All license fees received under this section shall be accounted for to the state comptroller and paid to the state treasurer, and added to the regular appropriation for the expense of the dairy and food commissioner.

Sec. 2. Each applicant shall furnish to the commissioner proof of his financial responsibility to meet such obligations as he may contract in the purchase of such milk and cream, or he shall furnish a bond, sufficient in amount and satisfactory to the commissioner, running to the state, to be filed with the commissioner, conditioned upon the faithful fulfillment of his obligations to producing dairymen for milk and cream purchased by him in the conduct of such business. Suit for forfeiture of such bond may be brought by the attorney-general in the name of the state in the court of common pleas or the superior court for Hartford county and the avails thereof shall be used by the dairy and food commissioner to satisfy, pro rata, the claims of producing dairymen against such licensee. Claims may be proved at a hearing before the dairy and food commissioner, or his deputy, provided notice of such hearing shall have been given to all known parties in interest at least fifteen days prior to such hearing, and by newspaper publication.

Sec. 3. The commissioner shall furnish to each such licensee a certificate showing his name and address, the character of the business for which such license is issued, his principal place of business and the dates of issue and termination of such license. Any person licensed under the provisions of this act shall, upon request of the commissioner, his deputy or other duly authorized representative, show his license certificate, and, upon request, shall file with the commissioner a statement under oath showing the amount of milk and cream purchased by him from producing dairymen during the month next preceding, and the commissioner may thereupon order the filing of a bond or an increase or decrease in the amount of the existing bond.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall engage in the purchase of milk or cream from producing dairymen without having procured a license or who shall fail to exhibit his certificate on request, or who shall fail to file a statement under oath upon request of the commissioner as required by the provisions of this act, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both, and, upon a subsequent violation, shall be subject to a like fine and imprisonment of not less than thirty days.

CHAPTER 260.

An Act Concerning the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

Section 1. No person shall sell, expose for sale or have in possession with intent to sell, any ice cream misbranded or adulterated as hereinafter defined.

Sec. 2. Ice cream, within the meaning of this act, is the frozen product made from cream with the addition of milk or milk products and sugar, with or without natural flavoring, manufactured, stored, distributed and dispensed in a sanitary manner, and contains not less than eight per centum of milk fat. Fruit ice cream is the frozen product made from cream with the addition of milk or milk products and sugar, and sound, clean, matured fruits, and contains not less than six per centum of milk fat. Nut ice cream is the frozen product made from cream with the addition of milk or milk products and sugar and sound, non-rancid nuts, and contains not less than six per centum of milk fat.

Sec. 3. Ice cream shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this act if in substance and quality it fails to meet the provisions and standards required for standard ice cream, or, if it shall contain boric acid, salicylic acid, formaldehyde, saccharin or any substance deleterious to health, or if it shall contain salts of copper, iron oxide, ochres or any coloring substance or compound or flavoring matter deleterious to health, provided nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of harmless colors permitted to be used in foods or of harmless imitation flavors, if the presence of the same shall be made known to the purchaser thereof.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit, in the manufacture of ice cream, the use of fresh eggs, pure gelatin or harmless vegetable gums; and nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture and sale of ice cream containing less than the amounts of milk fat required by section two of this act, provided the true fat content of such ice cream be plainly and conspicuously stated on the container in which it is sold, or, in the case of ice cream sold in bulk, that the true fat content be made known to purchasers thereof by means of a suitable sign displayed at the time and place of sale.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars for the first offense, and for any subsequent offense a like fine and imprisonment of thirty days, but no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act if he shall present a statement in writing from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom such ice cream was purchased, containing a guarantee as to the quality of such ice cream.

Sec. 6. The dairy and food commissioner shall enforce the provisions of this act.

CHAPTER 295.

An Act Concerning the Grading of Apples.

Section 1. The standard barrel for apples shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of stave twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of head seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads twenty-six inches;

circumference of bulge sixty-four inches, outside measurement; and the thickness of staves not greater than four-tenths of an inch; provided any barrel of a different form having a capacity of seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches shall be a standard barrel. The standard box for apples shall be of the following dimensions, by inside measurement: Eighteen inches by eleven and one-half inches by ten and one-half inches, without distention of its parts, and shall have a capacity of not less than two thousand one hundred and seventy-three and one-half cubic inches.

