

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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Photo—Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

A Fine Fat Bird for the Thanksgiving Festive Board

Bracing Poorly Formed Apple Trees

By Clarence E. Baker



IN THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 2, 1946, this author described the pruning of young apple trees to form a structurally strong framework, capable of producing bumper crops of fruit. Unfortunately, many trees of various ages, now growing in home orchards, were not started in a manner that resulted in a well formed head. The problem to be considered in this discussion, therefore, is what can be done to make as good a tree as possible out of one that has been permitted to make an undesirable type of growth?

CORRECTIVE PRUNING IS EFFECTIVE

If the tree is under ten years of age, much can be done by judicious and careful pruning to correct a poorly shaped head, providing a sufficient number of branches are available to make possible the selection of a good framework. By encouraging the growth of properly placed branches and restricting the development of undesirably located branches, or by removing them completely, the head of a tree may be changed from an undesirable form to one of considerable merit. This requires patience and study on the part of the grower and will, of course, take several years to bring about the desired results.

In the case of mature trees, little can be done to alter their general form or shape. Corrective pruning can accomplish much in thinning out branches that are likely to break by overloading with fruit. It can correct improper branching to some extent, and thus make it less likely that limbs that form poor crotches with their neighbors or with the trunk will split under a heavy load. Scaffold branches that arise from the trunk at a wide angle are more likely to have a strong connection than limbs that form a narrow angle with the trunk. Consequently, when correcting poor conformation, remember that scaffold branches that form narrow angles with the trunk or tend to grow nearly parallel to it are the ones most likely to split away from the trunk under a heavy crop.

BRACE LARGE TREES

The limit of corrective measures that can be accomplished by pruning is quickly reached, however, and some mechanical means, such as bolting or bracing, is much more practical in preventing breakage of mature trees. Often a combination of pruning and bracing is advisable. The bracing of trees requires a certain amount of mechanical ingenuity on the part of the operator, as each tree presents an individual problem. The problem is to decide where the tree is structurally weak—where splitting is most likely to take place—and then apply the mechanical support in such a way as to prevent breakage by making the stronger part of the tree carry part of the load of the weaker section. After a few trees have been studied and experimented with, the process becomes quite simple. Trees fall into certain types that may be handled in quite the same manner. Often, the necessary

corrective measures are obvious at a glance.

The simplest type of failure is for a tree to split in two parts down the main axis of the trunk. This condition often can be anticipated before it happens, as the shape of the tree in this case gives a clue as to what to expect. Trees that are in general V-shaped, that is, having two main scaffold branches that form a rather narrow angle with each other where they leave the trunk, are likely to split in this manner. If no splitting of the trunk has occurred the tree may be braced by running a wire or cable from an eye bolt or lag screw in one main branch to a similar fastening in the other, well up in the tree. If the trunk has started to split, a body bolt through the trunk with large washers on each end drawn tight should give the tree sufficient support to bear many crops of fruit. Usually branch bracing is necessary in addition to body bolting. Sometimes trees that have split so badly that both sides have



A roll of seven-strand galvanized cable (three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter), lag screw hooks and clips for fastening cable ends. The lag screws are inserted as far as possible so that the cable will not slip out of the hook.

fallen over in opposite directions, may be pulled upright with block and tackle, and bolted and braced so as to have nearly their original strength. Trees that split in three or four sections may also be saved in a somewhat similar manner by using several body bolts and more branch bracing.

The most efficient practice, however, is to strengthen poorly formed trees before they split or break. Branch bracing is the most practical method of accomplishing this. Eye bolts or screw eyes may be used to hold the wire. When used on heavy branches, round eyes are likely to open sufficiently to let the wire slip out unless fittings of large diameter are used. Square headed lag screw hooks are more satisfactory and will stand a great deal of stress; the three-eighth inch diameter is a good size to use. Screws that will enter the branches an inch and a half or two inches practically never pull out, and they are cheaper and much easier to use than eye bolts, as no boring needs to be done. A No. 9 wire is as heavy as can be conveniently used. A three-sixteenth inch stranded galvanized cable is more flexible and is easily fastened with clips made for this purpose.

Trees that have a group of limbs arising from the trunk near one location, forming a vase-shaped head, are best braced by a circle of cable passing through a lag screw hook set at the same height in the inner face of each branch, as high in the tree as possible without forming too large a circle. The ends of the cable are fastened when it is drawn tight, but each branch is left free to move

independently. In this way the weight tends to be equalized among all the branches. Some trees must be handled in sections to properly distribute the stress. Possibly there is one strong upright branch to which several weaker branches on various sides of the tree may be anchored. Sometimes a branch on the north and the south may be tied together, and one on the east and the west. In this case the cables will form a cross and it may be well to fasten them at the point of intersection. Bracing can best be done when the trees are dormant. The branches have no excess weight at that time from leaves or fruit and therefore they tend to be more erect; thus permitting the cable to be tightened easily.

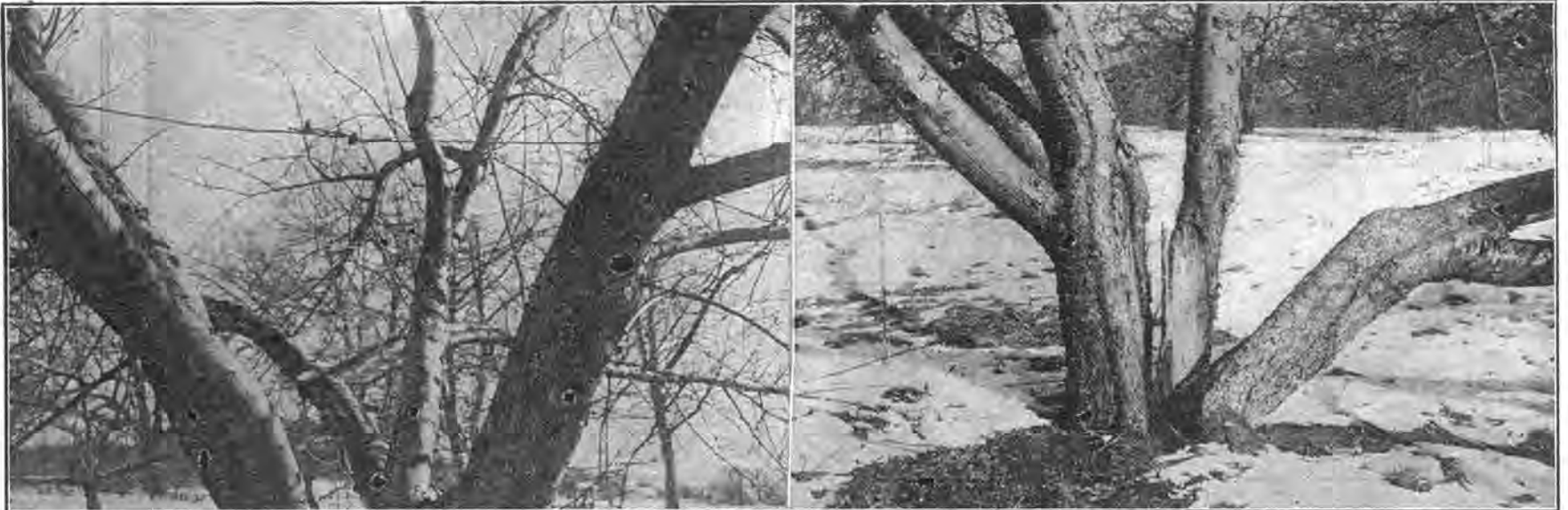
The tree itself may be made to form a natural brace under proper conditions. If young branches or water sprouts, one-quarter to one-half an inch in diameter, are present in a convenient position on branches that it is desirable to anchor, they may be caused to grow together and form a strong natural brace. To accomplish this, the twig or sprout from one branch is twisted tightly about the one growing toward it from the other branch and tied in place in the Spring. Soon these two twigs grow together and continue to be a living part of the tree. Joining is insured by removing a narrow strip of bark along one side of each twig, where the two are twisted together. After a year or so, the surplus ends of the twigs are cut off, and the brace continues to increase in size from year to year and forms a strong anchorage between the two large branches. To take advantage of this method, it is necessary to make the inarches, as they are called, before breakage is likely, as it takes three or four years before they become effective.

Measures similar to those discussed here may prolong by many years the productive life of apple trees that were permitted to make improper development as a result of lack of corrective pruning in their early life.

Combustion in Coal Piles

By taking proper precaution, spontaneous combustion in coal bins and coal piles can be prevented. A method that gives good results without being expensive is to carefully dump the coal in such a way that it will not roll. That is, do not dump it from one point continually as from a crane or conveyor belt onto a conical pile. By dumping the coal from one point, the large lumps always roll down the side and the fine coals remain in the center of the cone.

This separation should not take place. It is the infiltration of air between the large lumps that is usually the cause of spontaneous combustion. Because of this fact, fires usually start near the edge of the pile among the large lumps, and not inside where the air is excluded. For instance, down in the original coal beds themselves, before the coal is mined, we never hear of any spontaneous combustion. Why? Because there is no air down there in contact with the coal. Some large consumers today run steam rollers or bulldozers over the top of the coal, to pack it and thus eliminate air voids. W. F. S.



Left: An open-headed Delicious tree braced by a circle of flexible cable running through lag screw hooks inserted in the branches. The clips fastening the cable ends can be seen in the upper center. Right: The splitting of this poorly formed Delicious apple tree could have been prevented by bracing. Trees thus badly broken down often can be pulled together with block and tackle, long bolts inserted through the trunk, and the branches braced with flexible cable or heavy wire.

Soil Conservation Pays Off

THIS is the story of a potato dealer who became a soil conservationist in order to get enough high grade potatoes to sell. Now he not only sells potatoes, he grows them too—an average of 327 bushels of top quality spuds per acre on the hill farm which he bought. What is more, the fertile topsoil on his farm is staying where it is needed, to maintain and possibly improve this excellent production.

Here is what happened. Edward L. Kent of Wellsville, Allegany County, N. Y., has been a successful potato dealer for some years. He bought the best potatoes he could get and then sold them under his own brand, which soon became famous, to such an extent that the demand for Kent brand potatoes exceeded the supply. So Mr. Kent decided to start growing them himself. He bought a 200-acre hilltop farm near Andover and planted 50 acres to potatoes, in straight rows, running up and down hill. Two things soon occurred: First, the soil began to wash; and second, his potato yields were uneven, especially where sloping land on the hilltop gave erosion a chance to steal away soil fertility. All this started Kent thinking about soil conservation. A friend who was a grower in a nearby county had recommended that he adopt conservation measures when he first bought the farm. This grower pointed out how practices such as strip cropping and diversion ditches would not only save soil and fertilizer, but would also keep crop-growing moisture on the fields. But Kent decided at that time to start growing his potatoes according to the conventional, square field pattern. After a year or two, however, he began to realize that maybe soil conservation was, after all, the answer to his problem of how to get both fine quality potatoes and dependable high yields as well. He began to read everything available on soil conservation and also contacted the people in charge of his soil conservation district. By the Summer of 1942, Kent had signed up as a cooperator in this work. Technicians made a field by field survey of his farm, the findings were talked over, and a soil conservation plan finally worked out and agreed upon.

The first job concerned the old, square field, straight row pattern which had to be changed over into a modern, streamlined one of even-level, contour strips that wound around the hilltop. Strips of potatoes alternated with strips of grass or grain or other close growing crops so as to break up the flow of rain water which produces erosion. But the Kent conservation plan did not stop with contour stripping his fields. He put in 875 feet of tile drain to take care of wet spots and developed 600 feet of sod waterways on top of the tile drain, so that surface runoff would not form gullies in the natural depressions in the fields. He rented a bulldozer and cleared out a lot of boulders. Only last year he did another job which heavy equipment made easier and more economical. He constructed about 8,200 feet of diversion ditches. Already these ditches have saved soil and helped to boost yields by catching surplus rain water and carrying it safely to suit-

able outlets. On 24 acres of the steeper slopes which need permanent cover to prevent erosion, he has planted trees. He expects to develop this plantation along with the rest of his farm woodland, so that it will become a paying part of his farm, yielding regular crops of valuable forest products.

These conservation measures have saved more for Edward Kent than just his soil. Potatoes take water to grow, and contour farming provides the necessary water by holding it on the field. With 17,000 bushels of high-grade potatoes coming from 52 acres,

this 327-bushel per acre average is excellent proof that his soil and water conservation plan is paying off handsomely. Compared with his previous yields, the present yields average 32 bushels more per acre.

Since becoming a grower, Kent has concentrated on producing and selling certified seed, not only seed potatoes, but also seed oats, the latter being a profitable sideline. They are grown in some of the contour strips which alternate with the cultivated strips of potatoes. This year he had 52 acres in potatoes and 42 acres in grain. He is just beginning to get a satisfactory clover production as well, which he thinks will further increase his potato production.

The Kent potato exhibits have twice won the Grand Championship at the Empire State Potato Show. He also won the Grand Championship of the Allegany County Potato Show in 1945. In order to keep up with the very latest developments in potato growing and potato diseases, he attends each year the important meetings and instructive gatherings concerning potato culture. Because he does not consider that his soil conservation program is complete, even now, he expects to develop this plan still further. But what he has done already in saving soil and in increasing production through conservation has so improved his land that he considers it has more than doubled in value. Aside from the money value, there is also a pride of

possession and great satisfaction in knowing that the home place is being materially improved. This leaving the land in better condition for the coming generations is the only hope that posterity has of being able to continue farming, and to enjoy our present high standard of living. All things of material value must come from the soil. E. B. GETZE



Soil conservation methods, using contour stripping, have boosted the average yield on the farm of Edward L. Kent in Allegany County, N. Y., to 327 bushels of high grade potatoes per acre. Started in 1942, this practice has both saved and improved the top soil. Also, planting, spraying and harvesting are all easier to perform with a contour type of farming, than when conventional, straight hillside rows are used.

The Story of Thanksgiving Day

To many Americans, Thanksgiving Day is a holiday, a day to hop in the car and visit the old folks, a day for a big turkey dinner following a football game, a day of bright chrysanthemums and pleasure. To others it is a holy day, a day for church attendance, for giving thanks for world peace, for plenteous harvests, and for the many blessings God has bestowed. During the dark periods of American history, it was a day for the people to commune with God, to ask His blessings and guidance for their leaders and country, a day for asking as well as for thanking.

Thanksgiving Day is our oldest national holiday. Its date is now set from year to year by presidential proclamation, in accordance with tradition and custom, but up until 1864 days of thanksgiving were proclaimed only on special occasions as some national crisis was neared or weathered. The official Thanksgiving time goes back to that faraway New England day in 1621 when Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony decided that the plenteous harvest should be celebrated with a general day of thanksgiving. The exact date chosen is not known, but some historians place it as December 13. The celebration lasted a week, and about 80 friendly Indians came to help the Pilgrims dispose of vast quantities of wild turkey, venison, duck and geese. They also feasted upon fish, cornbread, puddings and pastries, with clam chowder, hissing hot, for the first course.

The harvest of 1622 was a poor one, and the Plymouth Colony had no celebration that year, but by the following year, conditions had so far improved that Governor Bradford declared that July 30 should be a day of thanks. By 1630 the idea had spread to Boston, and in the century following many public days of thanksgiving were held throughout New England. Connecticut has an almost unbroken record of observance since 1647. The first printed Thanksgiving Proclamation was issued in 1677. Other colonies held days of thanks and gradually the celebrations lost their distinctly New England flavor. The year 1777 saw the American Revolution in full action, and the fortunes of the Colonies at a low ebb. Then came the defeat of the English General Burgoyne at Saratoga, and the Continental Congress, sitting at York, Pennsylvania, called for a day of public thanks. The day chosen, December 18, 1777, was the first Thanksgiving Day which all of the 13 colonies celebrated together. General Washington issued proclamations for days of thanksgiving by the Continental Army on December 18, 1777 and May 7, 1778, when news of the French Alliance was received at Valley Forge. Congress continued to issue Thanksgiving proclamations for various dates in November and December each year until 1783. Then for five years thereafter only local celebrations took place.

Washington's first proclamation as President set November 26, 1789, the last Thursday of the month, as the first Thanksgiving Day for the newly united nation. From that time until the Civil War, only occasional days of thanksgiving were celebrated nationally. Following the Union victory at Gettysburg, President Lincoln set aside August 6, 1863 for "national thanksgiving, praise and prayer." Previous to that, however, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, New Hampshire born, had campaigned for 17 years as editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, to make Thanksgiving Day an annual national holiday. Her labors were finally rewarded after a visit to Lincoln, who chose the last Thursday of November, November 24, 1864, for the Thanksgiving date. Since then, the last Thursday in November has usually been designated annually by presidential proclamation, and the action of the various Governors, as Thanksgiving Day.

It may be well to recall Benjamin Franklin's version of the establishment of the first Thanksgiving observance. Franklin relates how the first settlers of New England, undergoing many difficulties in wresting a living from the wilderness, were given to "laying their distresses before the Lord, in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation on these subjects kept their minds gloomy and discontented." Finally, when it was proposed to hold another fast, it is recorded that "a farmer of some plain sense arose and remarked that the inconveniences they suffered and concerning which they had so often wearied Heaven with their complaints were not so great as they might have expected and were diminishing every day." He suggested, therefore, that "it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a Thanksgiving." This sound advice was followed. Prayers recounting hardships and petitioning deliverance gave way to prayers giving thanks for their manifold mercies and blessings. They held a feast instead of a fast. Rejoicings replaced repinings. All were encouraged to take up their daily tasks with renewed courage and vigor. That, as originally proclaimed by Governor Bradford, has been the spirit of Thanksgiving Day for 325 years.

W. H. BOLLER

About Stubby

Stubby was a very small red squirrel who had lost part of his tail. He lived in the woods across the road from my house. He was a daily visitor at my porch, where I fed the birds through the Winter. One day Stubby was busy carrying food to the woods and made a trip in five minutes. When he discovered another squirrel carrying food, he took a piece of bread, went about two feet from the porch, dug a hole in the snow and buried the bread, then he was back after more. Soon the other squirrel had to quit because the food was all gone. Later, Stubby dug up his supplies from the snow and carried them to his nest.

There was an apple tree in our dooryard, where the apples hung on the tree nearly all Winter. Stubby thought he owned those apples. One day a gray squirrel three times as big as Stubby was up in the apple tree, chewing up apples to get the seeds. When Stubby finally saw him, he went up into the tree in a hurry and when he got near the gray squirrel, the gray squirrel jumped from the top of the tree into the snow. I never saw him again.

In the Winter, if the squirrels were busy carrying apples across the road to the woods, we always got a snowstorm without fail. How did they know?

B. L. A.

Oneida County, N. Y.

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GAS RANGES

SERVING HOMEMAKERS SINCE 1890



Photo—H. S. Pearson, Massachusetts
Here is one New England farm where snugness and warmth will be sure to prevail against the coming Winter's icy blasts. M. E. Monahan, 82 years young, and his grandson, Irving, get the furnace chunks ready on their Lancaster, N. H., hill farm.

Countryman's Journal

This year we took our vacation in October, and spent a most delightful week in South Woodstock, Vt. The day we went up the Connecticut Valley, October 1, the Green Mountain State celebrated by putting on a 10-inch snowfall in spots. On Rutland Mountain, between Rutland and Woodstock, dozens of cars were stuck in the snow. But for the rest of the week we saw the Green Mountain State at its loveliest. I have traveled most of the roads of New England, and I still think that the 30 mile stretch from Rutland to Middlebury is the loveliest hour ride in the Northeast. I know some five and 10 mile rides that may be more beautiful, but I know of no 30 mile road to equal that combination of valley and mountain view.

I took a good number of trips during the days and had some most interesting talks with farmers. This is great Jersey country around Woodstock. A good many farmers do not raise corn silage; many do not even go in for grass silage. Instead, they are concentrating on raising the very finest of high protein content hay and improving the pastures. It has been an unusual Fall in the north country, and I saw literally dozens of farms where they were getting in the second or in some places third crops of hay. Other than better hay and pasture, the one great thing that sticks in my mind after talking to perhaps a dozen farmers who were willing to discuss finances, is a conclusion that may disturb you. It is a distance away, to be sure. But the day of a farm economy based on whole milk with purchased grains is drawing to a close. Farm after farm would not be a going concern today if it were not for the high prices of dairy products at the present time. Several men told me that as it is, they are glad to break even on milk, and make their year's profit from selling breeding stock, maple syrup, Summer boarders, etc. Here and there one comes upon the vanguard of the future. Farmers are keeping fewer and better cows; they are raising grain. They are keeping pigs and steers. It may be that the hill farms can raise heifers to their second calving and sell dairy cows to big milk establishments around the cities to the Southeast. But whole milk production with grain imported from the Middle West is nearing the end of its run.

One thing that impressed me was the soil conservation work in the Ottaumachee District under the able leadership of Stanley Wilson. Stan and I were classmates at the University of New Hampshire 20 odd years ago. Diversion ditches are being built; many drainage projects are underway. Contouring is being practiced. Wherever one goes today, he can see that farmers are aware of the need of safeguarding man's basic asset.

After the way the government had bungled the meat situation, it was cheery to go into a community locker plant near Woodstock and have the manager say, "Tell all your friends that up here we have plenty of beef, pork and lamb." Incidentally it was a pleasant experience to come from the Boston area where there was absolutely no meat to a tourist home in Vermont and eat roast beef, beef pie, and meat loaf. And we had bacon for breakfast every day!

One of the pleasant sidelights of our trip was a visit to the Morgan Horse Farm in Middlebury. I know, as well as you do, that the era of the horse as an efficient power unit in farming is on the wane. Just as soon as tractors are available, our horse population is likely to shrink from some 14 million to half that or less. But there will always be admirers of the chunky, high-lived Morgans. People will want horses for recreational purposes, and of course there will be some small farms where farmers will cling to horsepower for a long time to come.

Earth now begins its time for rest. The pulse of life slows down. There's beauty in the land for him who will see it. And we know that behind all is that Great Spirit, which, come

Spring, will send its miracle working bloodstream into the earth again that the land may bear its crops and another harvest be gleaned for man.
Massachusetts H. S. P.

Legend of the Finger Lakes

I have just read "The Legend of Indian Summer," written by Mrs. E. J. W. of Pennsylvania in your Nov. 2 issue, and I enjoyed it very much.

I do not know if you ever heard of the Indian legend as to how the Finger Lakes in Central New York came into being. As it is told, the Great Spirit, wishing to reward the Iroquois for their devotion to him set aside this region and put down his great hand on the land and blessed it; and where his thumb and fingers touched, a lake came into being. They are Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga and Owasca.

About 15 years ago the 150th anniversary celebration was held to commemorate the raid of General John J. Sullivan and his Colonial Army through the Indian Country to burn and destroy the crops. It was held on three succeeding Saturdays, the first Saturday at the small village of Leicester in Livingston County where they had an amazing audience of 50,000 people. The second Saturday it was held just outside Geneva, N. Y., before a crowd of 65,000 and on the third and last Saturday at Elmira before a crowd of 75,000 people. However the most striking feature of the entire celebration was the bonfires along the shores of all the lakes on the evening of the Geneva gathering. The Finger Lakes Association had asked the folks who gathered along the lake to build these bonfires on the shores, and there were literally hundreds of them. A party of friends and myself drove along the shores of Seneca, Keuka and Canandaigua and it was an inspiring sight.

This truly is a beautiful country and I never tire of driving through this land of lakes, hills and valleys, where along the Keuka hills there are hundreds of acres of wonderful grapes and when I see the beauties of nature I am very proud to know that I was born in this enchanted land. L. R. L.

Two Books for Christmas

Two very interesting little books on Americana, designed as gift books, have just been published by Hastings House, New York City. They are so choice in form, text, color work and price that the purchaser will find it hard to part with them, singly or as a set.

AUDUBON BIRDS—Those who enjoy the Audubon prints now have the rare opportunity to see the famous naturalist's original water colors, not the familiar reproductions made from the engravings of his bird portraits. For the first time, 16 of John James Audubon's original paintings are gathered into a book and reproduced in six colors. The text is readably reduced from his own, still in authentic use today. Paper and type are excellent; the cardinal bird on the cover strikes a note of Christmas red.

AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS—Here again the unusual occurs. Such loved flowers as the wild geranium, bluet, wild rose and pipsissewa, along with their home-spun and botanical names, are also shown in six colors, each against a background in grey and white lithograph, hand tinted. Eyebright, for instance, stands graceful in its yellows, while beyond is a stretch of the Hudson at West Point. Plates and text of flowers are from the originals by Emma C. Embury, nature lover of a century ago. Edwin C. Whitefield's scenes are beautiful. Historical notes and bits of verse add value and appeal to this small book on American flora of wood, field and roadside.

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. Price \$1.00 each. (New York City residents add two cents sales tax on each book.)

PASTORAL PARSON

The Parson has been making the first rounds of his visiting these days, becoming acquainted with the many fine people whose homes dot the surrounding countryside. Farmers, business men, and those who work for hire, have all exhibited a cordiality which augurs well for a growing friendship through the years. And, to add to the pleasure of those trips, what a glorious panorama of color the Fall season unloosed in these northern New Jersey and southern New York State hills. Driving down Ackerman hill, many motorists have stopped to drink in the beauty of a picture that could not last long. How many times the Parson has lingered a bit longer than necessary at lunch because he was loath to leave the spectacle of changing colors as seen from the dining room window. The yellow and red of the maples, the bare, brown branches of a dead butternut tree, and the deep red of the sumac made a picture that we shall often strive to recall during the bleak days of Winter.

That sumac should, by all logic, come out of there, for it encroaches upon a spot that should be a part of the flower garden. But what flower could lend more beauty than the sumac offers in its proper time? Then, too, the sumac has a more utilitarian side for the Parson, for each year it provides him with the old sumac bobs which make one of the best of materials for use in his bee smoker. Perhaps he will remove just enough of the sumac to make a token recognition of the obligations to society, and retain the rest for his own ulterior purposes.

This is the beginning of a pastorate and many, indeed, are the things that seem to be at their very beginning here right now. The sumac is only one minor detail of the manifold problems presented by these five acres of parsonage land which has not been cultivated in nearly 20 years. In one spot, a straggling growth betrays the location of a once thriving asparagus patch. That anything might be done to revive it, seems beyond hope. A new planting is probably the best answer. An especially heavy tangle of thorny growth marks the location of the old family blackberry patch. It may be that careful pruning and cultivation would bring it back to its former productive state; but half an hour's fighting against thorns that whip across the flesh with dogged persistence, makes it seem that it might be much more comfortable to abandon the patch and begin afresh. Birches, wild cherry, young maples, and berry bushes have taken over the place so completely that walking directly through the ground from boundary to boundary is an experience that demands time, endurance, and tough old clothing. A quick glance might suggest that a bulldozer would be the quickest clearing device, yet as one looks more carefully, there is so much of beauty on the place which one would not wish to destroy, that some other method would be better, even though slower. There are some plants which we would like to lift from their present locations and place where they might be more advantageously displayed. There are young trees of such fine straight lines that we would like to let them grow to replace others that must soon die.

Throughout the Winter, the Parson will, from time to time, walk through the place and mark with his knife those trees that are to be removed, and twist a wire around those that he would like to move to another spot, for instance, that clump of small birches that should be somewhere near the driveway. The more definite clearing of the land will begin near the house and progress outward as the land is needed for one thing or another. It will not all be accomplished in one year. Indeed, some of it may never be accomplished; but it will be undertaken in such order as shall promise the greatest return in beauty and utility for the few hours which the Parson is able to expend upon it, between the various church and community duties which are his first obligation.

Only one thing is fairly certain now. Just north of the garage and driveway lies the field which must be cleared for the beehives. With the woods to the north of it, as shelter from the Winter winds, and an extracting room somewhere along the edge of it, the location will be ideal. A good fence will have to be built around the field in order that a few sheep can be run there. So far, the Parson's experience with sheep is practically nothing at all. Of what breed, or of what degree of fine breeding, his sheep shall be, he has not yet decided. Their primary purpose will be to serve as lawn mowers around the beehives. If you have ever mowed grass in front of beehives, you will know why the Parson is anxious to let the sheep be his agents. Sheep and bees are reputed to work well together, for it is claimed that, when the bees becomes ugly, the sheep simply hide their heads in a bush. Their bodies are not vulnerable. But the Parson is not so built. REV. ANDREW A. BURKHARDT
New Jersey



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Goodyear open center gives each lug a BITE EDGE (A), so entire lug (B) penetrates full depth, full length, and grips. Tires with connected lugs (dotted lines, C) have no point of penetration in traction zone to start grip and pull—form mud-trap pockets that foul up, causing excess slip and spin. But the Goodyear tread—o-p-e-n at the center—is fully self-cleaning, always deep-biting. And because all Goodyear lugs are the same length, Sure-Grips pull evenly, ride smoother, wear longer.



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"On my 536 acres I do a lot of night plowing when the ground is wet with dew. On one tractor I had to use chains to get through. On another—same size and horsepower, but equipped with Goodyear open center Sure-Grips—I do the job faster and easier with-

out chains. Goodyears sure outhaul and outperform other tires — pull right through soft wet spots with mighty little slip."

The reason why is explained in the diagram above. It shows you how Goodyear's open center tread design makes every tread bar grip and pull to give you super-traction unmatched by any closed-bar tread!

