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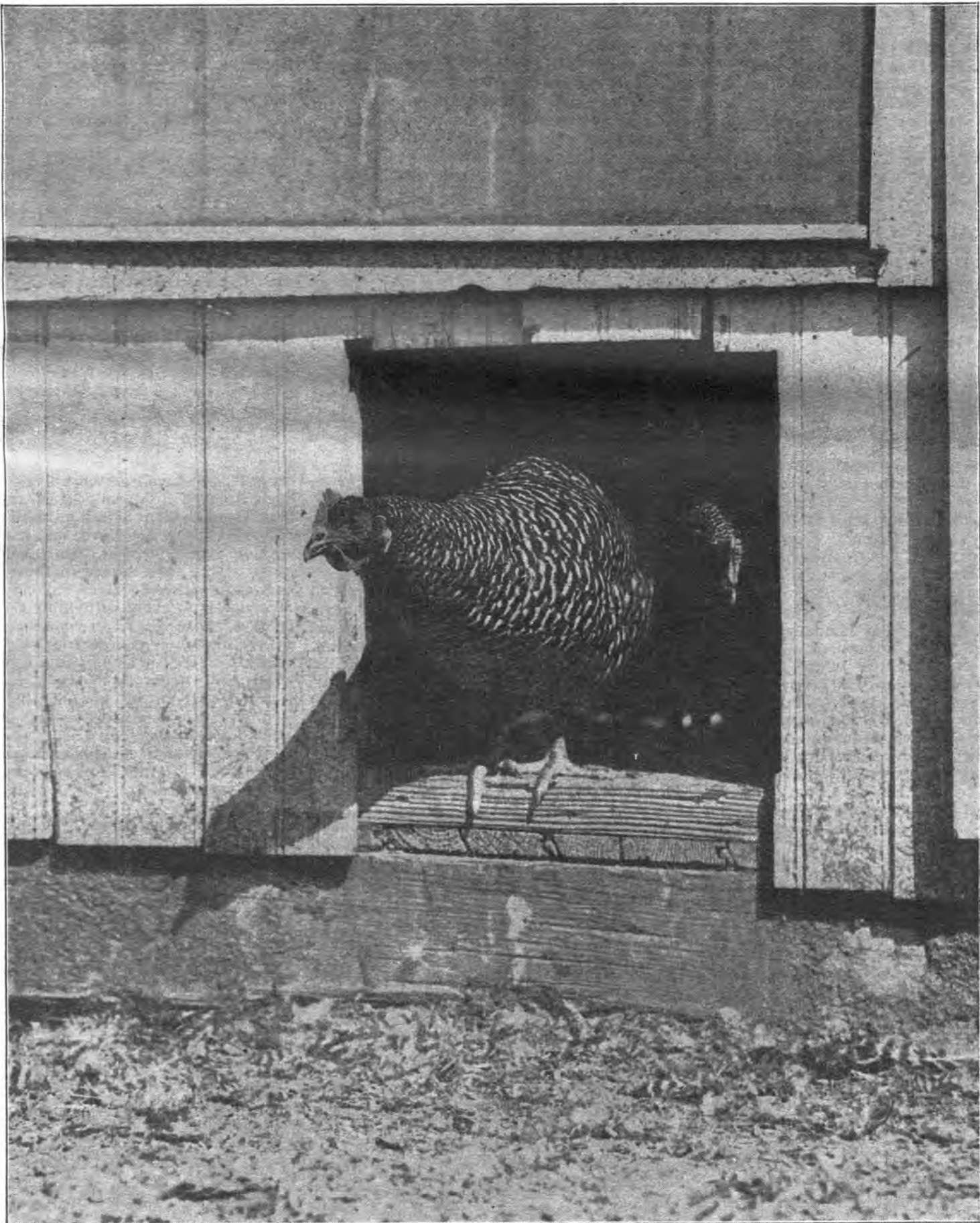


Photo — H. Armstrong Roberts, Phila., Pa.

Hello Everybody! Best Wishes For 1947!

Diversions Pay Dividends



STEEP hillsides and heavy rains mean trouble to most uplanders, but hundreds of New York farmers have found a way to stop all that by ditching their slopes with diversion terraces. As a result rain, seepage water, and the flow from intermittent springs now leave the fields without doing any damage. Today, farmers who use diversions have dependable, money making acres, in place of land too washed or too soggy for good farming.

In New York State, more than a million and a half linear feet of diversion terraces affecting an estimated 15,000 acres have been established since 1940 when the first soil conservation district was established. More than half of this work has been done in three neighboring upland counties of Western New York: Allegany, which leads with 387,000 linear feet; Wyoming with 233,000 linear feet; and Cattaraugus, with 223,000 linear feet. Already there is plenty of evidence of the miracle of transforming wet, erodible fields into safe crop producers.

A diversion terrace, or diversion ditch as it is sometimes called, is a broad, rounded channel running across the slope with a slight down-grade. It must be built to meet the particular problems of each field. Although it may seem simple, it is actually risky to build one without the advice of an experienced technician. A diversion looks like a gentle dip in the hillside. The channel width usually varies from 10 to 20 feet depending on the amount of water it is expected to carry; the depth varies from one to two feet unless it is a special type of diversion intended to intercept a vein of seepage water, in which case it must go below the depth of the seepage. In all cases, the dirt that is scraped out of the ditch is massed along on the downhill side where it serves as a ridge for extra protection. Above each channel, a grass filter strip from 20 to 30 feet removes silt from rain runoff before it can reach the ditch and cause maintenance problems. The ditch, the ridge, and the filter strip are always kept in grass and may be mowed like any meadow.

Fortunately, today, diversions are within reach of almost all farmers in the Northeast. In a majority of counties, machinery and the assistance of soil conservation service technicians can be obtained through soil conservation districts, which in many cases have purchased their own heavy earth-moving equipment which they furnish at a reasonable rental. New York's Allegany County District, for example, owns tractors, terracers and trucks valued at approximately \$27,000. In some States, town and county and privately owned equipment can be rented through the district organizations. Where the help of a district is not available, arrangements can usually be made to rent graders and terracers from private contractors. With today's high priced land, farmers usually find that diversion terraces save and improve land already on the farm at only a fraction of the cost of inferior land if they went to buy it. In dollars and cents, diversions are good business; in the light of protecting farm holdings from the dangers of soil erosion, they are part of a sound stewardship of the soil.

On the financial side, the experience of Eugene Mattison, Cattaraugus County farmer and businessman, proves the point. Mr. Mattison spent a total of \$56 for his diversion and rescued eight wet acres from drowning. Before his diversion was built, these eight acres were a thorn in his hillside.



Meadow grass on diversion terraces gets the same handling as on any other field. From the ridge of a diversion on the Robert Campbell farm in Allegany County, N. Y., a tractor-drawn rake gathers hay.

He planted them to corn and oats but never got decent yields. A heavy rain within a few weeks of planting usually flooded out his seeds or plants; that meant either replanting or writing the field off as a loss for that year. Also, water from the hill used to flood his road and barnyard below. Now, because of his diversion he has dependable crops of corn and oats. Last season alone his investment netted him about \$250 from his crops, and his road and barnyard problem was licked—as a bonus.

Another Cattaraugus farmer, Louis Lange, who lives near Eddyville, found that his three



The broad, rounded channel on this sloping field, on the farm of William Pierce in Cattaraugus County, New York, will protect the lower acres from heavy rains, intermittent springs, and seepage water. In New York State more than a million and a half linear feet of these diversion terraces have been built with the help of cooperatively organized soil conservation districts.

diversion terraces made a lot of difference to his farm. Just about every one of his 56 acres of cropland and 65 acres of pasture suffered at one time or another from heavy rainfall. In the old days before his diversions he managed to care for 16 head of cattle, but he had to buy some of his hay. His fields were gullied and his cornland always wet and un dependable. Then came the diversions. Last season he not only raised enough hay for his 30 head of cattle, but sold about 45 tons to his neighbors.

Arthur Morris, whose farm is near Salamanca, N. Y., had all sorts of water problems on his farm. He had steep hills that were steadily losing topsoil, and after a heavy rain his valley acres were like a lake. To make it

worse, he had intermittent springs near the top of one of his hills, after every rain he could count on a flooded hillside for days. Mr. Morris is now an enthusiastic booster of diversion terraces; and no wonder. In 1945, one of the wettest years he can remember, Mr. Morris says his diversions made the water behave, and crop yields were better than ever. Here are some of his comparative records: 50 bushels of oats as against 22 to 25 before he put in diversions in 1942; 500 bushels of silo corn left over last Spring, when he barely filled his silo before 1942; hay sales of \$1,500 in 1946, where formerly he barely raised enough for his own use; today he feeds 43 head of cattle compared with only 30 head in 1942. And what's more, he says the quality of his hay and grain is much better, and that he now averages 30 pounds of milk per cow each day instead of the previous 25 pounds. In fact, Mr. Morris has to feed only one pound of grain for every three and one-half pounds of milk, while his neighbors feed one pound to every two pounds of milk. He is especially proud of the diversion terrace that picks up the flow from 11 intermittent springs which used to flood his hillside. He says it reminds him of the pails he puts under the spouts on his 300 maple trees at sugarbush time. His diversion catches the water from the springs as well as the hillside and gently leads it away. He doesn't let his diversions lie idle. He seeds them with a mixture of timothy, bluegrass and white clover and harvests them with his power mower. The tallest and best grass on the farm grows in these diversions. One big caution he gives anyone planning a diversion is to avoid cultivating them; that is, he says, "a sure way to ruin them."

Like his fellow conservationists, Mr. Morris uses his diversions as part of a complete farm plan. Aside from following a well planned rotation system, he has his fields contour strip cropped. One of his contour strips winds around the hillside for 2,400 feet and covers six acres. Below it are four smaller strips, all protected by a grass grown diversion. On the upper portion of the hill, which runs 1,500 feet from top to bottom, he has planted thousands of pine trees to help stop water which would otherwise charge down upon the lower fields. He finds that the trees themselves halt the force of the rain; the litter and pine needles help absorb the water. Part of this hilltop is planted to hybrid chestnut, honeysuckle and cranberry which were put there to attract both wildlife for hunting, and birds for insect control.

Sometimes, as in the case of Mr. Mattison, a single diversion terrace will do the job; in other cases, a series of ditches must be built. In any event, the technician who plans the diversion system will study the area to be drained into each terrace and will figure how much water would pass through it in rainfall as severe as the heaviest recorded for the locality. Width and depth of the ditch will depend on this estimate. When a series of ditches is needed, as on the Lange and Morris farms, the spacing of terraces may be



Alfalfa is good to use as a cover crop in the middles with contour planted orchards. It builds up the soil and prevents excessive runoff during heavy rains. This practice is being successfully followed in the Wade Heritage Farm peach orchards in Gloucester County, New Jersey.

(Continued on Page 9)

Seed Growing — A New American Industry

As the American farmer and gardener sprinkles more than 7,500,000 tons of tiny seeds into the mellow earth furrows this coming Spring, to produce the greatest crops ever seeded in our history, he is assured of plenty, since most of the seed needed was grown here, and not in some foreign land, as had been the custom for generations. In the past 25 years American seed growers have developed a gigantic vegetable and flower seed growing industry in the United States, until today we produce not only seeds sufficient to plant our own crops, but in addition send many to other countries.

Although many States now produce commercial quantities of seeds, California is easily the leader in the seed growing industry. On their vast seed farms are produced exceptionally fine vegetable and flower seeds in carload lots. For more than 500 miles south of San Francisco there are fertile, wide valleys spreading toward towering mountains and the sea, that are devoted to seed production. This great garden, the largest in the world, is accepted as the most natural seed growing empire. Here the climate is wonderfully suitable and full of comfort for tender plant life. There are a score of districts in California where seed farms, or ranches as they are called, are producing seed in commercial quantities. These are located along the coast between San Francisco and Santa Barbara. The original home of the industry is the famous Santa Clara Valley, near San Jose, extending to the outstretching valleys of San Juan and Hollister. The Coast Range shuts the sea away, though the climate is modified in the neighborhood of the sea, blended with the coast air and the warmer and drier atmosphere of the interior. This makes an ideal seed growing combination. In the Arroyo Grande and Lompoc Valleys, sweet peas are grown in enormous quantities. Here the soil is light and fine in texture, and adapted to the production of the rarest seeds. Here various soil textures abound in sufficient areas for the production of commercial crops of any given variety of flower or vegetable seed. Alluvial soil, morning and evening fogs and the usually warm, clear days, provide a combination of conditions that have resulted in the production of some 2,000 varieties of flowers, representing more than 200 different species. The Santa Maria and Lompoc valleys produce more sweet pea seed than any similar area in the world. More than 100 distinct color classifications are used to describe their types. In bloom, these fields are variegated beauty parlors of gorgeous colors, stretching as far as the eye can see. The sweet pea seed crop is planted just before Christmas, the flowers appearing in greatest profusion about the middle of May, the growth taking place during the cooler season. As Spring advances into Summer, the plants fairly rush up the trellis and break into bloom.

These seeds are planted with mechanical devices, seeding eight rows at a time, and are harvested with mowing machines. After drying, the masses of vines are rolled up in canvas sheets and left drying on the ground to await the threshing machine. The workers are up to their waists in flowers, continually on the look out for sports, cross-breeds and rogues. As the growing season advances, the workers are busier, since the tendency to variation is constant and demands the most careful vigilance on the part of the grower to secure purity. From the sports have been originated some of our rarest flower and vegetable seeds, while the rogues are those plants lacking proper strength to maintain a standing in their present stage of development, and which revert to a lower standard, and must be removed from the harvested seed crop, lest its original value be reduced. Thus, seed growers are continually cross-breeding on experimental plots for the purpose of originating new varieties, which may possess rare qualities and bring forth improved species. The noted Countess Spencer sweet pea made one seedsman famous and wealthy, his methods revolutionizing seed cultural methods, which led to improvements of scores of our popular flower and vegetable stocks. Also, it blazed the way to originating many new species from common varieties. On the large seed farms a staff of skilled plant experts may be found, selecting and hybridizing new species. It is a game of ever working upward and onward, never resting content merely to "just grow seed."

Until the advent of World War I, the major part of our seed for farm, garden and flower beds was imported from many foreign lands. But the British blockade closed the sea to imports, and our energetic farmers immediately set about creating a domestic seed growing industry capable of meeting our demands. Today California leads also in the production of rare onion, carrot, lettuce, radish, and spinach seed. Among the other classes of vegetable seed raised on a smaller scale are parsley, parsnip, endive, beet, salsify, chicory, mustard and celery. The largest increase in seed acreage

was observed in Sacramento, Yolo and San Joaquin counties, where the bulk of the carrot, onion, beet and spinach seeds are produced. The leading county in the production of onion seed is San Joaquin County. Bermuda onion seed is grown in the Coachella Valley, Southern California, in large quantities. At the opening of the first war, we depended exclusively on Germany for our supply of sugar beet seed. Compelled to grow our own, we soon discovered that our soil and climate would produce a superior sugar beet seed. In California, this seed is raised on a big scale in both valley and coast regions, the largest area being the rich bottom lands of the Sacramento Valley.

Of the common garden seeds, those of the peas form the most important single item. Since 1860, the chief localities engaged in producing them have shifted Westward from New York to Idaho, Montana and California. Irrigation has been a factor in this shift, but it has come chiefly because growing peas for food is usually more profitable than growing them for seed. This led the Eastern regions, which grow canning peas, to depend on seed growers in the West, where canning is unimportant. Bean seed growing likewise changed from the East to Nebraska which also grows a major part of the nation's sweet corn seed. Rocky Ford, Colorado, is the leading muskmelon and cucumber seed area. Colorado produces watermelon seed, as do Florida and Texas. California leads again in turnip and radish seed, while Michigan is a leader in cucumber seed production. The seed crop is harvested in October, after frost has killed the vines and softened the fruit; it is then passed between two wooden rolls with lugs running diagonally, which mesh together and crush the cucumbers. The pulp runs into a large cylindrical screen, the seeds and juice passing into a pit lined with cloth, the rinds and coarse pulp passing out the end of the screen. The seed remains in the pit until it has thoroughly fermented, which loosens the small envelope covering each seed. Then the seed is washed and dried. Toledo, Ohio, is our leading seed clover center; the Southern States and California supply seed rice; New York and Pennsylvania supply a million bushels of buckwheat seed; Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa produce bluegrass seed. Illinois is noted for its production of excellent hybrid seed corn.

Many of the rarer seeds are threshed by hand. When the seed pods have set, the entire plant is pulled up and laid with its flowers on a large canvas sheet to dry in the sun. Some varieties drop their seeds automatically after the drying process; others require no more labor than a vigorous shaking; but many species must be beaten with flails. The seeds fall on the canvas and are swept up and packed in sacks. Some seed species call for special handling, on account of their peculiar manner of bearing seed. Seeds of the handsome, variegated salpiglossis, for example, are contained in a small upright pod, open at the top; if the mature plants are handled roughly or are inverted by chance, the seeds fall out and are lost. After the curing process, each plant is held by the stalk and the seeds carefully shaken out.

We are no longer dependent upon Holland and Belgium for our rare bulbs. Plentiful supplies of these are grown here to more than meet annual planting needs. Tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, and gladioli, as they burst into gorgeous bloom on our lawns, bring a real vernal message from Nature. Until the first world war, these were imports from foreign lands. Since then, a gigantic bulb-growing industry has been developed, stretching over a dozen States. The vast and fertile Pacific Coast region, stretching from British Columbia southward into California, is an ideal bulb propagating district. Blessed with a climate and rich loamy soil that is best adapted to bulbs, this region has vast acreages more ideally equipped for bulb raising than either Holland or Belgium, former leaders in the industry. The underground growth is phenomenal, whether of beets or bulbs, parsnips or peonies, irises or onions.

highly specialized business. Narcissus starts to bloom early in April, and from then until July, when the late-blooming Spanish iris is aflame, the fields are great masses of flowering color. The cultural methods followed by our bulb growers are not unlike those used abroad, except that caterpillar tractors, creeping over the fields without damage to the bulbs, permit the growers to cultivate a square mile of land as easily as an acre is handled in Holland by hand.

Antiquated hand methods are impossible in this land of mass production. Carload lots of bulbs instead of packets is the order. Tractors plant, cultivate and harvest bulbs. An ingenious machine, attached to a tractor, picks the bulbs up out of the soil, and with a screen arrangement, cleans, sorts and bags them ready for storage or shipment, replacing the toil of scores of hand workers. Such mechanical devices, used by our highly specialized seed growers, explains why we are able to purchase the widest assortment of vegetable and flower seeds at so low a price.

E. W. G.



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Questions on Fruits

Tame Grapes on Wild Grapes

I noticed an article in a late issue of your paper about growing "tame" grapes on wild grape roots. I have some very rank growing wild grapes on my garden fence, also some tame varieties like Delaware, Sheridan, etc., that I would like to graft onto the wild grape vines. I thought from the article that the grafting was commonly done on one or two year old roots of wild grapes, but if it is possible, I want to use the vines already established with an enormous root system. I wish you would tell me as much as possible how and when to go about it. I. S. T.

Although it is possible to graft named varieties of grapes onto old wild grapes, it is not generally considered a satisfactory procedure. However, you may find this worth a trial under your conditions and if so, should be done after the period when grapes bleed in the Spring. If possible, do the grafting on young side shoots and wrap the cleft graft with grafting tape. If the grafts can be made near the ground level, it might be advisable to mound the grafted area with soil after it has been carefully taped or tied with string.

Grape vines grow rapidly and even a two-year grape vine from the nursery will produce fruit within two or three years. However, if you still think it advisable to graft your wild grapes, it certainly is worth a trial. I would recommend removing at least one-half of the original top of the seedling grape at time of grafting. H. A. R.

Moving Strawberry Plants

I am expecting to move some time in January to my new home and would like to take my Everbearing strawberries with me to transplant in my new garden. What would be the best way to do this? If I wait to dig them out in January, I am afraid the ground will be too frozen. Could I take them up now and either heel them in for six weeks until I move, or should I plant them in flats and keep them until Spring? Could I keep them in the basement which has a temperature of around 70 degrees F. until next Spring? How many years do Everbearing strawberries remain fruitful? My Premier strawberry bed will be fruiting for the first time next Spring; will moving them change this? MRS. N. A. C.

If the ground is not frozen, the strawberry plants may be dug at any time that the temperature is above freezing. Heel them in under a thick mulch until the frost is out of the ground and plant them in the Spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Pick off the blossoms of Premier and do not let them fruit the first year. The blossoms should be removed from the everbearing variety until mid-summer, after which time the plants may be allowed to fruit. The plants should not be moved while the ground is frozen.

A warm basement is not a suitable place to store strawberry plants. G. L. S.

About Pear Varieties

This Spring I intend to plant three varieties of pear trees. I have already placed an order for Bartlett and Gorham. Is the Gorham pear equal to Bartlett in quality and is it as blight proof as many nurserymen say it is? For a late variety I would like to plant a blight resistant kind such as Douglas. I understand Douglas is a Kieffer type pear but of better quality. Do you have any information on the Douglas that would help me in deciding whether to plant it as a late pear? What do you think of the Lincoln pear for eastern Pennsylvania? C. E. F.

The Gorham pear is generally considered to be of the Bartlett type, larger in size and ripening somewhat later than Bartlett. Unless the Gorham pear is picked at exactly the right time, it does not have the quality of Bartlett. However, it does appear to be somewhat blight resistant and if you desire a Bartlett type pear, a little later than Bartlett, Gorham might fill your needs.

You are correct that the Douglas pear is of the Kieffer type and reported as one of the best quality pears in this group. The Lincoln pear matures in late August and September, is of medium size, very juicy, sweet, pleasing but not richly flavored and the quality is considered as good but not excellent. H. A. R.

Controlling Raspberry Borers

Last Spring I had a fine growth of red raspberry canes which soon began to die because of a borer in the cane just above the ground, thus making a poor yield of berries. There was a fine growth of canes in the early Fall. Can anything be done to stop this borer and when should it be done? Cortland County, N. Y. E. S. J.

There are several types of borers in red raspberry canes. First, there is the red-necked cane borer that tunnels spirally in the canes near the ground; infested canes should be cut out and burned. The adult beetles of this borer may be poisoned by spraying the plants just before they bloom with lead arsenate five pounds, soybean flour or skim-milk powder one-half pound, and 100 gallons water. Five pounds of derris or cube containing four to five per cent rotenone may be used instead of the lead arsenate.

Then there are the raspberry cane borer and raspberry cane maggot that girdle the tips of the new shoots in egg laying and cause them to wilt. On hatching, the larvae tunnel downwards and severely injure or kill the cane. Removal and destruction of the wilted tips as soon as they appear, should keep these borers from becoming troublesome. Wild brambles nearby harbor all three of these borers and should be destroyed. G. L. S.

Homemade Potato Loader

Johnson Brothers, Erie County, Pa., have relieved themselves of much lifting with a potato elevator which they have been using on their family sized farm. They raise 20 acres of potatoes each year, and the loader contributes toward easing the potato loading task. The elevator is entirely homemade from scrap material. It includes the front axle from a Chevrolet truck, rear wheels and axle from a worn out potato digger, chains and gears from old potato digging machinery and elevator chain from the aprons of potato diggers; the parts, gears, braces and sides are from scrap material. The height is nine feet, width of throat 20 inches, over all width three feet. The height of the hopper is 24 inches. A two horsepower gasoline engine with hand clutch control furnishes power.

The elevator will load from 500 to 700 bushels of potatoes an hour, replacing 10 to 12 men in the field. It will elevate potatoes in the storage to the grader or to any corner of the storage, as well as elevating corn, wheat, apples, oats, coal, loose or in packages. The elevator has been in use since 1941 and has proved itself a real labor saver to the Johnsons. W. J.

Book Note

GARDENING WITH SHRUBS—By Mary D. Lamson. When shrubs are correctly selected and properly grown, they present a picture of beauty and grace. Their attractive endurance lends an atmosphere of permanence and materially increases the value of the home place. Along the boundary they exclude the stranger, and within the grounds they offer hospitable welcome. Gardening with shrubs is, therefore, a pleasant and profitable satisfaction for any home owner. This 295-page book is by a professional landscape gardener who knows her business. It is not designed for technical use, with long lists of Latin names and plant classifications, but rather is presented in a most interesting and practical manner. We think it will be found to be a complete guide in the purchasing, upkeep, pruning and transplanting of those shrubs that are suited for home and garden use. There are several attractive illustrations. No other home improvement will pay better through increased property values than the growing of suitably placed shrubs. D.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. Price \$2.75. (New York City residents add six cents tax.)



Potato elevator on the Johnson farm in Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Pleasure From House Plants

For most of us, the reason for growing house plants is simple; we enjoy the beauty they add to our homes. Maybe at one time or another, however, your joy has been lessened because you were not quite as successful as you would like. If this is the case, perhaps a few suggestions will help you.

First and foremost, it must always be kept in mind that house plants need regular attention. This is not an overwhelming task because the things you have to do are simple, but they must be attended to regularly or your plants will not be at their best; these things are light, temperature, humidity, water, ventilation and feeding. One thing that will help you is to remember that even though house plants are grown indoors, they have the same requirements as those grown in the open air. One of the most important is light. While some plants, such as aspidistras, ivy and ferns, can live on light alone, sunshine is essential to develop blossoms on geraniums, begonias, fuchsia and crown of thorns. Determine the needs of your plants and then see that they are met at all times.

Flowering plants require an even temperature if they are to produce their most beautiful blooms. In general, a daytime heat of 65 to 70 degrees F. is best, while at night it must be cooler just as it is outdoors after the sun goes down. Ideal nighttime temperature for plants is around 55 degrees F., and in very cold weather a newspaper should be used to protect plants from the intense cold of the window glass.

Providing the proper degree of humidity for house plants is often difficult. Some of the newer homes have humidifiers to take care of this automatically but other methods also will do the job for you. You can place a bowl of water on the radiator nearest your plants. Setting growing bulbs in pebbles and water among the potted plants helps; or you can group plants together, this increasing the humidity of the air about them. Frequent spraying of the foliage also protects them from dry air and keeps them clean. And on broad leaved specimens like the rubber plant, dusting with a damp cloth prevents dust from getting on the leaves and closing their pores. One last method of providing the right degree of humidity deserves special mention because it is not only quite simple, but efficient. Fill pot saucers with gravel or pebbles. Keep water poured over these and evaporation will take place. To avoid constantly dampened roots, a condition which will lead to rot, the bottom of the pot must always rest on the pebbles, just a little above the water level maintained.

As for how much to water your plants, give them a thorough soaking as often as the soil becomes dry. During dormant periods, they will require far less moisture than they do when actively growing or producing flowers. Water of room temperature is better than cold water, so just keep it handy and give your plants a drink whenever they need it.

Affording plants adequate ventilation is something that is often overlooked. During the Winter you can take care of this by opening a window just a trifle for two short periods each day. Be sure your plants are not directly in a draft, because they can stand it no better than you and I. To assure an adequate supply of food in the soil, house plants should be fed with complete plant food. For your convenience, it is now available in tablet form, thus avoiding all mixing and mess. These complete plant food tablets supply house plants with all the elements they need for best growth. Plants should be fed at the rate of two tablets for a six inch pot. For plants in 10 inch pots, use four tablets. Vary the number of tablets proportionately for plants in larger or smaller pots. Always place the tablets along the edge of the pot, about an inch from the rim. Space them about six inches apart. Make holes about one inch deep and drop the tablets in these holes, then cover them with soil and water thoroughly. Application should be made approximately every four weeks during the growing period.

And there you have it. If you take regular care of your house plants—see to it that they have plenty of light, water and ventilation, the proper degree of humidity and complete plant food—you will see the difference. They will be a source of real pride and bring the breath of Summer into your home even though it is way below zero outdoors.

H. L. S.

Frosted Potatoes for Seed

I have some Green Mountain potatoes which have been slightly frosted; they are stored in a cool place. Will it be safe for me to use them next year for seed?

W. S.

Seed potatoes can be tested by placing a few in a warm sunny spot to sprout. If the sprouts are strong and healthy, the tubers should be all right for seed as far as germination is concerned. Home grown potatoes at this latitude should not be used for seed. Yields will be much reduced by degenerative diseases. Northern grown certified seed or good table stock will usually give better results.

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All over the Northeast one finds them — a cross-stitch pattern on the landscape. Stone fences run along beside twisting dirt roads; they border brook-traversed meadows and circle upland mowing fields. They climb granite-studded pasture hillsides and amble around the shoulders of mountains. Over them lean birches and sumacs and wild cherries. In the Spring of the year's cycle a cock partridge may stand on a low wall where the frost has heaved the rocks about and send his staccato drumroll reverberating across the fields. The squirrels use them for elevated highways, and through winter-made gaps the deer, foxes and coons may go on their rounds. Beneath them woodchucks dig their tunnelled homes and among the stones the wasps build their mud nests.