Sec. 2. The standard grades of apples when packed or repacked in closed packages within this state shall be as follows: "(Name of state) Standard Fancy" shall consist only of apples of one variety of which not less than ninety-seven per centum shall be well matured specimens, shall be hand-picked, color above medium and high for the variety, normal shape, of good size for the variety and reasonably uniform in size; with none less than two and one-half inches in diameter, sound and free from dirt, disease, insect or fungus injury, bruises and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing, and shall be packed properly in clean, strong packages. "(Name of state) Standard A" shall consist only of apples of one variety of which not less than ninety-five per centum shall be well matured specimens, shall be hand-picked, properly packed, of medium color for the variety, normal shape, sound and practically free from dirt, disease, insect or fungus injury, bruises and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing. "(Name of state) Standard B" shall consist only of apples of one variety of which not less than ninety per centum shall be properly packed, shall be of practically normal shape, practically free from dirt, disease, insect or fungus injury, bruises and other defects that materially injure the useful quality of the apples. "Unclassified." Apples not conforming to the foregoing specifications of grade or, if conforming, not branded in accordance therewith, shall be classed as "unclassified" and so branded.

Sec. 3. Every closed package of apples packed or repacked in the state and intended for sale, either within or without the state, shall have marked in a conspicuous place on the outside of the package in plain letters the following statements in the order named: (1) The name of the state where grown; (2) the name of the grade as specified in section two of this act; (3) the minimum size of the apples contained therein; (4) a true statement of the quantity of the contents; (5) the name of the variety; (6) the name and address of the person by whose authority the apples were packed. If the true name of the variety shall not be known to the person by whose authority the apples were packed, then such statement shall include the words "variety unknown." Every closed package of apples which is repacked shall bear the name and address of the person by whose authority the apples are repacked in place of that of the original owner.

Sec. 4. The minimum size of the fruit in all grades, including the unclassified, shall be marked upon the package as required in section three, and shall be determined by taking the transverse diameter of the smallest fruit in the package at right angles to the stem and blossom end. Minimum size shall be stated in variations of one-quarter of an inch. Minimum sizes may be designated by figures instead of words. The word "minimum" may be designated by using the abbreviation "min."

Sec. 5. The marks indicating the grade shall not be accompanied by any other designation of grade or brand which is inconsistent with or marked more conspicuously on the package than the mark or marks required by section three of this act.

Sec. 6. The branding or marking of barrels under the provisions of this act shall be in block letters and figures of a size not less than one-half inch in height.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to pack, sell, distribute or offer or expose for sale or distribution apples which are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 8. For the purposes of this act, apples packed in a closed package shall be deemed to be adulterated if their measure, quality or grade does not conform in every particular to the brand or mark upon or affixed to the package, or if the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of the package.

Sec. 9. For the purposes of this act apples packed in a closed package shall be deemed to be misbranded: (1) If the package is packed or repacked in the state and fails to bear all statements required by sections two, three, four and five, and in accordance with the provisions of section six of this act; (2) if the package, whether packed or repacked within or without the state, is falsely branded, or bears any statement, design or device, regarding the apples contained therein, which is false or misleading or if the package bears any statement, design or device indicating that the apples contained therein are of a specified standard grade, and said apples, when packed or repacked, do not conform to the requirements prescribed by the provisions of this act for such grade.

Sec. 10. Apples which have been in cold storage and sold for delivery outside the state shall not be sold or distributed, or offered or exposed for sale or distribution in closed packages until they have been inspected in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the dairy and food commissioner or by his authorized agent.