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**GOOD YEAR
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Good Vegetables of Yesteryear

There is often quite a controversy among us older people as to whether present day varieties of vegetables compare in quality with those of half a century ago. Many argue that the modern vegetables are not as good as they were in our childhood days, but I think we overlook the fact that 50 years ago the boys worked long hours and it was a long time between meals; we got terribly hungry and those vegetables did taste awfully good. The memory of delicious baked beans, corn pudding and other garden truck still lingers with us.

Nevertheless, there were some splendid varieties of vegetables 40 or 50 years ago which seem to have become extinct. There was a little shell bean known as the rice bean; very small, white, and of a delicious nutty flavor unequalled by our modern varieties. The pods were very small, not quite three inches long. They were a bush bean and very popular 50 years ago. The usual method of growing them was to plant them in corn, using a couple of beans to each hill. Gathering them at maturity was a tedious job. About the first work I ever did was picking those little beans when they became dry, just before the corn was ready to cut. Father's usual method was to have them gathered, vine and all; spread thinly on the barn loft until they were thoroughly dry, then placed in burlap bags and flailed out and finally screened to separate beans from hulls. The larger growers ran them through a threshing machine. I haven't seen a rice bean in 30 years. I wonder if they are still in existence.

About 50 years ago my father grew a very fine variety of squash which seems to have become extinct. He called them permellon; some folks called them permillions. They grew to enormous size, specimens weighing from 25 to 40 pounds; they were pale green, streaked with yellow, and excellent winter keepers. My father would store them in an unheated basement where they would keep in fine condition until early Spring. They were the finest quality of any squash I have ever seen. The meat was very thick, from three to four inches, and when cooked with butter they made a dish fit for a king. My father would plant several hills below the hog pen. They were very prolific; I recall as many as nine squash growing on one vine. The eating qualities were the final test and if they did not measure up to Father's standard of quality, texture, and sweetness, the seeds were discarded. This method followed year after year, and by this careful selection my father, unconsciously perhaps, developed this superb squash. Our neighbors for miles around would come to our place every Spring for their seeds. It was a happy day in our household when Dad would decide to cut one of his permellons, as well as among our neighbors, for he would always divide with them. Then, some 40 years ago, just before my father's death, the mice destroyed the complete crop of seed. None of our neighbors had taken the trouble to save any and for all I know, that excellent squash has gone the way of the dinosaurs. Father worried a lot but was never able to secure any more seeds. And what would I not give for a few of those permellon seeds today. Some years ago I found a squash listed in a seed catalog and from the description I thought it was something similar, at least, to our old variety. I ordered one packet and grew one whopper. I nursed it through the Winter but was very much disappointed when we tried to eat it. It was nothing but a glorified pumpkin. Father also grew another small squash he called bakes; not over three or four inches in diameter, heart-shaped, and with a shell so hard we had to use a hatchet to burst them. They were delicious when baked, hence the name. This squash also seems to have become extinct.

One familiar vegetable that seems to have lost caste in recent years is the rutabaga. Back in my boyhood days it was rather highly esteemed. We always had several rows in our garden. In the Fall they were carefully stored for Winter. They were tender, crisp, and mild, a far cry from our pungent, woody, modern varieties. Father was strong on saving his rutabaga seeds too. Each Spring he would set out several fine specimens and allow them to go to seed. Today the modern rutabaga is near the bottom of the scale of edible vegetables. In this truck producing section, tons of them are shipped every year, mostly to convict camps and penitentiaries. Practically none are sold on the local market.

On the other hand, there are many vegetables that have greatly improved in recent years, particularly snap beans and sweet corn. In fact, sweet corn was practically unknown in the old days. When we wanted creamed corn, corn pudding, or corn on the cob, we merely went out to the corn field and helped ourselves. And it wasn't bad; at least we didn't think so. When highly seasoned, field corn did make great puddings. It was a favorite dish with threshing crews.

Father was one of the few farmers

in our neighborhood who did not plant according to the signs of the Zodiac. Often our neighbors would ask him when the "sign" was right to plant a particular crop. He would always answer, "when you get your ground in condition and the weather is favorable, why the sign will be right." It is rather surprising how many people still believe in "signs." Every few days during the planting season someone asks me when the "sign" is right to plant a certain crop. The climax was reached this past Spring when some one asked me when the "sign" was right to thin corn. During all the years I have never been able to think of a better reply than my father's usual answer.

In one respect the gardeners of 50 years ago were more fortunate than we; they did not have to expend so much time and energy in combating insects and plant diseases. True, there were a few potato beetles, plant lice, and cucumber beetles, but they were not nearly so ravenous as our modern breed. They were easily controlled by dusting with burnt lime, wood ashes, or soot, which were about our only insecticides. Mother would plant a couple of rows of tomatoes and they would bear until frost. They were never staked or pruned, and spraying

was unheard of. There were no wilts or blights and of course, the Japanese Beetle and the Mexican Bean Beetle were unknown. About the only insect that was more plentiful than today was the cutworm. They played havoc with our young tomato and other plants.

T. J. W.

From a Hillside Farm

For several years the steers raised by 4-H Beef Club members in Western Maine have been exhibited by the boys and girls at the Fryeburg Fair in Oxford County, and after being judged, they were sold at auction. This year's champion was grown and exhibited by Preston J. Stanley, Jr., an eleven year old boy, of Kezar Falls. The steer weighed 1,020 pounds and brought 81 cents a pound which is reported to be a State record. If in the future this lad shows the same ability to pick out animals of champion quality and feed them to the right finish, he will have a sizable bank account by the time he is old enough to graduate from 4-H Club work.

We were interested in the observation by T. B. Charles in a recent issue about feed poisoning that resulted in diarrhea. In June we got a small lot of mash that caused diarrhea in our entire flock; the droppings were about the color of soot. We did not lose any birds that we could feel sure was caused by the feed, but there was a

falling off in egg production and the growth of the young stock was stopped for a time. Perhaps if the birds had been compelled to eat such mash for a longer time, we would have had considerable mortality. We got this grain at a time when our regular dealer was entirely out. A friend in an adjoining town, from whom we buy our day old chicks, told us that he got one lot of mash that caused similar results in his flock. He bought his mash from another dealer and in a different town, so it appears such feed had quite a wide distribution.

Farms near us are selling at considerably higher prices than they brought a few years ago, although not such an extreme rise in price as is reported from the West. It is well for one contemplating buying a farm to remember that what goes up will come down. That applies to the prices of farm products and prices of the farms themselves as well as to anything else. If anyone has the cash on hand to pay for a farm and wishes to occupy it as a home, they would not be in too bad a situation if prices of farm products and of farms do drop. If on the other hand they must run in debt for a sizable part of the price or expect to operate by hired labor and live elsewhere, a drop in the price of farm products might be disastrous. In such case, a forced property sale might spell ruin.

H. L. S.

Maine

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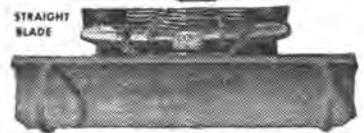
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Selecting Fruit Varieties

We have a piece of property very near where we are now located, and would like to set out some fruit trees next Spring; in other words, start to prepare for some future date when we can build a home there. We have planned on peach, pear, cherry and dwarf or regular apple trees. Our intentions were to plant the trees in a row, about 100 feet in length. I have seen so many people set out trees, wait years for them to bear and then find out to their sorrow that the trees did not have the proper pollination. I am not too well acquainted with fruit trees but here are a few suggestions I have on varieties. Please correct me if I am wrong. Pears: Bartlett, Douglas, Clapp's Favorite. Cherries: Gilbert, Montmorency, Yellow Glass, Tartarian. Peaches: Elberta, Red Haven, J. H. Hale. Apples: Yellow Transparent, Jonathan, Northern Spy. If you have a better selection I would truly appreciate your telling me
 H. L. V.
 New Jersey

Your question regarding fruit varieties for the home orchard is rather a difficult one for someone else to advise, especially if your family has some definite variety preferences. In general, I would say that your variety list is a reasonable one. It might be well to include either a Governor Wood or a Windsor sweet cherry along with your Black Tartarian for suitable cross pollination. It might also be well to include a Red Delicious in your apple variety list.

The peaches, pears and cherries should be planted 20 feet apart and the apple trees 35 to 40 feet apart for best results. If the planting plan is so arranged that the pollinizers are not more than 150 feet away from the trees to be pollinated, you should obtain satisfactory results.
 H. A. R.

How I Make My Winter Garden

First I get a large jar, preferably round, with a tight cover. Then I go to a spot in the woods where I know there were Spring flowers and rake off the leaves down to the soil. I take up soil enough to cover the bottom of the jar two or three inches deep. If I can find a bunch of Squaw vines (Partridge berries), I set them in the soil, also Gold thread and a small bunch of fern roots (all old leaves cut off). Then I sprinkle with water (not too wet) and put on the cover tight; place the jar on a window sill or on a stand near the window, and forget it. They will grow and blossom without anything being done for them.

One year I had Spring flowers in blossom in my gallon pickle jar in February, and had blossoms and ripe berries on the Squaw vine continually for two years. I had a little beech tree that grew until it was several inches high and then I set it out of doors. I usually start my winter garden in the Fall. This year I have two jars; the soil and a few plants I brought from Indian Lake State Park. I am expecting some different kinds of plants in those jars.
 A. L.
 Oneida County, N. Y.

Keeping Apples Moist

Here is a timely hint that may enable you to enjoy eating good, solid, tasty apples next Spring, instead of shriveled and tasteless fruit. Carl Dicks, Allen County, Indiana, farmer and fruit grower, has found that if you store apples in your basement, fruit cellar or other place for the winter, they will start shriveling up around March or April and sometimes earlier. This holds true if you have them in barrels, crates, or spread out. To prevent this, Dicks sprays the apples with water, lukewarm, about every two weeks, starting soon after the holidays. A small spray with a nozzle should be used. This helps the apples retain their moisture and keeps them firm and tasty. Try it and see.
 S. M. S.

Books for Home Gardeners

- Vegetable Crops, Homer C. Thompson.....\$6.00
 - Soil Science, Millar and Turk..... 4.00
 - 10,000 Garden Questions Answered, F. F. Rockwell..... 3.95
 - The Vegetable Growing Business, R. L. and G. S. Watts..... 3.50
 - Propagation of Plants, Kains and McQuestin..... 3.50
 - Pay Dirt, J. I. Rodale..... 3.00
 - Greenhouses, W. J. Wright..... 2.50
 - Our Shade Trees, E. P. Felt..... 2.50
 - The Gladiolus, Forman T. McLean..... 2.25
 - Plants and Flowers in Home, Kenneth Post..... 2.00
 - Onion Production, Donald Comin..... 2.00
 - The Vegetable Garden, Edward J. Farrington..... 1.50
 - The Tomato, Paul Work..... 1.50
- For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)

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News From New Jersey

New Jersey farmers made near record production of grain and forage crops during the past growing season which will go a long way towards providing the feed for the State's livestock. It was an ideal pasture year with 23.76 inches of rain between January 1 and September 30 and the fall was well distributed during the Summer months. Temperatures during this nine month period ranged about two degrees above normal. Corn, the king of grains, will probably reach 8,050,000 bushels. Yields are estimated around 44 bushels per acre which is approximately one bushel per acre less than last year, but still stands ahead of the 1935-44 average of 38.2 bushels per acre. Much of this increase is attributed to the use of hybrid corn varieties. The corn crop was saved by an unusually good corn growing fall. The wheat crop beat last year by 120,000 bushels and reached 1,446,000. The yield per acre was 17 per cent over last year and will reach about 24.5 bushels. The ten year average is 22.2 bushels. Oats may amount to 1,209,000 bushels compared with 925,000 last year; the yield per acre is 31 bushels. Hay production is expected to total about 390,000 tons, alfalfa about 130,000 tons; hay a yield of 1.68 tons per acre; alfalfa 2.1 tons.

Succasana, Morris County, pastured his herd of 25 milkers for a full seven months turning them out during the last four days of March on an orchard grass pasture which had been fertilized heavily during the past years. This dairyman finds that orchard grass comes along earlier in the Spring and gives him the earliest grazing of any of the pasture grass combinations. He pastured it in rotation, giving it a chance to come back after being pastured off. It is pasture management such as this that dairymen find is the cheapest source of cow feed.

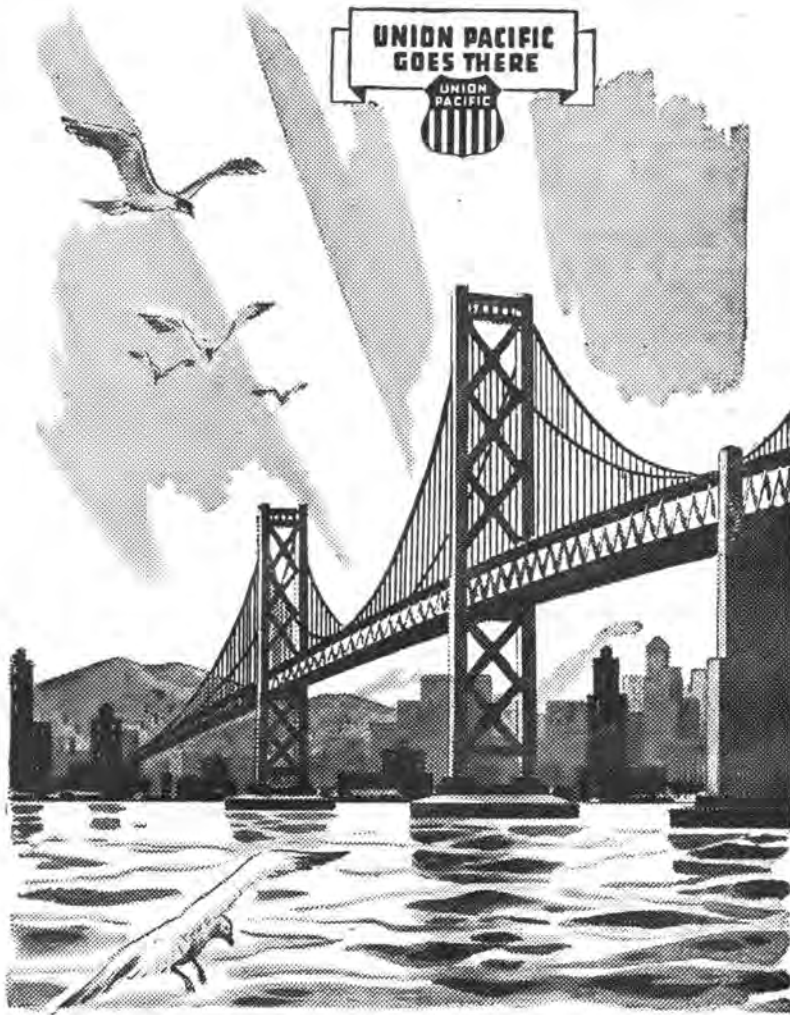
Hunterdon County farmers attended two soil conservation tours, held last month, to see practices being followed on 10 Hunterdon farms to check erosion. The visiting farmers were particularly interested in contour strip cropping, diversion terraces, sodded water courses and rye grass in corn and the seeding methods. Many visitors were surprised to learn that terraced outlets and terraces could be constructed with the farm tractor and plows. The operators of the farms visited were high in their praise of these practices as means of preventing gullying and soil lodging.

Seven of New Jersey's 27 4-H Club Demonstration Teams scored excellent in the competition from all parts of the State in a series of demonstrations in dairying poultry, clothing, gardening, food preparation and conservation. The top-ranking teams included Thomas Walczak and Robert Gregory, Egg Harbor, Atlantic County, uses of milk and milk products; George Goldy, Jr., and Leonard Paglione, Yardville, Mercer County, vaccinating chickens; Joseph Fust and Robert Claus, Ringoes, Hunterdon County, debeaking poultry; Marion and Carolynn April, Freehold, Monmouth County, thinning and woodlot; Nancy Shope and Carol Lee Adams, Kingston, Somerset County, sewing machines; Thomas Vaughn, Princeton, Mercer County, and Floyd Simpkins, Yardville, Mercer County, mow drying of hay; and Hiram Halbruner, Cape May, Cape May County, sanitary ways of killing and dressing chickens.

Tom Howell of Califon, Hunterdon County, is rearing 600 of his 1,400 turkeys on rotated alfalfa range this year. These birds have been on the range since early Summer and are being marketed now as they mature. The yards are rotated to keep the flock on good grazing. The range land is used for turkeys one year out of three and no chickens are kept on the farm so that Mr. Howell is sure that the birds will not pick up Blackhead from this source. He not only has been able to keep the flock free from Blackhead but finds that rearing on a good range saves feed and produces a high quality bird.

The past Summer has been an unusually long one and a good one for pasturing cows. Clifford Alward of

A pen of White Leghorns owned by C. T. Darby of North Branch, Somerset County, won the Hunterdon County Egg Laying Contest for the year 1945-46 which closed in September. The entry produced 3,763 eggs with a total of 3,955.5 points. The average production of all birds entered in the contest for the entire year was 229.83 eggs. The mortality for the entire contest was 12.6 per cent. D. M. BABBITT



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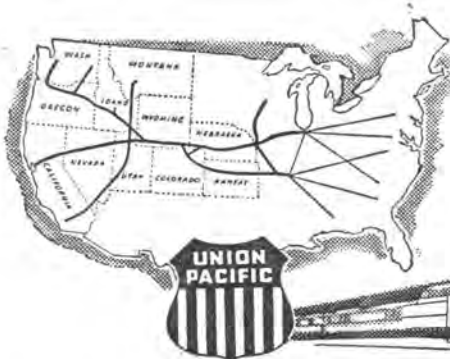


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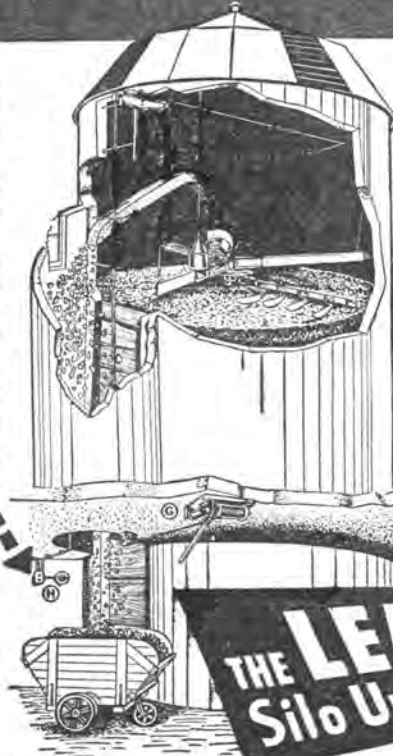
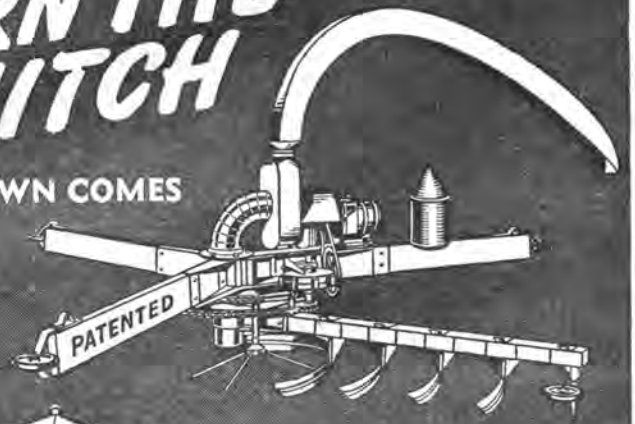


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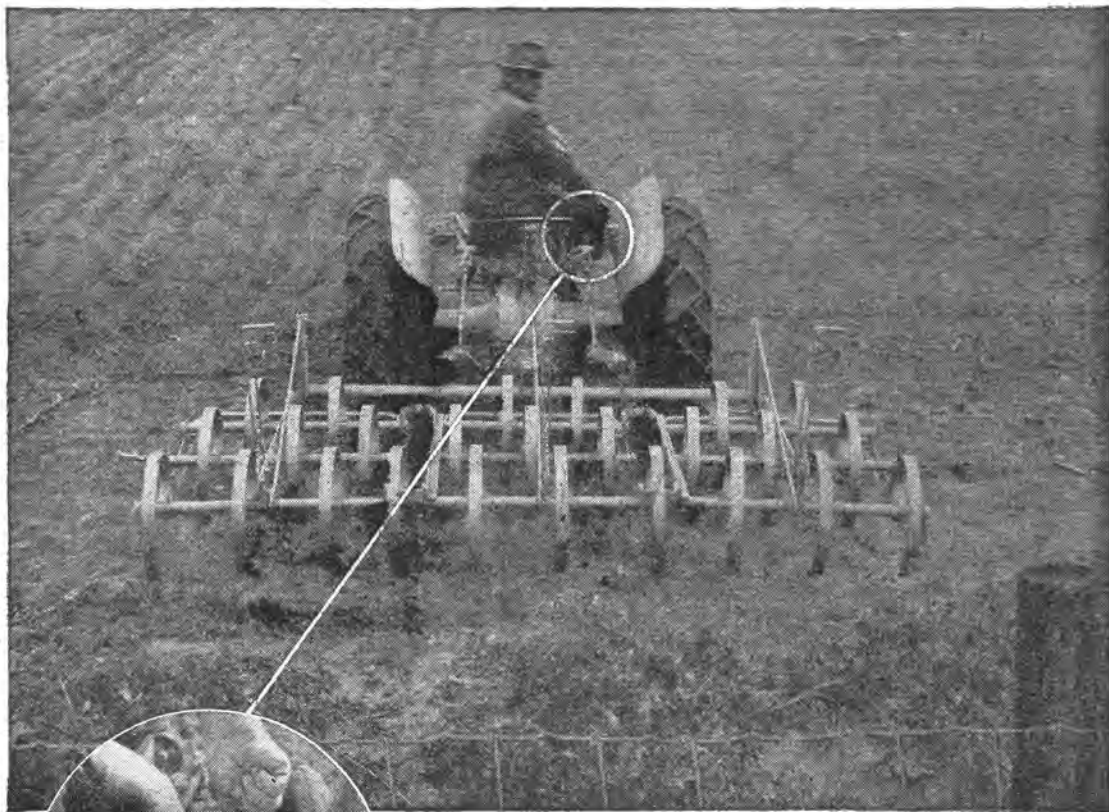
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The Ferguson System hydraulic control is not a separate attachment. It is a permanent, built-in part of the tractor. It costs nothing extra. And, it is *only one* of the many advantages of the Ferguson System.

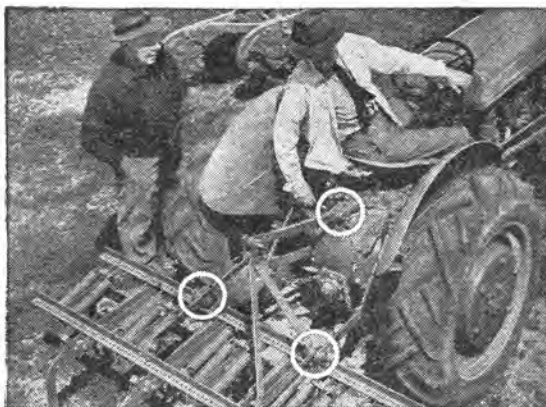
Finger Tip Farming with the Ferguson System saves your strength and time for those hours of rest and recreation that mean so much to the modern farmer. Whatever your crops, wherever you farm, the Ferguson System and Ferguson Implements will make your field work easier than you ever thought possible.



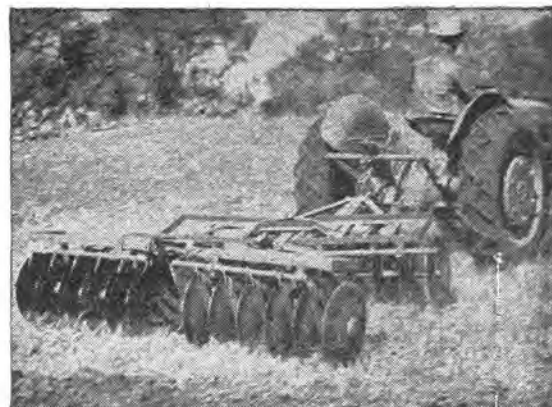
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- Aids profitable, flexible farm operation by one-minute implement attaching and easy adaptability to the widest range of farm work.
- Provides automatic protection against hidden obstructions without the implement being disconnected from the tractor.

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HARRY FERGUSON, INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Technique of Arc Welding

Before you consider striking an arc with your farm welder, there are certain preliminary steps which must be taken to assure good welding and personal safety. These practices and precautions will soon become habitual, but until they do, they should be carefully remembered.

Make sure that the ground cable on your welder is clamped securely to the work to be welded. Locate the welder away from material which might become ignited by sparks from the welding, and keep it high enough off the floor to permit a flow of cooling



One method used by experienced welding operators to strike an arc. Electrode is bounced off the work and then returned to proper arc length. Arrow depicts direction of motion.

air through the base. Clean the work to be welded by wire-brushing it until the loose scale, excessive rust, or paint have been removed. Wear clothing that is fairly fire-resistant and which leaves no exposed skin to be sunburned by the arc rays. Weld in a spot where neither people nor animals will get flashes from the arc in their eyes. Wear leather gloves so that you can handle hot metal for a brief period without getting burned.

Never put an electrode in a holder near grounded work when the welding machine is turned on without having a shield ready to swing over your face. To load an electrode into the holder, insert the bare end of the rod and make sure a tight connection is made. If the electrode coating does not extend completely to the end of the steel at the striking end of the electrode, clip or grind off any bare wire back to the coating.

STRIKING THE ARC

Now you are ready to start welding. Beginners will find that it is easiest to start an arc and weld with one-eighth inch electrodes. With one hand, point the end of the rod to the spot at which you want to start the arc. After swinging the shield over your face, hold the electrode about a quarter of an inch from the work, and then twist the wrist to make the end of the rod lightly scratch the work (as in striking a match, only slower and with less pressure). Another way to strike an arc is to bounce the electrode off the work not more than one-eighth of an inch (similar to a chicken pecking corn), then hold steadily, and you will have an arc between the rod and the work. If the arc is started with this bouncing or pecking motion, rather than a direct strike, sticking of the electrode to the work should not be a problem. If the rod does stick to the work, however, twist the rod and holder to break it free. If it does not break free, let go of the holder and switch off the welder, leaving the rod stuck to the work. It may now be broken free easily. The length of the arc should be roughly the diameter of the electrode with its coating, but not more than one-eighth of an inch. You will soon find that the arc has a certain frying sound when it is running smoothly and laying a good weld. Most experienced operators judge arc length by sound.

You must keep your eye on three points when welding: (1) Watch the space between the end of the rod and the work; too much space causes excess spatter and too little space may make the rod stick to the work; (2) watch the crater; the shape of the crater (the pool of molten metal) should be symmetrical; (3) watch

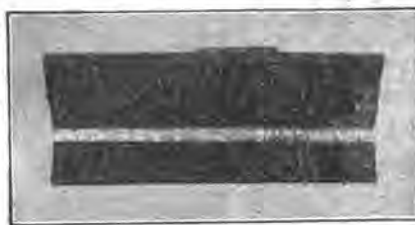
ahead of the rod in order to closely follow the joint being welded.

Welds may be made in any position. A flat weld is one in which the surface of the bead (deposited weld metal) is horizontal. A horizontal fillet is one in which one plate is vertical, the other horizontal, and the bead surface itself makes an angle of about 45 degrees with the horizontal plate. Generally speaking, you should hold the electrode so that it points directly into the joint to be welded. Then slant the electrode forward about 15 degrees in the direction of travel and maintain this angle while welding. In welding horizontally across a vertical plate, the electrode should be level and slanted about 15 degrees in the direction of travel.

For consistently good welds, the bead of deposited metal should be about one inch long for each inch of rod used. This is done by holding a consistent arc length, moving steadily in the direction of travel, and feeding the rod down as necessary to maintain the correct arc length. It is quite natural to co-ordinate these two movements after a small amount of practice. The form of the crater (molten pool of metal under the arc) is a good indicator of how the weld bead is going. If it stays uniform and you can see the metal flowing back of this pool to form ripples, the bead is sound and consistent.

FLAT WELDING

In plate or thick material (one-fourth of an inch thick or greater) where a bond of real strength is required, a weld consisting of more than one bead is necessary. This is called a multi-pass weld. The crack or joint is grooved



Appearance of a correctly made fillet weld. Fillet contour is practically flat.

out with a diamond point or cape chisel, or a grinder, so that it is uniformly beveled (slanted) on both sides. The first pass (bead) is laid at the bottom of the V in the same manner as previously described. The slag should then be chipped from the bead (weld), and it should be wire-brush cleaned. The next bead should be at one side, overlapping the first bead a little more than halfway, with the electrode tilted slightly toward the side of the V. This should also be chipped clean and wire-brushed, and the other, or third bead, laid in a similar fashion on the opposite side to make a practically flat bottom in the V. Carefully cleaning between welds, additional layers are laid in the same manner, overlapping each bead about 50 per cent from one side of the V to the other, until the final layer of beads is flush with, or slightly above the surface or top edge of the V-groove. This is known as a multiple-bead joint.