He who has eyes to see knows the quiet beauty and appeal of the stone fences. The stones are rough and eroded from generations of cycling seasons. They know the lashing sleet of Autumn, the zero blizzards of Winter, the heart-stirring days of Spring and the pressing heat of mid-summer. Scattered over the worn surfaces with their miniature ridges and valleys are patterns of frosty gray-green crinkly lichens. In Summer or early Fall the walls are often half-hidden by tall grasses, goldenrod and asters. But when the black frosts of Winter lay harsh hands on a world that's drowsing to sleep, the fences stand forth on the countryside and in the woods.

Wherever man has stopped his nomadic wanderings with his flocks and herds and settled in one place, he has used the materials at hand to build his boundaries. In Old World countries, hedges and trees have been used for centuries; in certain areas of our country the pioneers threw up fences of the tangled stump roots when they cleared land. The zigzag split rail fences are still a part of the landscape appeal in some regions. But when the Pilgrims and Puritans left the sea-coast towns and pushed into the hills and valleys west and north, they used the stones that littered the land, even as the first settlers did by the ocean's edge. For there are places in New England where the walls run down fields and pastures to below the line of high tide. He who drives in southern Rhode Island will long remember the gray walls and serried ranks of cedars that stretch down to the ocean.

In the early years of the present century an old old man used to talk to a young lad about the days of long ago. He himself had been born in 1820. He and his father before him had been famous as builders of stone fences. "When I was a boy," he said, "farmers and villagers used to hire Father to build fences. We built not only for farmers who wanted good

walls around their pastures and fields and lanes from barn to pastures. People wanted stone fences around their gardens. Farmers used to build outdoor pens for calves and young stock. Sometimes they wanted a barnyard five feet high. There are two kinds of stone fences you'll find in New England. The most common kind is where the rocks are placed on top the soil, big ones at the bottom and smaller ones higher. They have served their purposes; but each Winter the frost heaved the ground and rocks tumbled from the top. Each Spring men and boys had to go along the boundaries and replace some of the stones.

"Father and I specialized in the other kind. It was slow work, but I see walls today in Hancock, Peterborough, Dublin and Harrisville that are still true. We dug a foundation trench three feet deep and three feet wide. This gave us a foundation below frost line. It was slow work. We had a pair of oxen, a stoneboat for the smaller rocks and our crowbars. The big rocks for the foundation we hauled with chains. A rod a day was good work for two men and a pair of steers. You couldn't hurry and build a good wall. You can't hurry and do good work at anything."

A lad who was a dozen years old once worked with a man who was a good craftsman. He was perhaps 60 years old. He too was respected as an honest builder. There wasn't much call for stone fences after the turn of the century, but occasionally a farmer wanted a wall built or rebuilt, one that would never need to be touched again. It was slow, slow work, getting the foundation in. It seemed unnecessary to think so carefully the big rocks that would be below soil level. "Why be so fussy?" was the lad's natural question. "Who's going to know whether every one of those rocks is chinked firm?" The man looked at the boy with a bit of wonder and yet a twinkle in his eyes. "Why, I will," he said.

Many of the oldest fences are hidden away today, back in the woods and on the uplands that Nature has reclaimed. A century ago there were farms here. Then the stone free soil of the mid-west called; the mills in the river towns offered steady cash wages and only 12 hours of work a day—and no chores on Sunday. Now the old fences are hidden by trees and brush; barnyards and pasture lanes are thick with pines, hemlocks, maples and oaks.

Still the stone fences remain. To him who is sensitive in reading the stories on the land, they tell a poignant tale. Humble, weathered and heaved in places they are memorials to men who helped hew a great nation from the western wilderness — a nation still growing to its destined stature.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Trailer Camps are Good Markets

Because of the acute housing shortage, thousands of industrial workers during the past two or three years have been forced to buy trailers and are now living in them throughout the country. These workers are not always located at the large industrial centers, but in many instances are found pretty well distributed in the smaller towns where factories and mills have had to call in outside help. Not infrequently, the trailer camps are located in rural localities where some work project is under way. The people who live in these camps usually have steady work at good wages; often both man and wife in a family are employed. Where that is the case, they require a rather heavy diet of protein rich foods, since their work is largely of a physical nature. Thus they are dependable customers who buy and consume considerable quantities of eggs, butter, vegetables and dressed poultry. They usually have little time for going to town during business hours, and consequently welcome the chance to buy of farmers who deliver to their doors.

One farmer tells me that he has a good trade among the trailer camp workers near his home town. He has

made arrangements for making regular deliveries twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. He sells eggs, garden produce, butter and dressed poultry, delivering them regularly at a certain hour. His prices are slightly higher than the current store prices, but he delivers only the choicest of fresh farm produce. He sells for cash on delivery.

A visit to several trailer camps convinces me that farmers may be overlooking a very good market if they fail to consider the trailer housed worker. One lady, whose husband was making good wages in a nearby factory, told me that her biggest domestic trouble was in getting fresh eggs and vegetables for her table. She said she would be willing to pay a premium for fresh farm produce delivered to her door. Another woman said that her big worry was in finding time to go to town to trade. She and her husband both worked and never were able to get to the stores, except on Saturday nights during the rush time. Farmers who would cater to this market would do well to keep in mind the need for delivering strictly fresh produce. The average "trailerite" is fed up on stale eggs, wilted vegetables and rancid butter, so they are looking for more appetizing foods.

To my way of thinking, no more satisfactory direct marketing from producer to consumer can be had. W.S.C.

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E. ANDREWS FREW, Sta. 180, PARADISE, PA.

More and Better Herb Gardens This Year

After herb gardeners have harvested their products, they look with varying degrees of satisfaction at their jars of dried leaves or seed on pantry shelves. To the uninitiated user, these seasonings can open a new vista to extraordinarily good cooking, whether it be either the first or last course to a party dinner, or some servings in between, or just a plain meal for the family.

As a novice in herb gardening, last year I had my seed bed prepared by the end of April and since I had seen none of the herbs I hoped to grow, I planted seeds in alphabetical order in rows about six feet long and 12 inches apart. I allowed three rows to each herb and as the plants grew, I transplanted and thinned them in order not to overcrowd any. I had anise, borage, caraway, chives, coriander, dill, fennel, Florence fennel, summer savory, sweet basil, thyme, rosemary, and sweet marjoram. Sage, spearmint and peppermint were already growing in our garden from plantings made several seasons ago. Now that I have had one season at herb gardening, this coming year's garden will not be in alphabetical order. Space between biennial and perennial plants will permit seeding the ground to fennel and dill, herbs that grow tall. Spacing will be wider between anise and borage in order that the morning sun can shine on anise; and to keep a neat appearance to the garden at harvest time, I will plant some herbs in clumps, and others that were in rows last year in irregular beds.

One of the nicest things about many herbs is that they can be used before they mature. The tender leaves and shoots of the biennial caraway make excellent flavoring for salads. The young leaves of sweet marjoram may be cut finely, and used in soups and in both vegetable and fruit salads. Fennel can be earthed up and treated somewhat like celery. The young green branches of dill add zest to sauces and soups, and the slender hollow leaves of chives flavor salads more delicately than onion. Last year it was borage that won my family's greatest appreciation; not only did it supply leaves for salad, which they liked better than lettuce, but it flowered bountifully all Summer long and until early October, its blue flowers giving pasture for bees.

When seeds were harvested last Fall, I had a good crop of anise, dill and coriander, and in addition had seeds from many of the leafy herbs for sowing this coming Spring. When the leaves were harvested, I had a good crop of dried ones from sweet basil, thyme, sweet marjoram, rosemary, summer savory, sage and spearmint and peppermint. The herb leaves were either sun dried or dried by the heat from my wood stove, then run through sieves to get them to powdery form. Since harvest time, no day has passed that I have not seasoned one or more foods with herbs from my pantry shelf.

My family and I enjoy this herb garden the year round, in the Spring with its plantings and blossoms, and at harvest time with the activity of drying and labeling seeds and leaves; and also in daily satisfaction derived from herb-seasoned foods. It is small wonder that we look ahead eagerly to the coming season, when we hope to have a bigger and better herb garden.

MRS. F. G. C.

The Origin of Rhubarb

That "Every flower has its story," is certainly true when we dip into the history of the rhubarb plant that we all have growing in our gardens; for it is not a native of our country at all but comes to us from far away China.

Old records tell us that it was first shipped into India before it was sent into Europe, but in 1867 a Mr. Darby, the French Consul at Shanghai at that time, procured a number of fresh root stocks which he sent to Paris. These root stocks according to "the National Dispensatory," arrived in Paris in a completely decayed condition with the exception of a few root buds." From these root buds, however, they successfully grew, in about 1872, the first French rhubarb. Then, about this same time, according to this same *National Dispensatory*, a Russian, a Lt. Col. Przewalsky, travelling near the Lake Kokonor in northwestern China, collected a few plants that later became the Russian rhubarb. It is from these Russian plants that the rhubarb received its name; for the name "rhubarb" is derived from the terms *Rhabarbarum* and *Rheum*, the name of the river Rha (now Volga) which empties into the Caspian Sea, because it was from that direction that rhubarb was first brought to the countries bordering on the Levant or eastern coasts.

Rhubarb has been known in China from time immemorial as a purgative, and physicians still consider it so. We all know, that in early Spring, when our appetites are jaded with heavy winter foods, the first cooked stocks of the rhubarb taste very good; and the simple faith of our ancestors still holds good as to its curative qualities too.

H. M. W.

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THE GARDEN FORUM

By D. F. JONES

General Purpose Garden Fertilizer

Please advise me as to the best fertilizer to use on vegetables and flowers. Every time I go to a dealer, he tells me a different kind, or whatever he has to sell. I have a sandy loam soil, with a gravel sub-soil. R. N. L.

The best fertilizer to use for vegetables and flowers depends upon the nature of the soil, previous treatment, and the kinds of plants you plan to grow. For the average soil such as yours, a good general purpose fertilizer is the 5-10-5 formula for everything except root crops; for these a 5-10-10 formula is usually preferred. There are many good formulas that vary somewhat from this and they are all good. Commercial growers on large fields must adjust their fertilizers very carefully to the crops that are grown, in order to avoid unnecessary expense. In the home garden this is not so important as long as there is enough of everything in the soil to promote a thrifty growth.

Start Sage in Seed Bed

How should sage be started and grown? W. G. D.

Sage is usually started in a seed bed during the Winter, and transplanted in the Spring to an open field. The plants may also be propagated by layering or by dividing the crowns or by root cuttings. Plants are usually set from two to three feet apart in the row with the rows far enough apart to permit cultivation. Most of the commercial sage is imported from southern Europe, as much hand labor is required in harvesting this crop and the quality of the Dalmation sage is preferred. During the war seed of this European sage was imported into this country and grown to a limited extent.

Blight Resistant Chestnuts

Will you send me a list of the best varieties of blight resistant Chinese chestnuts you know? G. H. D.

Of the grafted varieties of Chinese chestnuts, we are growing Hobson, Connecticut Yankee, Zimmerman and Carr. So far, only the Hobson variety has produced nuts. This variety seems to be quite productive and blight resistant but so far has made a rather poor growth. The other varieties are

somewhat better in tree growth but are later in bearing. We have also grown a number of seedling trees of these varieties, and these are reasonably satisfactory although variable in growth, productiveness, and blight resistance.

Potato Scab Lives Long Time

I would like some information on scab on potatoes. I had a piece of ground that had scabby potatoes about five years ago and used it for other crops. I planted it to potatoes last season with clean seed; and behold, I had another crop of scabby spuds. Does the scab spore hold over in the ground, and for how long? A. R. N.

The potato scab organism lives in the soil for many years. It is especially troublesome in alkaline soils where lime has been used. Since potatoes need very little lime, it is best to grow them on soils that have not had lime applied for at least five years. They grow best in soils that test pH 5.0 and 5.6. In this range, scab usually does not cause severe trouble. The Sebago variety is quite resistant to scab, and if you do not have any scab-free soil available, I would suggest you try it. Sebago is a good variety to use on any suitable soil, whether it is scab free or not.

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Split Pea Seed

Will you please tell me what seed is used to grow the common yellow split pea? I don't see them listed in any seed catalog under that name, but they may be called something else. H. W. C.

Split peas are mostly grown in this country in the Northwest where they usually use the Alaska variety of garden pea. This is a green seed pea rather than yellow. If you prefer a yellow variety, use Pedigree Extra Early (First and Best) or Mammoth Podded Extra Early. There is also a yellow seed variety commonly grown in Canada for this purpose.

Pole Beans Did Not Climb

My pole beans would not climb up the poles last season. What was the reason? W. G.

Climbing beans are often slow in taking hold, and this is usually more noticeable in a cool, wet season like the past one. Also, if the poles are smooth, the heavy vines will slip down and not climb satisfactorily. If you will wrap the vines around the poles at the start and tie them in one or two places if the poles are smooth, you should not have much trouble in getting them to climb satisfactorily.

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Snow Costs Money

Those soft white petals that come drifting down over New England may bring joy to the hearts of children and start exuberant ski fans waxing the wood; but to thousands of taxpayers, motorists, farmers and the road contractors it signifies the opening fight against blocked roads and the subsequent expense of plowing them through the long Winter months. Every year millions of dollars are spent by northern Americans to keep the highways open for transportation.

Because of the miles of public roads that are too far reaching for the State to maintain its own equipment for snow removal, it has become the custom, particularly in rural sections, to contract with farmers and road contractors to clear sections of roads. Towns and villages make similar arrangements and many a farmer living on an isolated road receives pay for plowing his own path to town.

One of the early methods employed by the farmer to clear his road of snow consisted of chaining a small log under his heavy sled runners in such a manner as to have the log drag crosswise along the road. This did not remove the snow but served to pack it down hard and made a passable road for the sleigh. Automobiles were Summer time luxuries during this period. Other methods were used but the popular opinion centered on compressing the snow instead of removing it.

With the advance of the machine age, modern snow removal methods became common, trucks and tractors replaced the horse and sled, and snow plows became an important cog in the transportation problem. Powerful, diesel-driven plows rumble through the night throwing snow high onto the roadsides as many a farmer will testify with his driveway buried under a small avalanche.

One of the many problems confronting modern snow plows is the strength of material used in fabricating the plow. The steel cutting edge that slides over the frozen road surface has long been a weak point for plow maintenance. The abrasive action of the road against this steel blade has reduced the average life of a common steel scraper to approximately 50 miles. Plows on state highways have been known to wear out a dozen or more of these blades during a single season with a resulting higher cost and time lost for repairing and renewing blades. Industry arose to the occasion and steel warehouses began early experi-

ments to eliminate this problem. First attempts resulted in harder blades that were too brittle and chipped easily, or tougher blades that resisted wear but were deformed too readily upon contact with rocks and other obstacles. However, after considerable experimenting a composition alloy steel was found that proved to be far superior to the common scraper blades. These blades were rolled at the mills into widths of six and eight inches with a thickness of approximately one-half an inch. Distributed by warehouses these snow plow blades are used by farmer and road contractor in maintaining open highways throughout New England throughout the Winter. A. T. Maine

Soybeans Left in Field

If a field of soybeans is not cut and the beans fall all over the field in the pods, can they be cut, harrowed in, and come up another year, so they can be threshed? M. D.

Ocean County, N. J.

It is not considered advisable to broadcast soybeans for best quality and yield. Present recommendations are that they should be drilled in rows, from two to three feet apart, at the rate of about one bushel per acre. These beans that have been left in the field will probably come up next year, but it seems that the big problem will be the weeds later choking them out. They could, however, be used for pasture, and would be good for this purpose. It would be necessary to cut any stalks that are still standing, but going over the field early next Spring with a harrow would help to cover the beans, although the resultant stand would probably not be heavy enough to pay to cut and thresh.

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Good Pumpkin Yield

I had three pumpkin vines come up in a new strawberry patch last Spring in the rows where I had put a little manure; like as not, the seeds were in the manure, since I never had any there before. They grew fast and long, the vine of one plant was 95 feet from end to end, and the early set pumpkins made their growth by mid-July, and one that was set at that time got as large or larger by mid-October. I sold four from one vine at \$1.00 each, and another for 75 cents. The other two vines were a different variety and sold from 40 to 65 cents each, except for a few late ones that went for less. The total from the vines was \$15. The big pumpkins just about filled a bushel basket and were two inches taller. Ohio U. T. C.

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Gooseberry Culture

Gooseberries are rarely grown commercially, but when and where they are grown, not much of an acreage is needed to satisfy the local demand for this fruit. Most housewives find that they are very useful, and every home fruit garden should have a few bushes. The fruit is good when used for jellies, jam and preserving. Very few people know it, but fully ripe Poorman variety gooseberries are excellent for eating as a dessert fruit. Pies and sauce can be made from the green berries when and if sugar is plentiful. The plants are very hardy, bear heavy annual crops, and occupy very little space in the garden. Fruit growers who market their crops locally or through roadside stands might well produce a few gooseberries to provide additional variety, and cater to this demand.

Gooseberries are intolerant of the relatively long hot Summers south of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and even in the northern States the fruit may be unscaled during hot weather if the foliage is scant and the bushes are growing on a sunny site. When grown in the field, a north slope is most desirable; in the garden the north side of a fence or building will provide shade. The heavier soil types, that is, the clay loams, if fertile, well-drained and in good physical condition, are superior to the lighter types and gravels. However, the sandy loams, if enriched with stable manure or green manure and mulched to keep the soil cool, are usually quite suitable. Gooseberry plants are shallow rooted, hence high moisture holding capacity and fertility are important.

Soil preparation should be as thorough as for garden crops. If a heavy sod is turned under, it should be well worked up in preparation for planting. Land that has been cropped for several years without the addition of manure or the turning under of green manure crops, should receive a good application of manure. Gooseberries are one of the first plants to leaf out in the Spring. Spring planting should be as early as the soil can be fitted. Fall planting is preferable to Spring planting, but the newly set plants should be mounded up with soil, either by plowing a furrow up to the row of plants or with a shovel. The loose soil prevents the plant from being heaved out by frost action during the Winter.

Because of the lack of interest in gooseberries, many nurseries have not kept up to date on new varieties and the old Houghton variety is still listed by many. Downing, another old variety, is somewhat better and is of good quality as well as being very productive. The small size of the berries is its principal fault. Poorman, an attractive red fruited sort, is the best variety for the Northeast. The bushes are more vigorous than those of other varieties and the quality is excellent. The English types are little grown in this country owing to their susceptibility to mildew which necessitates a thorough spray program. Chautauqua, a large fruited green variety, is the best of this English class.

Poorman plants should be spaced about six feet each way for cross cultivation. The other varieties can get along with five feet between rows. Either one or two year plants may be planted, but the former cost less and are easier to handle. At planting time the tops are cut back to a height of six to 10 inches, depending on the vigor of the plant. The plant should be set somewhat deeper for field planting than in the nursery, with the lowest branch covered with soil, to encourage the development of a bushy growth. Cultivation should be shallow to avoid injury to the root system. If only a few plants are grown, mulching is the ideal way of handling the soil. Straw, old, or rain-soaked hay, and sawdust are good materials for this purpose, except that the latter is not very effective in keeping down weeds, especially quack grass.

Experimental evidence as to the best fertilizers for gooseberries is very

meager and growers will need to experiment for themselves, depending on their own soil needs. Stable manure is certainly good and may be applied at the rate of 10 tons to the acre, or in gardens at the rate of three bushels to 100 square feet. Poultry manure should be used at about half that rate. Chemical fertilizers should probably include both nitrogen and potash, and in small plantings not much material will be wasted if a complete, or 5-10-5, or possibly a 10-10-10 formula, depending on soil requirements, is used at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, or six ounces per plant. Vigorous growth and dark green foliage indicate an adequate supply of plant nutrients.

Regular pruning is necessary or the bushes soon become thickets, which is difficult and unpleasant for the picker. The bushes should be pruned sufficiently open to facilitate harvesting. The best fruit is borne on one year old canes. Canes older than three years produce inferior fruit. Canes over three years of age should be removed, also any lower branches that rest on the ground. Weak, new shoots should be removed leaving nine or 10 canes made up of the strongest one, two and three year old wood. G. L. SLATE

Diversions Pay Dividends

(Continued from Page 2)

from 200 to 400 feet. This will depend on the degree of slope, soil porosity, and the type of crop to be grown. Water handled by a diversion usually ends below in a stream or pond; it seldom empties directly from a diversion ditch into its final resting place. Some sort of outlet is generally needed between the diversion and stream or pond where the water ends its trip. Sometimes natural swales or depressions may be seeded to a suitable meadow grass to make a fine outlet; also woodlots can be used if the slope is not too steep and the woods' cover is good. More often however, diversion outlets must be man-made. Here is where the bulldozer comes in handy. Plans for these man-made outlets require engineering "know how" that comes of long experience. Where constructed outlets are necessary, these should be built and vegetation established before the diversions are built.

Experience has proved that in most cases diversions and their outlets soon pay for themselves many times over. When the job is done through a soil conservation district, costs are usually kept at rock bottom because the per hour rental of equipment is based on actual cost for district owned equipment. In districts where equipment is rented from town and county or from contractors, the district arranges for lowest possible costs. Results have spoken for themselves in New York State. Farmers who have installed diversions on their steep hillsides have found that diversions definitely pay dividends. ABEL BANOV

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Many Kinds of Honey

In these days with the continued shortage of sweets, there is a great demand for honey. While everyone knows that it is made by honey bees, there is still a vast amount of misinformation, superstition and supposition as to the process. A rather common impression is that honey is made in the same manner that a cow makes milk, or a hen manufactures an egg. One result of that supposition is a common belief that the contents of a certain jar is imitation honey or adulterated honey because it is so different in color, weight and flavor from the "real" honey remembered from childhood.

The actual fact is that honey is not manufactured by the bees at all; it is processed by them, which is a far different proposition. What you produce or buy as honey, is a refined essence of the nectar produced by various plants. Nectar usually has a sugar content that varies from 20 to 70 per cent. This nectar sugar is similar to, but not identical with, the sugar you get at the grocery store. What you buy as table sugar really is an almost chemically pure form of the substance called sucrose. Other related substances, all of them sugars, are dextrose, maltose, levulose and a host of other names all ending in "ose." Nectar also contains many other substances such as aromatic oils, coloring matter, acids and gums. Naturally then, the nectar will have a flavor and a color that is identified with the flower from which it comes. That does not mean that the nectar from a blue alfalfa blossom will be blue; or that the nectar from a dandelion blossom will be yellow. The nectar will have a color that is characteristic of the blossom, but not necessarily the same color. The white blossom of buckwheat yields a dark red honey, which you probably thought was almost a black.

What the bees do is to collect this nectar from the blossoms, deposit it in the cells of the honeycomb and then process it into honey. The first step is to evaporate it down to the proper density, just as maple sap must be boiled down to make syrup. As the water content goes down, the sugar content goes up. At the same time, the flavoring oils and various other substances that are put into the nectar by the flower increases in percentage strength. The bees have no facilities for boiling away the excess water. They do it by blowing a steady stream of air over the nectar as it lies in the open cells, which is done by thousands of bees fanning their wings, in their own version of an air conditioning system. Go to a hive at night after a busy day with a big flow of nectar. A steady sustained hum far into the night indicates that the bees are drawing out the water by fanning their wings over the open cells. If you could see inside the hive, you would see a regular line of bees keeping the air in motion in a regular pattern, in on one side of the hive and out the other. The draft is so strong that you can feel it with your hand if you put it up close to the entrance.

But the conversion from nectar to honey is not just a process of evaporation. Bees convert the complex sugars chemically into simpler forms until finally, when it is ready for the table, it consists mainly of the simple sugars dextrose and levulose, together with the various other flavorings and substances that give honey its taste, color and aroma. The ratio varies to some extent depending upon the original ingredients supplied by the flower, but a fair average of the total sugar content is 40 per cent dextrose and 60 per cent levulose. These two sugars will make up 80 per cent of the honey, the rest being water and the other things mentioned above.

No flowers or fruits are absolutely identical, there being variations even between species of the same plants, or variations in the same plant in different seasons and in different years. Therefore, there will be always some difference in honeys. Apples do not taste or smell like pears, and one apple seldom tastes exactly like another. Clover does not taste or smell like buckwheat; consequently, there is bound to be considerable variation in the honey made from these various blossoms. This is well known to beekeepers. They have always noticed a decided difference in the honey secured from various plants. In some sections of the country a plentiful supply of certain blossoms in the Spring will yield a light, mild flavored honey; whereas in the Fall, and in the same locations, possibly even from the same fields, the bees will collect nectar that reduces to a dark honey with an entirely different flavor. Dark honey generally has a stronger or more pronounced flavor. Some people like it dark and some like it light. It is entirely a matter of preference.

The scarcity of sugar has been the cause of a tremendous interest in bees and honey. Many people living in a locality in which they can keep bees, are thinking about putting in a hive or two to supply their own tables, or perhaps to produce a surplus that can be used to boost the family income. There is no better way, if you have the proper temperament, to combine an interesting hobby with practical returns. But if you think that all there is to do is to put some bees in a box, you have quite a surprise coming to you. Beekeeping is a fascinating study, a practical and profitable hobby, and at times the rankest amateur has the most remarkable returns. In recent years, war shortages have just about dried up the sources of beekeeping equipment, and the present demand is far more than the manufacturers can hope to turn out. Yet it is one of the beauties of this hobby that you can start with nothing and go as far as you like.

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Photo—Walter Jack, Erie, Pa.

The Erie County (Penna.) 4-H Home Improvement Club, organized this year by Mrs. Ivan Miller, already contributes much to the beautifying of individual farm homes, indoors and out. Left to right: Jeanne Swan, Charlotte Marsh, Virginia Crowell, Joanne Miller, Dorothy Gregory, Mrs. Miller, widely known potato specialist and club leader, George Mulvin, David Crowell, Stanley Proctor, Merton Crowell and R. C. Marsh.

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The Muskrat

The muskrat is found from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Arctic barrens south through most of the United States. We can divide this great fur bearer into two classes, the stream rat and the marsh rat. The rat of the streams builds its den far back under the bank and digs a hole from near the bottom of the stream to reach it. This excavation at times is as big as a bushel basket. The marsh rat builds its home of mud, reeds, sticks and grass. These homes appear above the water like small hay stacks.

The muskrat must fight hard for his



existence; thus his pluck is almost unbelievable. Because his fur is desirable, he is trapped by man; moreover, when he leaves his water home, he becomes prey to the fox, the hawk and the owl; likewise when in the water, he is desirable food for otter and pike. The muskrat is a clumsy walker; nevertheless he may often be found more than a mile away from water. If one is not wise in the ways of the muskrat, and does not know that its hind feet are webbed, his imprints left on a mud bank will often be taken for those of the duck.

The muskrat of our waters can be classed as a pioneer, much like that great American fur bearer, the beaver. Musquash (Indian name for the muskrat) has kept pace with the building of civilization by furnishing food and fur for the hardy pioneers, and today his pelt plays a big part in the modern fur trade.