Sec. 11. Any person who adulterates or misbrands apples within the meaning of this act, or who packs, repacks, sells, distributes or offers or exposes for sale or distribution apples in violation of any provision of this act, or who wilfully alters, effaces or removes or causes to be altered, effaced or removed, wholly or partly, any brands or marks required to be put upon a closed package under the provisions of this act, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Sec. 12. No person who sells or distributes or offers or exposes for sale or distribution apples adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act shall be deemed to have violated any of the provisions of this act, if it shall appear that he acted in good faith solely as a distributor, or if he shall furnish a guaranty signed by the person from whom he received the apples, with the address of such person, that the apples are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act. In such cases the person from whom the distributor received the apples shall be liable for the acts of the distributor who relied upon his guaranty to the same extent as the distributor would have been liable under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. The word "person" as used in this act shall include persons, firms, corporations, societies and associations, and the acts of agents and employees shall be construed to be the acts of their principals and employers as well as of the agents and employees. The words "closed package" shall mean a barrel, box or other container the contents of which cannot be sufficiently seen for the purposes of inspection without opening the container.

Sec. 14. Sections 4791, 4792 and 4793 of the general statutes are repealed.

CHAPTER 130.

An Act Concerning the Encouragement of the Sheep Industry.

Section 1. The trustees of the Connecticut agricultural college shall supervise and establish such distribution and demonstration flocks of sheep throughout the state as they shall deem necessary, and conduct such experiments and investigations as may seem to them most conducive to the encouragement of the sheep industry throughout the state. Said trustees are authorized to expend for this purpose a sum of not more than ten thousand dollars annually, to be paid by the treasurer on order of the comptroller from the funds in the state treasury which have been received from dog licenses in accordance with the provisions of section 3400 of the general statutes after payment of the sums required by sections 3402 and 3414 of the general statutes.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

CHAPTER 204.

An Act Concerning the Registration and Sale of Commercial Fertilizers.

Section 1. All persons, companies, manufacturers, dealers or agents, before selling or offering for sale in this state any commercial fertilizer or fertilizer materials except stable manure in its original condition, shall brand or attach to each bag, barrel or package, the name and address of the manufacturer and the guaranteed analysis of the commercial fertilizer, giving the valuable constituents of the commercial fertilizer in minimum percentages only. Only these items shall be branded or attached to the package, preferably in the following order: (1) Weight of each package, in pounds; (2) brand name or trademark; (3) guaranteed analysis: (a) available phosphoric acid (per centum); (b) total phosphoric acid (per centum); (c) nitrogen (per centum); (d) equivalent ammonia (per centum); (e) potash soluble in water (per centum); (4) name and address of the manufacturer or of the person who is responsible for the statements of the guarantee. In bone meal, tankage or other organic products, and also in basic slag and mineral phosphates, in which a large percentage of the phosphoric acid is not available by laboratory methods, the phosphoric acid shall be claimed as total phosphoric acid, unless it is desired to claim available phosphoric acid instead, in which latter case the guarantee shall take the form above set forth. A statement of the inclusion of leather in its various forms, wool waste, hair or any inert nitrogenous material shall be printed on the bag, unless, by processing, the availability of the nitrogen of these materials has been rendered satisfactory as determined by the official methods of the association of official agricultural chemists. When potash is derived from sulphate or carbonate of potash, it may be so claimed in the markings on the package. No claim or guarantee for less than eighty-two hundredths of one per centum of nitrogen, or for less than one per centum of phosphoric acid, or for less than one per centum of potash shall be regarded in the registration or analysis of any commercial fertilizer.

Sec. 2. Before any commercial fertilizer is sold, offered or exposed for sale, the person who causes it to be sold, or offered for sale, within this state shall file with the director of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, on forms to be supplied by said station, two certified copies of the statement prescribed in section one of this act, and a