An easier, faster, and equally satisfactory way is the so-called "stringer, chaser, and weave." The weld is started with a bead at the root of the V, this weld being called the stringer. After removing slag and cleaning, the chaser is laid by starting the arc on one edge of the stringer bead, carrying it straight across to the same position on the opposite edge of the bead, hesitating there briefly, and then going back across the bead to the starting point, where another brief pause is made to permit the metal to wash up and "wet" the parent or work metal. The chaser is continued in this fashion, moving slightly forward each time across the stringer beads. When the slag has been removed from the chaser and it has been wire-brushed clean, the weave bead or beads required to bring the weld flush with the top of

the V are deposited in the same manner.

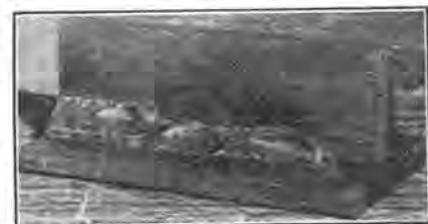
In making multi-pass welds, the importance of thoroughly cleaning off the slag between passes cannot be over-emphasized. Any slag left on the bead is liable to be trapped in the final weld, and may cause the weld to fail in service. In any case, some strength will be lost.

VERTICAL UP-WELDING

To weld a seam that is vertical or nearly so, start at the bottom of the V or joint with the electrode pointed slightly downward from the horizontal and hold the arc at that point long enough to form a little shelf. Move the arc quickly up the joint a fraction of an inch, and before the color fades out of the shelf, bring the arc back down again to it, so that the electrode is either horizontal or pointed just slightly upward. Continue this speed upward the same as when welding a flat bead, but watch carefully that the bead does not get too hot and start sagging. If this starts to happen, move the arc rapidly up the seam a small fraction of an inch, and allow the weld metal to cool slightly before bringing the arc back to the bead. This is known as whipping. If it is found easier, whipping may be practiced continuously when welding vertically upward. The upward movement should be quite short (one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch uniformly timed), and the arc should return to the crater as the color fades in toward the center. The pause at the upper end of the bead should be from two to three times as long as the time of the whip when whipping continuously. The weld will be of better quality if it is possible for the operator to lay the bead without whipping except near the top where the metal is getting very hot. When laying vertical-up welds, the current setting on the welder should be somewhat less than that used in flat or fillet welding, and the bead width should be limited to twice the electrode diameter. This, of course, refers to stringer or single-pass beads. Perhaps a helper can assist in adjusting current while you are doing your first overhead and vertical welding. In vertical fillet welds, the leg, or distance up on each plate from the bottom of the joint, should be equal on both sides. If this weld cannot be made in one pass, it is made in a similar fashion to the multi-pass joints described previously for V-prepared plates.

OVERHEAD WELDING

For overhead welding, the electrode should point upward from the holder and lean slightly in the direction of travel. The current should be somewhat less than normal for the size rod used and the arc should be held somewhat shorter than usual. At first,



Correct appearance and location of layers in a three-pass fillet weld.

whipping will probably be found necessary before solid beads can be laid, but otherwise, welding is done the same as in any other position and overhead joints of any type may be welded in the usual manner. It is advisable to get behind the arc and slightly to one side of it while welding roughly in the direction that you are facing. Such a position will not only aid in obtaining straight beads, but will also reduce the quantity of spatter and sparks falling on the operator. If much overhead welding is to be done, the wearing of a cape or overhead jacket is recommended to prevent being burned by the falling sparks. Welds should be practiced on scrap plates and broken to determine their soundness.

A. H. HEMKER.

New Use for Buckwheat

What once was known as the poor farmer's crop has now entered the medical profession. Some recent experimental research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has resulted in the discovery that green buckwheat is an important source of rutin, a drug useful in the treatment of high blood pressure. It is estimated by the Department that about 10 per cent of the nation's buckwheat will be turned into the important drug, rutin.

Buckwheat is not a grain, although it is usually considered as such. Actually, it belongs to a plant family called the Polygonaceae (many-kneed or jointed). It is supposed to have originated in Asia, which would explain why the French called it Saracen wheat. The present name of buckwheat is derived from the German word Buchweizen, meaning beech wheat, for the seed or grain of buckwheat is three-cornered like a beechnut. In the United States and Canada, buckwheat is used mostly for panake

flour, a breakfast table favorite. In Europe its principal use has been as feed for livestock and poultry, although in France a dark, heavy bread is made of buckwheat flour. The Russian army thrived on it in the form of groats, cooked with fat. In China and other eastern countries it is used for food.

Buckwheat honey helps supplement the sugar supply. It is dark in color and has a flavor all its own. Bees are fond of buckwheat blossoms, and bee farmers usually plant a field of buckwheat. It is even more useful near fruit farms. Without bees, there is no pollenization of fruit blossoms and consequently no fruit. The bee is the apple tree's friend, and the apple harvest may in turn depend upon the bees, which are attracted by a planting of buckwheat. Buckwheat is one of the crops which may be plowed under to enrich the soil, as it is one of the best green manures. While growing, its density and shade discourage the growth of many weeds, leaving the

field clean for the next planting season. With cereal shortages staring the world in the face, the raising of larger buckwheat crops deserves consideration. In the United States it grows mainly East of the Mississippi, and Northward from Pennsylvania. It can be grown anywhere else under comparable conditions. Buckwheat grows well in poor soil where the drainage is good. It requires little cultivation, so little in fact that unskilled farmers were once called buckwheaters.

Fairly late plantings of buckwheat are advised; it matures in 10 to 12 weeks from seedtime, blooming early and continuing to do so until Autumn. Not all of the grain will be fully matured due to long blossoming. It requires harvesting at full yield but before destruction by frost.

Few crops have as many varied uses as buckwheat and yet are so easy of cultivation. It has never been considered an important crop. Perhaps we have overlooked a good bet. M. C. Massachusetts



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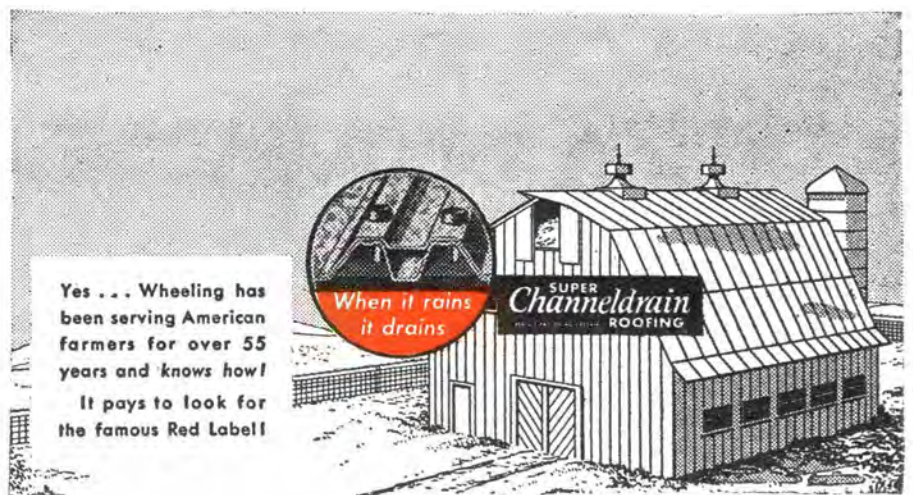
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European Episodes

PART VI

FARMS AND FARMERS IN HOLLAND

"Dad, those farmers over there are at least a thousand years behind the times. They have houses and barns under the same roof and manure piles right in their front yards." This was the report of a returning American farm boy brought home last Fall after he had marched through England, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland.

Most of the American troops were in the Southern part of Europe and therefore I know that "Johnny" told his father the truth. But I also know that he has never seen farming in Northern Europe, not even in Northern Holland. In America it would make the same great difference if some wandering European would send home a report of a share-cropping farm in the hills of Kentucky or of a one-section corn farm in Iowa. That the European farmer has his house and his barn under the same roof goes for most all of Europe and also in the North, but when one visits our modern farm house of this type, he will find that it is not as bad as it sounds. In the rear he will find clean and sanitary stables, well aired and lighted, and in the front, parted from the stables by corridors, he will enter modern rooms, furnished in a cozy way. He may also find such luxuries as radios, pianos or organs. Nearly every farm in this part of Europe has had electricity for more than 25 years, but telephones are rare. Grouped telephone connections, as so often found in rural America, are unknown here in Europe. I have never yet seen a farmer's dwelling here with a cellar under all the rooms; hence most floors are laid of little stones or cement, and are very cold in winter. They offer rare opportunities to contract lifelong rheumatism.

Such is the general type in Northern Europe. In the Southern countries, especially in the "sand" districts, the construction is different and everything is a little less luxurious, also a little less clean. There one can also find that "manure pile in the front yard." The entire farm building is a long-drawn affair, built around a little square. From this square, or court, every portion of the entire dwelling worth looking at can be seen; all windows, all doors of the living-quarters, all barn and stable doors face this square. Right in front of the windows, the Mrs. and the girls find enough room for wall flowers and pansies, and a little distance away from it a huge manure pile can be found in the same square, right there where the stable doors come out. In one of the corners of the square there is a big masoned gate with sturdy doors which can be locked at night. If you go out of the gate and walk around the entire square, you will not find even one door; only here and there a little window, high above the ground level. The reason for this? There is more to it than a jeep-racing soldier from America can detect. It has an historic background, and a very logical one at that. As late as the last century, bands of highwaymen and roving soldiers made rural life in central and southern Europe very unpleasant. This type of farmhouse was the answer to that condition; each house could serve as a fortress. Of course, the need for it is gone today but the type remains. It became a part of the farm life, and as every farm in those areas is built of sturdy bricks, the great majority of the dwellings date back a hundred years and more. These types of farm buildings can also be found as far north as Brabant and Limburg, right here in Southern Holland.

Holland has few industrial centers and nearly all Dutchmen are tillers of the soil, in one way or the other, extensive or intensive. A farm typical for all Holland just doesn't exist. Even in a country as small as this, a half dozen different farm regions may be found with as many "typical" farm buildings and different races of people. The hand of the age-old tribe settlements can still be seen in such countries as Holland. An American tourist is not satisfied unless he has all of Holland surrounded by dikes and the countryside peppered full of windmills. But this really exists only in the Western part of Holland and the rest is entirely different. When steaming up to Rotterdam, he can be satisfied, for all he sees is pasture land, divided by a system of ditches which have the dual purpose of draining the land and keeping the cows in the lot, instead of by wire fencing. This country is below the natural water level and must be artificially drained. Droughts can never occur here and the grass is deep green all Summer and Fall. The draining used to be done by the power of windmills but at the present time electric pumps are more used. This low country proceeds as far as the City of Utrecht to the East, and is the home country of Dutch cheese and butter. The people here are exceedingly clean and always seem to be hanging on to some scrub-broom. An exception to this low countryside in Western Holland is found in the high ridge of sand dunes along the coast. This infertile white sand produces the most valuable crops

of the entire country, the bulbs. Traveling by train from The Hague to Amsterdam, via Haarlem, one travels through the very center of Holland's glory. It is really worth a trip of 3,000 miles across the ocean to visit these fields in April and May so as to feast one's eyes upon the multicolored living panorama, stretching out as far as the horizon can be seen, and as beautiful as only God can make. But the rest of Western Holland is all lowland. When the bottom consists of peat or muck, it is given to pasture or truck farming, and when it is a rich brown clay bottom, the plow is master of the fields. These farms produce mainly wheat, sugar beets and seed potatoes. In the growing of the latter, the Dutch have reached a height that borders on a science; they export them to all parts of the world.

The artificially drained sections of the country are called "polders." Holland's newest polder in the West is the Wieringermeerpolder, north of Amsterdam. Twenty years ago, it was still part of the Zuider Zee; now it produces heavy crops. It was rightly hailed by the Dutch as an engineering triumph. Socially though, I consider it a misfit. The Dutch government created this region with public money under the slogan "more farms for farmless farmers," but when the sections were sold and granted, it appeared that no "small fry" was wanted in this display case glorifying government-led farming. As a result, only the sons of rich farmers are now operating these big, fertile farms. Where 10 young couples could have found their daily bread, just one couple will now find a fortune.

The West of Holland is populated with the tribe of real "Hollanders," the tribe that got the best of all the other tribes in this country and brought them into one nation of "Nederlanders." In the North are the Provinces of Friesland and Groningen. The Friesians say it with world famous cattle and seed potatoes, while Groningen produces very heavy crops of wheat and barley. Below these provinces is the Province of Drenthe, with oceans of purple heather upon a sandy soil. However, since the coming of fertilizer (here they call it "kunstmest" which means artificial manure), great tracts of Drenthe soil have been turned into good farm land. It is in Drenthe, by the way, the last graves of the Hun race can still be seen, covered with such gigantic boulders that even a tractor cannot drag them. It is a mystery how primitive-equipped human hands ever got them together.

Farther south, along the eastern border, are the Provinces of Gelderland and Overysseel, a region with good sandy soil, where mixed farming is the main dish. This is one of the friendliest sections of Holland with pleasant wood growth and beautiful lanes. The territory used to be the frontier post of the old Saxons as can still be seen by the type of farm buildings. The South of Holland consists of Brabant, Limburg, and Zeeland. The Provinces of Brabant and Limburg also have mixed farming. The southern tip of Limburg is very "un-Dutch" for it has beautiful hills covering a lime rock formation. In these hills, age-old tunnels run for miles and miles through the underground. Even the legions of the Roman Caesars quarried their limestone here. It is a mighty labyrinth.

The Province of Zeeland, now world known by its famous Isle of Walcheren, has a very fertile clay soil that produces wheat of extra quality, besides large areas in sugar beets. Its population is the offspring of a "lost tribe," people with black hair and brown eyes, but of taller build than the average Latin; they have habits and features all their own. The Roosevelt family, which ultimately produced two American presidents, originated from this province and race.

As you can see, there is not much uniformity in such old countries. The genuine "mother language" of the Dutch can be half a dozen different dialects, one not understandable to another. One of these is my basic language and I could not talk Dutch until I learned it at school. The blessed hand of uniform education supplies the tie that binds all these little young dialect speakers into one nation of "Nederlanders." Also, a uniform agricultural education gives a uniform stamp of "Dutch farming" to it all, although the farm types may differ. A system like the American 4-H Club is unknown here, but the Dutch government is lavish with agricultural schools and courses. Theoretically, the Dutch farmer is very up-to-date. Any farm lad on the road can tell you that it is P₂O₅ that he wants when buying superphosphate. If you ask him for a glass of H₂O, he will promptly bring you that drink. I too visited such a school as a farm lad and had to learn the exact names of the legs, wings, organs and snout of a certainly beastly bug until I was sick and tired of it. But it was not until I met a plain American neighbor that I knew how to master it; by poison.

That's the basic difference between dogmatic Europe on the one hand, and practical plain America on the other, for now, yes, and for centuries to come.
 HERMAN A. BENNING

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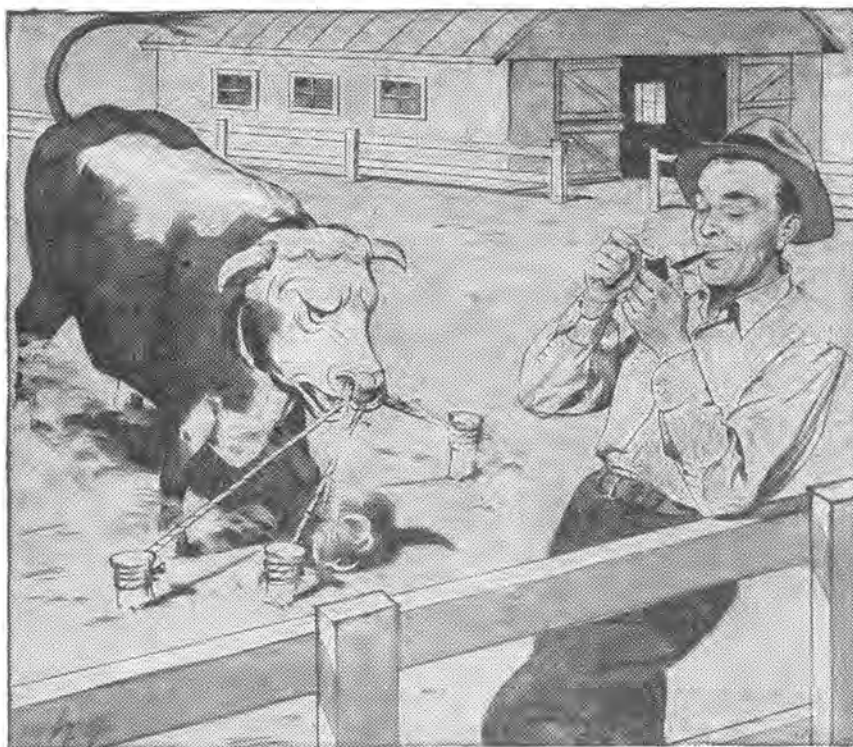
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In Tune With the Times

It now takes just four minutes per cow to milk the 45 cows on the farm of Fred Ruff and Son at Andes in Delaware County, N. Y. There are three men to do the milking, each operating a single unit milking machine with procedures about as follows: one minute before the milking machine is attached, the cow's udder is washed with hot chlorinated water. The milker is then left on each cow for about four minutes. While the machine is doing the work, the operator strips by hand the cow from which the milking machine was just taken. This, together with carrying the milk, gives the operator just time enough to get the next cow ready before his four minutes time is up. The Ruffs believe that the most essential parts of their quick milking program are: (1) Stimulation of the udder with hot water one minute before the milking machine is applied. They say they didn't make much progress in the quick milking program until they started this pre-conditioning of the udder. (2) Regularity of operation to the end that the milking machine is left on regularly the same length of time, amounting in each case to about four minutes. They say that they are not so sure about the necessity of hand stripping after the milking machine is detached. Some day, they hope to

about cut in half the feed cost of producing milk. Begeacres Farm, located near Ithaca, is a registered Guernsey livestock and milk farm, with 100 head of cows and 70 head of young stock. Under the present feeding system, it requires 350 tons of hay and 300 tons of silage to feed this herd. This year, about half of the hay was cured in a modified flue, forced draft, mow ventilated system. Four of the largest mows on the farm were equipped with slatted floors and propeller type fans. On these slatted floors, green chopped hay has been cured to a depth of about 10 feet. The fans were run for a period of seven weeks, except during foggy or rainy weather. The important things learned this year were that the hay should be spread evenly in the mow to a depth of about two feet and dried before the next layer is put on; the hay should not be tramped. Each mow dryer unit cost about \$1,000-\$500 for equipment, \$300 for labor, and \$200 for material. In addition to the four dryer units, suction fans have been installed in the peak at either end of the barn.

Silage is made at Begeacres Farm from a seeded mixture of 35 acres of soybeans and Sudan grass; planted broadcast at a rate of 90 pounds of soy beans and 12 pounds of Sudan grass. Other crops are 35 acres of oats,



On G. C. Begent's farm in Tompkins County, N. Y., the chopped hay is blown into the mow and cured by a special ventilating system. The propeller fan is in the dormer window at the right, and there is a suction fan in the peak at either end of the barn.

eliminate this practice, simply competing with the milking machine and observing if the cow's udder is milked out evenly. In no case during the past year, has it been necessary for the Ruffs to leave the machine on longer than four minutes. They are confident that all cows can be brought around into this quick milking program. The Ruffs use no timing device, but each operator goes through a regular schedule. Three operators, each with a single unit, milk the herd in one hour, or a total of 180 minutes. Since there are 45 cows, the average time for machine milking is just four minutes.

George Hornby and his son LeRoy of Chenango County, N. Y., have worked out a scheme for sharing their farm responsibilities. LeRoy, 22 years old, now has charge of the 1,200-hen poultry business, while his father looks after the details of the 21-cow dairy business. Of course, there are some jobs in both enterprises that require two men and at these they work together, but the poultry and dairy income and the important decisions are definitely divided responsibilities. When LeRoy was asked if he planned to stay on the farm, he promptly answered, "Yes," and his Dad followed at once with "if he quits, I quit, too."

The Hornby farm is located about five miles west of Greene on a hill-top with nearly 1,600 feet elevation. When they bought the farm 23 years ago, a row of Norway Spruce trees was planted along the North and West and part of the South side of the farmstead. At that time, these trees were about eight feet tall. Now they have grown to 35 or 40 feet in height and are considered a valuable asset. Serving as a windbreak, they save fuel in heating the house, and they make the farm yard at least 10 degrees more comfortable in the winter.

The crops grown on this farm are, silage corn seven acres, millet two acres, oats seven acres, and hay 45 acres. The cows are mostly black and white; registered Holstein bulls have been used for several years. The hens are principally Rock-Reds; they have proven more satisfactory for the Hornbys than either straight bred Rhode Island Reds or White Leghorns. LeRoy reports that the Rock-Reds are more vigorous, withstand cold weather better, are not so broody, and are worth more for meat at the end of the laying season.

G. C. Begent of Tompkins County, N. Y., claims that most dairymen do not give enough attention to high quality hay. By feeding the best quality hay, G. C. says he can just

harvested green, and 130 acres of hay. Thus, there is no crop cultivation, which, according to Mr. Begent, saves him a lot of labor and overhead expense. L. H. W.

An Old Tradition in the Helderbergs

Nestled in the Helderberg Mountains in Southern Albany County is the beautiful village of Westerlo. The village was named after the Rev. Eilardus Westerlo who was Minister of the Dutch Church at Albany from 1760 to 1790. In 1793 a Dutch Church was organized and for 153 years has ministered to the spiritual needs of the community. It has proclaimed the message of good will to all men, and has taught that religion must touch every area of life.

One of the early customs has been faithfully preserved amid the changes which the years have brought. It is the annual donation supper. Each year it has been held according to the old established custom. It attracts not only the members of the congregation but a host of friends of the Church from far and near. People look forward from one year to another to this donation supper because it is a time when friendships are renewed and strengthened. The time is mid-October, usually during the full moon.

This year in spite of food shortages the donation was the most successful in the long history of our Church. Everything for the supper was donated. There were 86 chickens and 70 home-made apple pies, not to mention mashed potatoes, biscuits, cabbage salad, and all the other good things which the faithful folks provided. No charge is made for the supper. Everyone gives what he or she desires to give, and no one knows what his neighbor gives. The donation netted the Church \$1,004.60 with not one penny of expense.

An old tradition has again been splendidly maintained. The pastor says, "It is just as important to work and play together as it is to pray together." DONALD BOYCE

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Rambling Along at Long Acres

Sometimes I think we are getting a little too smart for our own good. In the old days when a harmful insect was introduced, its spread was so slow that nature had time to produce parasites and keep it under control before much harm was done. As a rule, insects naturally traveled but a very short distance from their point of origin; some spend their entire life within a few feet from where they first appeared. The flying insects rarely ranged more than half of a mile. Such insects as the gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, Jose scale and Mexican bean beetle would have taken 50 years to spread across the country if they had appeared in the "horse and buggy" days. The automobiles served to spread these insects so rapidly that within a few weeks after being introduced, they could be found a thousand miles from their point of entry. That was bad enough but now the international flights of airplanes serve to bring in new insects and serve to spread them at a rate of a thousand miles a day. Here in the peach growing district of Michigan we never thought of spraying a few years ago, but now we have to spray almost every week during the growing season and even then many of the peaches are wormy. Despite our constant spraying, wormy apples are the rule rather than the exception. Michigan is also noted as a bean growing State but the Mexican beetle is making that a precarious proposition. The trouble is that these insects spread and reproduce themselves so quickly that it is a year before nature can catch up with enough parasites to keep them under control. That is one reason I sometimes think we are getting too smart for our own good.

All Summer long I was on very friendly terms with Peter Rabbit and his family and many gorgeous pheasants. The Fall hunting season is just about over and every day there has been a constant bang of guns. It is amazing that anything can survive, yet when Winter snows blanket the orchards, there will be an abundant evidence that most of Peter Rabbit's family somehow survived. Last Winter a large flock of pheasants came within a few rods of the house to dig out apples from under the snow. A few Winters ago, there were several large flocks of quail on the farm, and I often saw them running ahead of me. Their cheery calls were delightful to hear. Now that we have so many pheasants, the quail have entirely disappeared. One strange fact is that the opossum was never seen in Michigan while now there are very many in this county. They are even reporting panthers in Illinois, while some strange animal seems to have made his Summer home in a tangled clump of brush down by our pasture.

A Kansas man takes me to task for stating that land is very high here in the West. He says that farm land can be bought in Kansas for as low as \$10.00 an acre. Long years ago when I was out that way and in Dakota, good farm land was selling for \$2.00 an acre and today all over the Midwest farm land has doubled in value. There is \$10.00 an acre land in every State of the Union and as a rule it is worth just that. There are probably two million acres right here in Michigan that can be bought for \$10.00 an acre or less, but you would be out of pocket no matter what you paid for it. My book of experience tells me that whenever anything is cheap, there is always a reason. I have been in very many good farm States, and I have seen a lot of land that I would not take as a gift. Here is a word of caution to young married folks who expect to buy some land. There is a lot of things to take into consideration besides the price of the land. As an illustration, one young couple I knew thought they had found a great bargain. A few years went by, children came and grew old enough for school and then too late they discovered that the nearest schoolhouse was over two miles away, and the road to it was a muddy dirt road. Sometimes cheap land will raise good crops but the nearest market is so far away that it takes the profit out of the crops. One must take into consideration markets, roads, the distance to church and school, the kind of neighbors you will have and the general tone of the community.

Right now I have a pile of poles out on the woodyard and I am going out to use my bucksaw, in an effort to work up a big appetite for the fat game that Calvin will bring home—maybe. For the first time in many weeks, the Missus did not have to call him twice this morning to get him out of bed.
 Berrien County, Mich. L. B. REBER

Angus Cattle Clear Brush Land

In reading your issue of October 19 I found a description of methods of clearing waste lands for pastures. Mr. Parish suggests several ways of doing this, all of which I think are far too costly in the East to be worth while. I have been engaged in clearing lands for pasture in the Catskills for a number of years and have tried all the

ways he suggests. They were complete failures from a financial point of view. They cost more than the pasture was worth. I have finally worked out a method by which pasture can be made at a reasonable cost, but it takes more time than by other methods. Where the ground is occupied by small trees and brush, I cut off the trees close to the ground, with a power saw as he recommends. I cut out all the firewood and leave all the branches and brush on the ground. I do not pile or burn it as this takes too much labor. I fence in the lot with a five wire barbed wire fence, and then turn in Aberdeen Angus cattle, one mature animal to five acres of pasture. They will grow well on this amount of rough, cut over land in our section. Later when the pasture improves, we can run one animal to two acres pasture.

Angus will eat off all the tree sprouts and kill the new growth. They will eat all briars and even thistles and weeds. They will even break down trees three inches in diameter to eat the leaves. They will trample down the cut brush so that it will all rot in three years and disappear. When I can do so, I spread 800 pounds of superphosphate and two tons of lime over the land, and sow it in March with a pasture mixture without any cultivation. I find that clover comes in readily and soon a good sod is formed. Angus cattle do not require any barns as they can remain out all Winter if they have a shed for protection against blizzards. I build a rack, the sides of which are poles from the cut pasture, set like stanchions in a barn. The sides of the rack are six feet high and the rack is 14 feet wide and 60 feet long. The bottom is made of poles to let in air. This rack is filled with hay from the field, to a height of about 12 to 14 feet and is covered with tarpaulins to keep it dry. The cattle eat out the hay from between the stanchions and the hay comes down. We adjust the tarpaulins only once or twice during the Winter. In the Spring we fork out the hay from the center to the sides. This is all the work which is ever done on the cattle. They grow and get fat and make good beef. The pasture shows a return from the first year it is cut over. In three years it becomes a fine pasture and will support one animal to an acre and a half in my section all Summer.

The cost of making a pasture in this way is the lowest possible, and it begins to pay the first year. Its cost will be returned in two to three years. This method has been the result of much experimentation and much expense on my part. I thought that it might be of use to others who have grown up pasture lots which produce little or nothing. Angus cattle must have a very good fence to keep them in. Three or four wires will not hold the yearling stock. I lost two this year from inferior fences. The fence must be first class or the whole plan will be a failure. A strong five wire fence is needed.
 E. R. H.

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Wilawana Ona Pearl Belle, a purebred Holstein, has given more than 100,000 pounds of milk. She is owned by Oscar Kahler and Son, Big Flats, Chemung County, New York.

lactation, and with two-times-a-day milking, and ordinary farm care, she has produced 126,567 pounds of milk, containing a little over two tons, 4271.7 pounds, butter fat. Hale and hearty at 14 years of age, she dropped a calf in April and is now milking 30 pounds of milk per day. Her production has been consistent. Her best record for one lactation is a little over 14,000 pounds of milk, with 483 pounds of butter fat. This was made when she was nine years old. Her test averaged 3.4 per cent.

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Hogs Need Protein

I would appreciate some information about a hog we butchered. The hog was about a year old and we fed him on sweet potatoes, pumpkins, both cooked and raw; and all the corn he would eat, which was not much. There would be corn and feed before him, yet he would squeal as if hungry. Otherwise he seemed all right. When he was butchered, the liver had no color, not one bit of blood in it and was very tough, no flavor. Could you tell me why and what caused this? c. s.