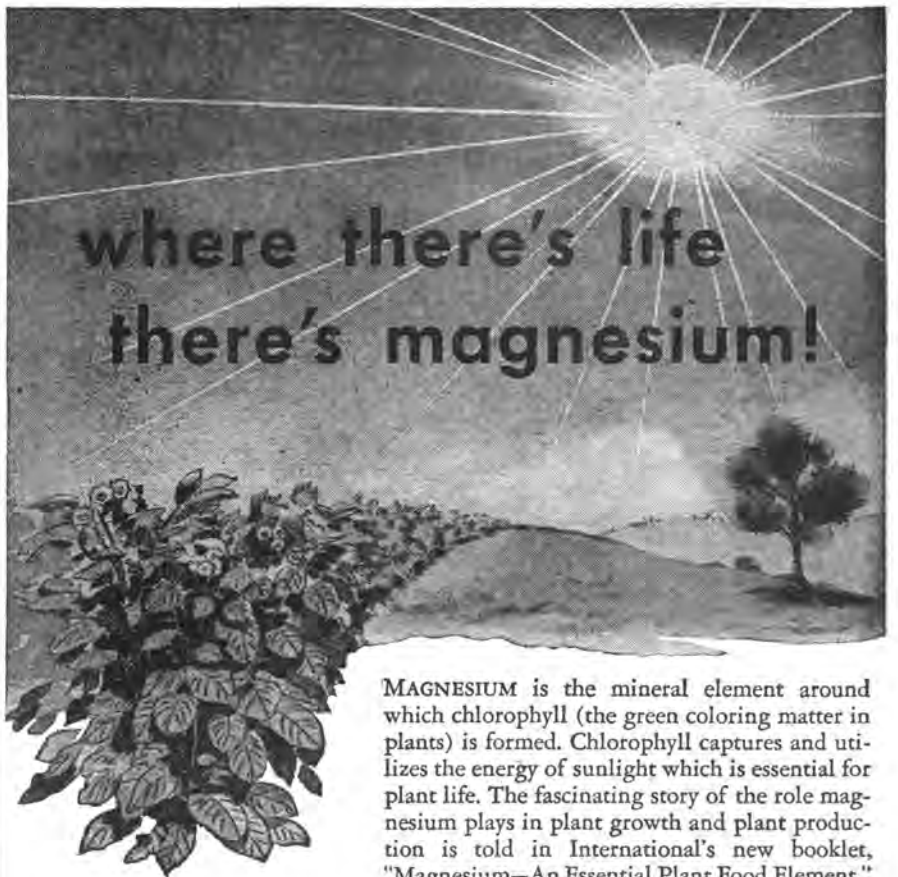
The ingenious animal swims fast under water and lives on a diet of water plants. His little house in the marsh has three to four entrances, all of them opening under water. The entrances lead to one single room which is above the waterline, and this provides sleeping quarters. The bed is made from cattail down, water lily leaves, and swamp grass. When night settles down, the rat life awakens and long ribbony ripples appear on the surface of their wooded pond as they start on a promenade in search of food. When not hunting food or not at play, a muskrat rests perfectly still on the water for a time, then with a quick movement he smacks his tail on the surface, folds up in a graceful dive and vanishes, later appearing again several yards away, to join the others. He is hard to shoot, but if one is hit and not found at once, the remaining rats will take the body away.

When Spring comes throughout America, the trapper is thinking of mill ponds, marshes, and streams, where is found the muskrat with the fur that will go into next Winter's coats. The trapping of this dark brown animal is not an easy task as its cunning can outwit the ordinary efforts of the less experienced trapper. Many methods are used. If a clay bank is the rat's home and a number of tunnels lead from the holes that appear above the water's edge, the trapper plugs up all holes except one, and catches the animals as they try to escape. Another method which was in use before the law took a more humane view, was to locate the rat's small haystack home. Then the hunter would drive a shaft, equipped with two barbed prongs, through the grass and reed matted hut and spear one or more of the rats, thus ending the lives of the inhabitants, but in a very cruel way. The method of most rat trappers today is to place traps so that when the rat is caught, it will drown.

Cranberry Growers Buy Helicopter

The National Cranberry Ass'n., Hanson, Mass., will experiment this year with a Bell Aircraft helicopter for insect control, fertilizer distribution, and frost prevention in the cranberry bogs owned by the 900 members of the Association. The area covered by the membership includes Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Washington.

Both sprays and dusts will be used in the insect pest control work. It is hoped that the fertilizer plans will work out because it has been most difficult until now to secure the close control in the spreading of concentrates over the cranberry bogs by other methods. Since frost conditions sometimes develop in the Fall of the year when cold night air settles near the ground and there is no wind, it is believed that the downwash of the helicopter blades may raise the temperature sufficiently to avoid crop-damaging frosts during this period.



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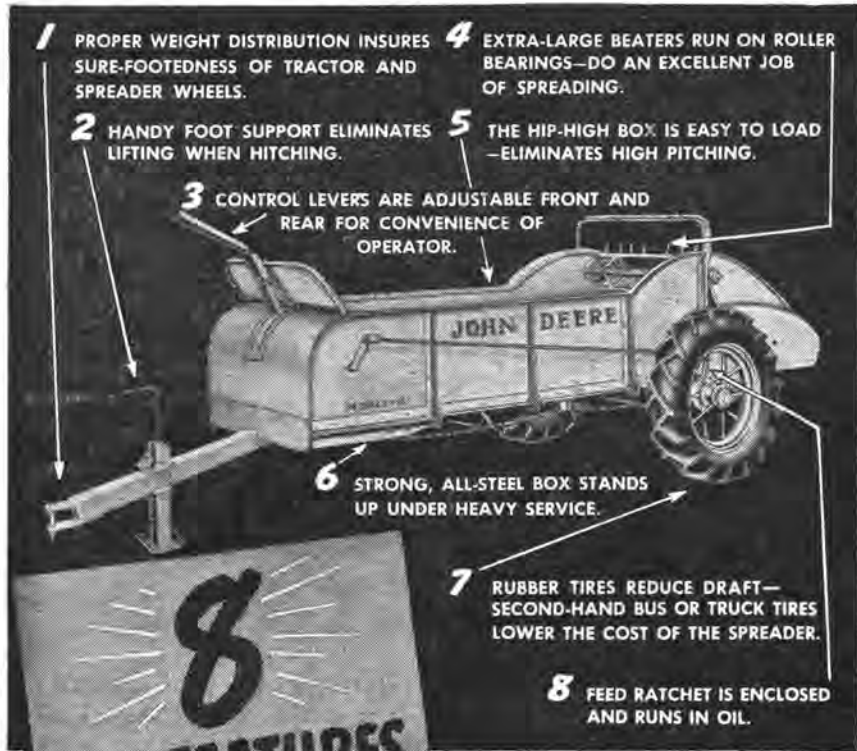
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JUNIOR FARMERS

One of the biggest events in the life of a 4-H Club member is the opportunity to make the trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago. Several boys and girls in Maine recently received this honor. Kenneth C. Lovejoy, State Club Leader, and Mrs. Harriet Lewin, 4-H Club leader in Perham, accompanied the delegates. The Harmon twins, Carolyn and Marilyn of Perham, Aroostok County, were selected by the committee of State judges to attend the 4-H Congress for outstanding accomplishments in clothing; Marilyn being winner in the style dress review and Carolyn in clothing achievement. Both girls have completed seven years of club work, carrying 45 projects between them. The girls have valued their sewing at \$2,000. Mary Putnam and Richard English were the two club members selected from Waldo County. Mary was selected for the outstanding record she has made in her years of club work. She is both leader and a member of the Volunteer Club of Monroe. Richard comes from Belfast and has completed his seventh year of club work; he estimates that his projects have a value of \$3,808.55. Melvin Ames of Sebec, Piscataquis County, represented

reports that his first club heifer made 8,562 pounds of milk and 398 pounds of fat as a two-year-old. At the present time his milking herd which is on test consists of five cows.

Jack K. Newman of Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence County, won the 4-H forestry award at the recent 4-H Congress in Chicago. He will receive a \$200 college scholarship, which brings the total amount of scholarship money won by New York State 4-H boys and girls this year up to \$1,400. Other New York State delegates to 4-H Club Congress who have received national honors and \$200 scholarships at the recent Chicago event include: Eloise Hughes of Bath, Steuben County, canning achievement contest; Ruth Helen Arlen of Eden, Tompkins County, better methods electric contest; Paul M. Fishel of Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, dairy production; and Robert N. Mason of Ontario, Wayne County, soil conservation. Shirley McElwain of Fort Covington, Franklin County, was named national winner of the victory garden contest; and Margaret Bailey of Smithville Flats, Chenango County, was national winner of the frozen foods contest.

The Massachusetts youngsters, all State winners in national 4-H contest, who received free trips to Chicago to attend the 25th annual National Club Congress, as a climax to a year of outstanding achievement were: Thomas Danko, North Dartmouth, poultry; Stanley McLean, Sharon, tractor maintenance; Mary McKinstry, Chicopee Falls, home furnishings; Pauline Sanderson, Shirley, food preparation; Nancy Ann Burrows, Southwick, field crops; William Totman, North Easton, dairy production; Frances Smith, East Taunton, dress revue; Doris Bursey, Dracut, clothing achievement; Jean Ewing, East Bridgewater, canning; Guy Southard, Marshfield Hills, better methods; Donald McCray, Monson, agricultural record; and Ruth Davenport, Shelburne, girls' record. Chaperoning the group was H. M. Jones, State 4-H Club leader, and Marion Forbes, assistant State club leader, both of Massachusetts State College; Donald Y. Stiles, Northampton, and Catherine Cook, Norwood, county club agents, also accompanied the group.



Richard Ferber, 15 years old, Callicoon, Sullivan County, New York, is holding the Holstein heifer calf with which he won first place in the 4-H Club showmanship contest at the 1946 Grahamsville Fair. He is a member of the Delaware Valley Hilltoppers 4-H Club.

The Chenango County, N. Y., Dress Revue was held recently in the Congregational Church at Norwich. The judges were Mrs. Lewis Lamb, Home Bureau leader, South Otselec; Mrs. Ivan Close, Home Bureau leader, North Norwich; and Miss Adelaide Kennedy, Associate County 4-H County Agent from Cortland County. Miss Reta McGowan was the commentator of the Revue, while Mrs. Arthur Grover played the accompanying music. Mrs. E. B. Clark made the awards to the girls. While the judges were making their final decisions, Mrs. Raymond Aldrich gave a talk on flower arrangements. Mrs. Arthur Grover and Miss Margaret Grover played a piano duet; Misses Margaret Bailey and Flora Adams led the group in singing. Most excellent awards were made to: Margaret Bailey, Smithville Flats; Flora Adams, Oxford; Margaret Grover, Afton; Barbara Fairchild, McDonough; and Joyce McGowan, Oxford. The girls receiving awards of excellent were: Barbara Elliott, New Berlin; Shirley Thompkins, Bainbridge; Martha Jones, North Norwich; Esther Cohoon, Greene; Betty Rowe, Norwich; Jean Gridley, Bainbridge; Nancy Adams, Oxford; Adelaide Wright, East Pharsalia; Bernice Bailey, Smithville Flats; Sylvia McGowan, Oxford; Virginia Hunsicker, Greene; Doris Shafer, Greene; and Virginia Evans, Greene. Awards of Merit go to: Marilyn Green, South Otselec; Mildred Clare, Ruth Smith, Laura Adams, and Marie Paul all of Oxford; Jeanette Shafer, Greene; Margaret Ross, Norwich; Marie Gridley, Bainbridge; and Virginia Grewe, North Pitcher.

New York State entries of Jersey cattle by 4-H Club members placed fourth as a unit among entries from 21 States, at the recent All-American Jersey Show at Columbus, Ohio. The cattle were first shown in individual classes and then considered as a "state herd." First place was taken by Texas, second by Ohio, and third by Kentucky. The 4-H'ers from New York who exhibited at the Columbus Exposition were: Edward Luchsinger of Syracuse, Onondaga County; Frances Jennings and George Jennings, of East Durham, Greene County; Roger Thompson of Madrid, St. Lawrence County; Malcolm Adsit of Redfield, Orange County; Howard Chase of Unadilla; and Ralph Taylor of Walton, Delaware County.

The 4-H Guernsey Club Show had many entries and drew a large attendance at the 1946 Dutchess County Fair at Rhinebeck, N. Y. The quality was very good and the top animals in each class gave a good account of themselves when shown the following day in the open classes. Largely through the efforts of Hayden Tozier, Dutchess County 4-H Club Agent, exceptionally good calves were made available to club members this year and were distributed at a Selection Day held last June. The Grand Champion 4-H heifer was a three-year-old owned by David Fish of Salt Point, N.

the State in garden crops. Raymond Smith of Saco, York County, had the outstanding poultry project in the State which entitled him to the Chicago trip. Two other girls who attended were Shirley Howard of Monmouth, Kennebec County, canning winner; and Theresa Caron of Auburn, Androscoggin County, food preparation winner. Shirley raised a vegetable garden of 160 square rods and canned 2,558 pints besides leading the Cheerie Hustlers 4-H Club. Theresa prepared 365 meals and cooked 57 articles 642 times. During the year she did 2,795 hours of housework. Elwin Staples of Shapleigh in York County also went as State winner in the tractor maintenance contest.

Marion G. Goewey, 19, of Nassau, Rensselaer County, N. Y., helps with the haying, drives the tractor and the farm truck, and has been the official "janitor" of her church for six years. Yet with her nimble fingers, she literally sewed her way to a college scholarship and a free trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. In 1946 she made four ensembles, nine dresses, two skirts, five blouses, 12 aprons, 12 stuffed toys, three pairs of pajamas, five slips and two baby dresses. Now in her ninth year of club work, she has made a total of 80 articles and either made over or repaired 103 more.

Malcolm Johnston of Frankfort, Herkimer County, has been chosen from among 17 competitors as New York State's champion 4-H Ayrshire club member of 1946. Malcolm started his work in 1936 with a registered purebred 4-H foundation calf. Today he owns a herd of 45 head of registered Ayrshire cattle which have become the envy of many dairymen of the Empire State. Twenty-eight of his cattle trace directly to his two first 4-H Club heifers and seven of his animals are daughters or granddaughters of his first calf.

Edward Luchsinger, 20, of Syracuse, Onondaga County, has been selected as New York State's champion 4-H Jersey club member of 1946. This young farmer started his 4-H work in 1936 in the same way as thousands of other boys and girls, by selecting a 4-H foundation calf. Today he owns a herd of 10 registered Jersey cattle, seven of which trace to his first two 4-H heifers. He keeps records and

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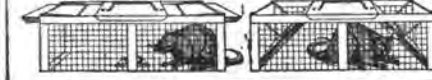


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Rambling Along at Long Acres

I once knew a man who declared he was a great lover of peace; he declared he was going to have peace if he had to fight for it and he spent most of his time doing just that. There must be many more like him for the nations of the world are fighting like cats and dogs to establish and maintain peace. One thing that gives me an ingrowing pain is that we are called upon to sacrifice our own food in order to feed a job lot of rascals who spend all their time fighting each other. With the biggest food crop we have ever had in this country, people must line up before the food stores, and when the doors open, they scramble like mad for the small supplies on hand. It would be amusing were it not so serious to hear the women talk about their experiences trying to out-grab each other in the serve-yourself stores. Some one should take a large truck, travel through farm communities, and load it with common horse sense and then haul it to Washington. All that the last Congress did was to raise the price of everything, spend nine-tenths of its time quarreling and vote its members a big raise in salary.

Let's get away from all that and get down to things worthwhile, the little things which make up our lives, for we really ought to be able to have peace without fighting for it.

When you are young and just coming into maturity, you dream of fame and fortune, but after years of ceaseless struggle in a world where everyone seems to be trying to reach the top by trampling down others, you finally learn that peace, contentment, friendliness, hospitality, food, shelter and a few warm friends are the only real guide posts to happiness. I preach again my age old truism: "That work to do with the ability to get out and do that work, is the greatest of all blessings." Just to be able to get out of bed in the morning and get outdoors where you can enjoy the glory of another day, is a blessing beyond all price. Think of that tomorrow morning when the bed feels snug and warm and you dread to get out and tackle the morning chores. Think what a terrible thing it would be if you were not able to get out of bed.

There is an old saying that all things come to him who waits, although I must say that they come quicker if you go after them. For years, however, the Missus had wanted a canary, but birds at fifteen dollars, and cages for ten dollars or more, roosted too high for us. Then on our wedding anniversary, here came the children with a big cage and a beautiful bird. Now Ikey makes the living room cheerful with his gay song. For years also, the Missus had wanted an electric refrigerator, so now one is humming away in the kitchen, and all of us are thoroughly enjoying it. Her next longing is to throw out all the old furniture and get a new living room suite, but if my big chair ever goes to the junk heap, I shall take to the barn. Probably I am old-fashioned in my views, but it seems to me that our modern furniture designers have overlooked the most essential thing of all—comfort. We sometimes visit with families who have everything modern, but I am always glad to get back home and rest my weary bones. After all, there are a lot of advantages to being old-fashioned. When the snow is blowing and the thermometer is flirting with zero, there is a heap of comfort in coming in and snuggling up to a big heating stove. No, it is not modern, but it does feel good, and so does my rocking chair.

So I come to the close of another ramble at Long Acres in the hope that I have brought a little sunshine into homes where wealth does not roost on the roof tree.
L. B. REBER
Berrien County, Mich.

Driveway Washes Out

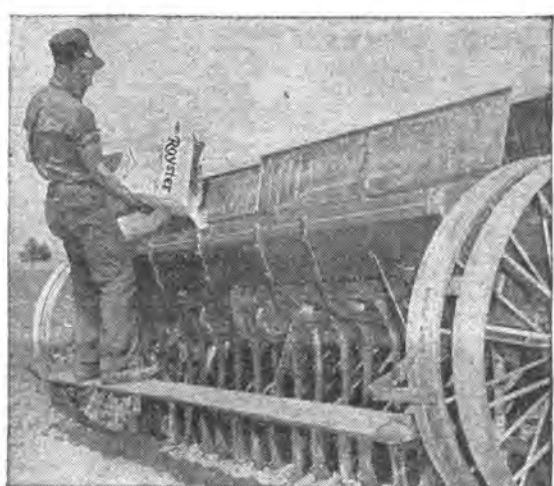
My driveway washed out and I had it filled in with gravel. Now I find that tractor wheels dig holes in easily. It does not make a good heavy drive. What should I do to make over this gravel to a harder and better traction surface?
S. J. E.

Since your driveway is subject to washing, you probably do not have adequate drainage for a good gravel road. Quick removal of surface water and rainfall must be accomplished with proper gutters or ditches, and the roadway properly graded to prevent water from penetrating the road surface. New gravel on a road will require some time to become compacted or settled unless adequate rolling is done. Asphalt or oil, well mixed with the gravel, will aid in compacting the surface and reduce dusty conditions. I would suggest that you ask the Superintendent of Roads in your Township for more specific advice as it is difficult to make recommendations like this without seeing the situation. It may be possible to make an arrangement with the township for the use of its equipment in repairing your driveway.
W. M. F.



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Welding on the Farm

The following is a guide to some of the uses of a farm arc welder, the technique of which was discussed in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of November 16, 1946. The uses are listed by electrode diameter so as to indicate the correct electrode size when first attempting such projects. With some experience it is quite possible to use a larger diameter electrode than called for on some of the following classified work. Larger diameter electrodes permit easier welding, but electrode diameter should not greatly exceed material thickness. Diameter equal to thickness is the ideal.

One-eighth to 5/32 in diameter: 1. Machine and structural frames, angle iron, U-channel. 2. Fabricating structural steel from angle, U, box, or I-beam steel; tacking parts into place before final welding will aid materially in such construction. 3. Repairing farm engine shafts, connecting rods, etc. This type of work should not be attempted before considerable experience has been gained. Care must be taken to space the welds; that is, to make alternate short welds on opposite sides of the parts restrained by clamps or braces to prevent distortion as the weld cools. A light peening of each bead with the round end of a machinist's hammer will also aid in preventing distortion. 4. Building up non-wearing surfaces by laying overlapping beads alongside one another, and running such layers alternately at right angles (across) to the previous layer. With adequate cleaning between these layers, steel parts can be built up in almost any desired manner. 5. Spring harrow teeth. By making the weld fairly quickly and quenching the parts immediately with cold water, it will sometimes be possible to repair broken teeth satisfactorily.

One-sixteenth to 3/32 in diameter: 1. Repairing or fabricating sheet metal. Joints in sheet material are quite easily made, and will be much stronger and more permanent than if made with brazing or soldering methods. 2. Repairing mowing-machine blades. This is a rather tricky job, but it can be done with a little care. Welds should be ground nearly flush after completion. 3. Repairing pitchfork and hayrake tines. 4. Small diameter spokes of steel wheels, thin tires on such wheels, and tires to be shrunk onto wooden wheels. 5. Notches and splits, or cracks in shovel, spade, and hoe blades. 6. Nicks, cracks, or breaks in harrow disks can be repaired for further service. 7. Windmill blades. Repairs can be made to these blades,

and small steel strips welded on to them if necessary to restore them to service. Structural repair on a windmill tower, however, calls for the larger size electrodes.

A hard-surfacing electrode may be used with a farm welder to obtain a fairly hard and good-wearing surface. It should be laid in small overlapping beads, and alternate layers should cross each other at right angles with the final layer, or the one layer used, running in the direction of the rubbing wear. A few examples of the application of such hard surfacing are: Plowshares; tractor treads, cleats, or tread plates of Caterpillar tractors; and any steel or wrought-iron surfaces re-



In all welding operations both the face and hands should be well protected. There are many farm tools and equipment pieces, such as this cracked auger, which can be made as good as new when they have been properly welded.

ceiving hard or abrasive wear. The metal deposited by this electrode is quite hard, but can be finished off and shaped by grinding.

The carbon arc torch is a versatile tool for welding or brazing nonferrous metal and cast iron, and may also be used to heat rods or bars for bending and forging. Small diameter carbons are used for light, thin, or small work, and larger carbons for heavier work, preheating, and bending. The arc should be played upon the work, and moved around the section to be heated the same as when using a gas or gasoline torch. To maintain a constant arc length, the adjustor on the torch should be moved as the carbons slowly burn away.

The torch is well adapted to the brazing of cast iron, a metal very difficult to weld. The crack or the pieces to be welded together should be beveled away to form a V-shaped groove, and the work should then be preheated by gradually playing the arc over its surface. A good way to determine when the proper preheat has been reached is to make a mark on the work with a standard blue carpenter's chalk. When the proper degree has been attained (600 F.) this mark will turn from blue to white.

A length of the bronze filler rod should be held at about the middle of its length, and the lower end heated slightly by the arc. When it is hot, dip it into the can of brazing flux; some of the flux will adhere to the end of the rod. Starting at one end of the crack or joint, play the arc upon the work until it reaches a bright heat and fuses the flux which can be sprinkled upon it as a check. The flux-coated filler rod should then be fed under the arc until a small portion of it is melted. While moving the arc with a small circular motion, allow this molten metal to flow into the joint. Proceed continuously in this fashion, adding sufficient filler metal to bridge over the top of the joint for reinforcement. Dip the filler-metal rod frequently into the flux so that plenty will get into the braze. While spreading the molten bronze with the arc, the filler rod should be drawn back.

When this type of repair has once been started, it must be continued until finished to avoid the possibility of further cracking, which might occur if a partial bead were allowed to cool. If possible, it is advisable to cover the repaired object with wood ashes or sand and allow it to cool slowly.

Since both hands are occupied while brazing, a standard welding helmet is required. Gas welding goggles will not do. The face must be covered to prevent burning by the strong radiation from the arc.

Other metallic materials of a fairly high melting point, such as copper, hard brass, Monel metal, Everdur, and possibly some sheet metal can be brazed in a similar manner. It is seldom necessary to preheat these other materials unless the part to be welded is quite bulky, and slow cooling is not necessarily required.

The carbon arc torch can be used for many other purposes such as thawing out frozen pumps, aluminum welding, etc. It can be used wherever a torch is used, provided that you remember this flame is hotter than other torch flames. A. H. HEMKER

A Lot of Potatoes, and Big Ones Too

It cannot be an accident. He does it year after year. So say Dan P. Steury's neighbors in Adams County, Indiana. They have reference to Steury's potato patch.

Steury, an average farmer, has grown bumper crops for many years, while many of his neighbors meet with failure year after year. So, when in 1946 Steury produced another bumper crop, the neighbors really opened their eyes. For the Summer of 1946 was very unfavorable in eastern Indiana for truck crops of any kind; only an inch of rain fell in more than six weeks. But the Steury potato patch retained its moisture all through the dry spell and his crop was excellent. Before plowing the land early in Spring, he puts a lot of manure on it, then it is plowed, and the ground is pulverized at once and then rolled down. After the potatoes are planted, he takes the cultipacker and goes over the ground again; this assures at least some moisture in the ground. Mr. Steury says that by cultipacking after the potatoes are planted, the ground stays soft and mellow and every little sprinkle soaks into the ground. He not only raises a lot of potatoes every year, but they are real nice big ones. S. M. S.

Good Livestock Books

- Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry.....\$3.50
 - Farm Animals, Dorothy Hogner..... 3.50
 - The Meat We Eat, P. T. Ziegler..... 3.40
 - Modern Milk Goats, Irmagarde Richards..... 3.00
 - Sheep, Horlacher and Hammonds..... 2.50
 - Feeding Dairy Cattle, T. W. Gullickson..... 2.50
 - Udder Diseases of the Cow, Dr. A. S. Alexander..... 2.00
 - How to Raise Rabbits, Frank G. Ashbrook..... 2.00
 - Practical Dog Breeding, Harry C. Peake..... 1.95
 - Some Common Diseases of the Horse, George H. Conn..... 1.50
 - Some Common Diseases of Cattle, George H. Conn..... 1.50
 - Home Pork Production, John Smedley..... 1.50
 - Improved Milk Goats, Will TeWalt..... 1.50
 - The Veterinary Adviser, A. S. Alexander..... 1.50
- For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Grange News

The dedication of a new Grange hall is not only an occasion for joy, but it combines the spiritual as well. The things represented by such an occasion have been well embodied in a recent expression by Chaplain Joseph W. Fichter of the National Grange, when he stated:—

"As I watched the recent dedication of a Grange hall, I was impressed by the magic in the word 'Home'—that it is as important for the Grange to have a home as it is for a family to feel secure under its own roof-tree. Within the new Grange home which was being dedicated, there will be happy social affairs for all—children, young people and adults. New developments in farming and home-making will be discussed, and in the midst of the uncertainties of these perplexing times the calm, well-balanced judgment of folks will be given an opportunity for expression. I wish that those who seem to believe that people are interested chiefly in financial gain and in materialism could have witnessed the dedication of this Grange home. I believe that this occasion would have convinced them that people are hungry for the things of the spirit and for the good life, which has been defined as 'the life guided by knowledge and inspired by love.'"

In connection with Grange service to young people, National Lecturer James C. Farmer is calling on the Granges of the country to make a survey in order to plan wisely for the use of young men and women in Grange programs and activities for this winter. Mr. Farmer recommends finding out how many young people have left the community to attend either school or college in town, or in a nearby or distant city; how many that are between the ages of 14 and 25 years will be likely to be residing in the Grange neighborhood during the coming months; and list those who will live at home but are attending school or working somewhere else. The results of this survey will be carefully tabulated and a schedule of suggested activities will then be supplied for nationwide Grange use.

In connection with all this Grange interest in young folks, it is worth recording that the Crawford County Pomona Grange in Pennsylvania is sponsoring a formation of young people's clubs, rural in character and consisting of Grange members. Meetings will be held monthly at different Grange halls throughout the county with interesting programs, games,

movies, dancing and lunch after the meetings. Average attendance at these get-togethers has been better than 100, and has awakened youth interest.

Washington County, Pennsylvania, Pomona Grange has sponsored a series of Neighbor Night meetings, 13 in all. Pomona officers occupied the stations at all meetings, giving subordinate Grange members an opportunity to observe, and if necessary, to criticize mistakes made in the ritualistic procedure. Average attendance of patrons during the series was 124; average attendance of subordinate Granges, 13. Interesting programs were presented by a visiting Grange at each meeting, followed by a period of good fellowship at which refreshments were served.

The Pomona officers are as follows: Master, Harry Cleaver, Deemston Grange; Overseer, Russell Devore, North Strabane Grange; Lecturer, Mrs. R. B. McNary, Peters Township Grange; Steward, William Orr, Peters Township Grange; Assistant Steward, Jonathan Day, Chestnut Ridge Grange; Chaplain, Emmitt Carson, West Finley Grange; Treasurer, Henry Bruce, Buffalo Grange; Secretary, Mrs. W. G. Wilson, North Strabane Grange; Gatekeeper, Perry Bidler, Chestnut Ridge Grange; Ceres, Mrs. Wade Vankirk, Davis Grange; Pomona, Mrs. Glen Quivey, Millers Run Grange; Flora, Mrs. Delbert Hutchinson, Claysville Grange; and Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Albert Pence, Davis Grange.

Wattsburg Grange, Erie County, was host recently to a large and enthusi-

astic group of county Grangers in the auditorium of the Venango-Wattsburg school building. The revival of Neighbor Night among the Granges of the county, and the presentation of the Traveling Rituals by the Corry Grange to the host Grange was the stimulus for this enjoyable meeting. Among the 90 members present, the following Granges were represented:—Corry, Cherry Hill, West Green, Phillipsville, Waterford, Cambridge Springs, Union City and Wattsburg.