permit allowing the director or his deputy to examine the books of the party registering the brand or brands, in order to verify, if desired, the reports of said party as to the tonnage sold. On receipt of the aforesaid statements and on compliance with the other provisions of this act, the director of said station shall issue a certificate of registration for the fertilizer or fertilizers concerned, which shall be in force until the succeeding December thirty-first, and he shall annually publish a list of the brands so registered.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of defraying the expenses connected with the inspection of commercial fertilizers sold or offered for sale within this state, all persons offering for sale commercial fertilizers within the state shall, at the time of issuance of the certificate of registration and on January first of each year, pay to the director of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station an analysis fee of ten dollars for each fertilizing ingredient contained or claimed to exist in each of such fertilizers as they propose to sell during the year. The fertilizing ingredients on which fees shall be paid are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. On July 1, 1920, on January 1, 1921, and on the same dates annually thereafter, every person offering for sale commercial fertilizers within the state shall make a statement under oath, which shall be filed with the director of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station and which shall set forth the number of tons of two thousand pounds of each fertilizer, fertilizer material, or materials sold by him as fertilizers during the preceding six months. On July 1, 1920, and semi-annually thereafter he shall pay to the director of said station an additional fee of six cents per ton of two thousand pounds of fertilizer, fertilizer material or materials used as fertilizer sold in said state in accordance with the sworn statement required above; but when the statements and payments above prescribed have been made on any brand of fertilizer by any person, no other such statements or payments of analysis fees on said brand shall be required. Neither the director nor any of his deputies shall disclose any information contained in said tonnage statements, except in cases in which it is necessary to publish such information for the enforcement of the provisions of this act. Nothing contained in this act shall apply to fertilizers passing through the state in transit nor to the delivery of fertilizers or fertilizer materials to regular fertilizer factories to be used for manufacturing purposes, nor to fertilizers and fertilizer chemicals sold to the Connecticut agricultural experiment station if used solely for experiments for the advancement of the science of agriculture.

Sec. 4. The payments required by the provisions of section three of this act shall be paid by the director to the treasurer of said Connecticut agricultural experiment station and shall be expended in defraying the expenses of inspecting and analyzing commercial fertilizers and in preparing the results for publication, and should there be a surplus it shall be set aside as a separate fund to cover any deficiency in the income necessary to defray said expenses in subsequent years. If, at the end of five years, the amount of such surplus largely exceeds the necessary cost of inspection, it shall be the duty of the director to recommend the amendment of this act so that the income under this act will not exceed the actual cost of properly inspecting and analyzing commercial fertilizers.

Sec. 5. The director of said station shall cause one or more analyses to be made annually of all commercial fertilizers registered in the state. The director and his authorized deputies shall have power to enter any car, warehouse, store, building, boat, vessel or place supposed to contain fertilizers, for the purpose of inspecting and sampling, and shall have power to take a sample not exceeding two pounds in

weight from any brand of fertilizer. The director of said station or his duly authorized representatives shall take all samples in duplicate and where possible in the presence of at least one witness, and in the presence of such witness shall seal the samples, and shall at the time of taking tender and, if accepted, deliver to the person apparently in charge one of such samples; the other sample the director of said station shall cause to be analyzed. When samples are taken from fertilizers in bags, a tube shall be used, and it shall be inserted at one end of the bag and shall pass substantially the entire length of the bag, so as to take a core of the material being sampled from substantially the entire length of the bag. Samples thus taken from individual bags shall be thoroughly mixed, and the official samples shall be taken from the mixture so drawn by the method known as "quartering." Samples of fertilizer taken as herein provided shall be taken from at least five per centum of the separate original unopened packages in the lot, for the mixture from which the official samples shall be taken. If less than one hundred bags are in the lot, at least five bags shall be sampled; if less than five bags, all shall be sampled. Broken packages shall not be sampled. In no case shall a sample be official, or one upon which legal action can be instituted, unless it shall have been taken either by a duly authorized inspector, as specified above, or in the presence of two competent disinterested witnesses who shall certify under oath that the sample was drawn exactly as required by the provisions of this act. The official methods of the association of official agricultural chemists in force at the time shall be followed in all statements of guaranties, sampling and analytical work in connection with administering the provisions hereof. The director shall issue at least one bulletin or report annually, setting forth the analyses of fertilizers made under the provisions of this act and such other information concerning the operation or violations of the law, or otherwise pertaining to the sale, composition and agricultural value of fertilizers as he may consider expedient.