North Carolina

The feeds you mention are all high in carbohydrates and very nutritious, and although hogs like them, they are all low in protein. If you make a mixture of either fishmeal or tankage two parts, soybean oil meal one, and alfalfa meal one part by weight, or modifications of this, depending on their respective availability, and add one pound of this protein mixture to each 10 pounds of corn fed, it will improve the quality of the pork. Hogs that receive adequate and regular amounts of protein, also fatten more rapidly and economically. Both their fat and lean meat is harder, keeps better and is therefore superior in quality. If a hog is also fed two or three pounds of sugar daily for two days before slaughtering, it will improve the quality of its meat. It is a pig's nature to squeal, but they will yell more when something is lacking in their ration. In addition to the above feeding, they should have constant access to a mineral mixture consisting of salt one, ground limestone one, and dicalcium-phosphate two, parts by weight. This will meet their mineral needs and helps keep them healthy.

Care of Sheep and Lambs

Do sheep and fattening lambs need to be kept in a barn all Winter, or would it be best to let them out some on good days? A. L.

Windham County, Conn.

Both ewe lambs and pregnant ewes need exercise during the Winter months and will do better if allowed outdoors on sunny days. They can be induced to take exercise by feeding them some hay and perhaps a small amount of grain at some considerable distance from their quarters. However, when the snow is deep, they should not be made to plow through deep drifts, as such a procedure might be harmful to the pregnant ewes. When lambs are being fattened, many of the larger lamb feeders have found it to be a good practice to allow them out in a lot adjacent to their feeding shed, at will. The shed should be well bedded, free from drafts, and dry. It is a common practice to allow sheep or lambs access to a straw stack kept close by their quarters. This straw is used as a filler and conditioner, not as their principal or only source of roughage. In addition to the straw stack, both the ewes and the fattening lambs will need grain and hay; a quarter of a pound of grain per head per day for the ewes and all the hay they will eat; for the lambs, all the grain and hay they will eat. Clean, fresh water is also very important for sheep and fattening lambs. If a small trickle of water can be maintained into buckets or tanks, providing good drainage is used, it will prove to be a big asset, especially with fattening lambs. In addition, sheep and lambs should have constant access to salt.

Dairy and Beef Crosses

Could you tell me through your paper what value a calf would be to raise, if her mother was a registered Holstein and sire a Hereford bull? I have kept her. She is now four months old and looks very good. What value would she be to me as a milker or for beef? W. R.

Tompkins County, N. Y.

There have been several tests of crossing dairy and beef breeds, and the results have not been satisfactory either from the standpoint of producing milk or making beef. Another objection to crossbreeding work is that the crossbreds do not breed true, and such a program is not therefore advisable from a constructive breed improvement consideration. In certain types of crossbreeding where the animal is intended for slaughter, as with hogs, the results are sometimes satisfactory, but there again, they have not shown any improvement over comparable type, purebred individuals.

When Calf Chews Wood

Would you please tell me why my four months old calf chews wood? I have feed in front of her all the time; it must be something in the feed she needs. H. K.

Wayne County, Penna.

Chewing wood is usually a symptom indicating a phosphorus deficiency. If you will add one-half pound of steamed bonemeal to the calf's feed for each 20 pounds of feed, it will help. Also, let it have constant access to a mineral mixture consisting of iodized stock salt one pound, ground limestone two pounds, and either steamed bonemeal or dicalcium phosphate three pounds. It should be allowed best quality timothy hay in the morning, and top quality hay at night.

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

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

The People Vote for a Change

THE thinking people have good cause to be satisfied with the Election Day results of 1946. The Republican Party will have a majority both in the Senate and the House of Representatives for the next two years, after 16 years of uninterrupted control by the Democrats. The final results of the vote represented a much more substantial switch than most political prophets dared to admit in advance of election.

At the same time, it is quite evident that the people's vote was more in the nature of a protest against the present administration and its policies, than it was an expression of any special confidence in the opposition. The people have become fed up with New Deal bureaucracy and bungling on the political and labor fronts, the shortages in food and consumer goods, high taxes and government deficits, and the delay in reconverting to a peacetime economy. In short, that have voted for a change with the thought that a new broom can usually sweep clean, and in the hope that new blood in our national administration may give us a truly representative government instead of the "dictator" type of rule toward which we were being directed. A stern obligation is thus imposed on the Republican Party to justify its return to control, and first indications, fortunately enough, are that the Republican leaders recognize this burden. There is no gloating over the success of their landslide, but rather a realization that theirs is a heavy responsibility and that they can be called to account in a very short time for their record of performance.

In New York State, Governor Dewey's 670,000 plurality, even though obtained against a weak opponent, was most impressive. Senator-elect Irving Ives, of Norwich, who defeated former Governor Lehman by a margin of some 250,000, will be the first Republican from New York in the U. S. Senate since 1926. The entire Republican ticket in the State was victorious, with heavy Republican majorities indicated in the State Senate and Assembly for 1947 and 1948.

In commenting on election results, Governor Dewey stated that the people "want a government that has both a heart and a head; government that is effective but does not try to control the lives of its citizens; government that will serve the people without trying to become their master." This, to our mind, is sound political philosophy, and it is hoped that the Republicans both in State and in nation will heed and carry out the mandate that they have received from the people.

Only One Way to Sell Milk

IN spite of the fact that we are in a strong seller's market for milk, big dealer domination still remains strong. At a meeting two weeks ago in Boston, the New England Milk Producers' Association, much the same kind of bogus cooperative in the Boston market as the Dairymen's League is in New York, approved, after discussion, the principle of formula milk pricing for a period of one year. Prior to the vote, Samuel W.

Tator, of the USDA, spoke in favor of formula pricing. The only possible defect in the plan that Mr. Tator was willing to admit was the inability to adjust it promptly in accordance with changing conditions.

Dairymen will disagree with Mr. Tator that that is the only objection. "Formula pricing" of milk is nothing more than a high sounding name for the classified price plan. It is a plan originally devised by the large dealers; a plan they have always sought to continue in one form or another and under various types of names and labels, because it is the one scheme that guarantees possession of the seller's product to the buyer before there is any agreement as to price or terms of sale. What sort of bargaining power does that leave in the hands of the milk producer?

Regardless of what fancy tag is pinned on the classified price plan, it can never work or be made to work for the producer. Nor does it matter whether we are in a buyer's market or a seller's market; the classified price plan will always be a dealer tool, deliberately made cumbersome and complicated. The only way to sell milk is the simplest way—a flat price for all milk to be used in fluid form and another flat price for the remainder to be made up into manufactured products; both prices to be fixed and agreed upon before one pound of milk leaves the milk house.

Care in Handling Tools

TOOLS are indispensable and we all use them at one time or another, around the farm and about the house. Some of us are more proficient than others in hitting the nail right on the thumb, but accidents do happen even to the most careful. Those who use tools in their regular occupation seldom get hurt. The one most likely to bruise or cut himself is the occasional user of tools, and the most harmless looking instrument can often be the most deadly. It is the hammers and the screw drivers that cause much of the trouble, principally because these tools do not look dangerous and therefore are not treated with the respect they deserve.

A little caution along the following lines will prove helpful: (1) Until the nail is well started and can stand alone, extreme care should be exercised in bringing the hammer down on the nail; otherwise it will be the fingers rather than the nail that will get the impact. (2) When using a screw driver, never place the other hand in a position where a slip will gouge out a hunk of flesh and make a nasty wound; if the hand is out of the danger zone, it won't get hurt. (3) Screw drivers are always slipping; holes of the right size should be bored in wood before starting a screw. Be sure the screw driver fits the slot in the screw. Keep a number of different sized screw drivers on hand and grind them the correct size to fit the slot. In this way there will be less danger of slipping, as well as shearing the metal. (4) Never waste time and endanger your life unscrewing a rusted or corroded bolt. Cut with a hack saw or cold chisel, and then replace it with a new one.

Carefulness is a good habit that will prevent many unnecessary serious injuries.

Stop Both Ways for School Bus

A NEW amendment to the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law, passed by the 1946 Legislature, requires that any vehicle meeting or overtaking a school bus that has stopped to receive or discharge passengers, must come to a complete stop and remain stopped until the bus resumes motion or until the bus driver signals that the vehicle may proceed.

This is a good law and it should be scrupulously observed as well as enforced, with special emphasis on the observance. In order to facilitate its enforcement, numerous road signs are being erected notifying motorists that it is unlawful to pass a stopped school bus from either direction. While most people know that they are required to stop when meeting up with a school bus moving in the same direction, few seem to realize that they are now also required to stop when they meet a stopped school bus regardless of the direction in which the school bus may be

traveling. The erection of numerous signs on the highways should be helpful in bringing this new law to the attention of all motorists. Occasional announcements over the radio would also help.

The 200,000 boys and girls who are being transported annually to and from school every day of the school year, need the protection that this law attempts to provide, and they certainly deserve the wholehearted compliance of every motorist. The principal difficulty will be for motorists to recognize a school bus in time to make the required stop. Slowing down some would give the driver time to make the necessary identification of the vehicle ahead.

The International is Back

FOR the first time in five years, the International Livestock Exposition and Horse Show will be held November 30-December 7 in Chicago. The blue bloods of the meat animal kingdom will again parade on the tan bark is strenuous competition for the numerous ribbons and premiums offered. The respective champions in the various age classes are finally shown against each other for the top position of Grand Champion of the breed. No higher honor can be attained in the livestock world than to be awarded the purple ribbon that goes to the Grand Champion. "Bred in the purple" is no idle term, when won in strong competition and under well chosen judges. The judge of the steer classes this year will again be Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland; his thirteenth time to officiate in such a capacity. The work of noted judges, such as Mr. Biggar, has resulted in a marked improvement in both form and function for our various breeds of livestock. Among the sheepmen, R. C. Gregory of Mt. Vision, Otsego County, N. Y., will exhibit several of his Cheviots. It was not many years ago that Edwin R. Sweetland, Jr., came back from Chicago to the home farm near Dryden in Tompkins County, N. Y., with the royal purple, won by his fat barrow over all the hogs in America.

Northeastern farmers are now raising animals which can successfully compete with the best of those from any other part of the country. This year the International, which was started in 1900, will return to its own as the greatest fat stock show on earth.

The Apple Market

CONDITIONS in the apple market appear to be quite different than during the war period. There is a large national crop this year and the average consumer is reported to be more particular when purchasing. Apple growers who take time by the forelock and put up an honest pack are likely to profit before all of the 1946 crop is sold. The latest report is a U. S. crop of 120 million bushels of apples for 1946, compared to 68 million bushels a year ago.

From all reports, this may be one of those years when we must make some effort to sell our apples. That means that once again careful grading and packing will pay.

Brevities

"Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."—2 Cor. 13:11.

HOG cholera is a bad disease, and serum-virus vaccination in suitable dosage, when correctly administered, is the only preventive.

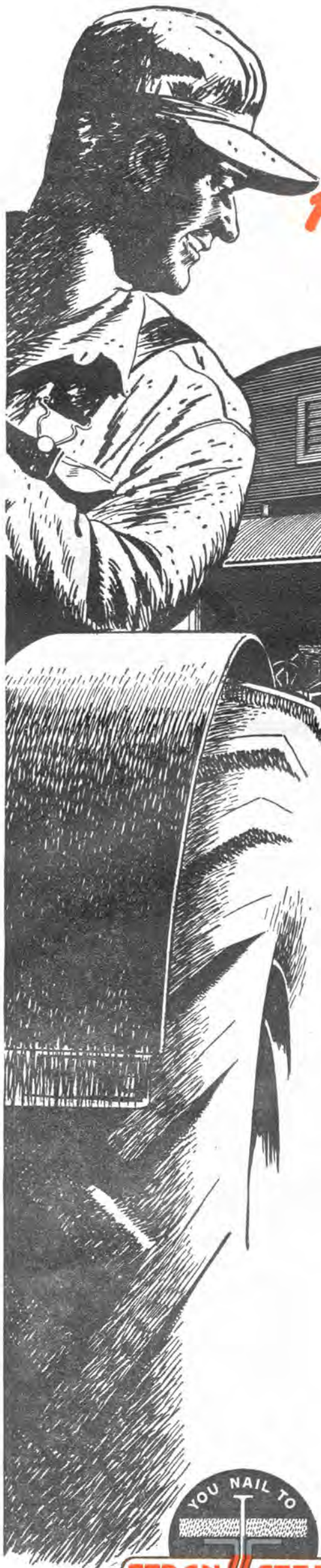
PUMPING the brake pedal on a car in motion, instead of suddenly applying heavy pressure, will help prevent a bad skid on an icy pavement.

THERE will be plenty of cranberry sauce to go with Thanksgiving turkey this year. Weather conditions have been unusually favorable, pest damage was light, and as a result heavy yields have resulted on most bogs.

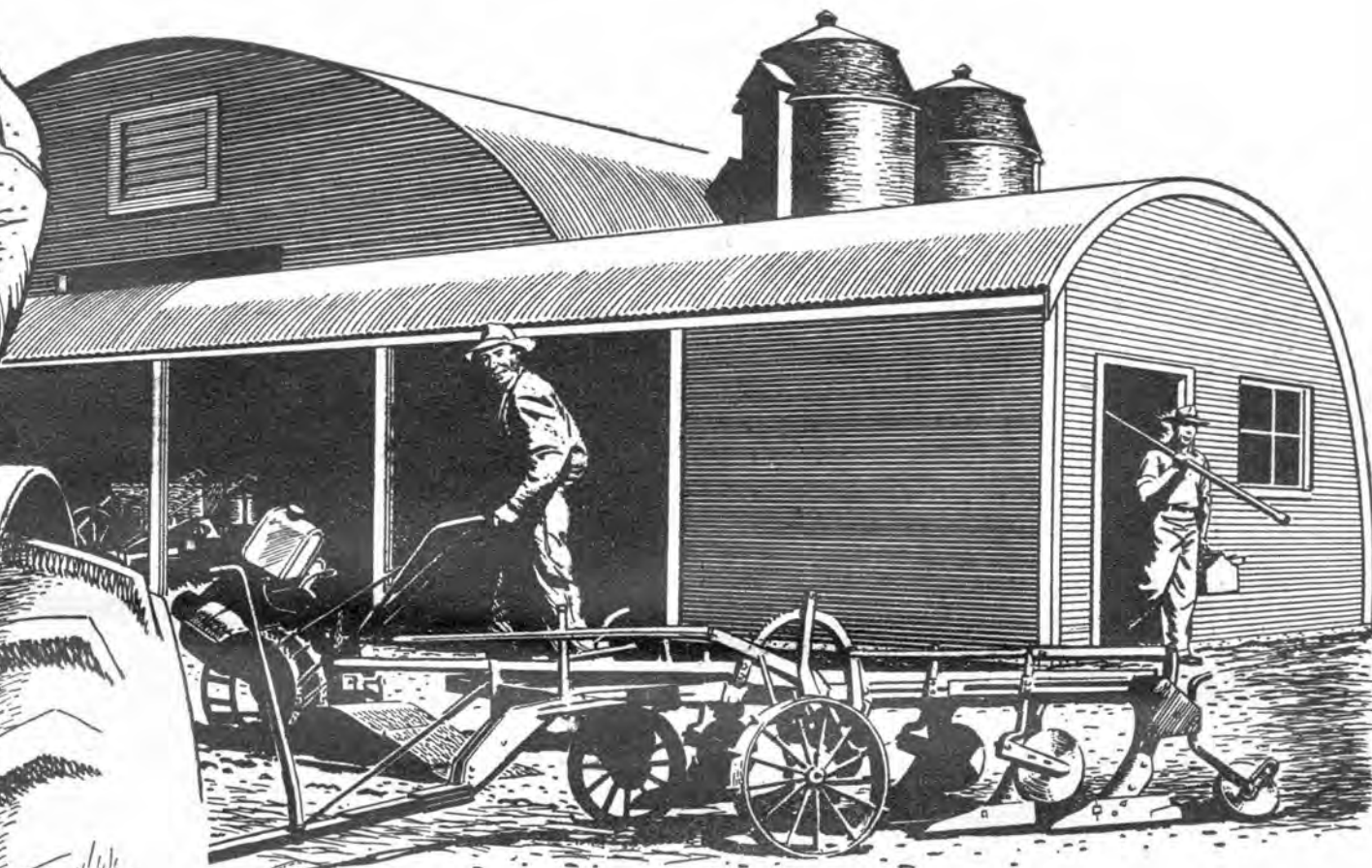
APPLETON Bros. of Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., have recently been honored by receiving the national award in the Pillsbury contest for the best sample of white wheat grown in the U. S. A. Congratulations to these progressive farmers.

THE reason that fruit farms are concentrated near lakes and rivers is that large bodies of fresh water tend to retard early Spring budding and also delay Fall frosts, thus serving as a natural protection by equalizing the temperature.

IT takes about 12 pounds of feed to grow a three pound chicken of one of the heavy breeds, but it takes almost twice as much feed to grow this same chicken to a weight of four pounds. After birds get to a weight of three pounds or more, their maintenance requirement is high.



PROTECT YOUR FARM EQUIPMENT
 WITH THE STRAN-STEEL "Quonset 24"



No need to let valuable farm machinery be exposed to rain, snow and sleet, when the "Quonset 24" is such a *good buy* as a permanent, sturdy shelter.

This 24-foot-deep building, framed with fabricated structural steel and covered with steel, can be delivered just the way you want it to meet your particular storage problem. It is designed in 12-foot sections so that you can specify the length you need—24', 36', 48' and so forth. Each section offers you a choice of arrangements—open front, solid panel or sliding door. And if you want to use part of the space for a workshop or office, the end section can be partitioned off, with a walk door and window provided in the end panel.

You're the best judge of what you need. Whether you decide on the simplest form of "Quonset 24," with open front and solid end panels, or on a more complete building with panels, sliding doors, windows and partitions—you can be sure that you're making a wise building investment. Strong, durable, fire-resistant, the "Quonset 24" will do the job you have in mind at a cost you can afford to pay.

See your nearest "Quonset" dealer for complete information on the "Quonset 24" and other "Quonset" buildings. Ask him to demonstrate the patented *nailing groove* in the Stran-Steel framing members—secret of the flexibility and efficiency of Stran-Steel-framed "Quonsets."

Other "Quonsets" for the Farm

"QUONSET 20"

Width, 20 feet; length as desired, in extensions of 12 feet. A walk door, two windows and ventilating louvers in end section standard. Side windows are also available.



"QUONSET 40"

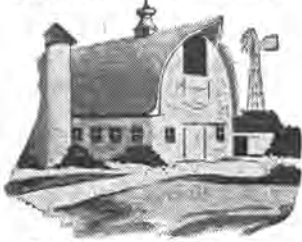
Width, 40 feet; length as desired, in extensions of 20 feet. Sliding door, four windows and ventilating louvers in end section standard. Side windows are also available.



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Louden offers you a complete line of modern barn equipment for every farm building . . . Steel Stalls and Stanchions . . . Water Bowls . . . Feed and Litter Carrier Systems . . . Ventilating Systems . . . Hay Unloading Tools . . . Sliding Door Track . . . Hog House Equipment . . . Horse Stable Fittings . . . a Complete Barn Plan Service. We suggest you see your nearest Louden dealer today if it still requires several months to get the equipment you need. If you do not know his name and address, write us.



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Here is a danger area that just can't be fooled with. To maintain full milk flow and easy milking, be prepared for instant application of Bag Balm—the lanolin-loaded ointment that is antiseptic-on-contact, spreads just right for needed massage to induce stimulated circulation and promote quick healing of all cuts, superficial sores, chaps and injuries to tender tissues. At all feed, drug and farm supply stores, in the familiar large 10-ounce tins.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Dept. 9-B, Lyndonville, Vermont



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Live Stock and Dairy

Looking at the Cattle Market

By R. W. Duck

For some time past, due to wartime conditions, government price controls and a shortage of available meat supplies, the fleshing condition, sex, and age of cattle have not had their usual market significance in relation to prices obtained. During this period of time, relatively thin and half-fat cattle have sold considerably higher than they normally do, as compared with fat animals. This situation has forced farmers and cattle feeders to compete for their needed replacements with prevailing high slaughter prices. Consequently, they have had to pay a much greater comparative price for feeder and stocker cattle, than that which normally prevails when the law of supply and demand is allowed to operate without any restrictions.

As conditions again become adjusted to a system of non-restricted trade, it will be necessary to know and understand the relative difference and values between the various classes and grades of cattle. The application of this knowledge will greatly increase the chance of possible profits from a given feeding project.

The Northeastern farmer is usually at a disadvantage when it comes to buying a few head of stocker or feeder steers, because in most sections good home raised beef cattle are not very plentiful, and they are generally fattened on the farms where they were produced. Therefore, when some thin cattle are wanted, they have to be bought and shipped in from a considerable distance. When such purchases are made in small lots, it is generally best for several farmers to club together and buy enough animals to make a carload. The most satisfactory method is to put in an order with a reliable livestock commission firm at one of the larger central markets, and let them make the selections and purchase. However, it is important to be familiar with the various classes and grades of cattle, and their comparative prices, so that an order can be placed to the best advantage.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

A market class is the broadest commercial division for cattle. It is a group classification, established by the use to which the animal is consigned. The term, "stocker and feeder," is used to designate a market class of cattle that are bought with the intention of using either roughage, pasture or grain feeding for them for varying periods of time and in accordance with available feed supplies. The distinction between a stocker and a feeder is not always positive and definite at the time of its purchase, because the manner in which the animal is handled after it arrives at the farm, will be the principal determining factor for its classification. However, in general, stockers are somewhat younger animals than feeders. They are also thinner, with a conformation more suited to growth, rather than to immediate fattening; and consequently they should sell for two or three dollars less per hundred pounds liveweight, for a comparable grading individual. Stockers are purchased with the intention of wintering them either principally or entirely on roughage, or else pasturing them for one or more seasons, using little or no grain. They may then be sent back to market and sold as feeders. It is also possible that while being handled as stock cattle, their owner may harvest or obtain enough grain to fatten them to advantage. Sometimes stockers are placed on grain shortly after their purchase, because relative prices for feed and fat animals make it favorable to fatten them as quickly as possible. Stockers, therefore, have the advantage of offering a more elastic management program than that provided by feeder

cattle. Feeders are those animals that have a form and fleshing condition which make them especially well suited to being placed on a grain fattening ration at an early date following their arrival at the farm. They are not suited to being carried for extended periods on roughage or pasture alone. If bought in the Spring, they may be fed grain while on pasture; and if acquired in the Fall, they may be grazed for a short time on stubble or in the cornfield on standing stalks, in order to acquire a fill, and then be started on dry lot grain feeding. They need grain in order to rapidly acquire additional flesh.

In any case, regardless of how the cattle are subsequently handled, the best time to buy both stockers and feeders is in the late Fall or early Winter, when grass on the Western range has become short, and consequently larger marketings are made of range cattle. At that time their price per hundred pounds is less, and also more individuals are then on the market, so that selections can be made with greater discrimination, and to the best interest of the buyer. Sometimes buyers prefer to go to the ranches where the cattle have been raised, or a representative of a commission company may execute an order by direct buying. This has the advantage of taking less time in transit, and also of obtaining cattle that have not been exposed to possible stockyard infections.

Stockers and feeders are further divided into a sub-class, which is based on sex and age, consisting of steers, heifers, cows, and sometimes bulls. As a rule, bulls are not bought for stocker and feeder purposes; however, for the past three years the comparative price for well fleshed beef bulls has been so high that some young bulls have been purchased and fattened with a financial profit. I remember one instance when in Oklahoma a number of years ago, where a rancher had saved all his Shorthorn bulls that were eligible for registration. Almost before he realized it he had more breeding bulls than he could market at purebred prices. He did not pay much attention to the commercial cattle market and consequently did not know that due to a strong demand for meat good, heavy, beef type bulls were selling at a price which amounted to more per head than he was asking for his bulls as breeders. It was not long before a cattle buyer came along and took the whole bunch at the asked for breeding bull price, but they went to the shambles just the same, and at a good profit to the buyer. It pays to keep posted on livestock market conditions.

The various age groups for stocker and feeder steers include calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds or older. Heifers are composed of calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds; females over two years old are commercially classified as cows. The most important market distinction in relation to prices is each of the various grades within these respective age groups, which include fancy, choice, good, medium, plain, and inferior. In order to grade as fancy to choice, an animal must present an excellent appearance for conformation, symmetry, suitable type, and quality.

SLAUGHTER CLASSES AND GRADES

When feeder cattle have attained sufficient finish to meet their best market requirement in accordance with trade demands and available feeds, they are either sent to the stockyards at a central market or sold for local slaughter. Such animals are classified as beef steers or butcher stock accord-

ing to their sex and age. The sub-classes for beef steers consist of baby beefs weighing up to about 800 pounds, which have been

fattened as calves; lightweight or yearlings weighing about 1,000 pounds; mediumweights weighing around 1,200 pounds; and heavyweights weighing 1,300 pounds and more. Market preference is generally for a well finished handyweight steer, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds liveweight. Butcher stock is made up of heifers, cows, bulls and stags. When bulls have been altered rather late in life, they retain considerable coarseness and masculinity and are called stags; these sell at a considerable discount as compared to steers. The grades for beef steers and butcher heifers are prime, choice, good, medium, and common. Butcher cows, bulls and stags grade from choice to common. The degree of fleshing and dressing percentage determines the grade for all slaughter cattle.

Another slaughter class is one known as veal calves. They are more numerous in dairy sections, and in such areas constitute an important market class. They are sub-classed on the market by such names as "deacons," "bob vealers," or "bawlers," all of which are calves under three weeks old; the other sub-classes range in weight from 80 to 450 pounds, and by age from three to 20 weeks or more. These calves are classified by weight: lightweight, 110 pounds and less; handyweights, 110 to 190 pounds; mediumweights, 190 to 260 pounds; and heavyweights, 260 pounds and over. The grades of veal calves are choice, good, medium and common. Market preference is for a well developed calf, four to six weeks old, in the handyweight classification, weighing about 150 pounds liveweight.

When cattle are so thin or out of condition that only part or none of their carcass meat is suitable for use as fresh meat, they are known as either cutters or canners. This market class includes any animal whose carcass is not suited for retail block trade, but almost all cattle that are so classified are either bulls or cows. Most of them are old dairy animals that have become non-breeders or producers. The bulls in this class are called bologna bulls, and the big, meaty kind are preferred. Frequently the ribs and loin on the carcass of a good grading bologna bull are used for fresh meat, his rounds are made into dried beef, and the rest of the carcass meat is ground to make bologna. Cutter cows are inferior for slaughter as they are poorly fleshed, and usually dress under 50 per cent, but their loins and rib cuts are suitable for the less expensive meat trade, and the remaining meat is good to use in making corned, canned and dried beef. On the other hand, most canner cows carry just about enough flesh to hold them together. Stockyard men call them all sorts of names, such as, "daisies," "hat racks," "sea horses," and "dogs." About one-third or the thinnest part of the carcass from a canner cow is used for canned meat and making sausage (any kind of ground meat placed in a casing is termed sausage in the trade), and the remaining meat is made into boneless cuts and barreled beef.

OTHER CATTLE CLASSES

At several of the larger central markets, quite a few cows and heifers, both beef and dairy animals that are suitable for some production and breeding purposes, arrive in sufficient numbers to make it desirable and profitable to sort them out for sale as individuals. They are sold by the head and not by the pound. When grass gets short or barn conditions become too crowded, and if there is not much



The degree of finish, plus smoothness and an even, deep covering of flesh throughout, denoting a high dressing percentage and desirable quality, are the principal determining factors for establishing the commercial grades of cattle. These well conditioned grade Shorthorn steers were fattened by David A. Harris, on his farm near Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

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NEW ENGLAND GROWN
Chester White, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester,
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Young Chester White Boars, 50-55 lbs. \$25.00; 100-125 lbs. \$50.00. Vaccination \$1.00. aplens extra on request. No charge crating. Ship C.O.D. check or money order. Carl Anderson, Virginia Rd., Concord, Mass.

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Berkshire and O. I. C. Chester and Yorkshire crossed. 6-7 Wks. Old \$8.50 Each; 8-9 Wks. Old \$9.50 Each. Shipped C.O.D. Pigs carefully crated and selected.

Pigs, Well Bred Stock!

Chester and Chester-Yorkshire and Chester-Poland crosses. 6-7 weeks \$8.00; 8-9 weeks \$9.00. Inoculation 75c extra each. Will ship C. O. D.
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Outstanding spring boars, many from Registry of Merit proven production dams, from the most popular bloodlines of the breed. Also, a few feeder pigs, and bred gilts, and two pure bred Holstein bulls. ROBERTSON FARMS - YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS
\$20.00 Ready for shipment November 24. Two year old registered Hampshire Boar \$100.00.
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PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE BOARS—Ready for Service. Finest Blood Lines. Also Feeder Pigs. Penn's Peaceful Meadow Farm. Mount Joy, Pa.

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Three choice Spring Boars. Tops from two outstanding-bred sows purchased at King Farm. Champion lines. Production Registry Litter.
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CHAMPION DUROCS From King herd and Laumont - Riverview herd we just purchased. Many new blood-lines added. Fall boars, May bred gilts for Fall farrow, and Spring pigs now offered. Visitors welcome.
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AYRLAWN FARMS, - AUSTIN GEISBERT, Hog Superintendent, LAYTONSVILLE, MD.