Ashtabula County, Ohio, is one of the three or four leading Grange counties in the United States in membership. There are approximately five thousand interested and active Grange members in 26 subordinate Granges throughout the county. Among the Grange activities during the past year were travelling projects which emphasized building for the future. At a recent meeting of the Ashtabula County Pomona Grange, the following officers and officials were elected and installed at the Jefferson Grange Hall: Prof. C. J. Harvey, Pierpont Grange, Master; Mrs. Agnes Shore, Jefferson Grange, Secy.; Mrs. Blanche Harvey, Pierpont Grange, Pomona; Mrs. Elsie Webster, Lone Star Grange, Conneaut, Flora; Mrs. Christine Humphrey, Ashtabula Grange, Ceres; Mrs. Alice Fetters, New Lyme Grange, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. Nellie Jones, Jefferson Grange, Lecturer; Mrs. Maude Barber, Lindenville Grange, Chaplain; Fred Hayes, Richmond

Grange, Overseer; R. L. Humphrey, Ashtabula Grange, Treas.; Edward Jack, Pierpont Grange, Exec. Comm. Member; Wesley Chapin, Jefferson Grange, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Wavelette Osborne, Sheffield Grange, Pianist; Mrs. Marie Novak, Sheffield Grange, Deputy State Juvenile Matron; J. B. Barber, Lindenville Grange, Exec. Comm. Member; Dan Porter, Lone Star Grange, Legislative Agent; Gerald Weaver, Steward; and Joseph Miller, Jefferson Grange, Asst. Steward. These members were elected to serve during the year of 1947. J.

Mrs. Florence E. Van Brocklin was elected Master of Carthage Grange No. 69 in Jefferson County, N. Y., at the recent annual meeting in the Grange hall. She succeeds Addison P. Simonds, Master of the local organization for the past five years. Other officers elected to serve for the year were:—Mrs. Frank D. Bossuot, Overseer, succeeding Mrs. Van Brocklin; Mrs. Peter Vandewater, Lecturer, reelected for her third term in the office; Mrs. Frank LaChausse, Steward, reelected; Addison P. Simonds, Assistant Steward, succeeding Donald L. Clifford. Mrs. Frank F. Wilkinson was elected Chaplain to succeed Mrs. Jay K. Gates; Mrs. Charles N. Davis, Secretary, to succeed herself; Mrs. Mary Phillips, Treasurer, also reelected, and Mrs. Pearl Corey, Gate Keeper, to succeed herself. The three graces, all reelected, are Ceres, Mrs. Jennie Thompson; Pomona, Mrs. Vina Getman; and Flora, Mrs. Ernest Swan; Mrs. Charles R. Matthews, Lady Assistant Steward, succeeding Mrs. Donald L. Clifford; Mrs. Ernest Swan, elected for a two-year term to the Executive Committee, and Mrs. Carl G. Lewis, Pianist.

Among the New England Granges which have recently burned mortgages on their halls, was Middlebury, No. 315, located in the town of the same name in Vermont. The members had worked hard in all sorts of money-raising undertakings and the mortgage burning event was witnessed by visiting delegations from neighboring Granges over a wide area.

The fact that the annual session of the Vermont State Grange, recently held at Montpelier, marked the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Grange in the Green Mountain State, served to bring into prominence the important part which the Grange in Vermont has played in the conduct of affairs in the national organization. Vermont has 173 subordinate units at the present time, 23 Pomona districts, 15 Juvenile Granges and nearly 20,000 dues paid members. D.



Winners at the International

The 46th International Live Stock Exposition closed its doors in 1941 a few hours before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. The 47th International opened Nov. 30 and closed Dec. 7—proving that after a lapse of five years a bigger, better and more representative show could be staged. All previous records were shattered. Entries were particularly large in the four breeds of cattle that are the principal source of supply of the nation's beef, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn. Thirty-eight States and Canada had entries. Nearly 1,000 purebred sheep were shown, 500 horses in the horse show and 350 draft horses. While the bulk of honors went to exhibitors from the Midwest and Central States, the Northeast made a remarkable showing considering the percentage of entries and the distance shipped. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey all had first prize and champion winners. Maryland also furnished its share of winners.

Shorthorns swept the boards at the 1946 International Livestock Show at Chicago, both in the steer show and in the Centennial commemorative sale of breeding cattle. The grand and re-



Royal Jupiter, a 1,380 pound Shorthorn, was chosen the grand champion steer at the 1946 International Livestock Show. He was bred and exhibited by the Oklahoma A. & M. College, and sold for a new International record price of \$10.50 a pound.

serve grand champions in the International steer show over all breeds as well as the Champion three steer and get-of-sire groups over all breeds, all went to Shorthorns. It was one of the rare occasions in International history when one breed held a monopoly on both championships and still rarer occasion for one breed to make such a sweep of groups as well. Judge Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, placing the steers for his thirteenth time, declared it the greatest Shorthorn steer show he had ever seen. Individual steer entries totalled 1,425. The grand champion was Royal Jupiter, a 22-month old Shorthorn steer weighing 1,380 pounds, bred and exhibited by the Oklahoma A. & M. College at Stillwater, Okla. It sold at auction for a new International record price of \$10.50 a pound to total \$14,490.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

As usual the Aberdeen-Angus breeding class was outstanding. Champion bull was J. Garrett Tolan Farms', Pleasant Plains, Ill., on Eileenmere 500. Reserve honors went to Gallagher's Farm, Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., on Prince Barbarian of Sunbeam. Despite a rough air ride, Prince Barbarian made an excellent showing and proved a favorite among Angus fans. Blakeford Farms, Inc., Queenstown, Md., on Blakeford Bardolier, had first bull. Schmidt Bros., Delmar, Iowa, captured champion carload Aberdeen-Angus, as well as grand champion carload of fat cattle. Hugh Morris, Ainsworth, Iowa, had champion carload Shorthorns, while Karl Hoffman, Ida Grove, Iowa, carried off honors for carload Herefords. This division compared favorably with previous years. Champion female and reserve champion female was won by J. Garrett Tolan Farms. In the steer carcass division, an Aberdeen-Angus, owned by Tilden J. Burg, Sciota, Ill., placed first, live-weight 1,020, dressed weight 693. Reserve champion was entered by University of Illinois, also an Aberdeen-Angus, liveweight 930 pounds, dressed weight, 623. The champion sold for \$3.50 per pound. Among carcass entries, on hoof, an Aberdeen-Angus, 1,055 pounds, entered by Clarence and Kenneth Goecke, State Center, Iowa, won champion steer award.

HEREFORDS

Hereford champion bull was won by DeBerard Cattle Company, Kremmling, Colorado, on Royal H. Domino 43. The reserve champion bull was owned by Albert Noe Farm, Pulaski, Tenn., on Baca Duke 2nd. Both were excellent animals. Champion female went to Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyoming, on WHR Ladymix 19th. Reserve champion female was won by Rancho Sacatal, Paul Spur, Arizona, on RS Lady Mixer 31st. The best ten head of Herefords were shown by Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Karl Hoffman, Ida Grove, Iowa won champion carload Herefords.

SHORTHORNS

In the Breeding Shorthorn division,

champion bull was Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Missouri, on Sni-A-Bar Control, while Sni-A-Bar Randolph was declared reserve champion bull. They also won champion pair, best bull, best female. Champion female was Clausen Bros., Spencer, Iowa, on Broadhooks Maid 20th, first also among Junior yearling heifers. Reserve champion female was won by Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Ill., on Edellyn Dorothy 21st, senior heifer calf. Junior heifer calf champion honors went to C. M. Caraway and Sons, DeLeon, Texas on Golden Oak Graceful 3rd. The best ten head of Shorthorns was won by Edellyn Farms. Champion carload Shorthorns award went to Hugh Morris, Ainsworth, Iowa.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Champion bull was won by A. B. McFarland, Hoopston, Ill., on Master Stamp, summer senior yearling bull. Reserve champion bull was C. B. Teegardin and Sons', Ashville, Ohio on Alpine Sensation, a junior yearling bull winner. H. L. Straus, Reisters-town, Md., won summer yearling bull and senior bull calf, also junior bull calf. The female class of Polled Shorthorns was exceptionally strong. Most of the honors went to H. L. Straus, by winning champion female on Cherry Hill Spicy; reserve champion female, summer yearling heifer, senior heifer calf, junior heifer calf, get of sire, two females, pair yearlings, pair calves, as well as champion pair, best bull, best female and best ten head Polled Shorthorns.

HOG DIVISION

Purdue University had the grand champion barrow of the show with a lightweight Hampshire. Reserve grand champion barrow was a heavyweight Chester White entered by Portage Farms, Woodville, Ohio. Portage Farms also had grand champion pen of barrows, also heavyweight Chester Whites. The reserve grand champion pen of barrows were medium weight Berkshires entered by Oklahoma A. & M. College. The sweepstakes, 10 barrows on hoof, was won by Cletus Schertz, Benson, Ill., with Durocs, weight 2,185 pounds.

Oklahoma A. & M. College carried off most of the Berkshire honors, having champion barrow, champion pen of barrows and reserve champion pen of barrows. Purdue University had reserve champion barrow. In the Chester Whites, Portage Farms, Woodville, Ohio, had champion barrow. Reserve champion barrow went to the University of Illinois. Portage Farms also had champion pen of Chester Whites, with Michigan State College having the reserve champion pen of barrows. Duroc honors were divided between Oklahoma A. & M. College, with champion barrow and champion pen of barrows and Purdue University with reserve champion barrow and reserve champion pen of barrows.

Oscar W. Anderson, LeLand, Ill., won out over Oklahoma A. & M. College for top honors with Poland Chinas, winning champion barrow and reserve champion pen of barrows. Oklahoma had reserve champion barrow and champion pen of Poland Chinas.

Purdue University had champion Hampshire barrow, champion pen of barrows and reserve champion pen of barrows. Reserve champion Hampshire barrow was won by Gilbert L. Gardner, Connersville, Ind. Arnold Moore, Wolcottville, Ind., made a clean sweep with his Spotted Poland Chinas, winning all champion awards. Yalehurst Farms, Peoria, Ill., with its Hereford swine, had champion barrow, champion pen of barrows and reserve champion pen of barrows. N. Stephen Ashley, Yorkville, Ill., won reserve champion barrow ribbon. All Yorkshire awards went to the Curtiss Candy Co., Chicago. The National Purebred Livestock Exchange, Colfax, Iowa, walked off with most of the Tamworth awards, the only exception being the reserve champion pen of Tamworths going to Adams and Titus, Litchfield, Michigan.

SHEEP WINNERS

H. C. Besuden, Winchester, Ky., with Southdown Cross, carried off the championship for carload of lambs. A Rambouillet ewe owned by Oren A. Wright, Greenwood, Ind., was named grand champion fleece of the show. Reserve champion was a Shropshire ewe entered by Armstrong Bros., Fowlerville, Mich. Wayne Disch, Evansville, Wisc., with a Shropshire, 100 pounds liveweight, 63 pounds carcass weight, carried off the champion carcass award. Champion wether lamb was won by Wayne Disch. Reserve, Ohio State University. Champion pen of three wethers was won by the University of Kentucky. Purdue University won the reserve award. Lane Potter, Sidney, Montana, with 87.9 points won the open sheep shearing contest.

DRAFT HORSES

Percherons had the center of the stage with an exceptional high quality entry. Senior champion went to M. H. Woody, Greentown, Ind., on Topper. Reserve champion stallion was won by Ernest C. Bell, Mt. Ephraim, N. J., on Brilliant Boy. Junior champion stallion

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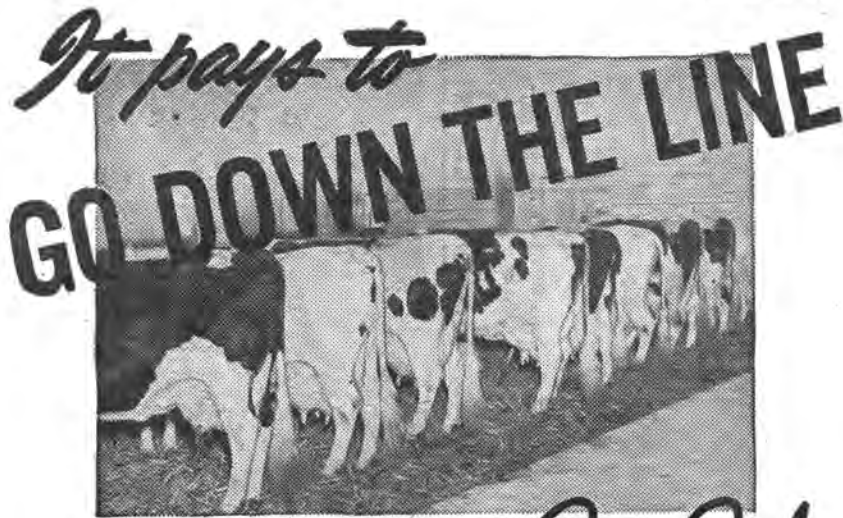
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was won by L. C. Hay, Loudonville, Ohio, on LaDon, which also won the grand champion stallion. Grand champion Percheron mare, was won by Lynnwood Farm, Carmel, Ind., on Lynnwood Dixiana.

Junior champion Belgian stallion was won by C. O. House, Arcadia, Ind., on Bobie Farceur. The grand champion stallion was entered by Walter Hoewischer, Urbana, Ohio, on Jay's Successor. The grand champion Belgian mare was entered by Michigan State College, Ginger's Pervenche.

In the Suffolk-Punch, grand champion stallion award went to Hawthorn Farms, Libertyville, Ill., which also won grand champion mare.

Grand champion Clydesdale stallion was won by Chester Weston, Concord, Mich., on Oakwood. Grand champion Clydesdale mare was won by Nathan Goff, Clarksburg, W. Va., on Stannock Phyllis.
W. J. DRYDEN

Cow Needs Conditioning

It seems like every year or two I run into some cow questions that only you can answer. When our young man went into the Army, a neighbor took our cows and one young heifer to care for them until he came back. He has now returned the young one and says she is a grand cow. She is very small and looks weak. Has had three calves and is due to freshen before she will be five years old. I think she has been worked too hard. What can I do to help her gain strength before she freshens again in about three months?

We nearly lost a cow last Spring with milk fever. The veterinarian told me this is caused by a deficiency of calcium in the system. Is there something to use to guard against her getting the fever again?
A. R.

In order to condition the young cow, it would be advisable to feed her five or six quarts daily of some good fitting ration. One that is suitable and very satisfactory can be made as follows: 300 lbs. ground corn, 300 lbs. of ground oats, 300 lbs. of wheat bran, and 100 lbs. of either linseed or soybean oil meal. In addition, it will be helpful to add to this amount 10 lbs. of iodized stock salt, 10 lbs of ground limestone, and 10 lbs. steamed bone meal. Besides the fitting ration she should have 10 to 12 pounds of the best quality hay every day, preferably alfalfa. She should also receive about 20 pounds of corn silage. If this is not available, she should receive about eight or nine pounds more of hay.

Milk fever is caused by deficiencies of calcium and sugar which are in the form of calcium-gluconate. There is no sure preventive, but some farmers report that it is helpful to feed susceptible cows two or three quarts of molasses daily on their grain feed for about 60 days before they freshen. Cows that are prone to come down with this ailment, and usually they are the best milking cows, should not be milked out completely dry for the first week following delivery of their calves.

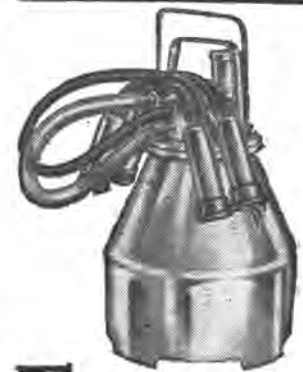
Grain Restrictions Changed

Due to the past year's record yields of wheat and corn, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently announced the removal and modification of a number of restrictions on the domestic use of grain, effective as of December last.

War Food Order 144 (wheat and flour) has been amended to remove all restrictions on the production of flour for domestic distribution. Since last April, millers have been required to limit the production of flour for domestic distribution, at first to 75 per cent of the corresponding months of 1945, and later to 85 per cent. The only restrictions now remaining on the use of wheat are, first, that wheat and wheat products cannot be used by distillers and brewers, and two, milling wheat and flour suitable for human consumption cannot be used in the manufacture of mixed feed. WFO 141 (grain for distilled products) has been amended to remove restrictions against distillers' use of grain other than wheat, and wheat products, rye, and corn grading Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This will result in a sharp increase in the use of low-grade and high-moisture corn for the production of alcohol, and will increase the local market demand for these grains. WFO 22 (malted grains) has also been amended to liberalize restrictions on brewers' use of grain in the manufacture of malt beverages. All grains except wheat and rice of table grade are affected. Brewers can thus use approximately 10 per cent more of such grains and grain products as malt, corn, barley, and sorghum than they have had recently. Since October 22, 1946, brewers' use of the grain and grain products affected by this amendment has been restricted to 90 per cent of their use in the comparable period of 1945.

Scissors and shears have different uses. Scissors, generally three to six inches long, have handles alike, and sharp points for trimming and snipping. Shears, made for cutting fabric and about six to 13 inches long, have one blade heavier than the other, and handles unlike.

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Wood Values in a Cord

Please tell me the board foot equivalents for the standard cord of wood, also the solid wood values in a standard cord for different sized sticks? Plymouth County, Mass. F. T. W.

The United States Forest Service in its Manual of Instructions for Scaling National Forest Timber gives the following board foot equivalents for the standard cord, viz: 1. Standard Cord with dimensions 4'x4'x8' or 128 cubic feet, equivalent to 500 board feet. 2. Standard Cord of fuel wood material with sticks averaging 5-inch diameter small end cord is 4'x4'x8' or 128 cubic feet; the equivalent board foot volume is 333 1/3 board feet.

The solid wood contents of standard cord stacks varies directly with the size of the sticks. The smaller the stick, the less the solid wood volume and the smaller the equivalence in board feet. This is borne out by a study reported by Chapman and DeMerritt in their book "Forest Mensuration." The results of this study are summarized as follows:

Solid Wood Values in a Standard Cord 4'x4'x8' (128 Cubic Feet)

| Type of Wood | Aver. Diam. of 4' Sticks | Percent Solid (Aver.) | Solid Wd. Volume per Cord in Cu. Ft. | Approx. Equiv. Bd. Ft. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Large smooth logs and bolts..... | 12" + | 93.5 | 98.1-102.0 | 550 |
| Aver. split fire wood 8"-11" | | 86.5 | 76.1- 96.0 | 435 |
| Round wood tops and branch wood.... | 4"- 6" | 73.5 | 64.8- 83.2 | 330 |

Another study reports from an unpublished manuscript of a study undertaken by the U. S. Forest Service, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as follows:

Standard Cord Contents

| Aver. Diam. of Sticks in Inches | No. of Sticks Req. to make a Standard Cord | Solid Wood Stacked Cord Equiv. in Cu. Ft. | % Per Standard Cord in Terms of Bd. Ft. |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 4 | 250 | 70 | 300 |
| 6 | 100 | 71 | 320 |
| 8 | 66.6 | 72 | 380 |
| 10 | 50 | 74 | 415 |
| 12 | 33.3 | 75 | 435 |
| 14 | 22.2 | 76 | 456 |
| 16 | 16.7 | 77 | 473 |
| 20 | 10.9 | 80 | 508 |
| 24 | 8.0 | 82 | 524 |

This last study, while it bears out in general the previous conclusions, was made with selected smooth sticks for spruce and balsam, and so, would be more uniform than the average tree-run, farm woodlot sticks. My own opinion is that for sticks of saw timber diameter running 12 inches or more, the all-around converting factor should not exceed 500 board feet per cord or two cords to the thousand.

H. C. BELYEA

Cow Vaccination

Sufficient evidence is now available, both experimentally and from private sources, showing that vaccination of mature females with Strain 19 is a desirable practice in herds that already carry a considerable percentage of brucellosis infection. The vaccination of adults produces an immunity the same as with younger animals, and thus hastens the establishment of a herd free from this disease. Such vaccination is not, however, curative, and therefore not indicated with animals that are already infected.

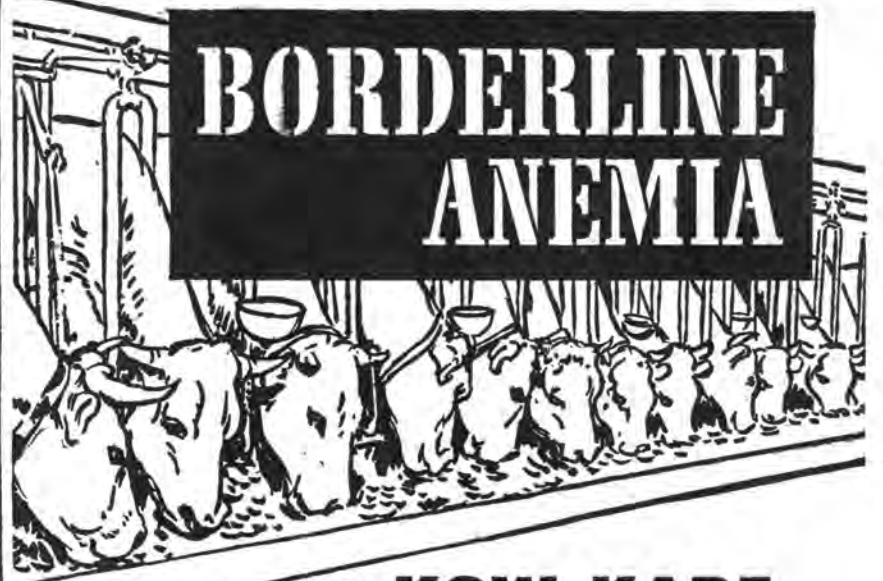
It is also important to note that there are certain disadvantages to the practice of vaccinating adult females; chief among these being the fact that they usually remain positive to the blood test for a comparatively long period of time, and a high percentage of them never return to a negative blood test status. The principal objection to this is that it lowers the sale value of such high-titre cows, because legal restrictions prevent the movement of cattle that are positive to the blood test for interstate shipment. When lactating females are vaccinated, there is also an unfavorable physical reaction, resulting in a loss of body condition and a decided drop in milk production for a period of about two weeks. However, the vaccination of negative, adult cows with potent amounts of Strain 19 renders them immune to the disease and they do not subsequently become spreaders of the infection. The adults need be vaccinated only once, so that after its accomplishment, the continued practice of properly vaccinating all calves soon eliminates the disease from the herd, even though some of the animals may remain positive to the blood test. As time goes on these positive-vaccinates are replaced with negative-vaccinates, thus resulting in a completely negative, immune herd.

Earlville Holstein Sale

The recent 200th Co-operative Consignors Registered Holstein Sale was the largest and best of all held in the 25 years of Earlville Sales. The 1,200 people present saw 47 head of choice Holsteins sold for \$65,125 with the following averages: 25 cows and 14 heifers, \$1,340, and eight bulls \$1,603; a general average of \$1,385. The next day 122 head sold for \$56,745 with 69 cows averaging \$530, 14 bred heifers \$449, 24 bulls \$382, and 15 open heifers \$230. A two-day total of \$121,870, and a general average of \$748.

The largest buyer was A. Spungin, E. Greenbush, R. I., 13 head, \$7,325; next was A. Angel, Bogata, South America, seven for \$6,175. There were 100 consignors and 104 buyers. J. R. P.

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Add KOW-KARE

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Dairy science is just beginning to "catch up" with the extent to which milk-producing cows are being hampered by deficiencies of Iron, Iodine, Calcium, Phosphorus, Cobalt and other trace ingredients-of-the-soil that are falling below a proper supply for high productive health. The modern milk-producing grind burns up more of the energy and health-giving elements than average roughage and grain intake supply. Anemic symptoms, lack of needed iron and minerals, sluggish digestion and assimilation fight your best efforts in housing and feeding.

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Add Kow-Kare by the tablespoonful to the grain feeding as directed on package, or

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Established 1880

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Milk at Albany in 1947

ALTHOUGH the past year's record of comparatively good milk prices has created an apparent calm in the relations between producer and dealer, actually it is only an armistice that is loaded with dynamite. There can never be any peace in the dairy industry until the dealer-dominated system which still flourishes at its full strength, is broken once and for all.

It is doubtful that milk prices will go any higher this year; as a matter of fact, a slight decline is already being predicted, due principally to a tapering off of wartime consumer purchasing power. There should also be, however, a corresponding downward adjustment in feed prices. While this gradual return to a peacetime economy is in the making, it is the function of our State government to take all possible steps to insure a permanent stability and prosperity on our farms. To that end, Governor Dewey set up a State Agriculture Commission in July, 1945 "to appraise the whole food situation in the State," the first objective of this appraisal being "to determine what adverse conditions can be corrected immediately."

Farmers generally applauded this declaration by the Governor and told him so. They asked that special emphasis be placed on milk, and in his special agricultural message last year Mr. Dewey promised that this would be done. Unfortunately, the results to date have been most disappointing. The Legislature itself has hesitated to take any action while the Commission is going through the motions of investigating, and so far the Commission's activities have been limited principally to holding hearings and making generalized reports. The investigation of the milk price spread has now been delayed well over a year and there is still no indication as to when it will get started, if ever. Dr. Charles Blanford, Federal Milk Administrator who has been suggested for the post of chief investigator, would be a fine choice, but his appointment has gotten no further than the "suggesting" stage.

Another disappointment is the close relationship that has gradually been built up between our so-called farm leaders in the State and many of the Commission members. This is bad for farmers. These leaders argue that no changes should be made in the present laws, that everything should be kept just as it is. They claim that those who suggest any tightening of our cooperative laws, any revision in the milk licensing laws and regulations, a uniform system of milk inspection, or a compulsory milk accounting to dairy farmers, are really malcontents and radicals whose crackpot ideas would scuttle what it has taken years to build up and protect. To the contrary, these "crackpot" ideas represent the true dirt farmer sentiment and if any member of the State Agriculture Commission does not believe this, he has been badly misinformed. These ideas are aimed primarily at eliminating the dealer-farm leader alliance in this State that was in large part responsible for the poverty of our dairy farmers in the last decade.

New York is a great agricultural State and

milk is the largest source of its farm income. It is only logical that the pattern that is used in the dairy industry, will be generally followed as a model in other lines of agriculture. The milk pattern is all wrong and the State Agriculture Commission should not allow itself to be deluded by the current era of \$5.00 milk prices, nor influenced by the continual misinformation handed out to them by those whose main purpose is to hold onto their own positions of power. There is a big job to be done by the Commission but its surface has not even been scratched as yet.

Egg Shippers Oppose Rate Increase

EGG shippers have good grounds both for concern and resentment at the recent attempt made by the Railway Express Agency for a substantial rate increase. Originally scheduled to go into effect on December 1, 1946 with little advance notice to anyone, a last minute protest caused the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the increase until next July 1. This suspension can, however, be cancelled at any time. A hearing is being held before the I. C. C. at the Federal Building, 641 Washington St., New York City on Monday, January 6, at 9:30 A. M., and unless there is a sufficient volume of protest from egg shippers and receivers who are affected by the increase, it is possible that the Commission may lift the suspension and allow the new rates to go into effect immediately.

The increase requested by Railway Express would result in the highest rate schedule in the history of the egg business. Shipping costs would be increased by at least 300 per cent. In other words, a present 39-cent rate on a case of eggs would be boosted to over \$1.00. On the basis of all information presently available, the resulting hardship to poultrymen would far outweigh any money advantage that might accrue to the carrier. In many cases it would force the farmer to find local markets for his eggs, which, in turn, would lead to increased supplies in those markets, and therefore lower prices. Consumers would also be adversely affected by being limited in their purchases to western and frozen eggs. There does not appear to be any legitimate reason for saddling such tremendously heavy extra costs on producers and at the same time poorer eggs on consumers.

Shippers who can find the time should therefore try to attend the I. C. C. hearing in New York this coming Monday, January 6, and if that is not possible, protests against the requested increase, sworn to before a notary, should be sent without delay to the Commission's office in New York City.

Record Crop Production

OFFICIAL figures just released show that 1946 crop production was the greatest in our history both as to quantity and quality, with wheat and corn as the two top record breakers. There were 345,773,000 acres harvested last year, a little less than in 1945, but 11 million above average. 162,500,000 tons of food and feed grains were produced, 7,500,000 more than in 1942, the previous record year.

The wheat crop totalled 1,155,715,000 bushels, as compared with 1,108,224,000 bushels last year and a 1935-44 average of 843,692,000 bushels. The final figure for corn was 3,287,927,000 bushels, or 60 million bushels more than the previous record in 1944, and compared with a ten year average of 2,608,499,000. Fruit production reached the largest volume in history, and more than 9,200,000 tons of commercial truck crops were produced, nine per cent above the record.

There were also record crops of potatoes, soybeans, cherries, peaches, plums and truck crops. Close to record size was the yield of oats, grapes and peanuts. There were better than average harvests of hay, sorghum grain, dry peas, apples and sweet potatoes. Only cotton, barley, buckwheat, rye, dry beans and maple products fell below average.