Sec. 6. The term "commercial fertilizers" shall be construed to mean any and every substance imported, manufactured, prepared or sold for fertilizing or manuring or soil amendment purposes, except barnyard manure and stable manure which have not been artificially treated or manipulated, marl and lime. Cottonseed meal, rapeseed meal, castor pomace and all other vegetable products used as fertilizers, including the ashes of cotton hulls and wood ashes, shall be included as fertilizers within the meaning of this act and separate analysis fees shall be paid on each different grade which is sold or offered for sale in the state. The person responsible for paying the fees above prescribed may deduct from the total tonnage sold such sales of cottonseed meal or other vegetable products as are made to anyone who gives a written certificate on a form supplied by the said Connecticut agricultural experiment station stating that the material bought by him was to be used exclusively for feed and not for fertilizer. Such certificate shall be filed with the director of said station with the report of tonnage sold. The term "available phosphoric acid" means the sum of the water-soluble and citric-soluble phosphoric acid determined by the methods referred to in section five of this act. The term "phosphoric acid" means phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5), and the term "potash" means potassium oxide (K_2O).

Sec. 7. Any person who shall sell any commercial fertilizer for which the required statement of tonnage sold has not been made or without having paid the fees required by the provisions of section three, or shall have rendered any false statements, or shall not permit the director or his deputy to verify the statement of tonnage sold, or

shall sell fertilizers found by the station analysis not to contain the guaranteed percentage of any one of the ingredients mentioned in the guaranteed analysis in accordance with section one of this act, or shall label any fertilizer with a false and misleading guaranty, or shall interfere in any way with the duties of the station officials in the discharge of their duties as prescribed in this act, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, provided nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent a person from mixing fertilizing materials for his own use which have been sold under the provisions of this act, or to prevent manufacturers who have complied with sections one and two of this act from having in stock raw or manufactured materials. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act for which no penalty is specifically provided herein, shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. Sections 4764 to 4773, inclusive, and section 4776 of the general statutes are repealed.

CHAPTER 285.

An Act Amending an Act Concerning the Taking and Transportation of Foliage.

Section 6275 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Any person who shall take any *Kalmia latifolia*, commonly known as mountain laurel, or any ferns, vines or foliage branches of trees or shrubs from the land of another, to be sold or offered for sale as a commodity, without having obtained and filed with the town clerk of the town in which the land is situated, the written permission of the owner or lessee, or his duly authorized agent, of the land whereon the same was taken, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars in each case, and one-half the amount collected as a fine shall be paid to the person upon whose information the proceedings were instituted. The owner, occupant or person in charge of the land as such authorized agent, or such person as he may command to assist him, may arrest any person violating any provision of this section, and forthwith take such person before some proper authority, who shall, upon complaint of the prosecuting officer, try such persons. The owner, occupant, person or agent in charge of the land, arresting any person, pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be entitled to the fees allowed by section 2252 of the general statutes to constables for similar services, which fees shall be taxed as costs by the court before which the trial is had. Every bale, box, package or load containing more than twenty pounds of *Kalmia latifolia* or any ferns, vines or foliage branches transported upon the highway or offered for transportation to any common carrier shall be legibly marked by tag, stencil or otherwise to indicate the name and address of the owner or lessee of the land from which such foliage was taken, and the name and address of the person who gathered the same. The presence in transit, either upon the highway or in the possession of any common carrier, of any such bale, box or package not so marked, shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of this section by the person who gathered the contents of such bale, box or package. Any tree warden or officer authorized to serve criminal process may enforce the provisions of this section and may inspect and weigh any bale, box or package containing such foliage, but the provisions of this section shall not be construed as authorizing any officer to stop or impede the progress of any train or electric car of any common carrier upon which such foliage may be in transit. No provi-

sion of this section shall be construed to apply to the transportation of evergreen trees with the branches and foliage attached, or to trees, shrubs or plants grown in any nursery or to cultivated plants.

CHAPTER 174.

An Act Concerning Registration of the Owners of Honey Bees.