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FALL BOARS, MAY and AUG. PIGS, Either Sex. R. F. PATTINGTON, SCIPPO CENTER, NEW YORK

Outstanding spring boars, many from Registry of Merit proven production dams, from the most popular bloodlines of the breed. Also, a few feeder pigs, and two pure bred Holstein bulls. ROBERTSON FARMS - YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

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For Sale: REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SPRING AND SUMMER BOARS. From Champion Boars. Excellent breeding and Quality Stock of Renowned Breeding. Reasonably Priced. YANKEE RIDGE FARM, R. D. 2, MERCER, PA., Sherman V. Dilley, Mgr.

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Two April Gilts, one April Boar. Eight weeks old pigs; best of breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Collies; Shepherds; Terriers; Airedales; Wires; Scotties; Boston; Danes; Bernards; Spitz; Police; Cooners; Springers. All Hunting Breeds.
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Registered Scotch Collies, also English Shepherd Puppies, for stock, watch or companion. Prices reasonable.
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DALMATIAN PUPPIES, beautifully marked, royally bred, 28 champions in three generations, also grown dogs.
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For Sale: REG. ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. From real heel driving parents. Born low heel strikers. Males \$15; females \$12. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

BOXER PUPS for sale. Show Prospects. Championship Breeding. Farm raised. Registered. Prices \$100 up.
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English Shepherds, Collie-Shepherd Cross. Fox Terriers, Chows, others. All shipped with vet's certificate.
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AIREDALES—The All-Around Dog. Will ship C.O.D. SHADY SIDE FARM, MADISON, NEW YORK

RELIABLE SHEPHERDS ARTHUR GILSON, DeKalb Junction, N. Y.

COLLIES—SABLE PUPPIES. Beauties, registered Sable bitch. HILLCREST FARM, ALTMAR, N. Y.

demand locally for the poorer kinds of breeding females, they may be sent to a central market for sale.

CATTLE PRICES

During the year 1939 the cattle market operated under a system of free buying and selling. The average range in price per cwt. for that period, Chicago base, from the lowest to the highest grade, for the various cattle classes was: Stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$12.50; beef steers, \$6.10 to \$14.00; butcher cows and heifers, \$4.85 to \$12.25; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$9.75; bologna bulls, \$4.50 to \$7.65; cutter and canner cows, \$3.00 to \$6.25; and veal calves, \$13.00 down. For the first six months of 1946 and previously, when cattle were being bought and sold under O. P. A. price ceilings, the approximate average Chicago price spreads were: Stockers and feeders, \$14.00 to \$16.00 (common to good grades available only; due to slaughter competition, not enough higher grades to make a market); beef steers, \$14.00 to \$18.00; butcher cows and heifers, \$12.00 to \$17.00; butcher bulls, \$11.00 to \$15.00; bologna bulls, \$10.00 to \$14.00; cutter and canner cows, \$7.00 to \$9.00; and veal calves, \$17.00, down. From July 1 until September 3, 1946, when the O. P. A. price ceilings on livestock were suspended, the average price range per 100 pounds liveweight, at Chicago, for stockers and feeders was from \$14.25 to \$17.50; beef steers \$19.50 to \$28.50, with a high of \$30.25; butcher cows and heifers, \$14.00 to \$18.00; butcher bulls, \$10.00 to \$16.00; bologna bulls, \$9.00 to \$15.00; cutter and canner cows, \$7.00 to \$11.00; and veal calves, \$18.00, down. With the reestablishment of O. P. A. price ceilings on September 3, which were continued until October 15, most slaughter cattle that had enough fleshing to grade as good, sold at the Chicago ceiling price of \$20.25 per hundred pounds. During this period cattle receipts were the smallest and of the poorest quality ever recorded at all major markets, and the price paid for most offerings was the top figure quoted in the following average price spreads: Stockers and feeders, \$15.00 to \$18.00, (only lower grades generally available, because of small receipts of beef steers, with consequent competitive slaughter bidding for the better kinds of thin cattle); beef steers, \$17.00 to \$20.25; butcher cows and heifers, \$10.00 to \$15.50; butcher bulls, \$10.00 to \$13.00; bologna bulls, \$6.00 to \$12.00; cutter and canner cows, \$10.00, down; and veal calves, \$18.00, down. With the removal of price controls on livestock and meats, the pent up buying power of the consuming public for red meat was strikingly manifested. Within two days, top steers at the Chicago stockyards were selling at the all time high of \$37.50. All livestock receipts, including cattle, have reached seasonal highs, so that within a comparatively short time the law of supply and demand can and will correct the price control mistakes of the past. It is, however, significant to note that already the average price spreads between stockers and feeders, which are from \$12.00 to \$17.00 per cwt., offer an attractive operational margin as compared with fat beef steers quoted at an average of \$20.00 to \$26.00. The large demand for meat has carried butcher cows and heifers to almost the same levels as beef steers, for the better grades; with butcher bulls quoted up to \$18.00, and bologna bulls at \$14.00, down. Cutter and canner cows have been bringing from \$12.00, down; and veal calves, \$20.00, down.

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Dispersal Sale—Green Mountain Strain—New Zealand Whites, 60 Head, pedigree and Registered Stock. All Ages, Both Sexes, Also Checkered Giants and Black and White Dutch. Write for Descriptive List. Broad Brook Rabbitry, 216 Canal St., Brattleboro, Vt.

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160 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE

First Day—Dec. 4—80 of the breed's finest, hand-picked by a committee headed by Dr. E. S. Harrison, formerly of Cornell University traveling hundreds of miles to get the best from the East's leading herds. Second Day—Dec. 5—100 head. Fresh cows, close springers, bred and open heifers, service age bulls from high record dams—all high quality and very desirable for you.

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FRIDAY & SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29-30 A complete dispersal auction of the widely-known PAUL SMITH herd at his farm located 2 miles north of NEWARK VALLEY, Tioga County on Route 38.

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T. B. Accredited, Bang's Vaccinating since 1940. 100 Fresh and Close springers including many first and second calf heifers. Bred heifers—open heifers—heifer calves. HERD SIRE—WIMBLEDON DEAN CALAMITY EMPEROR, full brother to \$1925 bull who sired the world's record 3 year old, 20 daughters of herd sire—many cows bred to him. JUNIOR HERD SIRE—An 18 months old son of famous MONTVIC RAG APPLE SOVEREIGN. 30 Heifers bred to him.. 10 Heifers bred to the famous Canadian Sovereign sire himself whose daughters have sold up to \$11,000. Many cows milked 60 lb. to 80 lb. In good condition and with such a large offering, you are certain to make some wonderful investments of profitable animals. Sale starts promptly at 10:00 A.M. each day, held in a warm, waterproof tent. Paul Smith, Owner, Newark Valley, N. Y. R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK Sales Manager and Auctioneer

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COMPLETE DISPERSAL

47 Registered Jerseys 47 With a Few Outstanding Grade Cows. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1946

1 O'CLOCK P. M. Owned by WILBUR J. LITTLE NEW ENTERPRISE, PA.

Sale at Farm 1 Mile West of New Enterprise on Rt. 809

One of Pennsylvania's Highest Producing Herds. Two cows in the sale have lifetime production records of more than 4,000 lbs. fat and many are over 2,000 and 3,000 lbs. About half the herd is sired by grandson of Darling Jolly Lassie (over 1,000 lbs. fat) and is out of Randleigh Farm Bess with 829 fat. Many animals are classified "Very Good" and are sired by such noted sires as Wonderful Advancer, Advancer Jester, Randleigh Farm Warrior, Rosebys Dandy Design, Coronation Noble Aim, Simply Sybil's Revelation, Simply Sybil's Reparation and others. Herd has been accredited for both Bang's and T. B. for years. All animals under two years have been calfhood vaccinated. Auctioneer—Sam C. Lyons, Salisbury, Pa. Sales Manager—H. E. Dennison, E. Lansing, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

OAKLANDS GUERNSEYS

Fire has destroyed our barns and feed; forces us to reduce our herd at once. FOR SALE

30 Registered Guernseys 30 25 Cows, many to freshen in November and December, 5 Bred and Open Heifers, Maine Bangs Free Herd No. 1896 Tuberculin Accredited

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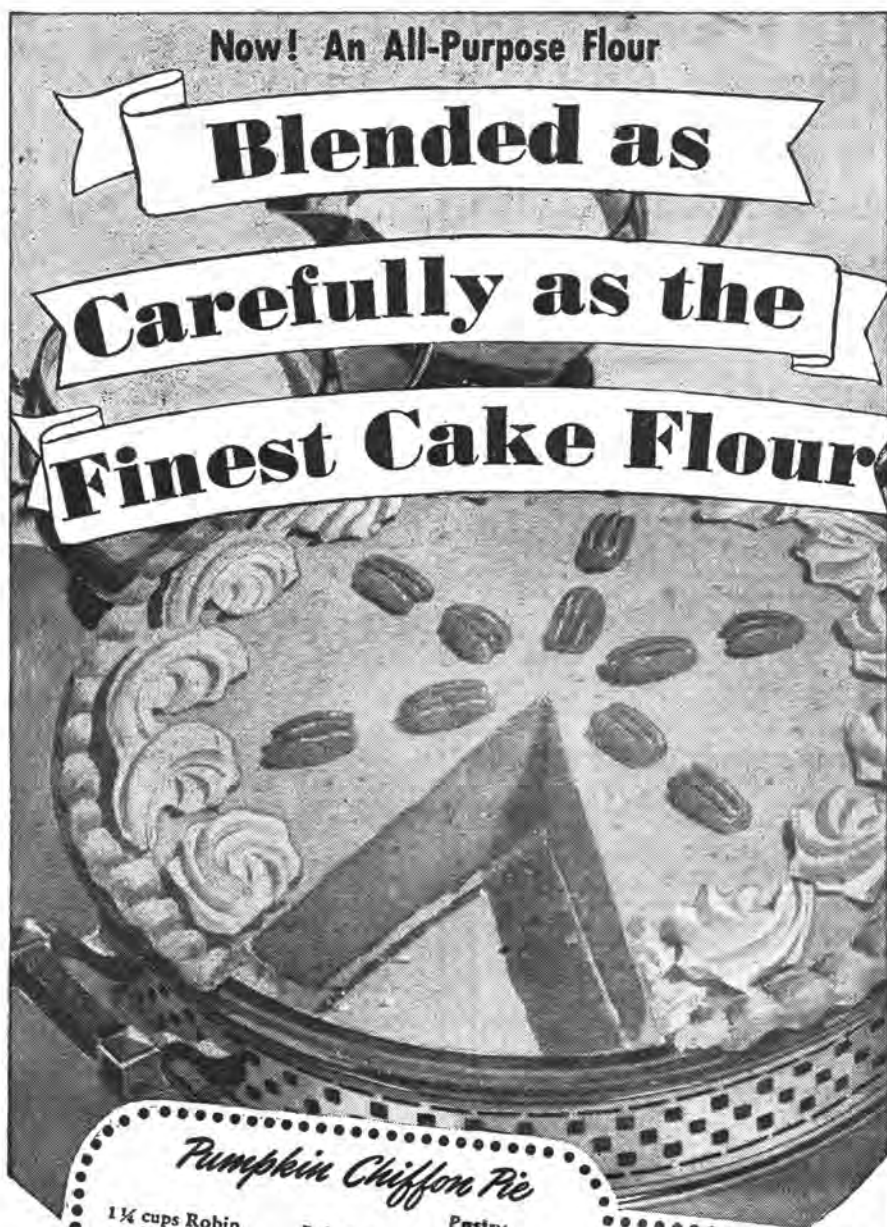
FOR SALE TARBELL PEERLESS LIBERATOR

Born April 1, 1946. Dam made 10550 lbs. milk, 468 lbs. fat. Jr. 2 year old twice-a-day milking and she is by a full brother to Royal Lenda 29568 lbs. milk, 1100 lbs. fat. Jr. 4 year old. Sire—Foremost Peacemaker 93 A.R. daughters including Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat, Jr. 3 year old and Peerless Sibyl 874 lbs. fat, Sr. 3 year old. TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: MORGAN MARE 8 years old. Chestnut with 3 white socks, white blaze. Gentle disposition for riding, driving. Sound and healthy. Also has two year old gelding sired by thoroughbred Royal Guard out of Morgan mare listed above. Broken for riding. Owner moving out of State and must sell.

MRS. MACLEAN WILLIAMSON, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. HORSES WANTED - Mares with foal preferred. Only low priced animals considered. ZIEGLER PHARMACAL COMPANY, 500 FRANKLIN ST., BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK



Now! An All-Purpose Flour

Blended as

Carefully as the

Finest Cake Flour

Pumpkin Chiffon Pie

1 1/4 cups Robin Hood Flour

1/2 tsp. salt

Sift flour and salt into a mixing bowl. Add half of the shortening and blend until fine as meal. Add second half of shortening and blend until the size of

7 tbsp. shortening
4 tbsp. ice water (about)

Pastry

peas. Add ice water and mix into dough. Roll out on slightly floured board or pastry cover to 1/8-inch thickness. Place pastry in 9-inch pie pan and cut 1 inch larger than the pan. Turn edge back and flute rim. Prick with fork. Bake in a very hot oven (450° F.) for 10 to 15 minutes.

1 1/2 cups cooked pumpkin

1/2 cup brown sugar

1/2 tsp. salt

1/2 tsp. cinnamon

1/2 tsp. ginger

In the top of a double boiler, mix together the pumpkin, sugar, salt, spices, milk, and water until it begins to thicken. (This will take about 15 to 20 minutes.) Soak

Pumpkin Mixture

gelatine in cold water. Add to cooked pumpkin mixture while still hot. Blend well so that the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from heat and cool. When it begins to set, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour mixture into baked pie shell which has been cooled. Place in the refrigerator until thoroughly chilled. Garnish with cream cheese, whipped cream or honey. Nuts may also be used to add interest.

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Robin Hood White Flour is an all-purpose flour. But it's blended just as carefully as the finest cake flour. Immense sums have been spent to see that its million dollar "secret blend" is just as fine as it can be.

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Robin Hood Flour



Thanksgiving Prayer

We thank Thee, Lord, for seedtime and the harvest,
For fields of waving grain and golden corn,
For Summertime and Autumn's wondrous colors,
Painted on the landscape rich and warm.

Give us strength and sight and understanding
Of pitfalls set ahead for stumbling feet;
And keep our ideals true and steadfast for
The land of plenty and of freedom sweet.

—Florence Dayton Tilford



Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago
THANKSGIVING—And all the family busy working or waiting for the feast. Young Sonny by the door is all eyes and nose; Little Sister on the cricket feeds pumpkin seeds to the kitten; and the high chair twins are probably having their first taste of the big event. All five ladies have their jobs cut out for them, while it is clear that the men folks are keeping out from under foot. So is Fido; under the stove. Don't miss the hired girl fixing the table in the dining room beyond this roomy farm kitchen, the heart of the home. We are glad to give you this reproduction of Doris Lee's already famous painting, done in 1935. Happy Thanksgiving to Rural New-Yorkers everywhere. That is our Thought for Today.—P. S.

Stuffing the Holiday Bird

In response to our query in "Thought for Today" for stuffing recipes for Thanksgiving poultry, readers have sent a goodly variety of dressings. We thank the many who wrote to us.

Mrs. N. B., New York State, writes: "The basic stuffing for chicken that I use is easily varied for turkey, duck and goose. The whole trick of this stuffing is to have its texture light,

neither soggy nor dried out. To get this result, dry the sliced bread thoroughly until it rolls out into dry coarse crumbs. Do not toast it; dry it on the back of the stove, or in a moderate oven. Turn off the heat first if you use gas etc.; if coal or wood, have the oven just warm enough to dry out the bread."

BASIC STUFFING

Half a loaf of bread, sliced, dried, rolled to coarse crumbs; bacon drippings; broth made with giblets, onion, celery, parsley, bit of bay leaf; half of the cooked giblets, chopped (other half goes into gravy); 1 onion minced fine; 2 teaspoons each of parsley and celery with leaves, minced (or half the amount of each if dried); a pinch of thyme; salt and pepper to taste.

Brown bread crumbs in sufficient bacon drippings to keep from scorching, adding onion and herbs. Put mixture into mixing bowl; add giblets and seasonings. Add enough giblet broth to moisten thoroughly but not too wet. Mix well and cool completely before stuffing bird.

TURKEY VARIATION

Using proportions in above basic stuffing, doubled or trebled according to turkey's size, add to those ingredients: 1 link country sausage, browned along with crumbs and onions; a pinch each of savory and marjoram; 1 cup of chopped nuts, freshly blanched and toasted. We like pecans or almonds better than chestnuts, but each family has its favorite nut flavor. If you wish to give a "different touch," use also 6 mushrooms.

DUCK AND GOOSE VARIATIONS

For duck, add to basic stuffing, juice of one orange, 6 each of finely chopped green olives and mushrooms, fresh or canned; a pinch each of savory and marjoram.

For goose, add to basic stuffing the juice of one orange; 6 chopped olives; 1/2 cup chopped nuts (blanched and toasted); pinch of savory and 2 table-spoons culinary sherry—this last is optional.

UNUSUAL TURKEY STUFFING

This stuffing from Mrs. M. B. W., of New York, is quite different from the usual: Take 3 cups thoroughly toasted bread, ground and soaked in milk (or 3 cups of zweibach, crushed after soaking in milk); 1 qt. spinach, cooked, chopped and seasoned; 3 links of sausage, chopped fine; 3 medium sized onions, chopped fine; 3 eggs; 1 cup

Can You Recall!

"I am coming, Douglas, coming;
Where you are I soon will be . . ."

That is the beginning of an old song. Can you carry it on from there; perhaps give the title, too? That would be very nice, because Miss A. S., Pennsylvania, has written to us as follows: "R. N.-Y. readers are so friendly, I thought maybe they would help me out. It is not for myself but for a widowed cousin 90 years old, whom I am caring for in my home. She has lost her sight and is an invalid. She sang this song in her beautiful youth, and now it vexes her that she cannot remember more than those two lines. I'd go to any trouble to find the song for her, since now she lives only in the past."

We feel sure that among our many Woman and Home readers who love the old songs, there will be some who know "I am coming, Douglas, coming," and who will be glad to send in as much of it as they remember. We shall be happy to send all letters to Miss A. S., if you will mail them to her in care of your Woman and Home Editor. We shall also tell you what happens, should the words come to light.

P. S.

Handy Jars

We used quart glass jars to make handy containers for different sized screws, tacks, nails, brads, etc. To the metal screw top of each jar we fastened a piece of wood which projected over one edge about three or four inches. The wood was fastened on by punching a hole in the metal top and boring a small hole in the wood and using a short, small bolt with a flat head.

The cans are hung by means of the wood to the edge of our small shop shelf, out of the way yet in plain sight. At a glance we are able to tell which jar contains the material that we want, and how full it is of its supply.

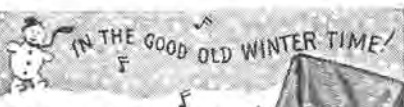
F. B.

BLANKET AND Merchandise CLUB PLAN

(Funds For Your Organization)

Ladies, now is the time for your Organization to start their Blanket and Other Merchandise Club Plan. Our Virgin all-wool Blankets are available now. Write us for Complete information, giving name of Organization.

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Knitted Princess Slips and Hip Skirts



INDERA FIGURFIT (Gold-pruf) Knitted Princess Slips or Hip Skirts keep you snugly warm in stylish comfort. Exclusive sta-up shoulder straps; patented knit border bottom features prevent crawling and bunching at the knees. Easy laundering—no ironing. Choice of many weights, qualities and colors at modern stores. Sizes short, medium, tall, in slims and stouts. Knit to Height—Knit to Fit.



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CLEAR SOFT WATER ON YOUR FARM

saves soap, saves work, saves clothes. You can now have it at very little cost. This free booklet explains how. No obligation. Write for it.

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PURE CANE SYRUP
From the Deep South
old-fashioned open kettle syrup made from pure juice of Louisiana sugar cane. No sugar extracted, no chemical added. Xmas orders must be in by Dec. 10. Please Send Check With Order.
\$2.25 FOR NO. 10 CAN
\$1.60 FOR NO. 5 CAN
Delivered. Write for case lot prices.
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STOPS ROOF LEAKS IN RAIN
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THE PARAFFINE COMPANIES, INC.
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5 LBS. QUILT SCRAPS \$2.00
LARGE and SMALL—FLORALS, DOTS, STRIPES, RAYONS. No C. O. D.'s. **MRS. THORNBURGH**, 1206 MONROE (9), WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

YARNS All wool, 2-3-4-ply. Unexcelled quality. Free samples and directions. Buy direct. Save money. **Bartlett Yarn Mills**, Box 1, Harmony, ME

Gas on Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back
When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in **Bell-ans Tablets**. No laxative. **Bell-ans** brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us, 25c at all drugists.

grated cheese, or less if you prefer; salt, pepper, and sage to taste.

STUFFINGS TO PLEASE ALL

Mrs. B. C. of Nebraska says: "Our novel way to stuff old turk is aimed to please all tastes at the Thanksgiving table. When the bird is ready to be stuffed, put oyster dressing into the body of the bird. Then stuff the place from which the crop has been removed with savory or suet dressing; sew up the slit in the back. For those who like onion dressing, we do that separately in a casserole basting it once or twice with dripping from the roasting pan. Your family may like three other kinds, used likewise."

OYSTER STUFFING

Three-eighths cup butter; 1 onion; few sprigs parsley; 1/2 cup diced celery; 3/4 teaspoon salt; 1/4 teaspoon pepper; 1 teaspoon sage; 1 1/2 quarts soft stale bread crumbs; 1/2 pint oysters, chopped. Cook minced onion and parsley in drippings a few minutes; add celery, seasonings, and crumbs; mix thoroughly. Add oysters.

SAVORY OR SUET DRESSING

Two tablespoons summer savory, 1 loaf bread, 1 1/4 cups suet, 1 egg, milk. Break the center of loaf into crumbs. Soak the crust in milk until soft; then squeeze and break into bits and add to other crumbs. Add ground suet to the mixture and season with savory, crumbled and sifted, and salt and pepper. Add well beaten egg and enough milk to moisten.

ONION DRESSING

Two quarts sliced onion, 2 eggs, giblets, 4 tablespoons bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon savory, salt and pepper to taste. Prepare onions; wash and grind giblets. Fry onions and giblets in drippings until they are browned a little. Simmer them for two hours; then stir into this mixture the beaten eggs. Add bread crumbs and season with salt, pepper, and savory. Pour into a buttered casserole and brown in the oven as soon as the turkey has been taken out. Serve from the casserole.

MOCK TURKEY HOME RAISED

Mrs. N. K. W., New Hampshire, says: "If butchering just before Thanksgiving, a pork roast with the hollow filled with dressing, then covered with a slab of short ribs makes a nice mock turkey. Tie short ribs to the roast with string. Slices of pork liver replace the giblets. We often use home canned chicken for the holiday making a chicken pie, the stuffing served, sliced, on the plate. To provide fun for the children, put the heart whole into the stuffing; they love to see who gets it at the table. Whole wheat bread, marjoram, parsley, sage, butter, milk, eggs and potatoes, all home grown when possible make up our Live at Home Dressing."

OLD NEW ENGLAND DRESSING

I. M. M., New York, sends an old, thrifty recipe to stuff either turkey or chicken: Pour 1 1/2 cups hot water over 8 crackers (size of Unedas). Add 1 egg; 1/4 cup butter; 1 teaspoon salt, 1 1/2 teaspoon poultry seasoning. Mix well.

IF NO BIRD IS SERVED

Two readers had in mind the families that may not have roast poultry for Thanksgiving. Mrs. S. B. G., New Jersey, suggests using your favorite stuffing on pork chops. "Place on each chop a heaping tablespoon of dressing," she says. "Then make a layer of these chops in a pan. On top of this, make another layer of chops, and bake in the oven; fine substitute for turkey."

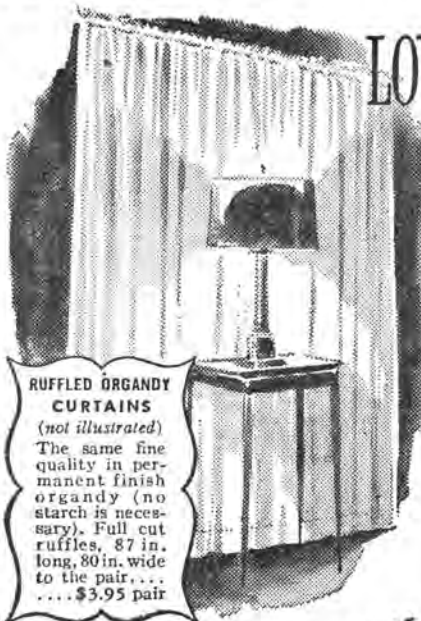
Miss E. M. S., New Jersey, says: "We like stuffing with any roast. After the bread is broken, seasoned and slightly moistened with water, we form balls of the mixture, place them on a buttered pie plate, and add a little thickened liquor from the roast. Bake in oven a few minutes. Place stuffing balls around the roast with parsley."

Just the Thing For A Christmas Gift

One of the nicest and easiest ways to remember friends and relatives at Christmas time, is to give something that keeps coming long after the holiday season is past. When that gift is inexpensive and appropriate—and requires no shopping trip—it becomes at once the simple matter of putting a pleasant item down on your list.

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On page 738 of this issue, an order blank is printed for the convenience of all readers who would like to send one or more of these Gift Subscriptions. The R. N.-Y. will also arrange to mail, just before Christmas, a Christmas card to each person you are thus remembering. The card will state that the new subscriber will receive the paper during the coming year as a gift from yourself.



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The Twenty-Seventh Birthday Of "Our Page"

Original poems



Drawn by Grace Adams, 15, New York
MEMORY VERSE

Corn Shocks
Sturdy in the Winter, golden in the sun,
Marshaled in the valleys where the zig-zag
fences run,
Fairly-like in the moonlight, turning in the
dawn,
Dusky on the hilltop when the light is gone,
Something of a steeple, something of a tree,
Something of a wigwam, old and dear to me.
— By Clay Crawford



from our letters
Drawn by Lily Wargelin, 13, New Jersey

Dear Friends: I have been reading "Our Page" and have already met two friends through it. My age is 16; I am a sophomore in high school. My three great ambitions are to become a famous author, a crack stenographer and a travel-wise woman. I am going to try to get down to see Mexico. I live on three acres about 2 1/2 miles from nowhere, so won't some of you boys and girls write to me?
Do you think a book review or two would be advisable for "Our Page?" I know the column space is small but I love to read and think it would be a good idea to review a couple of books by good authors such as Jack London, James Curwood, Roark Garland and Zane Gray. I think the "Page" is a great success. I know it stimulates initiative and ability in many young people. It did me! — Nancy Whiting, 16, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends: I have never contributed anything to "Our Page" so I thought I would do so now. I live on a farm with my parents. We have just a few chickens now but will get more later. I help to raise them in my spare time. I have a few hobbies, one being a diary of my everyday life. I have kept a scrap book ever since I was six years old. In that I have a lot of farm pictures and articles about farming. A lot of them are from "The Rural New-Yorker." I also do a lot of work in the house but I have time to do work on my hobbies too. — May Kleiner, 13, New Jersey.

Dear Boys and Girls: I just finished reading "Our Page." I like it very much. I am 9 1/2 years old and don't live on a farm as most of you do. I have three brothers older than I and I am the only girl, so you see I get kicked around quite a bit! One of my brothers has some chickens and ducks and we sell the eggs to the neighbors. My father has a garden and he grows quite a lot in it. My favorite sports in the Summer are boating and swimming and in the Winter ice skating. I would like to hear from you boys and girls. — Jessica Siroldo, 9 1/2, New Jersey.



Drawn by Helen Grodski, 17, New York
FUN RAISING PHEASANTS

Last Summer I raised some pheasants on a 4-H Club project, and I had more fun with them than with anything else all year. So did Dad. When I told the family of the project, Dad got all excited and wanted to get right at it. But Mother said no, we'd be too busy on our farm with strawberries and chickens to bother with them. Well, Dad likes to try different things (I know he had a lot of nightwalkers living in a box in our cellar, but Mother

thought it was just a box of soil for tomato plants) and this time he won out. So we got the pheasant eggs, 30 of them. We put the pheasant eggs under two fat, motherly Rhode Island hens who didn't know what they were getting into, and after 23 days out came the fluffy little balls of brown and yellow. As soon as they got out they ran like little Indians under the sills of the shed where it was dark, near our raspberry patch. And the mother hens soon found out that they had to go where the children wanted to go, not the other way around. As the youngsters seemed to like the cover in the wild raspberry patch, that's where they spent their first two weeks. The mothers hated the place.

Then Dad said it was time to catch them, so we waited until almost dusk one evening and watched where the mother hens were settling down. Dad and I crept up on them with a box for the babies and made a fine catch of most of them right away. The few we missed gave us a busy time. Dad tried tackling them but then he thought of his small fishing net and that worked fine. So we got them into their future home, a movable coop with a good wired park for them to run in. The coop had long handles at each end so we used to pick it up and move it every night to fresh grass.