While this report certainly puts America in a niche by herself as the world's "No. 1 Breadbasket," an accomplishment of which all farmers can be justly proud, it also sounds a stern warning for the future. Big crops and

record-breaking yields may be very satisfying, but if the pattern of the past is any criterion (the late 1946 markets in potatoes and eggs are the most recent reminders), the praise that is handed out to the farmer for his feats of endurance and ingenuity is very quickly forgotten when the food surpluses begin to pile up. It is then he begins to be criticized for lack of foresight, and finally ends up as a ward of the government, with subsidies and quotas and all sorts of production control plans.

To a slight extent the farmer must take some of the responsibility for these results that to date have come to be regarded as almost inevitable. But by far the largest share of the criticism is properly levelled at our processors and distributors of farm products whose real profits are based on oversupply and cheap prices at the farm. Unfortunately, many government agencies and bureaus fall much too readily into the schemes and manipulations of these large distributors and come to think of themselves as permanent guardians of the farmers.

Our farm and food surplus problem is, for the most part, deliberately manufactured to the detriment of producers. Never yet has there been enough food and fibre produced to adequately feed and clothe every person in this country. The problem therefore is one that should and can be greatly lessened, if not entirely eliminated, if the government, both Federal and State, would spend more of its time and funds to develop new and more efficient and direct channels of marketing and distribution. Such a study is now under way in Washington. Its report and recommendations will be awaited with interest.

What Farmers Say

I write to commend you for the sentiments expressed in your December 7 article "Hitlerism in Labor." It is good that some have the courage to express truth on the serious dangers to the welfare of our government, economic and social conditions. The great increase of mass control by groups pitted against the welfare of all others, the defiance of organized government and the powerful groups, entirely in disregard of the needs and rights of everyone, are a more grave danger to our national security than any attack by foreign enemies.

The rapid trend toward mass operation, mass control and mass psychology under the notion of what is called "communism" is a serious menace to our democracy and national security, and to world peace, and is sure to end in government control, which means dictatorship, against which we have fought, bled, and many died.

The whole procedure of labor union control and the skyrocketing of costs and prices are not only dangerous; they are very stupid. The process keeps an uneven balance of economics and business of every kind with no benefit to labor and a great hardship to the 40 millions or more of us whose incomes do not jump with costs and prices. Living for many of us is becoming almost an impossible undertaking and the worry of it all is bringing to death many of our best and most useful of our older citizens.

Therefore, congratulations to you! Continued vigilance by the press for increasing knowledge of conditions is essential for our security and success as a great nation.

Massachusetts
C. H. D.

It certainly is the privilege and duty of every right-thinking lover of liberty, law and order to thank and congratulate you on your two grand editorials, "Hitlerism in Labor" and "Weak Medicine Never Cures." May they aid in securing the results necessary for the saving of our country from anarchy and ruin.

Massachusetts
H. F. M.

Brevities

"THE Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works."—Psa. 145:9.

Good quality home grown legume hay will net a higher return when fed to dairy cows than if sold for cash. On most farms there is no such thing as too much hay.

SPARE Stamp No. 53 was made valid on January 1 for five pounds of sugar. With the amount of sugar that has been lying on grocers' shelves for the past two months but with no buyers for lack of stamps, it's hard to understand why this stamp was not made valid for ten pounds.

AN egg basket made of lightweight steel wire coated with rubber has recently been developed. Its use will reduce breakage during the collecting of eggs from the nest. There is always room for improvement and something new is constantly appearing to fill our needs.

CITRUS fruits were first started in America by the early Spanish explorers on the Florida peninsula sometime during the middle part of the sixteenth century. Some of the oranges we have been getting lately taste as though they came from these same old trees—mostly seeds and pulp.

THE 1946 motor vehicle death toll for New York State is estimated at 2,100. The previous year's traffic fatalities totalled 1,763. Unless more new cars are soon made available, it is probable that there will be a still further increase in these alarming figures. It pays to drive all the time as though every one else was crazy.

International Harvester has received permission to use the statements quoted on this page, and extends its thanks to:

GMC TRUCK & COACH COMPANY
of General Motors Corporation
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
and NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE

Some thoughts on Food Production...and Safety



1 "In Napoleon's time, it took *nineteen* farm workers to supply food for one person off the farm. Today, one farm worker provides food for *four* hungry people elsewhere.

"Early in the last century, it required *sixty-four* hours of work to produce an acre of wheat. Now it can be done in less than *two and one-half* hours.

"This means that the record crops produced in World War II were grown and harvested by 26 million fewer persons than would have been required if early 1800 methods were still in use."

—GMC TRUCK & COACH DIVISION
of General Motors Corporation

2 "When the Pennsylvania Railroad was founded in 1846, it took three-quarters of the total population to produce food and fiber to feed and clothe themselves and the other one-quarter living in towns and cities.

"Today 25 per cent do that job—and do it better!"

—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE items at the left, Nos. 1 and 2, from statements published recently, bring a feeling of pride to International Harvester. They remind us of this Company's part in the great record of American agriculture.

The seventy thousand men and women who devote their lives to service under the IH symbol think back to 1831, to Cyrus Hall McCormick and the First Reaper. They think of what the engineers and builders have accomplished in the 115 years that have followed. They are proud of the part this company has played in the advance of power-and-machine-farming—and of what it is building today.

Item No. 3, at the right, is different. It carries a message of warning for every farmer... In the coming year International Harvester will do its utmost to provide all farmers with the machines they need. These machines carry many safeguards for safety. Nevertheless, when you use this equipment: Take Time to be Careful. Yours for better living on the family farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

3 *Safety on the Farm:* "Farming is today one of the most hazardous of all occupations," warned Dr. H. H. Young and Dr. Ralph K. Ghormley of the Mayo Clinic. Making a nine-year study of farm accidents treated at the clinic, they found these included at least 65 serious cases each year. (Note: Of the 17,500 occupational accident deaths in the United States in 1944, 4,300, or 25 per cent, involved farmers.)

"In this series, falls led all other causes of accidents—most commonly falls from some piece of farm equipment—and they caused a mortality rate of 5 per cent. Second place, with 186 victims, were accidents from farm machinery. The third, with 104 cases, were accidents caused by livestock. Although the bull is generally supposed to be most dangerous, horses accounted for most of the injuries—66 accidents.

"The first step in prevention is education in safety methods," the Mayo doctors said. "The operation of farm equipment demands as much understanding and respect as the running of a moving locomotive."

—NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE, July 15, 1946

HEAR JAMES MELTON • "HARVEST OF STARS" EVERY SUNDAY • NBC NETWORK

GREAT THINGS ARE
COMING IN THE
**FARMALL
SYSTEM**
—
INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Wintertime in the Sheep Shed

By R. W. Duck

The period of gestation for pregnant ewes varies from 143 to 150 days. During this time many lambs are lost while in the fetal stage, because they succumb from inadequate nutrition. They also may develop so poorly during this period that they lack sufficient stamina to live after being born. In some cases where the ewes are kept on an improper diet, they may not abort but their dead fetuses are resorbed, especially if still in an embryonic stage. However, from a practical point of view the important thing is that all or any of these abnormalities will mean a smaller lamb crop raised. Improper housing conditions will also cause a heavy loss of lambs.

HOUSING SHEEP

In spite of their timidity, sheep are naturally hardy animals, and due to their warm fleece they can withstand extreme cold for a prolonged period of time. The normal temperature of a sheep varies from 102 degrees to 105 degrees F., with an average of about 103.5 degrees. Consequently, they do not need to be kept in a warm structure. The primary consideration is that their quarters be dry, both overhead and underfoot, and also free from drafts. One of the worst possible ways to handle the flock during the Winter is to place them in a close, stuffy, poorly ventilated dairy barn. Under such conditions they sweat profusely, and

However, experimental evidence has shown that it can affect non-pregnant ewes as well as wethers and rams. This has been evidenced by both blood and urine analyses in the laboratory. The manifestation is shown by an increase in the ketone bodies, which are complex acids derived from fat metabolism, and a decrease in the normal content of blood sugar. Ketosis in sheep apparently is similar to a comparable ailment in dairy cattle, with the exception that the onslaught and severe symptoms do not appear until after calving; while with pregnant ewes the symptoms become marked prior to parturition.

Some of the early symptoms of this disease in ewes are that they usually grind their teeth, which is also accompanied with frequent urination; and they tremble when exercised and are weak and listless. As the disease progresses, the affected ewe may be unable to stand and may refuse all food and water. It is characteristic for the animal to lie on her breast, with the head turned toward the flank. There is seldom any fever. Death results in about 90 per cent of these cases.

During the early stages of ketosis the injection of calcium gluconate, properly administered into the blood stream by a veterinarian, will often produce favorable results. However, the reason so few ewes receive this treatment is that their value will not



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MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

for **HEALTH PRODUCTION PROFITS**

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Breeding ewes that are allowed outdoors on good days during the Winter will produce stronger lambs in the Spring. These nice Karakul ewes and lambs are owned by A. D. Peck, Saratoga County, New York.

when it is observed that they seem too hot, the doors and windows are often opened and a cold wind allowed to blow on them. Nothing could be worse. It is a wonder that they do not all die from such handling, which is much too common. Most of the colds and respiratory ailments that trouble sheep are due to this kind of unhealthy housing and exposure. A low temperature, no matter how cold, will not adversely affect sheep if the two basic factors of dryness and freedom from drafts are observed.

Another common fault with many structures used for housing sheep, especially pregnant ewes, is that the ordinary four or five foot doorway is too narrow, particularly if the flock is crowded. Sheep need about 20 square feet of floor space per head, exclusive of the footage occupied by their feed racks, troughs and bins. If only one or two rather narrow openings are provided for sheep to go in and out of, they will often make a headlong dive for the nearest exit when they are suddenly startled; their terrified flight being almost as senseless as that of some people when they become panic stricken and stampede. If a ewe is heavy with lamb and gets mashed or slammed around in one of these mad rushes, she may abort and in any event it does her no good. Adequate openings, and plenty of them, are best. Some good farmers and flockmasters follow the practice of using a well constructed sheep shed, kept bedded with a deep layer of clean straw, and with the south side left open, or at least half of this side open. A good plan with such an arrangement is to place the hay and silage racks along the enclosed side, and the feed troughs either down the middle, or at the ends.

justify the expense. With valuable breeding stock the treatment is well worthwhile.

Some farmers have reported that the feeding of either molasses or sugar during the latter stages of pregnancy, is an effective preventive of this trouble; but the best preventive is adequate feeding of proper rations at all times. Good quality legume hay or pasture, especially alfalfa, has been shown to be high in substances that sheep need, and that are especially essential to pregnant ewes. During the last four to six weeks of pregnancy the ewes should receive from one fourth to one pound of a good grain mixture, depending on their condition. One which has been found to be well suited at that time consists of whole corn or barley 50 pounds, whole oats 20 pounds, wheat bran 20 pounds, and either linseed or soybean oil meal 10 pounds. They should also be allowed constant access to salt, minerals and water. Moderate exercise is reputed to help ward off this trouble. In order to make the ewes exercise during the Winter, they can be fed hay at some distance from their quarters, but they should not be forced to struggle through deep snow or be made to walk when the footing is extremely icy and the weather very bad. If they are allowed to go in and out of their shed at will they will take care of the exercise problem themselves, and make a better job of it than when forced to do so.

One of the latest investigations on this ailment is covered in the recent report of Shaw and Daugherty of the Connecticut Experiment Station at Storrs. They studied the possible influence of both high and low protein, and also high carbohydrate diets, on the blood glucose content and acetone bodies of pregnant ewes. The results of this test were negative insofar as the blood picture was concerned.

KETOSIS IN SHEEP

One of the most frequent ailments of pregnant ewes is commonly called pregnancy disease. The specific cause is not known. It is referred to by several names, such as old ewe disease, pregnancy ketosis, lambing paralysis, and pregnancy toxemia. While the contributing cause is apparently associated in some way with poor or improper nutrition, the specific vitamins, minerals or nutrients involved have not as yet been established.

As its name indicates, this ailment is usually associated with pregnant ewes, especially those carrying twins or triplets, and occurrence is more common during the latter stage of pregnancy.

FAT AND THIN EWES

It is important to note that the best ewes are seldom the fattest ones in the flock. This is particularly true when they are taken off Fall pasture, after their lambs have been weaned. The ewes with the largest milk flow will usually be the thinnest, because their heavy production has milked the meat right off their bones. However, if a check is made of their lambs, it will be found that they are the fattest and best grown individuals on the

(Continued on Page 30)



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Cross. Other breeds. Wormed, inoculated. HIGHLAND ACRES KENNELS, Fabius, N. Y. Geo. Williams, Prop.

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All colors. Woodland Farms, Hastings, N. Y.

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Shetland Sheepdogs. Miniature collies. Exceptional breeding. Priced right. Tweedon Kennels, Mexico, N. Y.

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In Tune With the Times

Lloyd Silsbee of Tioga County, N. Y., says his aim is to make his poultry farm work efficient and easy. From a small beginning seven years ago, Silsbee now has 3,200 hens. Much of the poultry work he does alone. The hired man who lives on an adjoining farm, does the field work and takes care of the three dairy cows, five steers, and five head of young stock, and helps some with the hens. Much attention and thought have been given to labor-saving devices on this poultry farm. A dairy barn, 65x36 feet, has been made into a five-story laying house. A horse barn, 25x50 feet, has been made into a two-story laying house. Both of these buildings are within a stone's throw of the back door of the house. The chicks are brooded and raised in these same laying houses. Layers are usually sold in January and chicks started in February.

The system of feeding the hens is most unusual. The feed is unloaded on a platform just inside one corner of the barn. Here it is dumped into a pit and elevated into bins at the peak of the barn; one bin for grain, one for mash. The mash is then carried in conveyors to bag type feeders suspended under the conveyor along the entire length of the laying houses. Grain is fed manually, but convenient grain spouts are provided near the entrance door into each pen. Watering is also automatic. A pressure tank and pump is located in the house cellar. The waters in the pens are controlled by float valves and are protected from frost by soil heating cable and automatic heaters.

Mr. Silsbee is now giving serious consideration to some method of gathering and packing eggs automatically. Nearly half his time is required, he says, to gather, carry, sort, and pack the eggs. There were 47 cases leaving the farm as one week's production last month. When he gets the egg room built in the basement of the poultry house and arranges to have the eggs brought to the egg room on a conveyor belt direct from the nests, he will have solved another big problem in labor-saving on this poultry farm.

Each only 23 years old, Roger and Mary Knapton of Yates County, N. Y., have full responsibility for the operation of a farm. It happened this way. Dan Plaisted, at 88 years of age, found that his farming days were about over. He therefore picked out this likely young couple, young farmers in the neighborhood, and offered them a deal. They get the rights to the farm for taking care of Mr. Plaisted as long as he is able bodied. Eventually, they get the farm, together with the stock, equipment, and household goods.

When Roger took the farm over about two years ago, he found the barn in need of remodeling and the dairy herd inefficient. Fortunately, there was a good timber lot on the farm, which could be harvested. The sale of timber financed the barn remodeling and helped purchase additional cows. At present, there are 14 Holstein cows on the farm, entered in the DHIA, where they are making good records. A new silo has been built, and the dairy farm, when completed, will stable 25 cows. For additional cash income, Roger also has 500 cross-bred pullets and three acres of grapes. He also trucks feed from a mill in Horseheads to farmers in the neighborhood. Mary found less extensive repairs necessary in the house. Of course, there was some papering and painting to do and some floors to refinish. The kitchen, the bathroom, and the heating system were modern, however. With the house and furnishings, came a considerable collection of antiques estimated to have a cash value of at least \$2,000.

Both of the Knaptons were 4-H Club members, and both of them are now 4-H leaders. Mary used her 4-H Club experience to advantage in rearranging the house. Roger studied dairy industry at the State Agricultural School in Alfred and has made good use of this experience in building his dairy herd.

L. H. WOODWARD

November Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of November, 1946, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op. | \$5.76 | \$1.226 |
| * Consumer Farmer Co-op. | 5.75 | 1.223 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op. | 5.61 | 1.194 |
| Sullivan County Co-op. | 5.54 | 1.179 |
| Conesus Milk Prod Co-op. | 5.45 | 1.159 |
| Crowleys Milk Co. | 5.375 | 1.144 |
| Four County Creameries. | 5.37 | 1.142 |
| Delaware County Co-op. | 5.355 | 1.139 |
| Bovina Center Co-op. | 5.335 | 1.135 |
| Arkport Dairies. | 5.33 | 1.134 |
| Cohocton Creameries. | 5.33 | 1.134 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op. | 5.33 | 1.134 |
| Grandview Dairy. | 5.33 | 1.134 |
| Roselake Dairies. | 5.33 | 1.134 |
| Sheffield Farms. | 5.32 | 1.132 |
| Dairymen's League. | 5.22 | 1.111 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op. | 5.20 | 1.106 |
| Erie Co. Milk Prod. Co-op. | 5.20 | 1.106 |

These are basic prices. Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, \$5.33; Buffalo, \$5.05; Rochester, \$5.27.

* Price paid at New Palms, N. Y.

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WOMAN AND HOME

Year By Year

No one has ever destroyed the snow,
The friendly rain,
The sun; and so
The wicked hopes of a few are vain,
And peace will come to the earth again.

Nellie S. Richardson

Feeding Our Winter Birds

For months Woman and Home readers have been sending in their experiences on the feeding of Winter birds, a pleasure shared by the small creatures with those who care for them. Thus M. C., Pennsylvania, tells of McKean County birds:

"I believe that the number of birds remaining in any certain area during the Winter is regulated by the food made available to them. So often it is lack of food, rather than the cold, that causes them to perish. In some localities where all weeds and hedgerows are cut, little food or shelter is left for the feathered friends of the farmer. When snow and ice-blocked streams are with us, but where there are stands of evergreens, even some of our Summer birds remain all Winter. The first robin in Spring may be one who has stayed during the long cold months, if a source of food was something he had found. In addition to the English sparrow (for which little to his credit can be said) and the starling (this beautiful bird pays for the grain he steals by the amount of pests he devours), we have the downy and hairy woodpeckers and the bluejays. These two ignore our feeding stations.

"Tree sparrows, very like song sparrows, sometimes come in large numbers to enjoy the chaff thrown out from the barn floor. Juncos are common with us in Winter and their sweet simple trill is pleasing when sung in unison by a whole flock. Nuthatches stay on, with their odd habit of clambering head first down a tree trunk; brown creepers, unsuspecting, let us approach closely.

"Best loved perhaps of all Winter birds is the chickadee. He entertains men at work deep in the woods, and delights those of us at home as we look out the window. He is a cheerful fellow with his 'chickadee dee' and the affectionate afterlude of 'sweet-ee' long drawn out. Close to the house we often feed these birds by hand as they tilt precariously on the wire vine supports, or reach down from the edge of the porch roof to accept their lunch of crumbs held up to them. If dried Winter berries on the mountain ash and various bushes are scarce, much pleasure is derived from feeding birds who gladly come to our stations during the months of snow and ice. I have seen even grouse feed upon berries in a tree near our door."

Because many declare it dangerous, the question has been raised as to the soap shaker filled with suet, as a feeding station for Winter birds. Mrs. L. S. M., Pennsylvania writes: "That a wide mesh wire shaker is harmful to beaks or eyes of birds is new to me. I feel sure no bird in our garden has been thus injured. A bird's vision seems so keen and quick that I doubt that their beaks would peck at the wire rather than the suet; also a bird's instinct of self-preservation is so strong that its eyes in contact with the wire would seem most unlikely. In this, I am naturally referring not to the fine screen shaker, but the coarse wire with openings easily large enough for a bird's bill.

"Another method I use is this: When I make our Christmas plum pudding I buy a little extra suet to share with the birds. To prevent cats from clawing it down, I use one-half inch square mesh poultry netting in pieces of about six to eight inches, tacked over the pieces of suet. The netting is fastened to a tree with a small staple at each corner, about six feet from the ground. By removing a staple from one corner a new suet piece can be slipped into place and staple returned. These 'covers' I leave on the trees and use them Winter after Winter.

Mrs. A. C. W., New York State, also writes: "I have used a soap shaker for suet for birds for 10 years. The mesh, of course, is about three-sixteenths of an inch square, plenty large enough for the bird's bill tip. I never let the soap shaker move or swing; it is fastened securely with string in tree or arbor. We keep the containers well filled and the birds come regularly day after day: chickadees, nuthatches and downy woodpeckers. I have never seen a bird dart at the soap shaker. They fly nearby, alight, then hop over to enjoy their meal. There has never been the least evidence of any sort of injury to a bird. It is the only method I have found to be cat and dog proof. I also

put out dried ears of sweet corn, and dried sunflower heads. The bluejays certainly appreciate the corn, loudly calling out 'please' before they start eating. Yes, I know many do not like the bluejay and insist his strident call means 'thief.' I refuse to agree. Our jays are most polite; they never drive the other birds from the feeding stations, but take their turn, as all the birds do, one by one."

The above bird lovers reflect others' experience along the same line. On the other hand, R. R., Massachusetts, is one of a group who considers the metal soap shaker dangerous to birds. She says: "Several neighbors agree with me that a bird may become blinded or have eyes injured against the icy steel of a soap shaker. If so, the little bird probably never could get back to let anyone know. Even a china dish is cold. When I saw a small bird standing on the edge of a dish holding one tiny foot up under her, I quickly changed the peanut butter onto a small wooden block. The bird let her foot down then. A number of people I know have stopped using the soap shaker containers. In fact, our Massachusetts S. P. C. A. wrote me that their agents are continually attempting to correct such practices as these . . . actually, though not intentionally, cruel." A certain chickadee, who came quite close to me to feed from a dish in my hand, could not see as other birds did. Her eyes had a glassy look. I am convinced her eyes were once injured by some metal container.

Mrs. M. B. W., New York writes: "I have not used the metal holders as I read one time that if the bird's tongue hit the frosted wire, it would be badly injured. My own suet holders (one fastened at each end of a wooden shelf) are two old porcelain tumbler holders designed for wall use. They have quite a deep saucer. I make suet cakes in cupcake tins, and these just fit into the porcelain holders, which I set at the front of my shelf, braced with the end of a broken clothes pin. They are so well braced that even the hairy woodpeckers may eat without losing their food."

To avoid the use of metal containers for suet, A. P. W., Connecticut, who has known birds to suffer from them, says: "This is what I do. I save the grocery twine, knot it together for a continuous ball of it, and crochet a sort of pouch to hold the suet. It takes only a few minutes to do and, best of all, is perfectly safe for the birds. I generally drive a nail very high up on a nearby tree trunk, then hang the pouch, with suet in it, looping the pouch by several cord strands over the nail. I have done this for years with excellent results, and have made these pouches for a number of friends who love to feed Winter birds. I am sending an actual pouch for you to see: About seven inches long, tapering from the open end which is a circle of about seven inches around, to the closed end about an inch around."

Mrs. W. P. H., Connecticut, recalls this incident: "As the sun was nearing its Winter solstice and night came all too early, I went out to replenish the seed in the bird feeders. The earth was covered with heavy snow and the temperature hung around 16 degrees above zero. Stepping outdoors, I saw a mourning dove feeding on the cleared ground of the kitchen terrace. He ate eagerly of the seeds and grain I had scattered there. Accustomed as we are to seeing the Winter birds wear 'dark stockings,' the dove's pink feet looked delicately out of place. Taking flight, the still air reverberated with the whistle of its wings—what a contrast with the tender call which blew in gently from the hills last Spring. It was the first time a mourning dove had come for our Winter fare and the bird stayed until Spring. Early in May, a pair of these doves were seen in familiar haunts nearby. We hoped these were our Winter visitor and his mate.

"Last year under a high blue February sky, with a white plume of snow blowing across the crust-ed horizon, I heard a wistful 'Phoebe' from a bare maple limb above my head. And a slightly more

spirited 'Phoebe' come back in response. The day seemed a bit frozen for romance but the Phoebe song of the Chickadees went on undaunted, as the black-capped songsters called their mating note back and forth. All Winter they had eaten the meat of sunflower seeds clutched tightly under feet in the grape arbor. Then they would flutter up to the porch eaves and, perched there, would bend over so slightly to catch a drop of water from a dripping icicle."

New Year at Glory Hill

Have you New Year's resolutions this year? To some this is foolishness, yet here at Glory Hill I feel that I would be slipping if a January did not stir a desire to make a fresh beginning. This can be done at any time, of course, but now seems more interesting.

My resolutions usually cover both practical things and a touch of luxury; they are an elastic set not too rigid to be discouraging if broken yet a spur in the right direction. It is wiser, for instance, to decide to "improve speech" than to vow not to say "hadn't ought" a single time! I like to resolve to be a better housekeeper with less work. That combines work and rest, a good goal. For the sake of health, peace of mind and the family's general morale, much time must be spent on getting meals, doing the daily chores. There are shortcuts, however, and one that I find effective is a great aid to Spring housecleaning. I clean boxes, trunks, cupboards and closets in the Winter. When Spring comes, I am free to get outdoors when the weather is inviting and the garden work begins.

Winters in Vermont pass slowly; such extra chores pass the time now and save it later. The handicrafts, best done when storms sweep by the windows, are also resolves for present months: knitting, crochet, rugs to make, perhaps a quilt. I plan also to read Thoreau's "Walden" and to remedy months of neglect of the piano. The children enjoy this, and planning for some fun with the family for these long cold evenings is important; the young folk grow up so quickly. Taking snow scene snapshots to use for Christmas cards in 1947 is another family affair.

And here we are—almost a year ahead in our new year's resolutions.
M. McC. F.

Happiness in 1947

Happy New Year! It is a good wish and a pleasant custom to repeat each year at its beginning.

Yet happiness is a personal affair, not one of time or place. There never was a golden age, nor can one locale be set against another. For some the country, where the mind is left free and undisturbed by the quiet, spells contentment; others feel at home in the teeming city with its kaleidoscope of color and jumble of noises. It lies deep within us, this capacity for happiness. It is the gift of finding wherever we are beauty and significance in our environment.

With me it is the reluctant blue of dawn and the high green loveliness of an evening sky, the lights of a distant train flashing by like a string of amber beads, the high shrill voices of children at play in the gathering twilight, smoke of supper rising from chimneys.
H. C.

New Window

Have you a window from which there is an unsightly view? Or one which gives you little privacy which you would like to shut off without sacrificing too much light? You can achieve just the result you want at little cost by pasting coaster size lace-paper doilies, or larger ones to the glass. Use china cement, and when it hardens apply a coat of colorless shellac to the whole.
MRS. H. C.

To overcome odors from fruit juice, when it runs out in the oven or on top of the stove, sprinkle plenty of table salt on it. It can be easily cleaned off when burned to a crisp.
M. B.



Courtesy of National Audubon Society
The white-breasted nuthatch (above) and the black-capped chickadee are two small stout hearted Winter birds that enjoy the home feeding station.

More Sewing Is a Good Resolution



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The Visiting Nurse

The Baby Is Here!

At last the baby's here! Is he, or she, your first? If so, how happy both you and your husband are! But even if this is the thirteenth—as was recently true of my sister-in-law who lives on a farm—you are delighted. And justly so. Even with my thirteen nieces and nephews, no two are really alike. Each has his or her individual characteristics. Nature is far too resourceful to repeat herself.

Now that motherhood has been achieved, let's hope you can nurse your baby. "Old-fashioned idea" you protest? Well, what is new-fashioned about babies? Has the period of waiting been speeded up for modern mothers? Don't they still have two eyes, one nose and a mouth even as did Jacob and Rachel? To be sure ideas about infant care have advanced. Many pediatricians today suggest putting the baby on a bottle soon after birth. This measure is far safer now than it once was. Sanitary conditions and scientific knowledge have drastically reduced the dangers once attendant upon artificial feedings. Nevertheless, mother's milk is still good for the newborn. And normal nursing does help the parent's internal organs return to pre-pregnancy position and size. I personally believe it to be beneficial. But the doctor may advise otherwise; invariably he will know what's best for your baby.