Section 1. Every person owning one or more hives of bees shall, annually, on or before the first day of October, make application to the town clerk of the town in which such bees are kept, for the registration of such bees, and such town clerk shall issue to such applicant a certificate of registration upon the payment of a recording fee of twenty-five cents, which certificate shall be in the form prescribed and upon blanks furnished by the commissioner of domestic animals and shall be recorded in the office of such town clerk.

Sec. 2. A record of such registration with the name and place of residence of the registrant and the definite location in the town where bees are kept by him shall be recorded in a separate book in the office of the town clerk, which records shall be accessible to the public.

Sec. 3. Any owner of bees who shall fail to register as required by the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than five dollars.

CHAPTER 19.

An Act Amending an Act Concerning Entering with Intent to Injure Fruit of Another.

Section 6280 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Every person who shall enter any orchard, fruit garden, melon patch, vineyard, field or inclosure, wherein is cultivated fruit or vegetables, or which is kept for cultivating fruit or vegetables, without the consent of the owner or occupant, with intent to take, destroy or injure anything therein, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both. Any owner or occupant, or person employed in the cultivation of any such field or inclosure, may arrest and forthwith bring before any proper magistrate of the town in which such premises are situated, for prosecution, any person found violating any provision of this section.

CHAPTER 37.

An Act Concerning Trespassing on Cultivated or Planted Fields, Gardens or Lands.

Section 6264 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Any person who shall enter upon any field, garden or land of another, sown, planted or cultivated with grain, vegetables, fruit, article of food, or substance used in the preparation of food, with intent to retard or injure the growth of the same, or shall cut, carry away or injure any growth or product of the soil of such field, garden or land, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

CHAPTER 181.

An Act Concerning the Improvement, Protection or Preservation of Fruit, Shade or Ornamental Trees.

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall advertise, solicit or contract to improve the condition of fruit, shade, forest or ornamental trees, by pruning, trimming or filling cavities, or to protect such trees from damage by insects or disease, either by spraying or any other method, without having secured a certificate as specified in section two of this act; and any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with the terms of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars; provided any person may improve or protect any tree on his own premises or on the property of his employer or on any property within the limits of the town of which he is a legal resident, without securing such a certificate.

Sec. 2. The botanist, entomologist and forester of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall constitute a board which shall, upon application from any person, firm or corporation, examine the qualifications of the applicant to improve, protect or preserve fruit, shade, ornamental or forest trees, and if satisfied that the applicant is qualified, may issue a certificate so stating; which certificate shall be valid for one year from the date of its issue, unless sooner revoked as provided in section three of this act, and may be renewed by the board for succeeding years without further examination, upon payment of the fee hereinafter required, provided any person, firm or corporation receiving such certificate shall be responsible for the acts of all employees in the performance of such work.

Sec. 3. Said board shall prepare all necessary forms and prescribe all rules and regulations governing examinations, and any certificate issued under the provisions of this act may be revoked by it upon proof that improper methods have been used or for other sufficient cause.

Sec. 4. Each applicant for an examination shall pay a fee of five dollars in advance and a fee of two dollars for each certificate or renewal issued; which fees may be expended by the board for any expense incurred by it in making examinations or issuing certificates, and an account of all receipts and expenditures under this act shall be rendered annually to the state comptroller.

FEDERAL REGULATION NO. 7.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
ORDER NO. 263.REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF
LIVE STOCK. TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF
TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Section 1. No cattle affected with tuberculosis, as disclosed by physical examination, tuberculin test, or by any other means, shall be shipped, driven on foot, or transported interstate for any purpose, except in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this regulation.

Section 2. Except as provided in sections 3 and 5 of this regulation, no cattle 6 months old or over shall be shipped, driven on foot, or transported interstate for purposes other than immediate slaughter, unless and until the following restrictions and conditions are complied with:

(a) The cattle shall be subjected to a physical examination and to a tuberculin test which shall be applied either by a veterinarian of the State of origin authorized by the State and approved by the bureau to apply the test, or by a veterinary inspector of the bureau at public stockyards or other regular bureau station.

(b) The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a copy of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate, showing that the cattle are apparently free from tuberculosis or any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals.