But they were always getting out on me because they can fly almost straight up in the air out of a coop; finally we left the door of the coop open and let them go where they wanted. We kept plenty of food and water in the coop and they always came back during the day to eat grain and mash, and get water. They spent every night inside with the mothers, some under the wings but mostly popping around, because I used to lift the roof off the coop and spy down on them. Very light sleepers, pheasants. One evening two of my little fellows got caught out in a thunderstorm and when it was over I found them soggy and gasping for breath along side the coop. They couldn't make it to their mother when the storm broke. I thought they were goners and ran in to Mother with them. She gave them some drops of medicine out of a little brown bottle, then put them in the deep well of the electric stove; in 15 minutes they were running around outside with their mother.

When my pheasants were four weeks old they were getting beautiful tails and wings colored like a peacock. In the fifth week, our 4-H Leader came and told

me to let the birds run wild, and paid me a \$1.00 for each one raised. I got \$15.00 which I spent for gifts all around. Next time, I'm getting 100 eggs, and Dad's already making plans how to fool the baby pheasants from getting out. — Ellen Eggleton, 12, New York.

I started last Winter raising squabs for my 4-H project. I raise and sell ducks and pigs. I bought a Spring lamb which I will sell soon.

I am hoping that some of you who are interested in music, farming, sports or reading will write to me soon. I play the violin in our school orchestra and sing in the glee club. I had piano lessons during the Summer. I have played field hockey and basketball on our first teams for two years now. My age is 14 and I am in the tenth grade. Would some of you pen-pals write to me? — Penny Witte, 14, Mass.

Dear Friends: This is the first time I have read "Our Page" and I have enjoyed it very much. My girl friend has encouraged me to write to you since she is having a lot of fun writing to "Our Page" pen-pals. My age is 13 and I am a sophomore. I am majoring in mathematics and enjoy school very much.

My home is on a farm four miles from town and I do my share of farm work along with my four sisters and brothers. I belong to the outstanding 4-H Club in the Mohawk Valley. My favorite recreations are riding my horse "Beauty," attending the movies, basketball, baseball and dancing. I enjoy writing letters and would like receiving some from people far and near. — Eleanor Settle, 13, New York.

Dear Friends: The 4-H Club I belong to does not have any more meetings this Fall or Winter, but we expect to have a few social meetings to keep the club together. We expect to be taking a cooking project next year as we have just had sewing.

It made me very happy to see my letter on "Our Page" along with the other nice letters, drawings and poems. The "Page" is very interesting to me. May I mention that I really enjoyed reading the poem "A GI's Wish." My brother was in the Army too. Before he came home he was stationed in Japan.

I am getting along in school fine, am kept busy but don't let it get ahead of me. My favorite subjects this year are geography, spelling and English. I hope to hear from more boys and girls. — Marie Wright, 13, Pennsylvania.

Cape Cod Fisherman
Where the waves are bright and deep,
Where the fish lie half asleep,
The fisherman with patient eye,
Is casting out his dummy fly,
Hands alert upon the brink,
Waiting for the fish to think
Upon the fly, so tempting there,
Which he casts out with greatest care.
And, when the day comes to a close,
The fisherman will wander home,
Thinking of the fish that rose,
Leaving his deadly bait alone.
By Hazel Lorson, Massachusetts

The Seasons
The leaves are falling, oh so fast,
The birds have ceased their song at last.
The wintry winds are on their way,
Long is the night and short the day.

The snow is gently falling now,
Covering field and forest bough;
The aurora borealis bright
Sends forth its beauty in wondrous light.

Soon will come the Spring again
Bringing with it flowers and rain;
Then Summer with its balmy breeze
Will bring full life to all the trees.

Each season has its glad refrain,
And in its turn brings joy again;
Thus as the years go on their way
There's something new in every day.
By Shirley Payne, 16, Massachusetts

LETTERS WANTED!!

Drawn by Lily Wargelin, 13, New Jersey

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be sent to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., with the name and State for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the stamped envelope. The address will be completed and the mail forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

- Marjorie Martin, 16, N. Y.; Penny Witte, 14, Mass.; Eleanor Settle, 13, N. Y.; Hazel Schmetz, 12, N. J.; Gertrude Schmetz, 16, N. J.; Winifred Sears, 14, N. Y.; Jennie Brigandt, 13, N. J.; Mary Fidel, 14, Ohio; Anne Piede, 13, N. J.; Joe Miller, 10, Pa.; Barbara Miller, 11, Pa.; Evelyn Knowlton, 16, N. Y.; Jean Lewis, 12, Pa.; Betty Kandall, 19, N. Y.; Robert Haas, 17, Pa.; Anne Bjorkman, 12, N. J.; Elma Deprey, 13, N. Y.; Janet Settle, 11, N. Y.; Jean Jackson, 14, N. Y.; Barbara Bender, 12, Conn.; Nancy Whiting, 16, Pa.; Dorothy Kishel, 16, N. Y.; Eva Martin, 14, Md.; Betty Bartling, 17, N. J.; Lena Argae, 17, Del.; Gertrude Zimmerman, 14, N. Y.; Joyce Murray, 12, N. Y.; Edith Giddings, 17, Conn.; Betty Sarner, 16, N. Y.; Dorothy Clapper, 16, Pa.; Jeanne Huson, 14, N. Y.; Jessica Siroldo, 9, N. J.; Bertha Desrosiers, 14, Mass.; Lucetta Davidson, 14, Chile, So. America.



Pen and Ink — Ada Boutilier (Alumna of "Our Page") Maine.



Cornshocks — Esther Martin, (A), Penna.



I Wouldn't Let a Bug Get Me That Mad, Hank! — Drawn by John Kalanchik, 19, New York.



Day's Work Done — Mildred Stuart, 13, N. Y.



Thanksgiving Scene — Margaret Ryan, 17, New York.



Drawn by Eleanore Stupienski, 17, N. J.

This is the month that "Our Page" has a birthday! The twenty-seventh. As you see we have a few of the alumni with us. At this time they like to contribute once again (their drawings are marked with A for alumni). They still remember the good friends and fine times that went with the days when they were in school and rushed home to see if the postman had brought "The Rural New-Yorker." Yes, "Our Page" is beginning to get along in years and I hope that there will be many more of them.

What do you think of the suggestion Nancy Whiting has to offer? I think the idea of a book review every month would stimulate interest in reading. Then too, don't you like to know what the other fellow thinks and why he does or does not like a book? Let us try a few and see how we like them.

May Kleiner keeps a diary. Pages from that would prove to be interesting reading. I'm sure. I think we can be ourselves when we write in a journal. Of course, you need not sign your name but perhaps a nickname or one that you are fond of. So here are two ideas to brighten up the "page." What do you think of them?

Ellen Eggleton has written her interesting and amusing experiences raising pheasants for 4-H and for fun. These birds are beautiful little things as wild creatures usually are. I'll never forget the Plymouth Rock hen at home who somehow or other made it her business to hatch some pheasant eggs. What the circumstances were we never knew but she appeared one day with about 10 of those babies. They gave the hen a merry chase all Summer and it wasn't until they were grown and the snow began to fly that she finally came home to the barnyard.

Well, "Our Page," happy birthday! And boys and girls, I'll see you all next month. Have a nice Thanksgiving.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, care The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. You may send as many as you like and be sure that you include your name, age and State.



My Sister Mary — Dorothy Kischel, 16, N. Y.



Football Days — Iris Leonard, (A), N. Y.

The Visiting Nurse

The Coming Baby

So the doctor has just told you that your baby is on the way? Well, you are in the height of fashion; from coast to coast thousands of young women are following suit. In your own case, you are likely to be walking on air, with the inclination to tell your friends the good news at once. However, don't do it! Not right away. As a professional, registered nurse who has helped hundreds of other women carry out their doctor's orders during nine long months, let me suggest: "Quiet, please!" "But why not share my joy," you indignantly may ask. My answer is: For three quarters of a year you are going to be expecting the event. Don't make it seem longer by early announcement to one and all. The time will not be long when friends will smilingly open the way for you to burst forth with the special news and thus there will not be the feeling all round of endless waiting. By then you'll be wanting to go shopping for comfortable dresses for yourself. Perhaps your physician will recommend a certain support which will give you comfort too.

One thing is certain; modern modes eliminate all necessity for unattractive appearance, such as once was accepted as inevitable. Pleasing under and outer garments are available, and can be bought or made at home. They will help you to enjoy the months as they go by. Keep in mind your physician's instructions about the avoidance (1) of such tight shoulder straps that they weigh you down and make you feel like bending forward; (2) of any garters which encircle your legs; (3) of tight bands about your waist or bosom; or of any article of clothing which constantly reminds you that you are wearing it with discomfort. This, of course, includes shoes. As time passes your feet may seem to lengthen and expand. Indulge them, always! Buy footwear which allows for

Laundry Bumper

To keep your washing machine from being marred by hitting the set tubs when you shift it, make a bumper for the tubs. Cut two lengths of old rubber hose to fit the tubs, top and bottom. At intervals insert pieces of heavy wire through both pieces of hose. Make a small hook of the wire at the bottom to secure hose there; and a larger one at the top. Then hang the bumper to the edge of the tubs.

MRS. H. C.

perfect comfort; for safety's sake wear wide flat heels. And isn't it fine that these are popular, now?

Even though there are millions of women who have become mothers before you were even born, still bear in mind this fact: no one else ever bore the particular child who is to be yours! So don't lend your ears to prattle without referring it to your physician.

"Do you mean I should rush to his office or ask him by telephone every-time I want to know anything?" No; I do not. As a problem comes to your mind to which you want an authentic answer, jot it down in a special note book. Take this with you on your regular trips to the physician's office and, while there, write down his answers; don't trust your memory. Leave your brain free for really big thinking! The big things, for instance, are baby clothes and equipment to get, the baby's room to furnish. Will your purchases be made from a budget? Well, even if not, you won't want to collect a lot of useless things. Stock up wisely for the baby-to-be.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

Time for Buckwheats

Time of the first hard frosts? It's time for buckwheat cakes! Piping hot and golden brown for breakfast. For proper buckwheats, preparation must be made in advance. The night before the first cakes are to appear, mix the batter using yeast, of course. I can still see Grandmother's old brown stoneware jug in the cellar. Once filled it was never allowed to get empty throughout the Winter. When the supply ran low, a cup of the batter was used as a starter and the jug re-filled. Here is her recipe:

Half a yeast cake; 1 cup scalded milk; 1 cup hot water; ½ teaspoon soda; 2 tablespoons molasses; 2 cups buckwheat flour; ¼ cup lukewarm water; 1 teaspoon salt. Allow scalded milk and hot water to get cool to lukewarm; into this crumble the yeast; add salt, molasses and flour to make a batter thin enough to pour. Stir until very smooth. Place in an earthen crock, cover and let rise overnight at room temperature. In the morning stir in soda first dissolved in lukewarm water. Bake cakes on a hot, greased griddle. They should be paper thin with lacy brown edges. Test one, and if the batter seems too thick, add milk or water until it is the right consistency. To any left-over batter, always add soda before baking.

Grandfather's "first run" maple syrup was the favorite for buckwheats, but it was varied with soft maple sugar that Grandmother called "stirred sugar," and kept in a wooden bucket in the buttery. With syrup or sugar and butter, it was scrumptious!

E. M. E.

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* * *

HONEY PECAN BUNS

New Time-Saving Recipe
Makes 24 Buns

- Scald ½ cup milk
- Add and stir in ¼ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons shortening
- Cool to lukewarm. Measure into bowl ½ cup lukewarm water, 1 tablespoon sugar
- Crumble and stir in 3 cakes Fleischmann's Yeast
- Add lukewarm milk mixture.
- Add and stir in 1 egg, beaten, 1 cup sifted flour
- Beat until smooth
- Add and stir in an additional 2½ cups sifted flour
- Beat until smooth.
- Turn out on lightly floured board
- Knead dough quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic.

- Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
- Let rise until doubled in bulk, about ½ hour.
- While dough is rising grease large-sized muffin pans.
- Prepare syrup by combining ½ cup brown sugar, ⅓ cup honey, 3 tablespoons melted fortified margarine or butter
- Divide syrup evenly among 24 muffin pans
- Place 3 pecan halves in each muffin pan
- When dough is light punch down into 2 equal portions.
- Roll each portion into an oblong ⅛ inch thick and 12 inches long.
- Brush each portion with melted fortified margarine or butter.
- Sprinkle each with ½ mixture of 6 tablespoons brown sugar, 6 tablespoons chopped pecans
- Roll up as for jelly roll.
- Cut in 1-inch slices
- Place cut-side up in prepared muffin pans.
- Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
- Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 25 minutes.
- Bake in moderate oven at 400° F. about 30 minutes.
- Turn out of pans immediately and serve hot.



Still Time for Hand Made Christmas Gifts



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Harvest—of Hard Work

● Once more the skill, determination, and plain hard work of the American farmer have overcome every obstacle. With the aid of a favorable season, his efforts have been rewarded with a magnificent harvest.

Now it is the task of the railroads to distribute the harvest as quickly and efficiently as possible. And because only the railroads have the capacity to carry such loads to every part of the country, people have come to rely on them to accomplish such big, difficult jobs.

True, the railroads face unusual obstacles this year. They have not yet been able to overcome the effects of wartime service upon their car supply—especially the high-grade boxcars required for most farm products. But they have ordered more cars, which are being built as fast as shortages of materials and production difficulties permit.

Every available boxcar is being worked to the limit. And the same skill, ingenuity, and good old-fashioned sweat with which the railroads handled the immense wartime loads are being used to move this harvest.

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Grange News

Four groups of activity make up what the Grange believes is a well rounded program for this farm fraternity. They are: Cooperation, Education, Legislation and Recreation.

An optimistic outlook for the future development of Grange work throughout Pennsylvania was made by State Grange Master W. Sharp Fullerton in a talk before the 150 Grange members and guests, recently attending the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Susquehanna Grange. He discussed various problems facing all Granges and expressed optimism for the development of both education and agriculture, as well as of individual Grange organizations throughout the State. Newcomb Parke, of the Susquehanna Grange, also spoke during the evening, comparing conditions today with those of 50 years ago when the local Grange was founded. A highlight of the evening was the presentation of special certificates to charter members, 50-year members, and those who have served over 25 years, by County Master Melvin Brothers of Harmony Grange, assisted by Mrs. Alice Henry. Charter members honored included Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Garrison, Merritt Caldwell, and Mrs. Alice Goss. Those receiving certificates for 50 years of service to the Grange were Mrs. Alice Goss, Mrs. Nora Caldwell, James Irvin, Mrs. Nina Bell, and Mrs. Carl Wilson. Of particular interest to the older members of the Grange was the reading by

The latter have been going on for years and have invariably resulted in a large attendance and an intermingling of all the groups involved.

Hunterdon's thirteenth subordinate Grange, which has been inactive for several years, staged a real comeback recently by taking in 56 new members. The revival of interest was largely due to the activity of Master Anson McCrea who started out to get new members and soon found that those signed up wanted to sign up their friends. Two neighboring Granges staged two initiations for them and put a class of 40 through the degrees. From here on the revived Grange is doing its own degree work and everybody seems to be enthused and anxious to launch an active Grange program. Hunterdon ranks second among the counties of the State in number of subordinate Granges. Monmouth leads with 15.

How easy it is to raise money in the Grange when the members take hold with a will was recently demonstrated in Stanton Grange, also in Hunterdon County. A presentation of the play, "The Gay Nineties," on four occasions, put \$400 in cash as net proceeds into the Grange treasury, and later a barn dance held on the farm of one of the members cleared \$164, all of which was added to the building fund, from which Stanton Grange hopes in the near future to erect a home of its own.

The Medford Grange of Burlington County won first prize in the Grange Booth Competition at this year's



Each year William A. Donald, Burlington, New Jersey, raises some pie pumpkins, Boston Marrow squash, for one of the big restaurant chains in New York City. This year he planted only 10 pounds of seed on eight acres, but he had about 40 tons of pie timber. When his customer calls for some on the telephone, he delivers an eight ton truck load the following day. The seed is generally planted following early peas or beans, and also occasionally in sweet corn or a young peach orchard during the last week of June or the first part of July.

Lida Bloom of the minutes of the first meeting of the local Grange held March 10, 1896.

Seventy-two per cent of the members of the Mifflin Grange in Newville, Cumberland County, Pa., are now protected for hospital care with Blue Cross membership cards. Rev. F. A. Lundahl was chairman of the recent enrollment for hospitalization.

The formation of one of Pennsylvania's first conservation districts was one of the accomplishments of the Fulton County Pomona Grange, at the recent anniversary exercises of Warfordsburg and Needmore Granges. The organizer was W. F. Hill of Huntingdon County. In commenting on the accomplishments of Needmore Grange, Past Master Brooks Smith called on several of the charter members of Needmore Grange to testify as to the value of the Grange as a rural institution. Several past masters made short statements. The Warfordsburg Grange was represented on the program by Miss Aura Deneen, Grange secretary. John Johnson, vocational teacher in the vocational high school and present Master of Needmore Grange, presided at the meeting.

Monroe-Pike, Pa., Pomona No. 64 held its recent session as guest of the Raymondskill Valley Grange. The meeting was well attended and six new members were received in the Fifth Degree. Pomona Master James Cyphers presided and the program was under the direction of Miss Lorraine Snyder, Lecturer.

A well attended neighbor night meeting recently occurred at Hamilton Grange. The officers' chairs were filled by the Patrons of Raymondskill Valley Grange, Pike County, and the members of Mt. Prospect Grange contributed the literary program.

An interesting phase of Grange work in New Jersey centers around a recent event, which is likely to be as a model in the future because of its great success. Not long ago, the Granges of Sussex County joined with other local farm organizations in entertaining the businessmen of the county at a get-together outing. The meeting was held at the North Jersey Experiment Station at Beemerville. Mutual problems of farmers and businessmen were discussed, and a better understanding was reached in many directions. This event followed similar get-together meetings in Hunterdon and Gloucester and other counties, and the plan is in line with like events frequently carried out in some of the States of the Central West.

Trenton Fair. Stanton Grange of Hunterdon County which was first prize winner in the 1944 and 1945 Fairs was nosed out by a narrow margin of only two points. The Vail Grange of Warren County came in for third prize. Seventeen Granges competed.

More successful than ever before was the big conference of New England lecturers held recently at Durham, New Hampshire. The attendance exceeded 1,200 Grange workers, and the three day program was crowded full of features calculated to advance Grange progress in the Northeast. On New England Night, groups comprising the six respective States vied with each other in competitive features, creating an evening long to be remembered. The closing session was an impressive vesper service, then a large banquet with over 700 attending, and closing with a social hour and dancing.

This conference of New England Grange workers, started more than three decades ago, has been continuous except during the war period.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk M. Warner, of Canandaigua, N. Y., observed their 54th wedding anniversary on October 22 last. They were married in 1892 in Naples. Mr. Warner made farming his business for years; he worked for E. A. Hamlin for four years and was overseer of a farm in Rushville for four years. Later he purchased the O. R. Linkletter farm and farmed it for 23 years. In 1940 he sold his place and moved to Naples. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Naples Grange and hold silver star certificates for 25-year membership.

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An Indian Kidnapping

PART II

Jerusha had finished kneading the dough and her daughter had the kettle ready. She placed the cover on, set it in the glowing embers in the fireplace, and raked them well over the covered kettle. "Susanna, go to the spring for water." The spring was several hundred feet down the hill from the cabin. Olive and her mother busied themselves with browning rye in the long handled frying pan; this was their coffee. Finally Jerusha queried: "What can be keeping Susanna? She has been gone a long time." As she spoke, there was a scream from Olive, and at the same instant a hand from the rear was clamped over her mouth. A brown arm drew her head to a bare, rancid smelling chest. She was dragged out through the door. There she saw Olive kicking and clawing at another Indian who held her about the waist. Another brave held Stephen in his arms while Susanna stood with her arms bound to her sides. Then another came out of the house with Ichabod in his arms. Smoke rolled out the door and Jerusha knew they had fired the interior of the cabin. She looked about and counted eight in the party. They were all Indians hideously painted and daubed with red and white clay, their coarse hair smeared with bear grease and tied into scalp locks. They were armed with muskets and Jerusha saw several that bore the Royal Crown.

A tall Indian seemed to be in command and they talked rapidly among themselves. From their gestures, Jerusha was sure they were arguing over the route they were to take. They bound Jerusha's and Olive's hands behind their backs. The tall one spoke a command and they were off, in a line, single file; three Indians in front, then the children, Mrs. Franklin, and then the other Indians, one of whom was carrying Ichabod, the baby. They went up over the ridge behind the cabin, proceeding slowly, for the children could not travel fast. As they passed down the other side of the ridge, they heard the alarm gun at the Fort calling in the militia. Jerusha knew that they would be followed and that there was a chance of rescue.

After several hours going, they stopped while two of the Indians went back over their trail to see if they were being followed. The chief motioned to them that they might sit down. The children showed tear stained faces and were plainly frightened. Susanna complained that the thongs were cutting her wrists. Jerusha managed to tear a strip from her petticoat and to stuff it under the deerskin bonds. The two Indians soon returned and again they moved on. The woods grew thicker and from the position of the sun, Jerusha judged that they were moving north. Stephen fell a number of times and at last one of the Indians took him in his arms. Late in the day they entered a swamp, thick with laurel and briars. A halt was made in a thicket beside a clear spring. The chief removed the thongs from the wrists of Jerusha and Olive, knowing well that there was little chance of their escape. Five more Indians joined the party and there was much conversation. Jerusha noticed that there were scalps hanging at the belts of several of the newcomers. The talk grew more rapid and there was much gesticulation. Several times she heard the word "rebels" and wondered whether a pursuing party might be near. A small fire was built and the Indians roasted some strips of jerked venison. Jerusha had the children drink and cleaned them up as best she could. The tall Indian handed Ichabod to her, sound asleep, and grunted gutturally, "Baby good." One of the others offered her a spit on which were several strips of the venison. A brave gave her a handful of cracked corn. This she chewed to a pulpy mass, then fed it to the baby with a piece of bark. The children curled themselves at her feet and soon were fast asleep. She held Ichabod in her arms and watched the Indians stretch out in sleep. Soon she felt herself slipping down the tree against which she was resting; then she knew no more.

It was late in the afternoon when Franklin returned, driving the pigs before him. As he came out of the woods into the clearing, he saw the column of smoke rising from the ruins of his home. Well he knew what had happened. He ran to the cabin, and looking around, saw no bodies. The cabin was entirely destroyed and strewn about was the broken furniture which the savages had thrown from the house. After looking about for the trail of the party, Franklin set out for Wilkesbarre and the fort. There he found Captain Simon Spalding, made his report as a Lieutenant in the Hanover Company, and asked for help to pursue the Indians. Captain Spalding ordered the alarm sounded, calling in the men of the Company. Franklin was given 10 men and left for the ruins of his place to pick up the trail of the savages. Another party was to go up the west side of the river. And last, Sergeant Baldwin was called in. He was well trained in Indian fighting, having served as chief scout for

General Sullivan against the Six Nations. "Sergeant, what do you think of this?" asked Spalding. "Likely Senecas, and going north." Baldwin was ordered to pick seven men, go up the river, get ahead of the Indians, attack, and rescue the Franklin family. "All right, Captain, I'll do my best. They won't travel very fast and we can beat them to the Wyalusing. I want Elliott as my second in command, then Swift, Watson, Bennett, Dudley, Cook, and Taylor." Joseph Elliott had been captured by the Tories at the Battle of Forty Fort and was in the ring at the Bloody Rock (on the plains of Wyoming) but managed to escape. He received a ball in the shoulder, which he carried to his dying day.

Sergeant Baldwin and his men left early in the morning. They took short cuts and kept well out of sight of the main trail. Several times they had to cross the Indian path but each time took great care to leave no sign. It was difficult travelling but they reached Meshoppen by Tuesday night. Taking a route over the hills, they camped Wednesday night at the ford on Wyalusing Creek, nearly 60 miles from Wyoming. Baldwin was satisfied that the Indians had not passed. In the morning they decided to move on about five miles to a place where the path passed over Lime Hill. It was a more favorable place for defense. Some trees were felled and a slight barricade built across the path. This was the Great Warrior Path from Tioga to Shamokin and was worn deep by the moccasined feet of savages who had used it over a hundred years. Small branches were set in front of the barricade and all signs of their work removed, so that the sharp eyes of the Indians might not detect the trap. Behind the logs they waited and watched. One day passed and no enemy. Another day and still the Indians had not arrived. They decided to wait another day. Food was running low and John Swift went in search of game.

Jerusha was awakened at dawn by a brave. They started off and again she noticed that they were keeping back of the ridges along the river. The Indians went slowly and let them rest frequently. The third day they were back to the river and camp was made along the stream. One of the Indians caught some fish. These were boiled and the water was given to the prisoners. The chief must have thought they were safe from pursuit, for a rousing big fire was built. Jerusha took the children to the shore and cleaned them. All of them were dirty and grimy, and the children's faces and hands were covered with cuts and scratches from the bushes and briars. Their clothes were torn and Jerusha's skirts were in ribbons. From his pack one of the Indians took a rolled piece of bark, in which was a dark looking salve. Giving it to Jerusha, he made motions and pointed to the children, meaning she was to use it on the cuts. Having had some experience with Indian medicines, she was glad to use it. From words of conversation heard now and then, Jerusha learned that they were heading for Tioga and that they would be sent to Fort Niagara. The British paid a bounty for all prisoners as well as scalps. This was well known in the valley and a number of prisoners had been exchanged and returned home.

Saturday morning they were late in starting and the Indians did not seem to know what to do. They moved slowly and about noon came to a halt. After resting a bit, they began to look about and peep through the oak bushes which covered the hill. Jerusha thought they were looking for deer and that one must be close by. Suddenly there was the crack of a rifle and then another. "Down, children, down close to the ground. Flat on the ground." Jerusha called. They could hear the whistling of the bullets and the shouts of the savages. Some twigs, cut off by flying bullets, drifted down upon them. One of the Indians remained near them, close behind a large tree. The others had scattered to each side of the path and disappeared. The settlers shouted epithets at the Indians as they shot, calling them "Copperheads." The Indians answered, crying out "Rebels." The children were frightened and Jerusha herself was uneasy. She had never been under fire before but she knew that they were comparatively safe if they kept down on the ground. She talked to the children and tried to comfort them; told them that their father would be on their trail and would rescue them. Where the baby was, she did not know. The last she had seen of him was on the shoulders of a brave just after the first shots. Then he had disappeared with the rest. (To be continued.)



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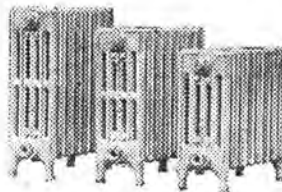
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The Henyard
 By T. B. Charles

Hens, First Dazed, then Die

During the past two weeks we have had two of our hens die on us, and another is about to follow. We separate them from the others as soon as we notice them acting queer. They appear to walk around as in a daze, all very weak, peck at greens and other things, but when they get half a cropful, don't eat any more, and can't seem to digest what they have taken in. A few days like this, and they die. c. j. w.

In my opinion your hens are affected with the Leucosis complex. About one half our disease troubles in adult birds can be traced to this one disease. Birds may walk around in a daze, go blind, become paralyzed, develop big livers, show external and internal tumors, or even have enlarged bones, and it all adds up to the same thing, Leucosis. The only thing to do is to cull rigidly and often, and remove any bird that does not appear to be well. In many cases the affected birds if removed early can be used for meat. Some cases of this dopey appearance may be due to ruptured egg yolks in the body cavity. If so, you can detect same on cutting the bird open. This may be due to either an injury or natural causes. If the chicks are raised in complete isolation from the old birds for the first two weeks, adult mortality from Leucosis can be greatly reduced.

28 to 32 pounds of feed per 100 birds per day; Leghorns about 22 to 26 pounds of feed per 100 birds per day. Of course, this will vary some from day to day, and in heavy production (70-80 per cent) might exceed these figures. If you use the mash and scratch grain method of feeding, about half the total feed will be mash and about half grain.

Fungus on Hens' Combs

My hens have combs which are yellow and crusted, varying from light to dark yellow. What is this, and what can be done? L. E. K.

Your hens probably have favus, which is a fungus disease that affects primarily the unfeathered parts of the head and the comb. If you have only an occasional bird, it is usually better to dress it off for meat than to try and cure it. We recommend the use of an ointment of vaseline and formaldehyde. This can be made by placing the vaseline in a jar which can be tightly sealed, and set in hot water bath to melt the vaseline. When it is melted, add five per cent, by weight, of commercial formaldehyde, tighten the jar, and shake until the vaseline hardens. Rub this ointment thoroughly into the area affected. Usually one application will clean it up; if not, repeat.

Too Much Buckwheat

I have lost several chickens, and they continue to die. I have been feeding them almost entirely on buckwheat. Could this be the cause? G. H.

Buckwheat as the sole feed for your chickens is probably the cause of your trouble. By now you should be able to get good mash again. It may, however, be too late to save these birds and make them profitable producers. Shift back to a good commercial mash designed to be fed with grain, and you may be able to finish off these birds for meat. If they do not come along promptly, they should be sold as they probably will not make you any money.

Eggs for Hatching

I want to set some of my hens, and use the eggs from the young hens. Will they be satisfactory for setting? Some say that eggs for setting have to be from hens about two years old, in order to get good results. Is this true? I would not like to go through all the work for nothing. MRS. L. C. R.