Modern mothers are so eager to take their infants home from the hospital that time and again there are those who, once there, wish they had stayed at the hospital a bit longer. Here again though, the doctor's word will definitely decide the "duration." When you get home, don't diet! It is infinitely more important that your health be maintained and your full strength regained than that you slip into a size twelve. You have already become quite slender in comparison, so be happy with that. Vitamins and minerals are just as important to you now as they were before the baby arrived. Remember how the doctor ordered you to take fruits and vegetables then? Perhaps he said to swallow specially enriched tablets or capsules every day. Continue all this now. Don't worry lest a few pounds may accrue. Styles call for curves this year, you know. Take lots of milk each day. If you prefer cocoa, that is good also. Citrus fruits are replete with minerals and vitamin C. It is "C," you remember, that keeps your gums healthy so your teeth will not loosen and fall out. Your own health is reflected in that of your baby.
 BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

Deep Freeze Quick Meals

Mrs. Wendell Wicks, of Shawnee, Monroe County, Pa., had to wait five years for her home freezer, but it was worth it. Now that she has a deep freeze unit of her own, she delights in telling friends and neighbors how she can make it work for her in a variety of ways—a hint of the likely popularity of these devices once they become generally available. Mrs. Wicks has been freezing a great variety of seasonal foodstuffs which will be just right for the family table this Winter. On one occasion when it was necessary for her to go to the hospital, she prepared and froze meals for her husband and their young son. These were complete from melon balls, for the first course, to pie for dessert. Main dishes consisted of a variety of meats, with an assortment of vegetables on the side. All Mr. Wicks had to do was to lift from the new ice box whichever combination appealed to his fancy and appetite, and put it into the oven. In a matter of minutes, he and his son would be feasting on chicken, steaks or chops, biscuits, pies and puddings. All the prepared meals had been labeled, and indexed. Selections could be made quickly and easily by referring to a list which Mrs. Wicks had prepared and hung in the kitchen for ready reference.
 Penna. N. M. E.

Boiled Honey Icing

With sugar so hard to get, honey comes into its own for frostings. Be sure to have a pan big enough, when cooking, to let honey boil up high, as it does very quickly. Try this recipe. One and one-half cups honey; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 1 egg white; 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cook honey and salt until it will spin a thread or make a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Beat egg white until stiff. Slowly pour the syrup over the beaten egg white and continue beating all the while the syrup is added; and until the frosting will stand in peaks. Add vanilla and spread on cooled cake.

Here and There

Natives of Brazil use the soft, juicy, tart fruit of the Cashew, known as the apple, but throw away the curved nut in its center. They eat the fruit raw, preserved, or in a beverage called cajuada.

Sweet potatoes are today the mainstay in the diet of the poor in China, where the mealy tuber's production leads the world. Introduced there 200 years ago by a magistrate and his wife, the couple have been honored by a temple raised on the banks of the Yangtze near Kiangtsing.

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The Post-War Ashley Poultry Pluckers Also Available In Stainless Steel ANNOUNCING FOR THE FIRST TIME The Poultry Viscerator ASK FOR FURTHER INFORMATION LUDWIG ROTHCHILD 1671 Amsterdam Ave., New York 31, N. Y. Tel: AUdubon 3-7683

About Housing, Litter and Feeding

It has been our experience that good poultry housing certainly pays out in the long run. The time and labor spent in repairing houses, insulating the walls, and putting in a straw loft, pays for itself in more eggs and greater flock health, over a period of a year or two. When Winter sets in, in earnest, the poor poultry house does not protect the birds; they chill and then an epidemic starts which soon throws the flock off production. If the birds get cold, they are not very comfortable and they do not eat as much feed nor drink as much water. A sag in feed intake results in a drop in egg production, and also a drop in the health of the flock. When the vitality of the flock drops, it lays them wide open not only for respiratory diseases but for other poultry ailments as well. For these reasons, insulation seems to us to be a very profitable venture; if it can't be afforded, a straw loft will do a lot toward helping to maintain a more uniform temperature. Both methods help to keep down the moisture, the litter stays drier and the ammonia gas is less. Birds which are not chilled work more happily in the litter. Deep litter is helpful in keeping the litter dry, stirring the litter occasionally also helps to keep the moisture down. Using an insulated poultry house, we have found it wiser not to turn hens outside even on warm sunny days. However, if you have a sun porch it is considered to be a good practice. If they are turned out, they do enjoy the warm sunshine and the freedom, but in case of sharp drop in temperature they can be gotten indoors quickly. Of course, good housing alone will not produce poultry success; that goes without saying. If sudden sub-zero weather comes and the flock gets chilled for four or five days, there will be a drop in production for several days after the cold wave, and it may persist for weeks afterward, particularly if colds break out in the flock. A sudden low temperature will sometimes result in a false molt and this makes for a drop in production,

and of course a loss of weight in the birds and lowered vitality. The drop in weight, vitality and vigor makes them an easy mark for disease. It's a vicious circle. When a drop in the health of the birds occurs, they will have to use the feed they eat to again build up their bodies, and for heat and such, with the result that the feed intake goes for their body needs for several weeks instead of for eggs. Adequate feeding of birds is not always taken into consideration. The man who goes to feed his poultry at about dusk and hand feeds them instead of keeping feeders filled so that the pullets can feed themselves by selection, does not stop to realize that the hens may not even satisfy their appetites before dark. Then, too, the timid hen will get almost nothing to eat, not to mention an adequate ration for laying eggs. If like ourselves you are using a laying house with a cement floor, you may run into plenty of trouble unless you use a heavy litter. A cement floor can sweat during the day and when this happens a skimpy litter will absorb this moisture and become wet. We are using chopped straw as a litter at a depth of about 10 inches, with good results. Straw absorbs a lot of moisture, although if you use it unchopped, the air will not circulate through it as well. Crushed corn cobs, shredded corn fodder, peat litter, and chopped straw are all suitable to use for a deep litter. Adding to the litter now and then is a good idea, and we fork it about occasionally to prevent packing. The best of housing cannot compensate for overcrowding the flock, or for improper feeding practices. It can keep the water in fountains from freezing if the water is there, but it can't keep the fountains filled at all times with plenty of fresh, pure water. If you do not provide plenty of feeding space (three square feet per hen is about right), and feed well balanced rations at all times, the best housing in the world won't make good producers. B. P.

New York Poultry Show

Over 200 poultry breeders from 28 States exhibited some 1,800 birds and 300 pigeons at the 16th Annual New York Poultry Show Dec. 11-15. One prominent feature of the show that attracted much interest was the pens of breeding birds which have been used to produce some of the New York State entries in the "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest. Breeders of these birds on exhibit were: Fred H. Bohrer, Marcy, Oneida County, showing New Yorker Buff Cornish; L. H. Fitch, Clinton, showing Buff Cornish; and S. H. Andrews, Mineola, showing crossbred Dark Cornish New Hampshires. This year's winner of the Schick memorial trophy, annually awarded to the winner of the most total points in all classes, was S. Hallock DuPont, Wilmington, Del.

entry of Frank O'Brien, Bronx, N. Y., a Blueface Blondenette young cock, won Grand Champion honors. Judges were George Factor, Manhasset, L. I.; John Kriner, Jr., Warren, Pa.; Charles Heal, Edgewater Park, N. J.; Harry Sterling, Bordentown, N. J.; George Montgomery, Harriman, N. Y.; John L. Payne, Portland, Conn.; and L. C. Bonfoey, Old Lyme, Conn. Judges of the pigeon classes were, William Meyer, Westfield, N. J.; Frank O'Brien, Bronx, N. Y.; Dr. J. J. Cheney, Newark, N. J.; Harry N. Anderson, Irvington, N. J.; and Patrick Curry, New York City. For the first time in the history of a poultry show some of the principal events, showing the judging and the crowds, were sent by television. D.

There was a noticeable increase in exhibits of poultry equipment, and a good many of the manufacturers' representatives were promising early deliveries to the large number of interested buyers. Breeding stock was in brisk demand, with several nice orders for various breeds being booked through some buyers from South America. Paul Kuhl, Flemington, Hunterdon County, N. J., sold an attractive trio of Roman Crested geese to a buyer from Seattle, Washington. The Best Bird of the Show and winner of the large poultry division was a White Leghorn pullet, owned by Dr. E. L. Denison, Jensen Beach, Fla. The Du Pont entries won the Grand Champion trio of the show with his Single Comb Buff Orpingtons; and top honors for geese with his African old goose. A Black Wyandotte Bantam cockerel, owned by Lewis A. Hallock, Suffolk County, N. Y., was awarded top place for the best opposite sex to the Best Bird. The Grand Champion turkey was a Bronze old tom, owned by Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn. Grand Champion honors for ducks went to a Rouen drake, owned by Charles Heal, Edgewater Park, N. J. In the pigeon classes the

Tobacco Waste for Litter

A stranger passing the big white barn of Elam Burkholder, New Holland, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, might be curious as to the large brown pile of something near it. Inquiry will reveal it is tobacco waste waiting for buyers. Mr. Burkholder grows 12 acres of tobacco on his 52 acre farm but on the side he operates a business of salvaging the small pieces of usable tobacco which remain on the ribs after the smooth portions of the leaves have been mechanically cut away. He puts the waste ribs, commonly known as tobacco stems, through a cutter and over screens, so as to recover the leaf pieces which he sells to the trade, and sends the short pieces of rib out the window to the pile. As this waste has a high potash content, about 14 per cent, it is sold for \$12.50 a ton, delivered locally. It is used for chicken and cattle litter producing a rich manure which is partly responsible for the big crops in this county. This Winter the barn is housing 27 steers, which are being fattened, in addition to the herd of dairy cows. Lancaster County farmers have found that steer feeding, using home grown grain and roughage, is usually a profitable practice. T.H.W.



The pile of tobacco waste shown in the foreground is used by Elam Burkholder for both chicken and cattle litter, on his farm near New Holland in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Well built, attractive barns such as this one are the rule in this area.



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Market and Hatching Eggs

We poultry raisers can do much to remedy our own individual troubles through the adoption of wiser marketing plans. About a month ago I overheard my butcher selling a dozen eggs for eight cents more than he had paid my little boy the day before. The following Monday I called upon a grocer whose products I bought. He bought a dozen of my eggs giving me the premium that the middleman would otherwise have gotten. He suggested other people that would be glad to get nice fresh eggs. In town I got my son to call upon them and received their regular orders also. It has been my experience that people prefer a first class dependable egg to one of doubtful character, even if the better grade egg does demand a greater price. My son soon established a year-round egg route, and by giving good quality, he very seldom loses a customer because of dissatisfaction. He finds a satisfied customer is his best advertisement.

The price he receives for the eggs depends on the market price, but it has been enough above the market price to pay him for his extra trouble, and it all adds to the net income. Some years this has amounted to as much as 30 cents per hen per year. We do not sell all our eggs on the egg route, as I keep special breeding pens composed of my best hens mated to R. O. P. cockerels. The eggs produced by these pens I use for my own hatching replacements, and any surplus I sell at a good premium for hatching purposes. In order to produce a first class egg that my customers desire I feed a good egg mash when I can get it, together with plenty of good clean water, oyster shells and minerals. I gather the eggs three times a day depending upon the season and the weather conditions, and I immediately cool the eggs in a cool basement. Here in Atlantic County, many poultrymen find it very profitable to sell their eggs to hatcherymen. Those who do this for any length of time exert every effort to meet the demands of the hatcherymen, who insist that the eggs have good hatchability. The hatchability of an egg depends to a great extent upon the feed of the hens. Breeders should be fed a good commercial egg mash; supplemented with cod liver oil, if they do not have access to at least seven hours of sunshine. Hatching eggs should be gathered often and not allowed to chill, or be overheated. More hatching eggs are spoiled by overheating than by chilling.

The general purpose breeds should be mated at the rate of one cockerel to a dozen hens, and if old cockerels are used, their spurs should be removed, because in the act of mating, old birds sometimes hurt the hens with their spurs, causing them to jump and thereby spoiling fertilization. Of course the above necessitates extra work and care, but if we are to receive the extra dollar we must give extra value. After all, we receive only in accordance with the quality we furnish. A. S. New Jersey

Sunlight for Poultry

In the Northeast it is especially desirable to locate the poultry house so that it will receive the greatest possible amount of sunlight available, because there are so many cloudy days during the Winter. In general, this means locating the building so that it will face either east or south, or perhaps with some little deviation, but the main thing is to get the direct sunlight so that it will shine on the floor, where the hens spend the most time during the day. In most sections the sun shines more frequently in the morning than it does later in the day, so that an eastern exposure can take advantage of this fact.

Recently I visited several farms where chickens were kept both as a sideline and also used as commercial flocks. At three of these places the poultry house construction was quite comparable for both type of buildings and costs. The kind and type of birds kept were also similar. One flock had a poor record for egg production and health, because the poultry house was located so that it received very little direct sunlight. Another had a somewhat better record but was still too low. This building faced properly, but shade from an adjacent structure cut off most of the sunlight from late morning through the early afternoon, just when it is the most valuable for direct rays. At a third farm, even though general conditions and sanitation were not quite as good, the flock record was excellent, because the hen house was faced and constructed so that it continuously received the greatest amount of sunlight available.

Many poultry buildings could be improved inexpensively by cutting one or more openings in either or both of the south and east sides if they are not properly faced. These openings should be covered with suitable mesh wire on the inside and equipped with hinged panels on the outside, which can be kept closed when the weather is not favorable and sunshine is not available. L. L.

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SUCCESS Despite POOR FEED
 Mrs. S. Reed, Penna., writes: "With high feed prices, poor feed, it was uphill business this year. From Wene chicks my pullets laid early as 4 1/2 mos. No pee-wees, very few pullet eggs. Mostly medium, large and very large eggs. I send my eggs to a well-known broker in New York — get as much as 30c per dozen more for my eggs than anyone around here."

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 Steen Bros., Delaware, write: "Bought 100,000 Wene Red-Rock crosses. BETTER THAN AVERAGE LIVABILITY. Over 3 lbs. at 10 weeks." Mrs. F. Rice, Mass., writes: "Bought 50 Wene pullets. Began laying 5 mos. old. 2 wks. later were laying LARGE eggs. Continued to lay large quantity large eggs thru-out year — brought very good profits above grain bill and expenses." According to all published evidence, Wene Chicks are first choice with egg auction and co-op members. What pays the BIG grower pays the small grower, too!

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The Henyard

By T. B. Charles

Egg Cleaning Methods

Many questions arise as to the best methods of cleaning eggs. Recently we have had these suggestions from our readers.

Mrs. M. K. states: — "We poultry farmers here in Delaware always clean our shells with white distilled vinegar, and it really cleans grand. If they are soiled quite bad, we just put a little vinegar in a deep plate and let the eggs soak in vinegar a few minutes. Vinegar also preserves the eggs." Mrs. A. K. C. also recommends vinegar as a cleaning agent: — "I have a method for cleaning eggs that I have used for about 40 years with good results. I am very glad to help my friends and give my method of cleaning eggs. Take a teacup half full of pure cider vinegar, and put your egg in it. Roll it around for a half minute or more, take it out and wipe it off with a clean cloth, and your dirty egg will be perfectly clean. This is harmless to the egg and to the shell." Mrs. S. H. reports that: — "After trying many others, I found the simplest and most effective that I ever used. Moisten a cloth, dip it in dry saleratus (baking soda) and rub it on the soiled places on the eggs, and the spots will disappear as if by magic. Try it and see if I am not right."

Let us hear from other readers as to what method they have found to be most practical and effective in cleaning egg. One big help, I am sure, is first to try to keep them clean, by having clean pens and clean nests with clean nesting material.

Sour Crops

Would you kindly let me know what causes sour or large crops in poultry? What can be done for this condition? New York W. C.

Sour crops have been a source of trouble for poultry keepers for a long time. Birds that are slightly out of condition, lose muscle-tone, and the crop is not able to empty, but becomes expanded and loaded with food. Operating to remove the material from the crop may be successful, but in many cases the condition will recur. Holding the bird head down and manipulating the crop, it may be possible to work the material from the crop back through the esophagus and out the mouth. If this is successful, then a mild laxative may help to clean the bird out, and the sour crop condition may not occur.

Birds pick up string, dry grass, and similar material, which twist around and plug up the crop. Occasionally we find a bird with similar material in the gizzard, and then no food can pass through the bird, and it starves to death. Avoid long, stringy litter, old dried grass, strings and other material that may clog up the bird. In most cases, birds will not recover from crop-bound condition and it is more profitable to immediately remove and use them for meat, if in suitable condition, rather than to fuss with a questionable cure.

These Hens Are on Winter Vacation

I feed my Rhode Island Red hens well but they are not laying good. What is the reason, and what should I do? E. O.

If you will examine your birds you will no doubt find that they are on a Winter vacation; something that is not at all unusual. Handle some of these birds and you will probably find that they are molting. Leghorns or light breeds should be eating about 23 to 25 pounds of feed per 100 birds per day at 50 per cent production;

heavy breeds, such as you have, about 26 to 35 pounds per 100 birds per day, at 50 per cent production. When hens molt, it takes them from six weeks to three months or more to get back to production. Sometimes it may be shorter because of the length of day and more sunshine. Keep on getting all the feed possible into the birds; have patience and if no disease is causing your reduced production, your hens will come back into production in due time.

Sunflower Seed Meal

I would like to hear from you as to the value of sunflower seed meal for poultry, after the oil has been pressed out. This request may, I realize, involve some research on your part, but I also know that you will cooperate to the best of your ability in my case as you have for many others. Morris County, N. J. H. F. K.

Sunflower seed meal represents the remainder of the seed kernel after the hull has been removed and the oil expelled. It will contain about 46 per cent protein; four to six per cent fat; and eight to 10 per cent fiber. There is but little experimental work available relative to this product, but such work as has been done indicates that it is a very satisfactory protein supplement for chickens, ranking about equal in value to soybean oil meal.

Brown and White Eggs for Market

Please let me know if the market for brown eggs is better in Boston than in New York City. L. P.

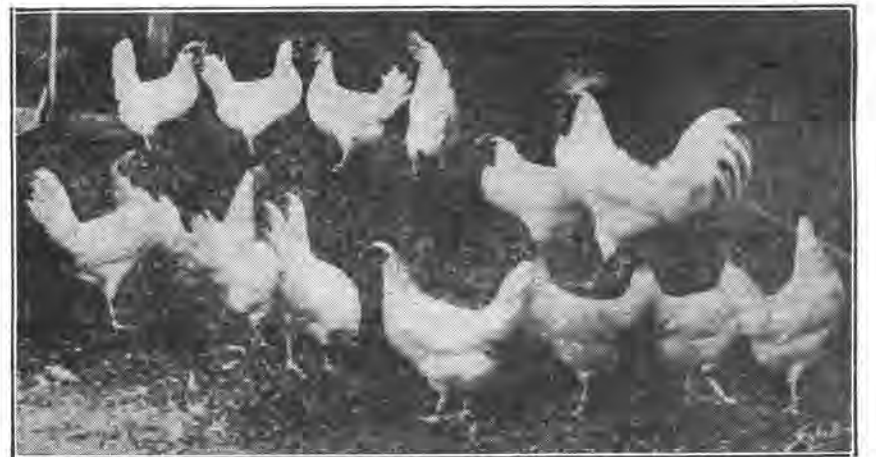
Under present conditions you will not gain anything by shipping brown eggs to Boston. As a matter of fact, even before the war there was no advantage in so doing. High quality brown eggs should be marketed to advantage locally, or in the New York market. There is no difference in eating quality or taste between comparable brown and white shelled eggs. It is true that some few years ago brown shelled eggs were considered fresher in the Boston market, because they were produced locally. The same was true for white shelled eggs in New York City. However, today such a distinction has little if any significance.

Turkey Blackhead Prevention

Please give me some information as to what to do to cure Blackhead in a flock of turkeys? A. S.

There is at present no known cure for Blackhead. The chief basis of a prevention program is to maintain good sanitary conditions. There is no drug available that will take the place of good sanitation. Prevention is always the best procedure. It is also of value to use the sulfa drugs, which have some value in preventing the development of Blackhead.

We make a practice of giving by mouth a phenothiazine capsule to each bird at about 10 to 14 weeks of age. If we see any evidence of trouble, we repeat the process. Some use this in powder form in the mash, as it does not necessitate handling the birds. If it is mixed with the mash, use about one pound of phenothiazine for 500 to 1,000 birds, depending on their size. The medicated mash fed should be cleaned up in a few hours. This drug is effective in controlling the cecal worm and is thus a method of prevention, but not a specific treatment for Blackhead itself.



This pen of White Leghorns owned by Irving Kauder, New Paltz, N. Y., finished at the 1946 Vineland Hen Test with new world records for six-year production and for the sixth year of laying, piling up the greatest total of eggs and points ever amassed by 13 birds in official tests. The pen laid 12,556 eggs for 13,471.50 points in chalking up the lifetime record. Its production for the sixth year was 889 eggs, 947.05 points. At the beginning of the year, the pen contained six birds which had already produced more than 1,000 points each.

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Our Poultry Has Paid Well

We grew into the poultry business on our place gradually so that our mistakes were not expensive. Our chickens have paid for all their equipment and helped keep the bank account on the right side of the ledger besides. We have done nothing extraordinary; indeed, the average of our laying flock was not high, but we have made some money, and by breeding up the flock we expect to do better. The hens have done fairly well but the price of eggs has not kept pace with the price of feed, and we have found it difficult to get feed at all worth feeding. Twice we got some bad mash; the hens refused to eat it, and there was no other to be had at any price. This stopped their laying and it took time to get them back, so they did not make a good showing.

We thought it would be worthwhile to try to secure more eggs in the winter, so we are breeding only winter layers. During last December, January and February we trap-nested to tell which were laying best. From these winter laying hens we selected from 50 to 75 of the best looking ones that had the best egg record, for our breeders. We trap-nested them on three days, the seventh, twenty-first and twenty-eighth of each month, marking all that laid in that month with leg bands. Every three years we sent off for our males to put with our flock. In 1947 we are going to get the best we can find, and we believe it will pay us well. I don't think there is any short cut to fortune by way of poultry farming, but that holds true in most walks of life. However, a person who is not physically able to farm or do heavy work can care for a fair-sized flock of hens. I am not a strong woman, but besides doing a good share of my own housework, I have taken the entire care of our chickens until last July. Since then my daughter has kept the hen houses clean and helps in other ways in bad weather.

A brother of mine sent us 10 Ancona eggs, saying he believed we would like that breed of birds. We raised five pullets which were such persistent layers that we concluded that they were the breed we wanted. In 1941 we raised 32 pullets from those five. In 1942 we got an incubator and hatched about 300 chickens, raising about 115 pullets. We used lamp brooders and kept them warm, losing only two chickens from sickness that year. My husband decided that a cement floor was a necessity in a poultry house.

I decided to keep books on the flock, so I would know what they were doing. On January 1, 1944, I had a flock of 130 hens. The following shows the feed that the hens consumed, with the cost from January 1, 1944 to January 1, 1945. It also shows the number of eggs laid, with the price received for them. We shipped all our eggs to a reliable commission merchant in New York City, only 90 miles away, and the price is net after deducting expenses. Receipts in 1944: 1,444 dozen eggs at 50 cents per dozen; sold 75 pounds of broilers, \$17.75; raised 70 pullets, valued at 75 cents, \$52.50; four cocks kept for breeding, \$4.00; total receipts \$796.25. Cash outlay for feed supplies and overhead, \$150. In 1945 I raised 250 extra pullets. Receipts: eggs, 2,004 dozen, sold all to an Atlantic City hotel at yearly price of 50 cents a dozen; poultry sold, \$75.00; raised and sold 250 pullets, at \$1.00, \$250; feed supplies, and overhead cost just \$425. In 1946 we started the New Year with 400 hens and pullets. I had as many hens as I had room for, so I did not try to raise any except enough to replace those that would be four years old last Spring. Up to late Fall my receipts were 2,425 dozen eggs, all sold to the same Atlantic City hotel at 50 cents a dozen; 100 pounds of broilers at 30 cents a pound; feed and other supplies have cost \$350, with very poor feed. We can see the results of our trap-nesting, as these are the best looking lot of pullets we have ever had, broad shouldered and deep in the back, and just beginning to produce well. I could have gotten more for my eggs these past four years, but I had my contract year in and year out with the same hotel, and the price is net, as they transportation charges and I get my crates back every week.

It seems to me that the main things to be considered with raising chickens is to keep the young chicks warm, clean and active and give them a good balanced ration. To prevent disease they must have clean quarters and be kept out of drafts. And to make your hens lay well, keep them free from pests and all annoyances. If these requirements are met, and the hens are of a good laying strain, they will give a good account of themselves all the year around.
S. U.
New Jersey

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At the N. H. Poultry Growers Meeting

The New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association held its annual breeders conference in Manchester, N. H., last month with over 300 poultrymen in attendance. An interesting feature of the meeting was the poultrymen's panel which discussed the trends and future of hatching egg demand. This panel consisted of Oliver Hubbard, Walpole, as chairman; E. N. Larrabee, Peterborough; Robert Thurrell, Wolfeboro; R. C. Durgin, Lee; and Melvin Moul, Brentwood. It was brought out that the usual December slump occurred due to the lack of the demand for broilers and the conflict with the shipments of Christmas goods. Attention was called to the variability of hatching egg premiums, but it was felt that this was the buyer's problem and that competition would control production. Air transportation, both freight and express, was discussed and the implications of this method of shipping chicks evidently will have a decided effect on the future of shipments out of State, inasmuch as it will open up the entire country to chick shipments, where previously the shipping distance was limited on a basis of the number of hours on the road. The result of the poultrymen's panel discussion made it evident that the poultrymen feel that markets can be held on a basis of quality, prices and service.

Mr. T. H. Ramsey, manager of General Foods, Poultry Division, Birds Eye Snider, Inc., Pocomoke City, Md., discussed the type of chicken desired by the broiler industry. He stated that there will always be a broiler industry and that the total production of broilers represented about 25 per cent of the poultry crop of the United States. He predicted a good future for the broiler industry but stressed the importance of practicing economy of operation and production. In discussing the type of chicken desired by the industry, he emphasized the fact that it all depends on the demand of "Mrs. America," but that it will also be influenced by the results secured in eviscerating plants and dressing plants, which would be further modified by the ideas and demands of the live poultry buyer plus that of the hatcheryman and breeder; that, in other words, it is a team operation and not a job that one can do alone but only through the cooperation of all these groups can the broiler industry reach its highest development. He stated, in general, that in the Middle West, White Rocks and White Wyandottes seemed to be preferred but that on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a premium is being paid of one cent a pound for straight New Hampshires over crosses. He claimed that this was due to the fact that the eviscerating plants could secure from good New Hampshires 75 per cent or more of high quality birds, in comparison to only about 30 per cent from cross birds; since in crosses, black pin feathers and black hairs tend to grade the birds down.

Dr. Paul D. Sturkie, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., discussed breeding for meat type. He particularly emphasized breeding for the rate of growth and quality flesh. Dr. Jull, of the University of Maryland, discussed breeding for hatchability and egg production. He indicated that egg size affects average hatchability and that eggs that are average for the particular strain of birds, will in most cases produce higher hatchability. He emphasized the importance of progeny testing and summarized his talk by stating that: "Results could be measured by performance, pedigree and progeny testing."

The Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest was discussed by T. B. Charles, Durham, N. H., who awarded first prize for the New Hampshire contest of 1946; to E. J. Bittner, Westmoreland Depot, N. H. Mr. Bittner was presented with a plaque which was issued as a certificate of merit in the 1946 contest. Mr. Charles then launched the 1947 contest for the Chicken-of-Tomorrow stating that chicks were to be hatched the week of March 10 and would be judged on June 18, when they are 14 weeks of age. Dressing and judging will take place at the Merrimack Farmers Dressing Plant in Derry, N. H.

From a Hillside Farm

Our hours of daylight are now very short. When we get a day with heavy clouds or a storm, we can accomplish very little without the use of lights. We find that it is profitable for us to provide lights for the poultry during the winter. We give them lights all night using a 15-watt bulb in each pen, placed so that the brightest rays fall upon their mash hoppers and drinking fountains. After the birds become accustomed to the artificial light, they will readily go to their mash hoppers and drinking fountains.

Several years ago, when the use of lights at night first became a recommended practice in poultry management, we were told that the lights enabled the birds to go to their feed and water whenever they wanted some during the night, and that the addi-

tional feed consumed caused them to lay more eggs. Recently the theory has been advanced that light stimulates some gland or glands in the bird, causing it to secrete larger amounts of a hormone which in turn stimulates the ovary to produce more eggs. Whatever way that lights act, a quiet approach to our hens, at any time of night, will find one to a dozen of them in each pen either eating or drinking. In every flock of hens there are some that are driven around by others more aggressive, and these timid birds are often driven away from feed and water during the daytime. We believe that at least part of the benefit from lights is that the timid ones have a chance to eat and drink their fill while the more aggressive ones are on the roost. When we brood growing chickens during the winter, we use all night lights for them, because they eat and drink more, and consequently grow faster than chicks do without lights. There is also less tendency, when lights are used, to crowd together under the hover, which usually means fewer losses. The more rapid development does not appear to injure the later producing ability of the pullets, either in the way of heavy production or the ability to continue to lay well over a long period; in fact their earlier and larger growth may be a help to good egg laying.