(c) When the cattle are destined to a State which recognizes the intradermal method of applying the tuberculin test and such test is applied, the test chart shall show that the cattle have been observed at the end of the seventy-second hour and found free from symptoms of tuberculosis.

(d) When the subcutaneous method of applying the tuberculin test is used, the chart shall show that at least 3 temperatures were taken 2 or 3 hours apart before injection of tuberculin; that at least 7 temperatures were taken 2 hours apart after injection, beginning not later than 8 hours after the injection of the tuberculin; and that the test had run for a period of not less than 20 hours after injection.

Section 3.—Paragraph 1. Except as provided in paragraph 3 of this section, female cattle (other than heifers as defined in paragraph 2 of this section) for feeding or grazing purposes and bulls for feeding purposes which do not comply with the conditions prescribed in section 2 of this regulation shall not be shipped, driven on foot, or transported interstate unless and until the following restrictions are complied with:

(a) An affidavit shall be furnished by the owner or shipper to the bureau representative at a public stockyards showing that the cattle are shipped for feeding or grazing purposes only.

(b) The cattle shall be shipped to a State the laws or regulations of which provide for the quarantine of such cattle through the feeding or grazing period and for their release only on written permit by the proper State regulatory authorities.

Paragraph 2. Heifers (female cattle under 3 years of age which have not given birth to young) shall not be shipped, driven on foot, or transported interstate for feeding or grazing purposes unless and until it is certified by the shipper that they will not be used for other than feeding or grazing purposes.

Paragraph 3. (a) Cattle from* a herd accredited by the bureau in co-operation with the various States as free from tuberculosis shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector showing the cattle to be from such a herd.

(b) Steers and strictly range cattle may be shipped interstate without restriction.

(c) Cattle consigned to a public stockyards may be shipped or transported interstate thereto without restriction.

Section 4. Cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter, provided the following conditions and restrictions are strictly observed and complied with:

Paragraph 1. The cattle shall be shipped, transported, or moved to an establishment or a public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 674), and shall there be slaughtered under such inspection.

Paragraph 2. The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, or by punching out of the left ear the letter "T," not less than 1 inch long nor less than 1 inch wide, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted."

Paragraph 3. The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a bureau inspector or a regularly employed State inspector engaged in co-operative tuberculosis eradication work, showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be shipped interstate, and (3) the purpose for which they are shipped.

Paragraph 4. The transportation companies shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, and memoranda pertaining to such shipments the words "TUBERCULOUS CATTLE" and a statement to the effect that the car or compartment of the boat in which the cattle have been transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

Paragraph 5. The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

Paragraph 6. The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs unless the latter are for immediate slaughter.

Section 5. Pure-bred cattle which have been shipped interstate for breeding or feeding purposes, and which have reacted to the tuberculin test subsequently to such shipment, may be reshipped interstate for purposes other than slaughter, provided the following conditions and restrictions are strictly observed and complied with:

Paragraph 1. The cattle shall be consigned to the original owner and to the same point of origin.

Paragraph 2. The cattle shall be reshipped within a period of four months from the date of shipment by the original owner.

Paragraph 3. The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs.

Paragraph 4. The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a bureau inspector or a regularly employed State inspector engaged in co-operative tuberculosis-eradication work showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be shipped interstate, and (3) the purpose for which they are shipped.

Paragraph 5. The original and retest tuberculin-test charts, showing that both tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the bureau or State inspector who issues the certificate.

Paragraph 6. The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T," not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, on the left jaw, or by punching out of the left ear the letter "T," not less than 1 inch long, nor less than 1 inch wide, or attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted."

Paragraph 7. The transportation companies shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, and memoranda pertaining to such shipments the words "TUBERCULOUS CATTLE" and a statement to the effect that the car or compartment of the boat in which the cattle have been transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

Paragraph 8. The cattle shall not be shipped to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia which does not provide for the segregation or quarantine of tuberculous cattle until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

Paragraph 9. The cattle shall not be shipped interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this regulation.

Paragraph 10. The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

Section 6. All cars from which tuberculous cattle which have been transported in interstate commerce are transferred en route shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

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