You are perfectly safe in using the eggs from your hens hatched last year. If these birds are vigorous and laying well, there is no difference in their offspring versus two year or older hens.

Broody Duck Keeps Laying

One of my Muscovy ducks became broody. I put a few eggs under her to see what would happen. She rearranged her nest and keeps laying an egg a day. How long does it take for them to hatch? Will they all hatch at the same time? How many males shall I keep with the females? MRS. P. M.

Muscovy ducks require from 35 to 37 days to hatch. Those eggs that you put under her all at once should hatch at about the same time. The eggs this duck is laying may not hatch while she stays on the nest, because when the first bunch hatch, she will probably leave the nest to brood them. It would, therefore, be best to remove the fresh laid eggs from the nest, if it does not disturb her too much. The ratio of males to females should be about one to five to six females. Too large a proportion of males will cause fighting.

Feed for Laying Hens

How many pounds of feed does it take for 100 Barred Rock laying hens in one day, and how much for the same number of Leghorns? v. v.

Birds such as Barred Rocks eat from

The "Old and New" in Poultry

As the world progresses, so does the poultry industry. Time was when Epsom salts was considered a cure-all for what ailed the hens. We used to raise our own chicks, or bought them somewhere, giving no thought to their origin and background. The poultry industry has certainly made great strides in improving the different strains, and the research laboratory has done wonders in discovering the different diseases, and the cure or control for them. It is now a poor hen indeed that doesn't lay at least 180 eggs a season, and that is a far cry from the the days when the county's average was only eighty.

Although I am getting a little set in my ways more or less, I still love to experiment with anything new that crops up. I have found out that it always pays to have an open mind, for only in this way can one progress and be successful in his work. Straw used to be the standard material used for litter in the laying house. I have used many different materials including sawdust, and I have had the best results with the latter, as it is more friable and does not stain the eggs when used in the nests. If some of it does stick to the egg, it is easily brushed off. The sawdust litter is also more easily spread at cleaning time, and it is more absorbent than straw and similar materials. I have found it less liable to cake up, and if it does, less labor is required to break it up. While sawdust is very good for the laying nests, it should be coarse, as very fine material is more liable to stick to the eggs, thus requiring more cleaning.

Cleaning eggs in water has always been frowned upon, as they are bound to absorb some of it, especially if left submerged for any length of time. If the eggs are not very dirty, it is best to dry clean them. Yolke-up eggs, though, require a more drastic treatment, and I have found that water will not harm them if used properly. I have held eggs for a month which were cleaned in a water solution without any marked deterioration. If the eggs must be dipped in water, they should not be allowed to swim in it. The solution should be very warm,

but not hot, and the dirty eggs should be only dipped in it for an instant. Sometimes an abrasive material, such as is used to clean pots and pans, will be needed. Putting some lime into the water is also good, as it tends to seal the pores. I have sometimes seen poultrymen work hard to clean eggs, only to pack them in dirty cases, using old flats and dirty fillers. The condition in which I find my empties is terrible, although this is often not the fault of the poultryman. It is necessary for me to throw away most of the fillers and flats and substitute new ones. Soiled fillers and flats stain the eggs in transit. Clean eggs require and deserve clean containers. S. M. K.

Baby Chick Groups Meet

Three New York poultry groups recently met in joint session at Syracuse. The New York State Baby Chick Association elected two new directors, Walter Schait of Dryden and Andrew Danish of Troy. Lyle Mosher of South Dayton, was elected pres.; William Smith, Elmira, vice-pres.; and M. C. Babcock, Ithaca, secy.-treas. and delegate to IBCA.

The State Poultry Council elected Donald Kuney, Seneca Falls, as chairman; Ernest Coons, Gloversville, vice-chairman. J. C. Huttar, Trumansburg, was re-elected secy.-treas; and John Rice, Trumansburg, re-elected as representative to NEPPCO.

The New York State Poultry Improvement Cooperative chose Max Brender of Ferndale, pres.; William Miller, Colton, vice-pres.; and Robert Patton, Ithaca, secy.-treas.

Leon Todd, Trenton, N. J., Managing Director of NEPPCO discussed the opportunities that organization offered to poultrymen. Other speakers included G. E. Coleman of Kingston, N. H., S. M. Walford of Wallingford, Conn., and H. A. Conroy of Hanover, Pa.

Newcastle disease came in for much attention. The Council went on record as opposed to the banning of poultry shows and laying contests, based on information to date. Nat C. Thompson, president of the International Baby Chick Association, forecast a good egg market next Spring and Summer and a good supply of corn and wheat, but reported that the prospects for protein were not encouraging.

Take Stock of Your Flock

Are you overcrowding the flock now that they are housed in permanent quarters for the winter? If this is true, then by all means weed them out and get the flock down to a state where absolutely no crowding will cut down on the health of the birds and on their production. Do not keep any old hens unless they are unusually good; it is generally best to get rid of them. Only a small percentage of eggs will come from your old hen flock compared with the pullet flock. Most old hens are no longer producing even as much as 50 per cent, and many will be molting and will not again be in production for some time.

Our main project at this time of year is to have a happy healthy flock and to induce the hens to eat quantities of feed which will make them produce eggs. Our aim is to offer a well balanced feed and induce the hen to eat all she will. With this idea in mind, we try to see that the laying house is as light as possible. Sometimes this must be accomplished by whitewashing the walls of the laying house and by installing more windows to admit sunlight.

Poultrymen may, at times, force their flocks into a false molt by various methods, quite unintentionally of course. Often they change from the low flat feeders on range to the two-foot high ones in the laying house, and feed is accessible only at this height. This is a change in feeding habits and is a big shock to the birds. Many may go unfed or eat little, not accustoming themselves at once to the change, and consequently may go into a false molt. Again, in an all-out effort to throw the pullets into high production a change may be made from the growing mash, to which pullets have been accustomed, to a laying ration, but all at once. This also upsets the feeding habits of the birds and may cause a molt too. A more gradual change will offset the change and not upset the birds.

If pullets are moved off the range into a laying house that is infested with lice and mites, this is extremely hard on them. An extra heavy infestation will start many birds to molting. Houses should have been rid of these parasites before the pullets are housed. If they are not, better treat for mites at once, and apply roost spread to rid the place of lice. Be careful not to overdo the appli-

cation of roost spread; we have done this on occasion and thrown many birds into a false molt. Sparrows often reinfest laying houses with lice, so try to keep the premises as sparrow-free as you can. Keep a good cat, and tear down any nests at any time of the year. Trips to the barn and outhouses at night with a club, will also rid the place of many of them. Keep dogs and cats out of the laying house. They will frighten nervous birds, upsetting their nervous systems and upsetting production. Also they eat feed which is better suited to egg production than it is to feeding dogs and cats. Besides, they are apt to upset feeders and fountains.

Keep a definite feeding schedule. We feel this is very important. Many feed at just any old time. We feed grain sparingly in the mornings and generously in the evening, and as nearly as possible at the same hour each day. Our evening grain feed is ordinarily about twice what it is in the morning. We keep a dry mash in open hoppers at all times. Hoppers are placed facing east and west with hopper ends to the north and south; this allows more light to fall on the feeders. Keep them where there is plenty of light and put a feeder or two on the roosts where the timid and less aggressive birds may eat. If you have a long laying house, you can put the feeders on the roosts at eight foot intervals. The feeders should reach from the front wire to the back. These are used on the type of roosts which have wire dropping pits built underneath the roosts.

Hens like to dust themselves. A box of ashes in one corner of the laying houses will allow them this little luxury. Some poultrymen like to use agricultural limestone in the dust boxes. The finely pulverized portion works good for dusting and the hens like to eat the coarser bits. In late November and throughout December, it is a good idea to keep a good eye on your poultry flock. Band all pullets that now have bleached beaks and shanks that show some bleaching, and remember that early hatched pullets that do not start to lay until late in December, will not make good layers. It is also helpful to remember that hens that molt in December are persistent layers and may be good enough to keep for another year if you plan to keep hens over. B. P.

Winter Egg Prospects

The weather has been very favorable for completing the job of getting the pullets housed and ready for the business of egg production. It seems to be pretty universally reported that the poor feed of last Spring has retarded the growth of this year's crop of pullets and cockerels. However, since price control has been removed and the feed quality consequently improved, the birds have come along in good shape and appear to be in condition for a winter of high production. We have had so many inquiries about this, that I hope you are now all optimistic about the possibilities of your stock for the winter. In some cases, even where dog food was ground up to feed chickens, I am sure that if the better feed came along at the proper time, these chickens probably have made a good recovery.

It is a lucky thing for us, as poultrymen, that the little old red hen, regardless of her color, is pretty adaptable, and if given any kind of chance, will come along in spite of most adverse conditions. According to poultry experts out in Wisconsin, a vegetarian diet for the hen may be a possibility. This is no doubt true, and explains why it is that birds having access to good succulent pastures can get along on pretty mediocre rations. However, we do not want to overlook the fact that you will not get any more out of a chicken than you put in. Careless brooding, unsanitary ranges, and careless management certainly cannot be quickly overcome by better feeding and management.

There are three primary factors that will produce the proper answer to winter and also year around production. 1. Production bred stock. Certainly if you expect maximum production and income, your birds must come from stock that has been selected for consistently high production for long periods of time. Egg quality must also be bred into your birds; that is, goodly numbers of eggs of good size and shape and thus of high market value. Many of you who read these columns buy your chicks year after year, and I know that you shop around if you are not satisfied with results. Now is the time, if you are not satisfied with egg production, egg size or growth of your birds for the past season, taking into consideration the slower growth due to feed, to start looking around for the better quality stock that next year will pay you better dividends. Too many people wait until next March or April before placing their orders for chicks, and are thus forced to take what is left, or at a time that is out of line with their brooding plans. 2. Comfortable housing means contented hens, and thus more uniform and consistent production. Many poultrymen have insulated their

houses, and in so doing have been able to get more uniform winter egg production. The trend is certainly toward more substantial construction, insulation and restricted ventilation in order to use the body heat of the birds to keep the pens at a more comfortable temperature, and thus make drier litter. The difficulty of new construction should certainly provide the chance to improve existing houses. Thus we can get better production per bird and use present facilities to the maximum. 3. Efficient management will pay off in the years ahead, even though the market uncertainty since meat decontrol has temporarily upset the poultry and egg business. Notwithstanding, efficient management always makes for economical production, as will the use of every possible labor saving device. This includes poultry apartment houses, automatic water and lighting systems, and many things we no doubt cannot foresee.

Poultry will continue to be profitable for the man or woman who likes chickens and who will give them good care and personal attention, even though modern conveniences may be scarce. Good judgment in the handling of birds can be acquired. It helps if one has a natural tendency to observe details, and note signs that indicate trouble if not taken care of in due time. The art of good poultry husbandry or management can be attained by patience and experience. Regardless of the extent of the development of large poultry farms, the bulk of poultry in the United States will be kept in small farm flocks. What is good management in the case of a flock of 10,000 birds may be out of the reach of the small operator; nevertheless, the fundamentals do not change. Winter eggs this year will be profitable, so give your birds some extra care and attention, and they will pay you for your efforts. T. B. CHARLES

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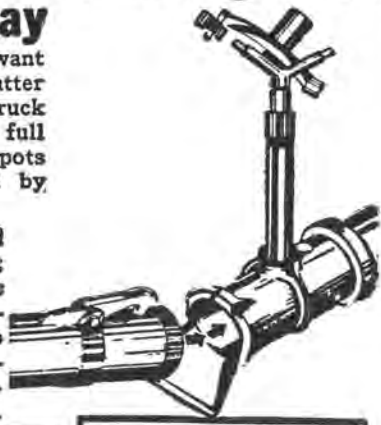
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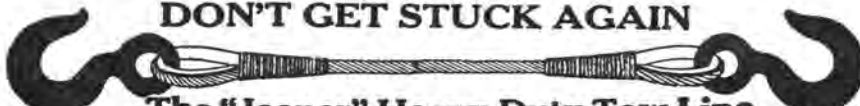
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Pennsylvania Farm News

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle, which was begun here in 1943 and then advanced rapidly to put the State in first place, has been expanding even more in recent months, particularly among small herd owners. A good example is found in Erie County where, from a start of 126 members with 1,450 cattle in March 1945, the roster has grown to nearly 200 dairy farmer members and about 1,700 cows. One of the big reasons for the growing interest in artificial breeding appears to be the superior type calves which are being produced.

Meryle Phillips of North East, a director in his county's artificial breeding cooperative, reports that while none of the calves produced there from artificial breeding is yet a year old, some of them have attained sufficient size and age to set them apart, and above, naturally bred calves in type and appearance. Although still calves, they show promise of exceptionally good udder development. Most of them have an unusually bright, shiny coat which also sets them off. Two calves, a bull and a heifer, which he chose for rearing out of 18 produced in his herd thus far, are the strongest and nicest in his experience. They are larger and more attractive, he thinks, than other calves in his flock which are naturally bred and older. All got the same attention and rations. Another Erie County farmer, Arthur Morris, of Wattsburg, says his calves from artificial breeding are unusually large and making good gains. Levant Alcorn, Waterford, reported 19 of his cows settled in 21 services, which is an unusual record. Elton McGahan, inseminator for the Erie cooperative, reports more than 600 calves produced in the county to date from artificial breeding.

The growing in Lancaster County of Belladonna, a perennial poisonous herb of the nightshade family, which is variously used in medicine to relieve pain and expand the pupils of the eyes, is one of the interesting results of World War II. Belladonna was formerly an imported drug and when foreign supplies were cut off, some Lancaster County tobacco growers became interested as the crop is handled in much the same way.

Clyde K. Eshelman, Millerville, grew two acres of it last year. His two row planter handled the seedlings as well as tobacco plants and when harvest arrived, his tobacco laths came in handy as the stalks of the plant were cut, tied in bunches and strung on the laths to dry. The pruned plants sent up more shoots so that three cuttings were made. The yield was expected to be 500 dried pounds to the acre and the contract price set at 60 cents a pound. Somebody evidently did not know what Lancaster County could do because the crop returned over \$1,000 an acre. The drug content also was discovered to be considerably higher than the imported product.

This year Mr. Eshelman was one of three men who contracted to grow five acres each. The price was reduced, however, to 40 cents a pound and the crop is to make its full growth, then it will be cut and the drug firm will experiment with kiln drying. This second year's experience has shown that the plants will not stand transplanting in dry weather, and instead of 15 acres to be harvested, there will be about five. There is no need for anyone to get excited about Belladonna being a "bonanza" crop because last year's effort provided a normal three years' supply.

For the third successive time, Mrs. Emory Serfass, Palmerton, Carbon County, a leading flower gardener of her community, won first prize in a statewide artistic arrangement at the recent 1946 Garden Days, at the Pennsylvania State College. It was the first such event since the war. Two other first places went to the Emmaus Garden Club, Lehigh County, for a Pennsylvania Dutch arrangement, and to Mrs. Howard Middlecamp, West Penn, Schuylkill County, for a Fall arrangement.

Mrs. E. C. Phelps, Jenkintown, Montgomery County, was elected chairman for the 1947 meeting to be held next Fall at the College, and Mrs. Arthur P. Snyder, of the Pioneer Garden Club, Lehigh County, Carbon County, was named secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Phelps, who succeeds Mrs. E. B. Race, Indiana, named five committee women to assist the officers in planning for the 1947 session. They are Mrs. Clarence Roeder, Emmaus, Lehigh County; Mrs. Howard Middlecamp, West Penn, Schuylkill County; Mrs. George Light, Centre Hall, Centre County; Mrs. Mary W. Fry, Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, and Mrs. Joseph Nichols, Indiana, Indiana County.

Fall rains and delays in frost marked favorable weather conditions which enabled late vegetable production in the State to attain good volume. Warm spells helped to give size to all late vegetable crops of spinach, beets, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, celery, and turnips. During early November carrots were being dug in large volume in Bucks and Philadelphia Counties. Turnips also were a good crop in the same areas.

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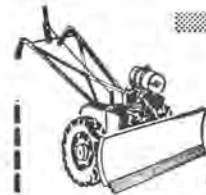
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Leaves for Deep Litter

I will fully indorse all of J. S.'s statements on the use of deep poultry litter in his article in The R. N.-Y. of October 19. I have used deep litter for many years, and would not consider handling laying hens without it, where winter confinement is necessary. But little straw was available to me, and for years I used dry leaves; collected them on an abandoned farm where maples grew in the dooryard and along the roadside wall. It is not hard to pack 100 sacks in a day, with a boy to help. I use a wooden hay rake to collect the leaves, lay the sacks flat against a pile of leaves, have the boy hold it open, and pack in the leaves with a sweeping arm motion. Starting with six inches on the floor, I add one sack a week. The fertilizer value of pulverized leaves and droppings is high. I clean the litter out in the Spring. Dry earth is used on floors during Summer when the hens are mostly out in runs. I have raised splendid potatoes with no other fertilizer than this fine leaf litter.

Later, I used dry corn fodder cut in one inch lengths or less. This is probably the most durable litter that can be found, but not as valuable a fertilizer as leaves. It does, however, serve all the purposes of deep litter in the pens, and how the hens will make it fly on a cold morning! The singing, working hen is the laying hen.

Massachusetts

Sprouted Oats for Chickens

I have sprouted oats for chickens for more than 30 years and I use the ordinary 30-gallon oil drums cut in half with plenty of holes punched in the bottom with a large nail. These are kept in the cellar behind the furnace. The floor here has drainage to the sewer outlet. First I soak the oats over night in cold water, then dump them in an old pail with holes in the bottom. When they become sprouted, they are dumped in the half drums, stirred and emptied, and sprinkled twice a day until the desired growth is attained.

With the many years with poultry, which began as a boy with my grandfather, I have picked up some original ideas in the care of chickens. One year pickouts were very bad in the pullets that were just starting to lay. I hung a red cloth over the windows, and ran a 30-watt red light until late P. M. It was 100 per cent successful; this in a 12x24 ft. pen. It pays to have water slightly warmed in the coldest weather; Make a wooden box 16 inches long, wide and high, a cube. Cut a hole on top just large enough for a 10 quart pail and put a 40-watt light inside this box; I have found 50 degree water on very cold mornings.

Ohio

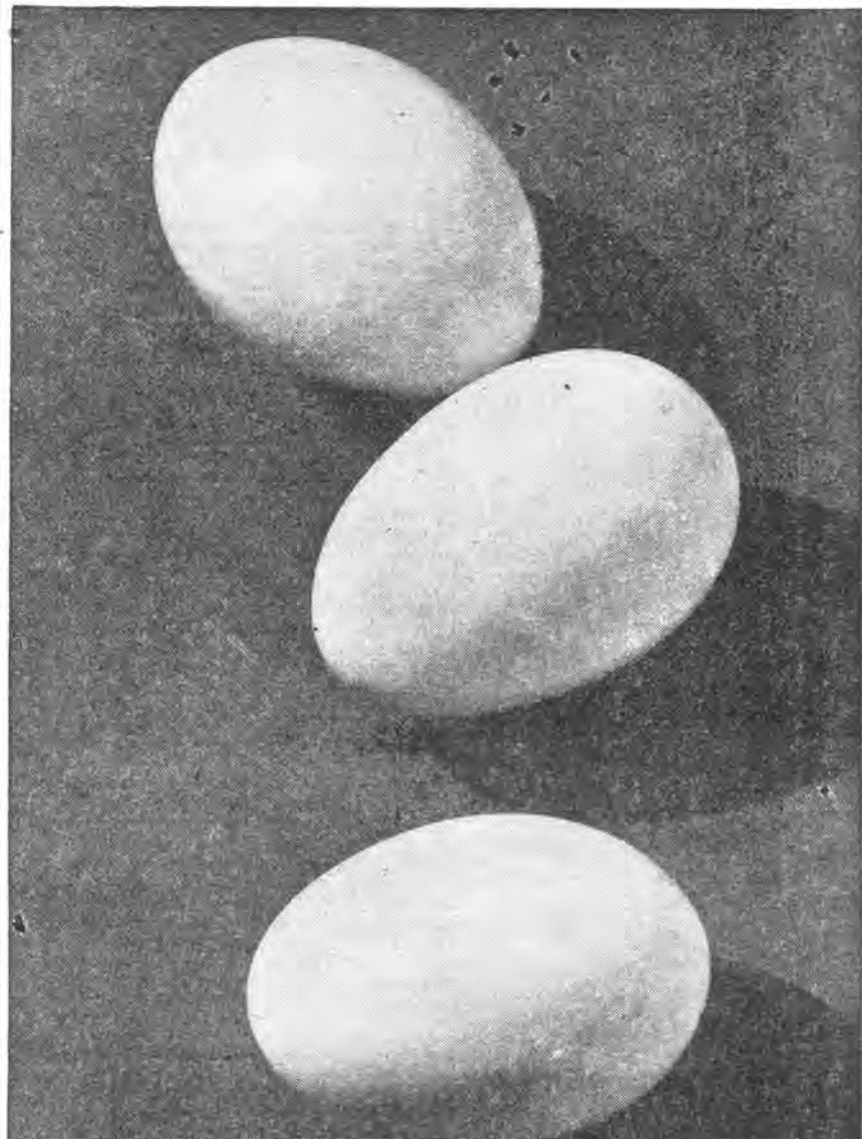
Book Note

MAKING PIGEONS PAY—By Wendell M. Levi. The author is a well known breeder and authority with over 45 years in the pigeon business. His newly published 264-page book is well illustrated, and especially designed to give detailed and valuable information to beginners. Every phase of pigeon raising from squabs to marketing is well covered. Building squab houses, feeding the birds, breeds to use, and disease control all receive special attention. In addition this book contains much that is new and of value to the most experienced commercial pigeon raiser.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. Price \$2.50. (New York City residents add five cents sales tax.)



Max Treiber, Frenchtown, N. J., finds that it is easier to keep eggs clean if a deep nest is used. Eight-inch boards which are detachable are used on the fronts of the nests. In this type nest the litter seldom gets out and the eggs are more likely to be clean. This saves a lot of work in cleaning and packing eggs.



**Only 3 extra eggs per hen
WILL CUT 93¢ A BAG OFF
YOUR FEED COSTS**

Figure it out yourself . . . 100 hens, each laying only 3 extra eggs per month, give you 25 dozen extra eggs. At only 30¢ per dozen, that's \$7.50 extra profit—an extra profit that pays 93¢ a bag toward the cost of the eight bags of feed that 100 hens will eat in a month. Yes . . . high production pays feed bills . . . and makes profits . . . fast!

That's why you should use Pratts Laying Mash. For Pratts Laying Mash is capable of sustaining 300 egg a year production.

No, it won't make poor birds, or poorly managed birds, lay 300 eggs. No feed can. But, because it's built to sustain 300 egg production, Pratts Laying Mash will always push each of your birds to her egg-laying limit.

Pratts Laying Mash keeps bodily reserves high so that, from a nutritional standpoint, the hen never has to take a rest or suffer a health breakdown . . . no matter how many eggs she's laying. That's why Pratts helps keep your flock at its laying peak month after month. Why it can help keep them laying practically "non-stop," if the birds themselves have that kind of laying ability.

Ask your dealer for Pratts Laying Mash. For the high production you can get from Pratts will make more money for you than will cheap feed.



It will pay you to feed this Mash built to sustain 300 Egg Production

Pratt Food Company, Dept. LM-46, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Please send me your free book, "The Secret of Non-Stop Laying."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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Protect
your
Livestock and Poultry
from **GOITER** and
RELATED TROUBLES

Make Sure
Your Feed
Contains
Iodine

Iodine is a NECESSITY in the nutrition of farm animals.

If it is lacking, goiter may result. The chief loss from Iodine deficiency comes from interference in reproductive processes, and the birth of weak, deformed offspring which may die.

So don't take any chances. The feed you buy probably does contain Iodine. But don't guess—ask your dealer—MAKE SURE!

Write for free booklet, "The Place of Iodine in the Nutrition of Farm Animals."

Iodine
Educational Bureau, Inc.
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Ill.

YOUR POULTRY BUSINESS
A GUIDE TO BETTER PROFITS

FREE
NEW EDITION

This new edition contains still more aids to profitable poultry raising and many new pictures. Write today stating what poultry you keep.

COMPLETE LINE of CRAWFORD MASHES

2 TYPES ALL-MASH REGULAR
Available in Pellet Form

See your CRAWFORD dealer at once, and order your feed supply.

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127 Main Street, Walton, N. Y.

Serving Eastern Farmers Over 50 Years

CRAWFORD FEEDS
LABORATORY CONTROLLED... REGISTERED

GOOD LAYERS MUST EAT...

STIMULATE their APPETITE

DR. LEGEAR'S
POULTRY PRESCRIPTION
CONCENTRATED

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Publisher's Desk

Will you advise us in regards to the enclosed oil lease? We are interested but would not sign without some better information than we can gather from the lease. It is all new to us. c. s. Vermont

We approve the caution shown in investigating before signing. Before entering into any such negotiations, a good responsible lawyer should be consulted and requested to analyze the lease and investigate the company. There have been several convictions for fraud and misrepresentation in these alleged oil leases. We have referred to them many times. Like the poor, they are ever with us. The so-called "Electrometer," widely advertised as a sure instrument to detect oil, has been labeled a "doodlebug" and incapable of serving the purpose claimed. One promoter selling so-called oil leases failed to mention the dry holes previously drilled in the section or that the nearest oil production was 75 miles away. Convictions were reported by the Department of Justice of promoters who sold Louisiana swamp land for a fictitious large oil company, for which eight per cent return on the investment was promised. A number of other promoters were convicted for similar sales of oil leases on land in Texas, which had a record of non-oil production. Take the sales talk with a grain of salt and check carefully and thoroughly on the offers made you.

Because it was impossible to buy lumber a friend gave me the address of the Prefabricated Cottage Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. I called at their office on June 12 and a Mr. Joseph Brown, Prop., agreed to deliver my order in 10 days. I paid \$508 in advance and the \$508 balance was to be paid on delivery. Several days later I sent an order with check for \$27 for a tent floor. I received the contract by mail. My checks were cashed, but the goods never arrived. I called them every week and they kept giving me promises of delivery the "next week." Finally they advised the order was on its way. I wrote again, but no reply. I then ascertained that the telephone was disconnected, the office shop vacant and the landlord did not know where they had gone. I am in great need of this money. Could you do anything for me or advise me what to do? H. C. W. New Jersey

We have been unable to locate the company or Mr. Brown. If any of our readers have similar complaints or any information in regard to the parties, we will be glad to have them write us the details. We would like to locate Mr. Brown and his company.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that five Maryland egg dealers have been denied all trading privileges on all contract markets for a period of 90 days. The five parties failed to comply with the reporting requirements of the Commodity Exchange Act on many occasions for approximately one year. They were trading in egg futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the transactions should have been reported.

The driver of a car made a left turn without giving any warning and hit my car. His car was damaged and so was mine and it was not my fault. Do I have to make good his damage? J. H. L. New York

From the statement if J. H. L. was not negligent, we would not expect that he would have to pay the expense of repair. If the driver of the other car was negligent and it could be clearly established, the expense of repairs should be paid by his insurance company. These accident cases are difficult to decide as each party often tries to evade the responsibility and sometimes there are no witnesses to determine just how the accident occurred. It is wise to report the accident to a State trooper and endeavor to reach a settlement on the spot.

Here is an advertisement of a correspondence course in electrical appliance repairing. Can you advise as to their reliability? H. A. B. Ohio

This course consists of four manuals and sells for \$14.75 to anyone who orders and pays for it. We are advised that those who take this course should be mechanically inclined and have at least a common school education. The benefit anyone derives from any correspondence school depends largely upon the intelligence, persistence and application of the student. Also the contract must be read carefully by the interested party and understood. Remember, a salesman is interested in selling the course to you and getting a signed contract and in his anxiety to get you lined up, he may exaggerate the benefits. Therefore, read the contract and understand it. If you do not—wait until you do.

We understand that you collect people's debts and we are, therefore, sending one to you. Enclosed is all the information, the last address we have, and the receipt the party signed when he borrowed the money. We are confident we will hear from you in regard to this. G. T. G. New York

We are sorry to disappoint our friend. This was purely personal and we cannot handle such matters. There is no pressure we can bring to bear against an individual who disregards his personal obligations. Our purpose is to bring about adjustments of claims where there is misunderstanding or neglect that we can clear up, and our efforts are restricted to business concerns or those individuals who are defrauding the public. In this case the small personal debt was three years old, and against an individual whose correct address was not definitely known. We have no disposition to withhold our help, but we would not be justified in taking up personal, private accounts. If a debtor fails to pay within a reasonable time, a small personal debt could be given to a lawyer, a Justice of the Peace, or a small claims court. We referred to this a few weeks ago but repeat it now for emphasis. We cannot take up personal private claims against neighbors or people in the same general locality.

For six days I transported six men to and from work for a contractor, while their truck was being repaired. I have never received my pay. Is there anything you can do to assist me in getting any money? It amounted to \$30.00. The foreman had signed the statement. R. T. New York

The concern was at the mercy of a foreman, who neglected to make a record of the arrangement for transporting the work men, and as this foreman was no longer in their employ, they had no information on the matter and no way of checking it. They however realized it would be a valid claim for reimbursement in view of the ex-foreman's signed statement and paid the full amount of the bill. We appreciate the settlement and the consideration of our reader's claim. A concern stands higher in a community for taking the broad view in such matters.