In the Fall of 1939, a group of Maine dairymen formed the Central Maine Artificial Breeding Association with the bull farm located at Newport. The next year the Androscoggin Valley Artificial Breeding Association was organized with a bull farm at Turner. Both associations have grown rapidly and for some time the members of each have discussed the advisability of uniting them. As a result they have recently joined to form the Maine Breeding Cooperative, one of the largest artificial breeding associations in the country. At present the new cooperative operates both farms but when a more central location can be bought, the bulls will all be kept at one farm, resulting in a more economical operation. This cooperative enables the farmer with a small herd to get the benefit of an outstanding bull as herd sire at a cost that is no more, and often much less, than when he uses his own sire. Then, too, he has none of the risks of caring for a bull. Many farmers will smile at the thought of it being risky to care for a gentle bull, but we have known of several instances of broken ribs and other injuries, and in one case death, all due to handling of what were thought to be gentle bulls. It never pays to trust a bull.

For the last year farmers and others around us who have wished to build or make repairs have been seriously handicapped by a lack of nails. Most of the time it has been impossible to buy even a pound or two of the commonly used sized of nails. While most farmers could get logs from their own woodlots sawed at small local sawmills and so provide themselves with reasonably good lumber, the lack of nails has prevented many repairs and improvements. A considerable number of returned veterans and others who had planned to build homes for themselves have been prevented from doing so by this shortage of nails, as well as other building materials. If these things soon become available, there will be considerable building done during the coming summer.

Maine H. L. S.

Business Bits

Most farmers own some kind of firearm, and many take great pride in their guns and try in every way to keep them clean and in the best of condition. Yet in spite of all efforts, rust and corrosion often make their damaging appearance. Frank C. Hoppe, well known gun expert and shooter, has written an interesting and informative booklet on gun cleaning and care, and how to protect firearms. A copy can be obtained without charge or obligation by dropping a card to Mr. Hoppe, 2332 North 8th St., Philadelphia 33, Pennsylvania.

As part of its extensive public relations service to farmers International Harvester Company, 180 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., has prepared several pamphlets and articles on soil conservation, dealing in a comprehensive manner with the many problems involved in keeping the top soil nailed down on the land where it belongs, and where it must stay if farming is to be a profitable practice. A new pamphlet, "Soil Conservation," is now available, and can be obtained from I. H. C. without charge.

The 28th edition of a book about lye and its many and important uses on the farm and in the farm home has just been made available by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The title of this pamphlet is "The Truth About A Lye." It will be sent free to anyone requesting same from the company. No other product has so many varied and valuable uses as lye, and the information contained in this new edition should prove to be of inestimable service.



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My Backyard Poultry Flock

Several years ago we decided to add a shed roof section to the back of our spare garage, and keep a small flock of layers. This building is about eight by 18 feet, and is of frame construction on a concrete wall. The floor is concrete and sloped to one end so that at housecleaning time I can easily hose this pen out after it has been thoroughly cleaned. In one end I have fenced off an area for feed storage and also an entrance way for convenience. Nests consist of a string of five, set up on legs, and over the top of these there is a portable roost platform with roosting space for up to 30 birds. We usually start about 20 laying pullets in this pen each Fall, and have surplus eggs to sell to the neighbors and to the store. Right now local eggs are scarce, so we do not have any to wholesale to the local groceryman.

It is my practice at present to use an 18 to 20 per cent protein laying mash, and to supplement this with scratch grain. Mash is kept constantly available, and grain is fed in the litter, giving a light feeding in the morning and at noon; and most of the grain allotment before they go to roost at night. Oyster shell or calcite grit is also provided in a convenient wall hopper. When the Fall days began to get shorter in early October, I started using a dim all-night light. A 15-watt bulb does very well in my size chicken house, which is just high enough for me to walk around in conveniently. This year, I built a deep litter and am carrying it through the Winter. This will depend greatly on the kind of weather, and it may be necessary to change it two or three times to avoid too much ammonia smell.

Later on, if the condition of the birds and any decline in production justify it, I may feed either laying pellets, or a moist, crumbly mash as an extra feed. I may use one or both of these feeds as occasion demands, but am holding them back for special ammunition, if I need to use it. These 20 pullets are now laying better than 75 per cent. We should have had a perfect score, but one of these pullets, which we bought at laying age, has failed to make the grade. She looked good on arrival, but doesn't seem to be reaching a suitable physical condition to lay. In fact, I am sure she will fall by the wayside. My present guess is that she has leucosis and eventually will have to be culled out. I could, of course, do as I recommend you to do, cull her out while she is in good flesh, and put her in the pot. However, for experimental purposes I prefer to keep her there in the pen, and watch her from day to day to see just what symptoms she develops. By so doing, I will be better able to answer your inquiries when you write in about your troubles. This pullet is not sick, but she is slowing up and does not appear to be alert and active. No doubt, you may detect similar birds in your pens, because the leucosis complex causes at least half of the adult mortality in flocks the country over.

Our pen was kept wide open on the front as long as possible, but since the cold weather has arrived, it is being restricted in an attempt to keep the pen reasonably warm and dry; but openings over the plate, or so-called rafter ventilators over the front windows, are kept open all Winter, regardless of how cold it gets. The windows, however, tip in from the top, and will be regulated according to the severity of the weather. An electric water warmer keeps the water at proper temperature for the hens' drinking.

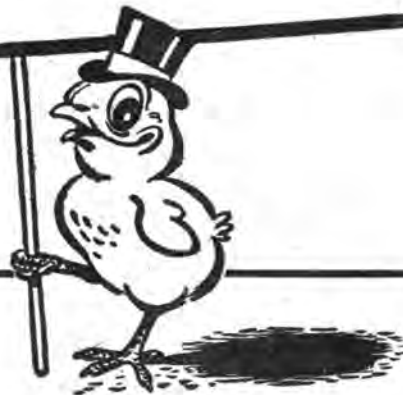
I believe that a small backyard poultry flock is a means to better living. As a safeguard against your neighbor not liking a nearby flock, you can do two things: First, keep only laying birds. Males are noisy and do not have any effect on production, except to possibly reduce it. Second, do not allow your birds to run outdoors. A yard covered with poultry droppings soon gets smelly and may be offensive to others, especially in rainy weather. Thus you can avoid trouble, as well as disease hazards, by keeping your backyard birds closely confined.

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Lee Leachman, manager of Gallagher's Farm, Nanuet, Rockland County, New York, is shown unloading Prince Barbarian, nicknamed "Flying Willie," from an airliner at Chicago. This bull was exhibited at the International Live Stock Exposition held in Chicago last month, where he won reserve championship honors in the Aberdeen-Angus division.

Wintertime in the Sheep Shed

(Continued from Page 20)

farm. Some good sheepmen say that late Fall and early Winter is the best time to cull the flock, because if a ewe is slick and fat shortly after her lambs are weaned, while most of the flock are somewhat low in condition, it is a pretty good indication that she did not give much milk. The most important single factor toward raising healthy and profitable lambs is that their mothers be deep milking ewes. For this reason it is advisable to start graining the ewes when pasture gets short in the late Summer. If they are built up some in flesh at that time, they will be more prolific at lambing time. This system of flushing causes the production of two or more ova at breeding time instead of one. As a consequence, when these multiple ova are fertilized, the ewe produces twins and triplets instead of a single lamb.

A good grain mixture to use for ewes, when they are on legume pasture or are receiving legume hay, during

the early Fall and on into the first part of Winter, is one consisting of equal parts whole corn and whole oats. However, if the pasture or hay is poor ewe.

and does not contain much clover or alfalfa, it would then be advisable to add 10 pounds of some high protein feed, preferably soybean oil meal, to each 90 pounds of the grain mixture mentioned.

KEEPING RECORDS IS IMPORTANT

If the ewes are either tagged or ear notched, and a record book kept showing each individual's wool and lamb production, breeding record, age and health, it will prove to be an invaluable guide for culling the breeding flock and also to use for the selection of replacements. Factors which should be carefully considered and noted include the weight, grade and condition of each animal's fleece at shearing time; and the conformation, condition and weight of the lambs at weaning time, also at marketing time. In most farm flocks it is a good practice to dispose of the old ewes, unless they have proven to be exceptionally good mothers, during the Winter of their sixth year, because they are usually in good flesh at that time, yet not heavy enough in lamb to be penalized. After that age their teeth often start to go bad, and consequently it becomes difficult for them to chew their feed properly, and therefore, they keep relatively thin. However, there are exceptions to all rules, and on some farms there are old matronly ewes 10 years or more of age. The health record of each ewe is important and should cover such points as lambing trouble, general health factors, and specific ailments.

Maintaining a well kept breeding record will be helpful in several ways. It should show the number of times the ewe had to be served by the ram before she settled; this can be readily established by having the ram's belly covered with lamp black, and alternating colors of red and yellow ochre, at three week intervals. This will also make it possible to know in advance the approximate time that each ewe is due to lamb. Such knowledge will permit placing the ewes in a separate pen, a short time before lambing, which will help eliminate their being disturbed, and perhaps failing to own their offspring. Young ewes having their first lambs are often liable to

get excited if left with the flock, especially in fairly close quarters where others are lambing, and where there are several newly born lambs running about. They get confused and may refuse to let their own lambs nurse; this means a tedious job of hand raising, plus the bother of drying off the

BREEDING EWE LAMBS

The question of whether to breed ewe lambs in the Fall or wait until they are yearlings, will be governed by the kind and breed of sheep that are being raised, the date of birth, and their degree of maturity and development. If registered sheep are being raised instead of a commercial flock of grades, then it is usually best not to breed the ewe lambs in the Fall, regardless of their maturity and development. Breeders report that they generally get an extra year or more of lamb and wool production by waiting until their purebreds have attained yearling maturity, than if bred as lambs. They are also better mothers and their first crop lambs are more suitable for replacements. On the other hand, if grades are kept, particularly if they are being bought and sold frequently, early breeding means an extra crop of lambs the first year. It is unusual for more than 80 per cent of the ewe lambs to become settled with lamb, even though all of them are allowed with the ram.

In order for a ewe lamb to attain sufficient size and maturity to breed and become pregnant, she should be dropped not later than sometime during March. She will then be from seven to eight months old when she is bred, and will need to have been well nursed and fed to be sufficiently mature to carry and raise a lamb. Dorset and Tunis ewes, and some strains of fine-wools, will take the ram at times other than in the Fall and early Winter; they can, therefore, be bred to conform with desired lambing dates and in accordance with their development, without having to wait an entire year for their next breeding cycle.

It is a good plan to separate the open from the pregnant ewes when they come off pasture, and keep them separated during the Winter. Sheep respond readily to kind treatment and also soon show the effect of neglect. They do not require a great deal of attention, but the right thing must be done at the right time in order to make a success with them.

A Consumer on Milk Prices and Distribution

I am the New York woman mentioned in the article entitled "A Vermonter on Farm Prices" in the December 7 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. May I entitle this article "A New Yorker on Milk Prices?" No one reads Mother Bee's words of wisdom in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER more carefully than I do, and I am an admirer of what she says. Both of us are concerned about commodity prices in this country today; Mother Bee takes the viewpoint of the farmer producing milk; I take the viewpoint of the woman who opens her purse, while manipulating a baby in one arm, with two babies hanging on to her skirts. The money in her purse will not buy the milk those babies require.

Mother Bee speaks about farm labor of 50 years ago being glad to get \$10 a month and maintenance. But he knew absolutely nothing about running a gasoline engine, nor how to manipulate an electric milking machine. All your \$10-a-month man had to have was a strong body for manual work; and he produced food on the farm in the same ratio. Contrast what the tractor and scientific farming produce today. You will find that your \$100 a month skilled labor produces much more than ten times more.

Science is being applied on the farm along with modern machinery. Mass production is now in operation on our farms. In New York State scientifically managed large farms have been developed. Their owners want a prohibitive price for their milk. It has resulted in our large milk distributing organizations which arbitrarily keep up the retail price of milk. The Vermont farmer has an entirely different set of problems.

A pound of butter today is around \$1.00; a dozen eggs 85 cents; raw milk around 20 to 22 cents a quart. With babies to feed, how far will the ordinary pay envelope go? The root of this trouble is back in the prices of raw materials. The price of milk begins with the price of feed. The price of that feed should be determined by the quantity of feed produced in mass production. If the dairy farmer could buy his concentrates at an economic price, and if arbitrarily high distribution costs could be eliminated, then the little mother in the city could buy milk at an economic price.

Cutting the price of milk would be going at it wrong-end-to. By means of modern transportation our large cities should have farm products depots where the farmer can leave his produce and the housewife can go and get it. Cost of distribution can be drastically cut. It would be like our

cash-and-carry stores. Those who could afford ultra-service could pay the high prices to our distributors as at present. When I see little babies showing lack of nourishment and the tortured look in their mothers' faces, I feel like becoming a Carrie Nation. Our city children need milk at a price their fathers can pay. The farmer will make the same profit, perhaps even a better profit than the racketeer distributors of today allow him.

The person who is suffering today is the little mother in the city, and she is not "buying theater tickets." Automobiles and radios have brought luxuries into the farm house. I am afraid that there are some farmers who are not aware of the suffering in our large cities. People are growing bitter. In other words, our domestic economy is all wrong. Women like Mother Bee and I can voice our opinions and bring to the front what is so wrong, and help our men find the right solutions. We need not have our present government destroyed. Our country is the best in the world and it is so because the American women have reasoned and have submitted to current circumstances in order to right what has been wrong.

New York

MRS. M. B. W.

Airborne Transplants

Airplane transportation is going to revolutionize the growing and supplying of tomato plants for the northern States. In the South, growers plant tomato seeds in open fields during late February and in March. Northern planters have long been dependent on these southern growers, to a large extent for their transplants. Oftentimes, the growers in the North were forced to make haphazard guesses as to the time they would need their transplants in order to allow enough time for shipment by rail or truck. However, with the advent of the airplane and glider transportation service, all such uncertainty has been removed from the operation. Northern planters may now wait until they receive a go-ahead signal from the Weather Bureau to the effect that transplanting weather is likely to be favorable for a day or two. When this information is received, the planter will then wire his southern source to ship the required number of transplants by the first "air freight" going out. When the wire is received, the southern producer pulls, packs and loads the transplants into a plane. The next morning, the northern planter picks up his plants at the airport, or has them delivered to him, and gets the plants in the ground during the same day. Even if the transplants cannot go all the way by air, it will be advantageous to ship them as near their final destination as possible, by air. The time thus saved may mean

transplanted to Ohio fields with great success. Some of the transplants were packed in wet peat moss into hampers. This is the usual method of packing for shipment by truck or rail. However, three other methods of packing were also tried. The simplest way—merely pulling the plants and placing them in a burlap bag—proved just as satisfactory as the more elaborate methods. All of the plants arrived in first class condition.

The cost of shipping transplants by air is, of course, a major concern, but it is possible that the cost of plants shipped by air may eventually be brought to a figure approximating that of plants shipped by rail express. Besides, it seems that the many advantages of shipping transplants by air will very likely overcome any slight additional shipping cost. The speed with which the plants are transported from one part of the country to another, is the all-important factor. Saving of time when transplanting is of utmost importance because the quicker the plants resume their normal growth, the more thrifty and disease resistant they are later likely to be.

M. D. B.
Pennsylvania

4-H Winners



Marion G. Goewey, 19, Nassau, N. Y., winner of a college scholarship in the Clothing Achievement Program, has sewn 80 articles and mended or remodeled 103 in her nine years of 4-H projects.



Carolyn Alice Harmon, 16, Perham, Me., and Harriet D. Stone, 19, Tilton, N. H., who also won college scholarships for their Clothing Achievement work. Carolyn's record is 239 articles including 40 dresses, 14 made this year. Harriet sewed 49 garments valued at \$250 in 1946.

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News From New Jersey

Henry Wirtz had a novel idea for a dead bird pit which is employed on the Wirtz Brothers 4,000 bird plant at Annandale very effectively. Instead of building the conventional type of poured or concrete block or brick or wooden frame pit as is used by most poultrymen, the Wirtz Brothers purchased a discarded 1,000 gallon fuel oil tank for \$5.00 and buried it. The carcasses are dropped into the tank through openings provided by bottomless milk cans which are set in the top-side of the buried tank. The milk can lid serves as an effective means of closing the hole. These poultrymen find, as others who have used the pit method mentioned above, that it is the easiest and most practical method of disposal. Formerly an incinerator was used and this required kerosene and kindlings and usually meant that carcasses were allowed to accumulate before the incinerator was fired. During the accumulation process dogs and vermin frequently carry the carcasses around the plant which might cause a spread of disease to pullets on range. The Wirtzes also estimate that the fuel bill amounted to a considerable item each year.

Norman Fulper of Rocktown, Hunterdon County, is well pleased with his experience with mow curing of hay. With liberal feeding of silage and all the chopped mow cured hay that his herd of 30 cows will take on three times a day feeding, he is getting a production of 12 cans. The grain ration is home produced corn and cob meal with enough protein concentrate to bring it to a level of 14 to 16 per cent. The partly cured hay was picked up from the windrow with a field chopper and blown into the mow for final curing. Some objection is sometimes raised to feeding chopped hay in that it entails more work but Mr. Fulper finds that a silage fork and chutes to deliver it near the cows makes for easy and fast feeding. A feed cart is used for the cows on the end of the line. He believes that bales may be faster in throwing the hay down but once it's down the chopped hay is easier to feed and there are no wires or strings to dispose of.


Egg rooms are becoming quite popular with producers for the Flemington Auction Market as a means of making the job of cooling, holding, grading and packing easier and more satisfactory. One of the latest producers to add this facility to his plant is Leo Soluski of Rosemont who converted a 24x24 stone two-story building which was one of the original buildings on the farm used as corn crib and hog house. The stone structure with a laying pen overhead makes an ideal room for handling eggs in that the inside temperature is not influenced greatly by the outside weather. A 6x18 foot section was roomed off to serve as a cooling and holding room. This contains a humidifier to keep the air moist. The balance of the room provides ample space for cleaning, grading and packing eggs.

The Wright Brothers, Henry and Harley of Vincentown, Burlington County, are the 1946 Tomato Kings of New Jersey. These two growers produced an average of 21.54 tons per acre on a five-acre field. There were 240 canhouse tomato growers who qualified for the Ten-ton Club by producing at least 10 tons per acre. Two other growers of Burlington County, Joseph D. Snyder of Burlington and Elmer Harris of Vincentown, came in second and third with 20.6 tons and 19.25 tons per acre respectively. A Mercer County "father and son" combination, Elmer G. and Elmer A. Tindall of Windsor, received the first award in quality with a grade of 96 per cent U. S. No. 1. Donald Weeden, Freehold, came in second and the Wright Brothers third in quality grades.

New Jersey is vaccinating more than 1,000 calves each month against Bang's disease since the service was made available to herd owners with State support by law which went into effect last July 1. About 1,000 farmers have taken advantage of the plan so far. In November alone, 1,130 animals were given preventive treatment. No blood testing is required for herds enrolled in this program which is known as Plan IV. Four veterinarian visits to each farm during the year are authorized by the Department of Agriculture in order to vaccinate young herd members. Calves between four and eight months of age are eligible for the service.

Late blight did not affect the crop of certified tomato seed for planting in 1947 according to the State Department of Agriculture which is responsible for seed certification. Of the 6,663 acres passing certification requirements, 4,595 were of the Rutgers variety. The total seed crop is 195,094 pounds. Marglobe was the second variety in acreage certified, Stokesdale third and Garden State, a comparative newcomer, fourth. Pritchard, Valiant and Baltimore were also on the list.
D. M. BABBITT

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Pennsylvania Farm News

Pennsylvania poultrymen who now do an annual business of about \$150,000,000 make no claims for discerning trends far into the future, but they are agreeing that high quality products and efficient operations offer the best safeguards for their industry. Edwin B. Wallis, Liverpool, Perry County, who as president presided at the recent Pennsylvania Poultry Federation meeting as part of the 24th annual Poultry Conference at State College, believes prices for eggs and meat may recede somewhat from present levels, but he does not anticipate any drastic upsets in the immediate future. He has been able to keep down overhead, an important consideration, in construction costs by remodeling old barns into brooder and laying houses. He is willing to let farmers who specialize in crops, produce the feed for his flocks. They can do a better job with crops, anyway, and he would rather devote his full time to chickens. K. M. Souders, Coatesville, Chester County, manager of the Coatesville Producers Cooperative Exchange, predicts greater stability in the poultry business in the long run, but would like to see prices become stabilized again. Emphasizing quality, he thinks sanitation should be stressed in the operation of poultry dressing plants to keep bacteria counts to a minimum. Improved breeding, better packaging of eggs and meat, and a better system of market quotations, were other suggestions made by him.

Pennsylvania 1946 winners in the "Chicken of Tomorrow" Contest are Walter Wilmarth, of Kingsley, Susquehanna County, first, and Mrs. D. E. Weicksel, Christiana, Lancaster County, second. Wilmarth's entry scored 91.5 points out of a possible 100, and the second place bird, 90% points.

Sharing honors with veteran sheepmen, two 4-H Club members won good prizes for their animals at the Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers first consignment sale of purebred ewes held recently at the Pennsylvania State College. J. Raymond Henderson, of Hickory, Washington County, president of the growers, acted as sales manager. The 4-H entries were by Robert Greider, Mt. Joy, Lancaster County, whose Hampshire brought \$260 for the second highest price of the sale, and Audley Miller, of Hickory, whose Dorset sold to the College brought \$150 for the top in that breed. Top for any animal was \$280 paid for a Hampshire consigned by the College and bought by R. C. Holmes, of Shinglehouse, Potter County, who also bought the Greider ewe and six others to start a flock of Hampshires on his own farm.

Tops for Shropshires were prices of \$115 paid by S. W. Lyons, Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, and Robinson Brothers, Mercer, of Mercer County, for animals consigned, respectively, by Kenneth More, of Bradford County, and by the College. Mrs. David McDowell, paid \$75 for the top Cheviot, also an entry from the College flock. N. N. Zeno, Bethesda, Md., paid \$80, top for Southdowns, for an animal from the flock of William Frew, of Quarryville, Lancaster County. Seventy-four ewes, all of them bred, and consigned by 41 outstanding sheepmen in the State, were auctioned for an average of over \$69 a head. They came from 14 Pennsylvania counties and went to seven State, Virginia, Maryland, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Delaware, in addition to Pennsylvania.

With real beginner's luck, Alan McClung, 12, of Inwood, Berkeley County, West Virginia, captured the grand championship at the recent four-State junior fat stock show at Pittsburgh, with his 960-pound Angus baby beef which he raised as a 4-H project. It was his first year of competition in this show. His steer sold for \$4.30 a pound, a new high in the 14-year history of this exhibition, for a total of \$4,128. Carl Logan, 13, of Irwin, Westmoreland County, Pa., whose 4-H Hereford steer weighed 1,160 pounds, took the reserve championship; his entry brought \$1.50 per pound. The first two lambs, both Southdowns, also brought top prices. The grand champion, exhibited by Jimmy Walker, Union, Monroe County, West Virginia, brought \$3.00 per pound, and the reserve champion, by Donna Neely, of Volant, Lawrence County, \$1.00 per pound.

The sale totaled \$126,156.50 for steers and lambs. Without the champions, the steers averaged \$37.97 per hundred pounds against the \$25 prevailing commercial rate on the Pittsburgh market for the same day. The lambs averaged \$29.70 per hundred pounds.

In the showmanship contest for baby beef exhibitors, Sara Wagner, Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio, finished first; Clifford Teets, Rochester, Beaver County, second, and Eddie Johnson, Flushing, Harrison County, Ohio, third. Winners by breeds were: Herefords, Sara Wagner, first, and Carl Logan, second; Angus, Clifford Teets, first, and Dale Crozier, Zanesville, Ohio, second; Shorthorn, Eddie Johnson, first, and his brother, Lee Johnson, second. Arthur Baxter, Jackson Center, Mercer County,

won the sheep fitting award, with John Ice, Sistersville, West Virginia, second, and James Johnson, Cadiz, Ohio, third. Gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded, in that order, to Miss Wagner, Teets, and Eddie Johnson, for finishing first, second, and third, respectively, in the showmanship contest, while three Pennsylvania breed associations represented in the show—Hereford, Angus, and Shorthorn—awarded complete show fitting boxes to the same three persons for having finished first in their respective breed groups. Corresponding medals went to the three winners in the sheep fitting event. N. M. E.

Deciding upon contour stripcropping for erosion control after experiencing heavy washing, Ralph Forsht, Duncansville, Blair County, reports that the plan has worked well. For a time he had a problem in fitting the system to his crop rotation plan, but this has been solved. One of his layouts, on a steep slope, is in plain view from U. S. Highway No. 22 (William Penn Highway) and easily seen by travelers on that route. His aim is to have alternate strips in close growing crops, such as hay sods or winter grains, to protect strips in cultivation in between. In addition to the strip layout, provision has been made for sod waterways to ease off excess surface water without washing; but run-off has been reduced since he started contour operations with rows on the level. These check the flow of water and serve to keep more of it on the land. His strips are about 86 feet wide, allowing for 24 corn rows of 42 inches to the strip, with an extra foot on the outside of each outside row. This width, Mr. Forsht finds, is narrow enough to prevent washing, yet wide enough to accommodate modern farm machinery.

William G. Carlin, 20, of Chester County, claims that modern, scientific farming pays, and backs up this statement with his "Star Farmer of America" award received at the recent national Future Farmers of America Convention. In 1940, Carlin and a brother took over their father's farm which prior to then had been tenant operated, and was in a rundown condition. They planned a long range program. Crop and pasture lands received lime, fertilizer, and manure. The crop yields were doubled in three years' time. In 1944, they bought a second farm of 90 acres to merge with their original 100. Now they have 150 head of beef cattle, 15,000 chickens, 50 market hogs, 50 acres of corn, 65 acres of hay, and 25 acres of oats and barley. Formerly president of the Pennsylvania chapter of the FFA, young Carlin also is active in the Grange and belongs to several cooperatives.

Lloyd Rohrer, of Lancaster, a member of Pennsylvania's livestock judging team at the International Livestock Exposition 4-H judging contests held recently in Chicago, won the highest individual honors as a judge of horses. Lloyd, aged 18, also placed fifth in sheep and eleventh in the entire show, for individual scores. The Pennsylvania team finished fifth in the show. Others on the team were James Endslow, 19, Marietta, and Melvin Martin, 15, Gap, all of Lancaster County. This was the best showing any Pennsylvania 4-H team has ever made at the Chicago show. Teams were entered from 21 States. N. M. E.

Radiant Heat for Brooding

Please give me all the information you can on the brooding system for baby chicks that is called "radiant heat."
Franklin County, Mass. A. R. K.

Radiant heating is the most recent development in heating for domestic, as well as for industrial use. During the past few months a good many practical poultrymen, turkey and duck growers, have installed radiant heating in their new brooder houses. Engineers suggest that there are two basic methods of laying the pipes. One is the continuous coil and the other called a grid. It is also possible to combine these two. According to these engineers, the limiting factor in the use of the continuous coil is due to the rise in total frictional resistance with increase in the total length of the coil. This involves increased pump size and extra cost of operation; thus the continuous coil is restricted to small areas. Due to light hydraulic load, the grid can be used in large areas with excellent thermal distribution. It would be advisable to secure one of the engineers of a local company in radiant heating to lay out your heating system; then you can have a local heating contractor install it for you.

One farm we know of on Long Island put the pipes in a layer of concrete about four inches thick and placed the pipes about two inches below the surface. They also put their heater in a semi-pit with the supply pipe line near the ceiling to insure gravity flow in case of electric power shut-off.

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SEXED or STRAIGHT RUN
S. C. Large Type White Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, N. H. Reds. We have been satisfying a steady growing list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood Tested for B. W. D. Parcel Post Prepaid. 100% live delivery. All Chicks guaranteed to reach you vigorous and lively. Write for Catalog and Prices.

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For many years, the Warren Breeding Code has bred profits for thousands of satisfied customers. Warren Reds clearly show the results of this breeding... high livability and heavy production... as evidenced in the Official Laying Contests, where they turn in the same consistent performance, and win high positions, year after year.

FINAL REPORTS OF THE 1945-46 CONTESTS
Missouri—High Hen, All Heavy Breeds: 288 eggs, 306.15 points; and 2nd High Pen, All Heavy Breeds: 2849 eggs, 3056.10 points.
Huntington, N. J.—High Hen, All Breeds: 319 eggs, 345.55 points; and 3rd Red Pen: 3218 eggs, 3376.15 points.