The Dog Shoppe, 1701 East St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., advertised for all kinds of puppies. I inquired the price they would pay for Shepherd and Newfoundland Cross pups. They would not give me a price until they had seen them, and asked me to send them on. I did, but I heard nothing from them and when I wrote asking for a check for the dogs, they replied that they had not received them. The express agent showed that they were delivered and signed for. I wrote them again and have received no reply. E. G. B. Pennsylvania

We have written a number of letters to The Dog Shoppe at Pittsburgh. Our letters are not returned. No adjustment has been made to date and it is eight months since The Dog Shoppe received these pups. The record is for the information of our readers.

Dr. William B. Herzka of Renacolor Film Corporation advertised for a partner in a photography business. He claimed to hold a patent on a process for making color film, which he had invented in Vienna in 1936. The applicants were offered positions in his company if they would buy two shares of stock at \$1,000 per share. Some of the applicants made inquiry as to his standing with the result that Herzka was arrested and charged with grand larceny. He gave a \$2,500 bond. The Attorney General offered him an opportunity to make restitution to the dissatisfied investors and he signed a permanent injunction under which he cannot make any further sales of stock in Renacolor.

The authorities are interested in getting the address of Abraham G. Gillman who uses the names A. Gibbs, Glass and Gilcote Coating Company. He represents himself as an agent for Johns-Manville, who repudiates his claim. He is not their agent. He has operated in eastern Pennsylvania and some sections of New Jersey. Send us any information you may get about him and shun his proposition.

My subscription expired through an oversight. My father and grandfather were readers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER over 50 years ago. It is the one publication that has not gone too modern to suit me. I am glad for the good fight you carry on for the farmer and also for the valiant stand which you take for basic principles upon which the U. S. Government was founded. Long may you be spared to carry on. California A. B. H.

We appreciate this word from a West Coast friend. Approaching, as we are, our one hundredth anniversary (1950) we want to hear from our old time readers.

HEY! LISTEN!

"The Story of Grit"

WANT TO GET MORE EGGS - RAISE MORE CHICKS?

THEN WRITE TO-DAY for THIS FREE BOOK

Send name and address on a postcard to
STONE MOUNTAIN GRIT CO.,
Box N.Y.-1 LITHONIA, GEORGIA

WARREN'S
Massachusetts
CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

HERE'S THE PROOF
The gratifying results obtained by the Warren entries in the various State laying contests are proof of the ability of these birds to live and produce under the sharp contrasts in care and feeding conditions. Year after year, Warren Reds have participated in contests conducted in widely separated localities, under the supervision of test managers employing varying systems of care, feeding and housing. In all instances, Warren Reds have held true to the same consistent performance and high relative position that distinguishes them from other strains.

Contest Scores from Current Reports

Hunterdon, N. J. — Highest Hen, All Breeds: 280 Eggs, 302.25 points.

Missouri — Highest Red Hen: 246 Eggs, 261.55 points; and 2nd Red Pen: 2511 Eggs, 269.9 points.

Passaic, N. J. — 2nd Red Pen: 2583 Eggs, 2703.40 points.

Western New York — 3rd Red Pen: 3048 Eggs, 3227.20 points.

All the Same Blood—Same Breeding—Same Quality
Warren customers have a guarantee that their orders will be filled with chicks of the same blood, breeding and quality that have won high honors for Warren Reds all over the country.

For the 15th consecutive year, the State of Massachusetts awarded its contract for 30,000 chicks to J. J. Warren, thus expressing the satisfaction and approval of superintendents and managers of the various State institutions.

R. I. REDS - U. S. PULLED CLEAN (Barred)
Mass. - U. S. PULLED CLEAN
17 Years Without a Reactor
Sexed Pullets: 95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Write for Catalog and Price List
J. J. WARREN
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Walko FOR ALL TABLETS POULTRY

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00. **MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

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THE NEW POST-WAR ASHLEY POULTRY PICKER

WITH THE MAGIC SLIP-IN FINGERS NOW AVAILABLE IN FIVE SIZES

LUDWIG ROTHSCILD
Eastern Distributor

1671 Amsterdam Ave., New York 31, N. Y.
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For immediate shipment GAS and ELECTRIC Scalding Tanks and Reconditioned Poultry Pickers.

Special Low Prices! OHLS BIG-VALUE BABY CHICKS

Barred Rock, New Hampshire, Hybrid and Sex-Link All stock bred for fast, even growth and big egg production. **PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY.**

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Tel. 11. CALLICOON, N. Y.

Mattern's Reliable Chicks

MY 25 FIFTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshire, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red, Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
M. F. Mattern, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

ALLEN'S CHICKS

DELAWARE U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN REDS ROCKS CROSS

Write for Particulars
ALLEN'S HATCHERY, SEAFORD, DELAWARE

FOR SALE: Pedigreed ROP White Rock Males

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS, CHOCORUA, N. H.

Burpee's Fluffy-Ruffles GIANT PETUNIAS

Exquisitely ruffled and fringed, over 6 in. across. All colors, mixed. 25c-Packet of Seeds for 10c—send dime today

WATLEE BURPEE CO.
357 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Opportunity Of A Lifetime For Experienced Farm Superintendent & Manager

Man, fully experienced and acquainted with farm management; knowledge of raising grain. Also know husbandry. Unusual opportunity for right man. Farm located central New York State. Write complete details. BOX 4466, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED

WOMAN to assist with elderly people in small convalescent home. Dr. Grossman, 36 Primrose Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MILKERS: DeLaval machines; 60 cows, three times daily; stripping afterwards; six day week; wages \$100 per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, N. J.

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary \$80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester Co., New York.

WANTED: Machine milker for up to date dairy farm in Central New Jersey; salary \$180 a month and some privileges. BOX 4192, Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE for small convalescent home. Dr. Grossman, 36 Primrose Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

COOK for small convalescent home. Dr. Grossman, 36 Primrose Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ATTENDANT nursing: Training with pay for career as licensed attendant nurse, Ages 18 to 45. Apply Allerton Hospital, 68 Allerton St., Brookline 46, Massachusetts.

WOMAN wanted to help in cottage for old people in country institution. BOX 4284, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED Woman to help in cottage for children in country institution. Must be able to mend. Will consider mother with a child. BOX 4285, Rural New-Yorker.

Dairy Farmer, married. Experienced with DeLaval Milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, New Jersey.

ATTENDANTS, male and female. Age limits 18 to 65. Annual salary \$1,600 with \$100 increments after each year of service for 4 years. Eight-hour day with opportunities for over-time. Eighty-six days annual leave with pay. Sick leave allowances after 6 months of service. Medical care provided without cost. Position includes pension, group insurance, sick and accident insurance privileges. Write or apply in person. Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, Long Island.

HELP wanted: Good dry hand milker, 1,200 pure bred Guernseys. Salary \$25 per month. Farm on main highway, 5 miles north of Newton. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, Sussex County, New Jersey.

TWO-Time milker: experience with machines; single man preferred; good wages; excellent boarding conditions. Guernseys. Give references. Write A. W. Hobler, Box 669, Princeton, N. J. or phone Hopewell, N. J. 361 ask for Mr. Carre.

COUPLE To work on modern poultry breeding farm. State salary expected. BOX 4391, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE Wanted: wife farm secretary; husband either milker or outside man; good wages; small apartment available. Give references. Write A. W. Hobler, Box 669, Princeton, N. J. or phone Hopewell, N. J. 361 ask for Mr. Carre.

COOKS, waitresses, maids, cook-generals, couples, housekeepers, nurses. Barton Employment Bureau, Great Barrington, Mass.

WANTED: High type single man to operate milking machines. Registered Agronomist. Certified barn. Good living conditions. Salary \$125-\$135 depending on ability, with board and room. 9 1/2 hours daily, 3 days off per month. Pinnacle Rock Farm, Plainville, Connecticut.

WANTED: Young man for large commercial poultry farm, excellent opportunity for willing and ambitious worker. P. O. BOX 130, Toms River, N. J.

SINGLE man wanted on dairy farm. De Laval milker used; size of dairy 20 cows. Good board and moderate wages. Man to keep bachelor hall with farmer. References required. G. E. Satterlee, Hopewell Junction, New York.

NURSES, attendants and practical nurses, day duty, sanitariums, excellent salary and maintenance. P. O. BOX 336, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED: Young man or boy to work on dairy farm. Good wages, board, room, good home. Experience not necessary. Farm has milking machine. Fred Proefrock, Alexander, N. Y.

GENERAL houseworker, no cooking, private room and bath; near New York City. Mrs. Levis Lesser, 277 Churchill Road, Teaneck, N. J.

WANTED: Young or middle-aged married man experienced in operating milk pasteurizing plant in New Jersey. No liquor, good reference. BOX 4451, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Pleasant country home, particularly lovely in summer with swimming in small spring fed lake. Two adults, two school children, one infant. Man serve and clean, woman cook. Only children's laundry, washing machine. Own apartment of three rooms and bath. Reasonable use of car. References required. Telephone Mt. Kisco 4108.

MARRIED man, 20 cows hand milked, 30 cows De Laval machine. \$30 per week, house, fuel, electric, gas, milk furnished free. Apply Linden Dairy Farms, 1415 E. Edgar Road, Linden, N. J. Linden 2-2898.

HELP Wanted: Cooks and dining room workers; 8 hour day, 4 week's paid vacation; apply Wasaga State School, Wasaga, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED farmer (dairyman) wanted, Ulster State Hospital, Ulster, N. Y. Salary \$1,250-\$1,850 annually, plus 30% emergency increase.

EXCELLENT opportunity for farm hand who likes work under good working conditions with peaches and sweet corn. House with all conveniences. Two or three workers in family preferred. Sunny Hill Farm, West State Highway No. 25, Burlington, N. J.

YOUNG woman, Protestant-American, as housekeeper for single man, alone, owner on poultry farm. BOX 4456, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER-Cook: Pleasant permanent position in modern semi-rural home in Connecticut. An unusual opportunity. Family of two. Kitchen helper supplied. Pleasant quarters with private bath. Should be able to drive car for shopping. Good salary. If interested, write P. O. BOX 63, Southbury, Connecticut, or phone Woodbury, Connecticut 460.

MATURE woman to help with cooking and housework in private family in Dutchess County. Widow with child of school age acceptable. P. G. Behrens, Hope Farm, N. Y.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN., estate superintendent who is capable of general gardening and greenhouse work and willing to drive cars, with wife willing to help in house. Excellent wages and living quarters. Write giving full details and past experience to BOX 4457, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couple, woman general housekeeper; man outside and assist in suburban home. Separate quarters. Louis S. Cohn, R. D. 5, Butler, Pa.

COOK and general houseworker, experienced, with references, no laundry, four in family, own room and bath, wages and time off open. Mrs. John Hoste, Scarborough, N. Y. (Ossining).

WANTED: Experienced middle-aged or elderly man for brooding chicks in Spring; light or part time work after brooding season. P. O. BOX 130, Toms River, N. J.

RESPONSIBLE married man for farm work. Wife must be fond of children. Write BOX 65, Millers Falls, Mass.

WANTED: Middle-aged housekeeper for father and two sons in farm home. BOX 4465, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO maids, cook and chambermaid-waitress; country all year. P. O. BOX 278, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

COUPLE for small estate in Katonah, N. Y. Woman cook and housekeeper. Man valet and butler. Living quarters, living room, bedroom, bath, salary \$150 and three meals a day. BOX 4480, Rural New-Yorker.

COOK and housekeeper, Westchester County. Salary \$100 per month. BOX 4463, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeper. William Miller, R. F. D. 5, Potsdam, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

This department offers readers an opportunity to tell their wants to 300,000 country people. If you are looking for help, seeking a job or want to sell a farm an advertisement in this department will probably bring you quick and profitable results.

The cost of advertisements in this department is 15 cents per word, each insertion, payable in advance. Name and address must be counted as words. When a box number is used instead of name and address all mail received in response to the advertisement will be forwarded promptly postpaid. The box number is counted as five words.

Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A.M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.

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

WANTED: Farm couple, middle-aged. Up to date small dairy farm in the Catskills. Must be responsible, able to run farm. Home with every convenience. Right terms to right man. BOX 4461, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man to work in clean modern convenient barn. Machine milking, good regular hours. Experienced or interested in Guernseys essential. Excellent living conditions for small family. State experience if interested and interview will be arranged. BOX 4460, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE for housework and care of modern suburban home on bus line; for two elderly people. BOX A, Convent Station, N. J.

DAILY farmer, reliable and experienced, wanted for large dairy farm; Eastern New York State. References required. BOX 4468, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Cook for 100 boys. Simple home style cooking. Boarding school. F. G. Behrens, Hope Farm, N. Y.

HERDSMAN and farm hand, married. Good opportunity for both 500 acre farm, 150 purebred Holsteins. Good living and working conditions and good pay. Give full information in first letter or telephone me at Monroe 5025. J. S. Holloran, Monroe, N. Y.

WOMAN, assistant cottage supervisor; preferably 30-45 years of age. Write Superintendent, North Jersey Training School, Little Falls, N. J.

WANTED: Unmarried herdsman to handle 75 registered Ayrshires 60 new milking. Modern certified farm. Good living conditions. Salary \$150-\$165 per month with board and room; future advancement if satisfactory. Three days off per month. Pinnacle Rock Farm, Plainville, Conn.

WANTED: Middle-aged couple, no children. Man to milk three cows and do general outside work; also board one or two men. Furnished modern apartment over garage. Write Andor Farm, White Hall, Md.

RELIABLE woman, help with two school age children and light housework. Own room, bath, sitting room. On bus line; one hour New York City. Write P. O. BOX 214, Bedford, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced reliable single man for general work on modern dairy farm. Good wages. Room, board, laundry. L. Lachenmayer, Flemington, New Jersey.

COUPLE, no children, man capable all phases of dairy farm; woman some housework. Good salary, modern two room apartment with bath. Dutchess County. BOX 4474, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man on general dairy farm. Home and usual privileges, with good wages. BOX 63, Dover Plains, N. Y.

MARRIED farmer, poultry and general farming. Drive tractor, house modern improvements, near Albany. State experience, wages expected. References. BOX 4383, Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD man, married, general farmer; Rensselaer County; some mechanical ability. State experience, wages expected. References. House modern conveniences. BOX 4485, Rural New-Yorker.

REGISTERED nurse for small convalescent home in suburb of Atlantic City; state age, salary expected. BOX 298, P. O., Northfield, N. J.

GIRL or woman for general housework. Young couple with two small children. Congenial home, suburbs. Own room and bath, 25 weekly. BOX 61, Armonk, New York.

WANTED: Young, single man for general work on turkey farm, familiar with mechanical devices. Salary open. Stuart Elcock, Woodstock, Vermont.

WOMAN for light housekeeping; live in. Modern home and happy surroundings. Ten minutes walk to town center. Write Mrs. Foster Birch, Brookwood Lane, Boonton, N. J.

COUPLE wanted, husband to take care of vegetable garden, lawn, outdoor work; wife to cook and take care of the house. References required. Write for further information to P. O. BOX 61, Gladstone, N. J.

FARM manager wanted: Carroll County, Maryland grass farm, 350 acres. Adequate silo, barn machinery. House with bathroom, electricity, telephone. 800 hen laying house. Prefer experienced farmer with small family and one experienced helper in family. Write full particulars. BOX 4488, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultry foreman, care for 3,000 bird plant, incubating, rearing and laying. Good salary, house available. BOX 4487, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN assist small poultry farm, no housework; one person family. 205 Cross St., Lakewood, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER: General cleaning, plain cooking. No laundry. Room and bath. Near Saugerties, N. Y. \$100. References. BOX 4495, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Small subsistence farm. Two in family. A few animals and vegetable garden. General cleaning and plain cooking. Own 4-room cottage with modern conveniences. \$200. References. BOX 4496, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Girl for cooking and general housework in family of four in Scarsdale, N. Y. BOX 4494, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Handyman, married, drivers license; no smoking, drinking; for three days work on small country place. Furnished cottage, fuel, electricity. BOX 4493, Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Farm stocked, equipped, modern machinery, good corn and grain land; shares or take full charge. BOX 4453, Rural New-Yorker.

SKILLED farm, dairy, manager; breeder; ability producing profits, add prestige; lucrative specialties. BOX 4432, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, Swiss, middle-aged for small dairy farm; few cows, goats, chickens. Available December 1st. BOX 4439, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG experienced tenant man wants to work farm salary or shares. Write to Mr. Joseph Tyrell, Reithon, N. Y.

FARMER-Gardener, elderly, will work 6 hours daily in exchange for room and board for himself and wife. BOX 4450, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager wants position on farm; experienced in crop rotation, stock, operation and maintenance of machinery. No tobacco or liquor. Best references. Within 50 miles of Philadelphia preferred. BOX 4455, Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW past 40, capable of doing many things inside and out, drivers license; offers services to highest bidder, over \$150 per month and maintenance for legitimate, respectable position. Cooking and canvassing not accepted. Country preferred. BOX 4458, Rural New-Yorker.

BEEF: Dual purpose breeder. Farm engineering. 25 years experience. College. Graham school. Married. Full supervision. Hy-grade only. BOX 4464, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED couple, caretakers, estate; highest references. BOX 4467, Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, maintenance man desires position on estate or apartment house; Florida preferred. All round carpenter, mechanic; repair or build. Farm experience. BOX 1025, Jacksonville, Florida.

POULTRYMAN, assistant; single, sober, reliable. Small farm preferred. Only good room, board and treatment considered. BOX 4462, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER with high school boy desires position, small family; light duties, boy, after school hours. References. Country. BOX 4471, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wants permanent position. Man experienced dairy, general farm work; wife part-time. No children. Furnished quarters, State salary. BOX 4475, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN: Couple now doing entire work, 2,800 capacity laying farm. State living, working conditions, salary. BOX 4470, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman, college graduate seeks teaching position or assistantship; general subjects. BOX 4477, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-Gardener, middle-aged wishes position as caretaker on estate; 18 years in last job. No children. Wife excellent housekeeper and cook. BOX 4476, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, middle-aged farm teamster available. BOX 4489, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man desires farm work. Educated. Drives car, willing; references. BOX 4490, Rural New-Yorker.

MATURE man, farm background, seeks caretaker position; moderate salary with warm-hearted Christian people. BOX 4491, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED married man wants position, farm estate manager, thorough knowledge creative planning, bookkeeping, typing, handling men, all crops, stock, machinery, etc. Will consider only top position with AAA-1 employer who loves his place, and who demands complete sobriety, honesty, ability, and trustworthiness in all details. References. BOX 4497, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

ACREAGES, homes, farms, ranches two with lakes, one having master's brick Colonial, tenant house, beautiful barn, silos, 30 cows, complete \$32,000. Highway 4 acres, good buildings, \$4,500. Village garage, flat second floor, \$7,700. Gas cabin station, country stores, feed business. Wants? Lists. Hendricksen Brothers, (26th year) Cobleskill (Eastern) New York.

WANTED real estate: Farms, stores, hotels, gas stations, tourist homes, camps, lake properties. If you want to sell list your place with us at once. We have the buyers. Square Deal Farm Agency, A. R. Stillman owner, 143 Main St., Oneonta, N. Y.

TWO acres, wooded, near river, bus service; \$225. Also 7 1/2 acres, wooded, \$350. Other highway locations, prices very reasonable. Monthly terms. Safranek, Vineland, N. J.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, 10 miles from Stroudsburg and 97 miles from New York City, 67 acres. Ideal farm, country home, or for raising poultry. House is modern, with 7 rooms, hot water heat installed 1944, bath, electricity, laundry tubs, jack stove for heating water, 80 ft. deep well with electric pump. New layer house 20x100 ft. Another new one 24x60 ft. Brooder house 20x36, 3 small brooder houses, 2-car, 2-story garage. Capacity 1,600 hens and 2,300 baby chicks. Price \$9,000. Stock and equipment can also be purchased. Write for catalog. Date H. Learn, Realtor, East Stroudsburg, Penna.

FOR Sale: Modern hatchery and broiler plant. 2,500 capacity. Incubator, 1,000 capacity. Broiler plant per week. Modern 3-family apartment included. Buildings and equipment first class condition. Reason, other business. BOX 4376, Rural New-Yorker.

WEST'S Fall catalogue: Hundred pages of farms and business bargains. Free. Write West's Farm Agency, Brokers, Q.E.-3, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

NEW Fall Catalogue—describes hundreds of bargains, farms, homes, business places etc. Its free, get it now, brokers-salesmen, or if interested in becoming a salesman contact us now. We have hundreds of buyers and need more outlets. Truist Farm Agency, 2488 Concourse, Bronx, New York 58.

DEER and bird hunters, 700 acres, stream, old house and barn, Sussex county. \$30 acre. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

106 ACRE farm for sale. Good land suitable for all crops; 80 acres in cultivation, balance old growth timber. Good roads. Price \$7,000. E. F. Belts, Milford, Del.

WANTED Farm: 100 acres or more, tillable, rest wooded, house and barns; cheap, easy terms. Prefer Newburgh to Albany or thereabouts. BOX 4418, Rural New-Yorker.

RIVER front 90 acres half bottom land, large colonial dwelling, five places, barns, etc. \$11,000. Rare bargain. O. S. Jansen, Walkkill, N. Y. Telephone New Paltz 2048.

WANTED: 125 acre dairy farm to rent on shares or cash rent, with some stock and tools; Western New York preferred. BOX 4452, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farm on shares, good producing dairy. Have own tools. Would consider buying of farm on half milk checks. BOX 4454, Rural New-Yorker.

A 5-ROOM house facing river and on state road. Price \$1,850. Bauer, Seaford, Delaware.

FOR Sale: Beautiful village farm, 14 acres and fine 14-room house of 4 complete apartments situated within town limits of Wyoming. Del. Large barn, chicken house, large implement shed; spacious lawn, 21 large maple shade trees. Two blocks from railroad station, bank, post office, hardware, grocery stores. Three miles from State capital. House painted white; gas, electric, bath. Good investment for right party. P. O. BOX 115, Wyoming, Del. Priced to sell.

FOR Sale: Apple storage warehouse, 2 York freezing units, capacity 35,000 bushels. Price \$14,800. Herbert Wells, Southbury, Conn.

50 ACRE farm for sale along creek with tide water. 32 acres tillable. 2,400 young peach trees, 1,000 coming into bearing next year. About 2 miles from center of town. Rabbits, ducks in meadow. Electricity available. Sunny Hill Farm, West State Highway No. 25, Burlington, N. J.

40-ACRE farm, 7-room house and out buildings. Price \$4,500. Bauer Farm Agency, Seaford, Delaware.

60 ACRE poultry farm, 9-room house, accommodation for 2,500 layers, all necessary outbuildings, growing crops and equipment; \$10,500 priced for sale. A. E. Miller, Newville, Pa.

WANTED: Small farm, state highway. Send photographs. W. McClellan, 113 8th Ave., Brooklyn, 17, New York.

REAL dairy farm, 322 acres, 40 acres woodlot, rest tractor tillable. Will carry over 100 head. Modern improvements. On state road. With or without equipment. No agency. Clifford Sheldon, South Hartford, New York.

FOR Rent: Large poultry farm, 4,500 layer capacity. Brooder house, automatic fountain, electricity, 15 acres, ranges, nice modern 8-room house, bath, telephone. Good marketing conditions, 32 miles Philadelphia, 11 miles largest producers exchange cooperative. BOX 4459, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy 150 to 200 acre dairy-poultry farm, southern or southwestern New York State. BOX 4460, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Flour and grist mill with water power. Only \$3,200. A. Schütz, East Greenville, Pa.

WANTED in Columbia County, New York. Farm, 100 acres more or less, tillable and pasture. House and barns, \$5,000 or less. No brokers. M. Jones, 37 Railroad Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

180 ACRES, rolling, beautiful modern 12-room house, electricity, three large barns, milk house, silo, chicken barns; 20 miles north of Hudson, N. Y. Price \$12,000. BOX 4472, Rural New-Yorker.

VERMONT: Approximately 250 acres. Fully modern equipped to raise 3,000 turkeys. Fertile productive fields. Produce own feed. Two family modern rebuilt brick house, oil heat. Running brook and pool. Farm extends on both sides of Route 7 near Bennington and Shaftsbury. Must be seen to appreciate. BOX 4470, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Pre-fabricated house 60x20, excellent condition, with sash and screens, suitable for poultry house, tool shed, garage, and other uses. Call Ossining 3320 or write Stadaugh Farm, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm, house or small business property. Farm with or without stock. Send full particulars and photos in first letter. BOX 4473, Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to rent, hog raising concession; not retard other operations, abandoned place O. K. Price, location, describe. BOX 4478, Rural New-Yorker.

SUSSEX County, New Jersey: 100 acres, excellent house, tenant house, 2 barns, cottage, chicken coops, electricity, hot water. 76 Willow St., Brooklyn, New York.

FOR Sale: 169 acre dairy farm, upstate New York. State road, 2 houses, modern improvements. Barn best condition, 36 stanchions, drinking cups; other barns, chicken houses, silo, milking machines, hay tools, stock, electricity everywhere. BOX 4481, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reasonable and on terms, 5 to 10 acre woodlot, accessible highway; Westchester, Putnam, Suburbanite needs exercise. BOX 4482, Rural New-Yorker.

25 ACRES, poultry and irrigation farm, 3/4 miles from Millville; 8-room modern house, 1,200 laying hen capacity, barn, out buildings, all improvements; \$15,500. Geo. H. Corson, Route 1, Millville, N. J.

200 ACRES near Delhi, fully equipped, tractor, horses, 34 cattle. Last year income \$8,025. Modern buildings. \$15,500. A. Holst, Delhi, N. Y.

SELECT farms for most every need and price. Advise your wants. Kitchen Real Estate, Professional Building, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

FOR Sale: A 65 acre poultry farm. Two dwellings, barns and other buildings, 4,000 hen capacity, partly stocked, 7,200 egg incubator, 23 brooder houses complete with stoves, hovers and other equipment. Running water and electricity in all buildings. Dwellings fully plumbed. Under same management 54 years. Skinner Poultry Farm, Greene, N. Y.

WANTED: Buy farm on contract, prefer stocked, machinery, good soil, sugar maples. BOX 4483, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: To rent and/or with option to buy, small poultry farm, 1,500 to 2,000 layer capacity; with living quarters for couple. Electricity and water in buildings; about 50 mile radius New York City. Stephen Pokal, 350 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

FARM wanted: About 30 acres, good buildings; New York or New England. Under \$5,000. BOX 4492, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS: 75 acres, 12 head stock, horses, equipment, \$6,800. Farm 100 acres, 23 head stock, equipment, tractor, \$13,500. Farm 175 acres, located on U.S. 20, stable for 40 cows, \$8,500. Terms given. Write C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone No. 46-224.

FOR SALE: Concrete block feed mill, equipped. One building can be easily converted into home; location best; 200 feet from railroad in large dairy and poultry section of central New York. Terms. BOX 4498, Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers may work to help pay expenses; case kept confidential.

FRUITS AND FOODS

FLORIDA oranges, bushel \$2.50; grapefruit \$2.00; tangerines \$3.00. Express collect. W. C. Van Alstyne, Pomona Park, Florida.

DRIED apples or apple schnitz, 3 lbs. \$1.90; 5 lbs. \$3.00. Sun dried, (sour) prepaid. B. L. Harman, Dillsburg, Pa.

TREE ripened oranges, bushel \$2.50; grapefruit \$2.00; tangerines \$3.00. Express collect. W. H. Potts, Mtr., Ramsey Grove, Pomona Park, Florida.

LIGHT Vermont maple sugar 5 lb. can \$5.00; dark strong flavored \$4.00. 2 lb. can granulated maple sugar \$3.00. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

WANTED: For retail routes, any food item of unusual quality. D. Byrnes, 202 East Lincoln, Tucson, Arizona.

HONEY: Delicious buckwheat, excellent quality, \$2.50 per 5 pound pail postpaid third zone. No clover. Greulich and Son, Scotia, N. Y.

AMERICA'S 325th THANKSGIVING YEAR



1621—SQUANTO
A friendly Indian who had shown the Pilgrims how to increase corn yields, was asked by Governor Bradford to invite about a hundred Indians to the first Thanksgiving. They came, provided much of the food, and joined the feast in friendly fashion.

In 1621—325 years ago—the Pilgrims started America's Thanksgiving by rejoicing in their bounteous harvest.

In 1946 we Americans have even greater cause for Thanksgiving—not for the harvest alone, but for the many other blessings which typify the American Way of Life.

OUR 104th THANKSGIVING

finds us more confident than ever—for the past performance of America's Food Producers and Farmers assures our security and prosperity in the future.

JOHN W. *Eshelman* & SONS
1842 LANCASTER, PA. 1946
Circleville, O. York, Pa.



1863—SARA JOSEPHA HALE
Author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and America's first woman editor, persisted in urging NATIONAL observance of Thanksgiving Day, until Lincoln set aside the last Thursday of November, 1863. Other Presidents have issued similar proclamations annually since then.



Eshelman

RED ROSE
GUARANTEED FEEDS