REPORTS FROM CURRENT CONTESTS
Texas—(1st Month)—High Pen, All Breeds: 325 eggs, 320.40 points; 2nd High Pen, All Breeds: 320 eggs, 319.30 points; High Hen, All Breeds: 30 eggs, 30.00 points.
Storrs, Conn.—(1st 3 weeks)—High Pen, All Breeds: 323 eggs, 330 points; 2nd High Pen, All Breeds: 324 eggs, 323 points.
Farmington, N. Y.—(1st Month)—2nd High Pen, All Breeds: 317 eggs, 313 points.

The performance of Warren entries in the various contests is final proof of the inherent qualities of Warren Chicks. Whether you order a hundred or a thousand, you get the same blood, breeding and quality that make up the Warren contest winners. You may confidently expect the same rate of production... and a gratifying return of profits.

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Mass. - U. S. Pullorum Clean
17 Years without a Reactor
Sexed Pullets: 95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Write for Catalog and Price List
J. J. WARREN
Box 20 North Brookfield, Mass.
Bonded Against B.W.D.

It's Time to Plan for Early Chicks

Now is the time to begin to plan for the coming season's pullet crop. There will be many problems that will have to be solved; you will have more leisure time for this during these long Winter evenings than later on. Let's assume you've made up your mind to grow some pullets. What breed have you decided upon? Choice, of course, is largely a matter of preference, although if you are planning on winter eggs, you should grow a strain that has been developed for great egg-laying proclivities. This brings us to the point of deciding from whom you will want to order your chicks, for I am presuming you will want to start with hatchery chicks rather than with chicks that you have hatched in incubators at home. Most poultry raisers do, as it is the best and most economical way. Of course, you will send for a number of chick catalogues to look over. You will need to compare the various strains and matings in order to determine intelligently just what kind of chicks you will want, and you will get a world of valuable chick-raising information from a study of these catalogues, too, along with the descriptions of the chicks and the histories of the various strains. You will find them very worthwhile reading, and they may save you no little time and trouble in raising your coming flock of pullets to maturity. Then, too, you will be in a position to do your chick buying early and intelligently, and at a time when hatcheries have available a full selection from all their matings and are offering early order discounts, which are advantages distinctly worth while. Anyway, there is a certain satisfaction in getting the chicks ordered early for delivery at a certain date, thus leaving the mind free for planning other work in preparation for early brooding.

Let's hope you have adequate brooding equipment, because, when the chicks arrive from the hatchery some late Winter day, you will want to be prepared to care for them properly and immediately. Having ordered the chicks that you think are best to fit your needs, you will want to see that they get a square deal. Whether they grow into a healthy, productive laying flock or a sickly, puny bunch of scrubby fowls, they are yours, growing under your care. Their future depends largely on how well you are prepared to receive them and to care for them. Checking over your present brooding equipment for necessary added items and repairs is no little part of this preparation.

Will it be early, midseason or late brooding? Many people prefer early brooding. Here are some of its advantages: You will have more time for caring for the chicks, and consequently they can be raised with less hurry; as a result they usually make a quicker and thriftier growth. The pullets develop earlier, and therefore begin to lay earlier in the Fall. Also, they can be placed on range earlier, thus avoiding some of the hot weather difficulties which often arise when small chicks have to be confined in Summer. All in all, early brooding has much in its favor. Assuming that your chicks have been ordered with the understanding that they will be delivered at a date suitable for early brooding, you will need to get busy several days previous to their arrival and scrub out your brooder house with strong lye water. It wouldn't be a bad idea to examine the building at this time for necessary roof and sidewall repairs, giving close attention to the floor also. Too, you had better take a look at that flue perhaps the metal pipe has rusted through; or maybe a leak in the roof at some point needs attention. How about the heating equipment? It is well to see that it is cleaned, installed properly and tested. It is also a good idea to operate it a few days before the chicks are put into the brooder house, running up the temperature and checking the equipment for proper operation. Then you will have a dry, warm place for the chicks when they arrive, and will have made a start in your routine work of brooding.

The scattered litter on the floor of the brooder house should be covered with tough wrapping paper or old newspapers to keep the chicks from picking it up during their first few days of brooding, while they are learning where to find their feed. And, of course, you should also set up a cardboard shield in a circle back a short distance from the edge of the brooder hover, so as to confine the chicks to this well-heated area during the first days and nights of brooding. Do not forget to fasten tin or cardboard shields in the corners of the brooder house at the floor, so that there will be no crowding and suffocating of chicks at these points when the protective shield near the brooder has been removed. We are assuming, too, that your feed room is well stocked with adequate quantities of the best chick starter and growing mash that it has been possible for you to obtain, as well as containing plenty of fine and regular scratch grains and a good grit. With all this taken care of, you are ready for the delivery of your chicks. w. s. c.

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Redbird Farm Chicks are strong and healthy, will grow rapidly and mature quickly. Hatched from eggs produced on our own farm, they are the result of 35 years of careful breeding for vigor, as well as for meat and egg production.

98% Livability Guaranteed

FIRST FOUR WEEKS ON CHAMPION
Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks
All Breeders State Tested—No Reactors

R. I. Reds—Our original strain, official records up to 334 eggs.
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Baby chicks available every week. Sexing service in both Reds and Cross breeds.

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One for Eggs—One for Broilers—both are "Original" New Hampshires but each highly developed for its particular job. R.O.P. supervised breeding. Take your choice—and order early for a successful 1947 poultry year.

6,000 N. H. - U. S. Pullorum Clean Breeders

Straight-run chicks—sturdy, dependable, "original" New Hampshires.

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Burst forth FULL OF SPIZERINKTUM
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INSURED SUCCESS

Yes, it's like taking out an insurance policy on success when you choose SPIZERINKTUM as a flock foundation. Then, your good management is all you'll need to maintain high profit standards of production, livability and meat quality.

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New Hampshires - Barred Rocks
100% U. S. - N. H. Approved and Pullorum Clean
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Parmenter Reds and Dryden Rocks strains for high laying ability. Blood tested every year. No reactors. You can trust us—30 years in Hatchery Business. All eggs produced on our own farm.

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U. S. R. O. P. - U. S. CERTIFIED MATINGS

MOUNT FAIR REDS

BARRED ROCKS 230.7 EGGS
Buy Chicks from R.O.P. breeding that qualified 73.8% in Reds and 79.7% in Rocks 1945. Will prove profitable for commercial production as well as for flock improvement. Price reasonable. Get the facts from breeder that publishes all records.

232.8 EGG HEN HOUSED FLOCK AVERAGE

Mount Fair Farm, R.F.D. Box 101-F, Watertown, Conn.

Parmenter, Harco Reds

My entire flock is mated to R. O. P. and double pedigreed males brought direct from Parmenter and Harco Orchards. Also Red-Rock sex-link and Rock-Red Barred cross chicks. Satisfied customers throughout the East.

F. D. THOMAS, BOX 61, BELLINGHAM, MASS.

PASTORAL PARSON

Christmas arrived almost too soon for the Parson this year. Had it not been for the unusual number of exceptionally fine days, he would not have been anywhere near ready to enjoy the day with a free mind. Long past the date when all garden work is supposed to have been finished for the Winter, his bulbs arrived, and he prepared the ground for tulips, crocuses, and narcissi. There just had to be crocuses among them for not only are the extra early Spring flowers enjoyed, but they also provide one of the earliest sources of pollen to build up the bees for the season's honey crop. One day when, according to the calendar, the wind should have been far too biting to permit such a thing, the Parson was outdoors with his sleeves rolled up, hanging storm windows. This being the first time he has hung the storm windows on this house, he had to be somewhat of a detective to decipher the notations made by his predecessor. He is still chuckling a bit over the one marked "South side, Mother's Room," although "Mother's Room" was in the Northwest corner of the house. It was fortunate that the hangers had not been placed equally distant from the side rails on all of the windows, as this difference provided the best clue as to which window belonged where. At last, even the chickens had been made snug and warm in their coop, and immediately began to show their appreciation by settling down to egg production on a satisfying scale. By Christmas, the Parson was really able to quote the old Thanksgiving hymn, "All is safely gathered in."

As in most rural communities, every organization here had its Christmas program, the Grange, the Fire Company, the P. T. A., the School, and the Church. Knowing that the religious significance of the day is the particular province of the church, we make every effort to emphasize this in both sermon and music. On the Sunday evening before Christmas, we had a very beautiful candlelight service in the Old Stone Church. This has come to be somewhat of a tradition here and we can always expect a goodly number of visitors. Of course, we try to make the service especially helpful and impressive for their sakes, just as you try to make visitors especially welcome in your home. From what our visitors say, we know that

we have succeeded in bringing out some of the spirit of Christmas in this beautiful service.

The next night, the children had their part at the Sunday School exercises. They had been preparing for this for some time and insofar as it was possible, we tried to give each child a part in the program. Some just cannot get up the courage to attempt it, and some who do attempt it find themselves unable to utter a coherent sound when the time for speech arrives. The Parson always feels particularly sympathetic toward such children, for he remembers quite distinctly an occasion on which he continued to repeat the first few lines of his Christmas piece until he fed the scene in utter confusion. Movies of "The Night Before Christmas" and the distribution of gifts by Santa Claus in person provided the high points of the evening for the children. On rare occasions, someone has doubted the propriety of Santa's visit, but we have not been able to bring ourselves to deny the children the pleasure of that beautiful legend. In fact, it is really a question who enjoys Santa's visit most, the children or the adults.

REV. ANDREW A. BURKHARDT

Broody Hens for Eating

Would like to get your advice as to culling off broody hens. Is it good or bad policy to use these birds for meat in this condition? Is the meat affected in any way? R. H. F.

Broodiness has little or no effect on the value of the bird for meat. However, if a bird is broody for a week or more, it will lose weight and be in poorer shape, thus less valuable for meat. Broody birds should therefore be culled out and dressed off for meat at once, or else break up their broody period and get them in good physical condition before killing.

Consumer - Farmer Milk Co-op. Meeting

At a dinner meeting of the Consumer-Farmer Milk Co-operative, Inc. in New Paltz, N. Y., last month, Lou Van Alst, of New Paltz, was elected a member of the board of directors of the co-operative.

This organization, with consumer and producer members, owns and operates plants in New Paltz, N. Y., Belle Mead, N. J. and Tuckerton, Pa.

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"Golden Hamps"

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In Alger's "Golden Hamps" the genuine Dual Purpose New Hampshire has reached new peaks of excellence. For broilers—true golden plumage—fast-feathering—clean dressing, with broad breasts, yellow skin, and no black pin feathers. For production—heavy producers of large brown eggs.

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Bred To Lay—Pay Bigger Profits!

Bred for high production of large, good quality eggs. All Parmenter Reds are from Pedigreed parents, every Breeding Female is Mass. (U. S.) Certified mated to a U. S. R. O. P. male from a dam with an official record of from 225 to 351 eggs.

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SEX-LINK CROSS SOLD 'TIL APRIL 10
R.O.P. Breeding Males available in Quantity. Write for Details.

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484 King Street, Franklin, Mass.

FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE
WRITE NICHOLS
OF KINGSTON, N. H.

Nichols "Know-How" in the selection of superior birds which are then subjected to an intensive training, progeny test program has developed and is improving a strain of New Hampshires with a growing reputation for broiler and egg profits. We believe it will pay you to investigate before you buy.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

describing Nichols 10 point breeding program and Nichols N. H. - U. S. Approved Pullorum Clean New Hampshires.

CHICKS BY AIR

We ship chicks by air anywhere in the U. S.

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BOX 26 KINGSTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SPRUCE POULTRY BREEDING FARM

REDS ROCKS & CROSSES

For greater production of big eggs—for steady eggs and meat profits—order Spruce Farm R. I. Red chicks. Spruce Farm customers know the value of foundation breeding—and benefit by it. R.O.P. breeding continually increases production averages.

All Breeders U. S. Pullorum Clean, N. J. -U.S. Certified R. I. Reds, N. J. -U.S. Approved Rock 'N' Red Crosses. Hatches Every Week. Expert Sexing. Write for New Catalog and Prices Today!

Spruce Poultry Breeding Farm
5 Canal Road, Bound Brook, N. J.

Foundation Breeding
N. J. - U. S. R. O. P.

Publisher's Desk

In going over my many blessings during 1946, I was most certain that of all my reading in numerous farm journals, none had given me as much profitable pleasure and restful recreation as the evening hours spent during the past year in reading and re-reading THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Your good paper is unique in many ways—fine, true advertisements; excellent, clear headed, well thought out editorials, nothing offensive to young or old and even an earnest effort to aid and better the condition of rural people. Yours for more and better things in the year to come. C. H. J.

Virginia
This is such a generous appraisal we put it at the top of column. It gives us much to live up to and we reiterate our purpose to do all we can to merit a similar approval in the years to come.

To all our readers this Editor extends best wishes for a prosperous year and thanks to the many friends and readers, who so generously remembered us with cordial greetings for both Christmas and the New Year. In our wish for their happiness this year, we also hope a second sense will be exercised that will steer them clear of the snares and delusions that have been laid for the unwary under the guise of a quick return on their money by "get-rich-quick-over-night" propositions. And there are many traps waiting, for it is our experience that seemingly new ones pop up each year, but if you look at them and read them carefully, they are the same old tricks with new embroidery on an old dress. It is a fitting time to tighten the purse strings while you read a contract or agreement and check up on an unknown company. In 1945 a warning to the public stated that professional swindlers had used 750 recorded schemes to defraud veterans, housewives and business men—and don't worry, they did not forget farmers and country people either. It is estimated that wartime savings amounted to \$170,000,000,000 and that \$400,000,000 in Liberty bonds alone were swindled out of the unsuspecting. We referred to a Toronto mining scheme that had taken a million dollars a week from our people. The 1946 record has not been compiled, but the schemers were active and will be ready again. So the goblins will catch you if you don't watch out.

Justice was meted out in an unusual way when a bank was ordered by a Supreme Court to repay \$22,170 which had been drawn out of a checking account and given to two confidence men. The lady was a generous, public-spirited retired principal. Two men from Union City, N. J., impersonated prominent citizens over the telephone and, because of this, the school principal made liberal donations to what she supposed were public charities. This went on for some four years. The crooks finally erred in giving the name of a man well known in charitable circles and received a nice check for the charity. Meeting the gentleman later the matter of the donation came up and it was discovered that he had no knowledge of it. Investigation was started and the swindlers were located, arrested and are serving sentences. The court insisted upon refunds by the bank because, for a series of years, they had failed to study the endorsements on the checks presented, which is required as a service to a customer. A careful inspection would have shown the forgery.

The real estate company of Lindenhurst Shores, Inc., is under investigation. The sales manager and one of the salesmen were arrested and charged with fraud in selling lots to veterans who wanted homes. There were 25 complaints against them and further arrests are expected. One office is at 22 West 48th St., New York City, and one on a tract of land between Montauk Highway and Great South Bay. Billboards were used in their campaign as well as other elaborate advertising. The fraud was involved in telling veterans that, if they purchased lots, homes would be built on them within a few months. They had set up four model homes as bait. Lots were bought by veterans at \$1,500 to \$2,000; \$200 to \$500 was paid in advance and then \$20 to \$50 a month was to be paid. Homes were never built and complaints began to reach the District Attorney. \$2,800 in advance payments were returned to seven complaints. There are 17 more complaints on record and additional cases are expected.

I sent six poems to a concern to compete for a prize which they offered. Recently they advised me they were publishing a volume and will include my poems if I will buy 10 volumes at \$5.00 a volume. I am to pay \$25 now and \$25 when proofs are received. I would appreciate any information on this plan. N. A.

New York
This is a common custom with a certain class of publishers and we do

not recommend the method. The monetary requirement is the lode stone—not the value of the poems. To compete for a prize the contestant must buy his way in on an indefinite promise. He takes all the risk.

In May 1945 I entered Facts Contest and sent \$3.00 for 80 puzzles. I received the book of the month. On July 3rd I was advised my answers were correct but I was tied, so 80 more puzzles were sent me. I had to send \$3.00 more and got another book of the month. On July 6th I was requested to sign a prize eligibility form and if I wished still to remain a member of the book club, I was to send \$12, which I did. And again on August 15th I was advised my solutions were correct, but I was still tied and a final set of 80 tie-breaking puzzles would have to be solved and another \$3.00 sent and I received a third book of the month. On August 17th I received an "appendage" that entitled me to compete for four times the original prize and retain membership in the book club. This cost \$24. September 25th I was solicited for a special subscription offer to Facts Magazine at \$5.00. I accepted the offer. This was in 1945. This makes a total of \$50 which I sent for which I was to receive 15 books, a two year subscription and a possible chance to win a prize four times the original amount. I have received eight books and five issues of the magazine. All contestants were to be advised of their success in the contest, but I have had no announcement. Have written two letters to which I have had no reply. My letters were not returned. I would appreciate any help you can give me.

Connecticut MRS. L. M. S.
Here is the history of one entrant's experience in this Facts Contest. A fraud order was issued against them by the Post Office Department. Facts Magazine obtained an injunction and the Post Office Department has appealed the injunction. The decision will be rendered by the Court of Appeals in Washington, but has not been handed down as yet. In the meantime \$51,000 is being held pending result of the appeal. To inquiries postal card replies have been sent by Facts, but merely state the matter is in the courts and no official announcement of winners, no books or magazines can be sent until the case is decided. We refer to this again because of the many inquiries received. The experience is expensive and disappointing for contests which can be fun and lucrative to some.

I have recently seen an advertisement for Ready-Built Sectionized homes made by the Seaboard Ready-Built Homes, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Would you advise as to the reliability of this company and the quality of the lumber and material they use.

New York F. E. W.
For ourselves we would not enter into negotiations with this company because the background of the principals is not good. William Mason is president and Ruth Mason (his wife) secretary-treasurer. He is the same Mason who was known as William Moskowitz and the Edelman, who operated poultry plants with Max Kraft in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and used several other aliases. As William Moskowitz he operated the Philadelphia Bird Company some years ago and there were many complaints. Later in New Jersey under the name Edelman he, or his wife, operated Peerless Chick Sales Company. Ruth Edelman was president. Complaints against Mason, Moskowitz and Edelman were continuous. He claims to have sufficient capital to swing the present venture but we have no details as to his financial condition or value of the materials.

I would like your advice on the "U. S. Prize Thrift Plan to Become Millionaires" by Cooperation. It is put out in an essay by the United Profit Builders, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., but now located at Johnstown, Penna. C. A. C.

This company in the "essay" and other literature offers complete "directions" in a Prize Thrift Plan at \$1.00 or a "brief" for 25 cents. Its circulars state the plan is legal and no lottery or gamble. They also say they have discontinued the "millionaire idea" because "it has been overdone and is a poor second rate as compared to capital raising ads." Their circular suggests purchasing the "briefs" at five cents each and selling them at 25 cents each. The "books" cost 40 cents and sell for \$1.00. This is good profit. A mailing list is sent for an additional dollar. There seems to be some suggestion to lend the accumulation for cooperative enterprises, but it sounds fantastic and we would suggest caution in going into it at least until it has made a record. The sale of the books and "briefs" is profitable to the company at least. It would seem to afford the originator a nice income at the expense of credulous people.



Elsie... Borden's famous "glamour girl" visited the All-American Jersey Show at Columbus, Ohio, October 9-12, and while there she was milked with the De Laval Milker.

DE LAVAL MILKING Maintains Sound, Healthy, Productive Udders

CENTURIES of breeding for more and more milk production has resulted in the marvelously complex and highly developed udder of the modern dairy cow. It has incredibly large milk producing capacity... it is sensitive... equally responsive to both proper and improper handling and conditions. It cannot function normally or at full productivity unless it is kept in sound, healthy condition.

At milking time... attached to the udder, the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker actually seems to become part of it. It is uniform and gentle... kind to the sensitive udder. De Laval Speedway Comfort Teat Cups cause no undue pull on or distortion of the sensitive tissues... the suspensory ligaments are not strained or distorted. Its uniform, gentle action results in most rapid milk "let down", longer lactation periods and maximum milk yield.

See Your Local De Laval Dealer

THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER



Fast and uniform milking gets the best milking results. It is a proved fact... and can be demonstrated by any dairyman for himself. And... these two qualities are built-in features of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker which... in fact... is the only milker that gives you both fast milking... and absolutely uniform pulsations controlled by magnetic force.

THE DE LAVAL Sterling MILKER

Thousands of De Laval Sterling Milker users are doing a clean, fast and profitable job of milking. The famous Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts. It provides precise, snappy milking action... real De Laval quality milking at lower cost. Complete De Laval Sterling Milker Outfits or single or double units for De Laval Better Milking on your present milker-single pipe line installation.



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165 Broadway, NEW YORK 6 • 427 Randolph St., CHICAGO 6 • 61 Beale St., SAN FRANCISCO 19



DE LAVAL

HELP WANTED

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

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

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

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.

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

ATTENDANTS, male and female. Age limits 18 to 35. 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.

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

WORKING Foreman to take full charge of 35 acres of fruit. Must be fully experienced. Write Leo Lentini, 45 East Main St., Patchogue, New York.

HELP wanted: Good dry hand milkers, 1,200 pure bred Guernseys. Salary \$240 per month. Farm on main highway, 5 miles north of Newton. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, Sussex County, New Jersey.

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

WANTED: Married man for modern dairy and general farming in Hunterdon County, N. J. Real opportunity and top wages to man who desires permanent job. Modern four room house with bath, heat, light and phone furnished. State age and qualifications. BOX 4593, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN: White single; age between 45 and 65. Generally useful; will furnish heated room, cooking facilities. \$100 month; references. Pine Grove Inn, 10 Ave. Belmar, New Jersey.

WANTED: General staff nurses for duty in large general public hospital; beginning cash salary \$2400 yearly, plus meals while on duty and laundering of uniforms, \$2640 for service in tuberculosis, contagion and psychiatry. Living in optional with deduction of \$600 yearly for complete maintenance. Annual increments of \$135 first year and \$150 thereafter for satisfactory service. Established retirement pension system. Pleasant environment within one hour of New York City. Must be licensed or eligible for licensure in New York State. Apply Director of Nursing, Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged married man to work on Guernsey dairy farm. Must be experienced and good milker. \$150. per month, house and privileges. Quinton Stock Farm, Salem, New Jersey.

WOMEN, Ward, dining room, kitchen, laundry attendants and men ward attendants, in state institution for mental defectives. Good physical condition. Must be United States citizens or have first papers. Must be residents of New York State. Age 18 and over (plus \$1.00 emergency increase) per month and room board and laundry. Eight hour day. Write Taylor, Letchworth Village, Thiells, New York.

CAPABLE young bookkeeper for 1947. Lavern Depew, Auburn, New York.

WANTED: Reliable, capable woman for permanent position as housekeeper in modern home with every comfort and convenience, not servant type, but some one who enjoys housework and would appreciate a nice home; other help employed. Location 20 miles from Syracuse, on Skaneateles Lake. Three children in family. A. S. Wikstrom, West Lake Road, Skaneateles, N. Y.

GENERAL farmer, orchard experience, married. Good salary, four room house with bath. Reply Quest End Farm, Rock Tavern, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER for one woman; state references, salary \$75 per month. BOX 4627, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced single middle-aged dairy farmer, assist owner on modern dairy farm with 25 cows and general work; good wages and home. Charles L. Wagner, R. D. 2, Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED: Kennel maid, New Englander desirable, lover of dogs, drive car, references required, large dogs. BOX 4626, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: As caretakers on farm not in operation; light work, make self generally useful, 3-room apartment with bath, steam heat. Good opportunity for elderly couple. Inquire BOX 4629, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN: Housework, adult family, current wages. References required. BOX 26, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced herdman for modern dairy and general farming. Real opportunity and top wages to man who desires permanent job. Modern 6-room house with all conveniences. State age, qualifications and references. Pennington Dairy Farm, Pennington, N. J. Telephone 124.

MARRIED man for dairy farm in New Jersey, references required. \$180 start, 4-room house, milk, privileges. Apply Buchberg, 410 East 9th St., New York City.

WANTED: Single working dairy farm foreman. Excellent opportunity and wages. Must have experience and dependability essential. Must have operators license. Purebred Holsteins. Lady owner. Central New York. BOX 4638, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man preferably over 35 years old wanted for farm work; good home and wages. BOX 4630, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE Wanted-cook, housekeeper, butler and assist with lawn and garden in country, good transportation only 15 miles from Philadelphia, Pa. BOX 74, Whitmarsh, Penna.

EXPERIENCED working couple preferably without children for small estate, Bedford Hills, N. Y. Man to care for grounds, horses, chickens, vegetable garden, etc. Wife to do family laundry and help out generally. Comfortable 7-room cottage provided. Electricity, water and salary. Write BOX 4633, Rural New-Yorker giving full details and references.

COUPLE Wanted: Caretaker small estate, knowledge poultry, odd jobs; housekeeper short hours; separate cottage, modern conveniences. State age, salary, references. BOX 125, Central Valley, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, middle-aged or elderly, to assist employer on broiler-raising farm near New Haven, Conn. Good living conditions with German-American family; pay according ability to work. BOX 4632, Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD worker, tenant man on fruit and dairy farm near Rochester. BOX 4641, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Dairyman, young, with all round experience. Good wages and house provided to acceptable man. References. Frank Miller, Kent, Conn.

WANTED: Herdsman and dairymen for up-to-date dairy farm. Modern homes, complete with conveniences. Excellent wages. Write or apply Edelweiss Farms, Inc., Wickatunk, N. J.

MALE or female, cook-houseworker, clean and neat; 4 adults; rural home. State approximate age and wages expected. Photo returned or describe self, height, weight, etc. Mrs. B. Park, Park Lane, White Plains, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER: Business couple, 2 children 6 1/2, 4 1/2 years. 5-room elevator apartment, own room, pleasant home; \$199 month. Mrs. Max Gold, 1930 Anthony Ave., New York City, 57.

POULTRYMAN: Couple, full charge, newly equipped chicken farm, Peekskill, N. Y. Excellent living quarters, salary bonus. Experience, references required. BOX 4644, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Girl or elderly woman to assist with housework. Would consider a couple where the man is interested in bees. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

HOUSEWORKER: Limited household duties, good home, pleasant surroundings, moderate salary. Write details to John C. Baas, 14 East 52nd St., New York.

WANTED: Single, general farm man, able to handle machinery and dairy. BOX 4647, Rural New-Yorker.

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.

WORKING farm manager. Potatoes mostly, few vegetables, also flowers. Must be hard worker, have exceptional references; beautiful home, modern, good pay. BOX 4648, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couples, man and wife, for work in children's institution. Man need not be employed directly in care of the children, could be employed on farm or shops. Good salary, excellent location, nice living conditions. On Long Island. BOX 4649, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Ward attendants, men and women over 18 years of age. Certain sick leave benefits after one year of service. Free hospital service and medical care. Four weeks paid vacation each year, 8-hour day, with opportunity, if desired, to work overtime at an increased wage rate. Salary, \$1,300-\$1,700 per year, plus 30% bonus, with reduction made for maintenance. Wassaic State School Wassaic, New York.

WANTED: Female and male employees at Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Immediate appointments available. Registered nurses starting salary \$2,016. Ward attendants starting salary \$1,690. Eighty-six days off duty per year and liberal sick time allowance and care. Applicants may call at hospital or write Dr. Wirt C. Groom, Acting Senior Director.

LIMITED number of vacancies still available for senior cottage couples. Entrance salary \$3,754.52. Junior \$3,233.52. Less charge for maintenance. Also senior boys' supervisor \$2,268. Junior boys' supervisor \$1,890. 20% increase expected April 1st. Annual increments. Sick leave and vacations with pay. New York State Training School for Boys, State School, Orange County, New York.

NOTICE: We need an experienced poultryman. A married man, capable of assuming full charge of this modern poultry farm in Southern Connecticut. Attractive cottage on premises. A permanent position for a good man. BOX 4652, Rural New-Yorker.

SALESMAN wanted by manufacturer of farm implements advertised and known nationally to contact farm implement dealers in Eastern portion New York State. Must have previous experience with this class of trade. Car necessary. Substantial drawing account against liberal commission. BOX 4651, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD plain cook-houseworker; 3 adults, 2 children modern home; White Plains, N. Y. State approximate age, plus one describe self, height, weight, etc. \$125 month start; transportation paid to White Plains. Mrs. Hoffman, care Mrs. Park, Park Lane, White Plains, New York.

EXPERIENCED farmer-caretaker, small farm estate near New York. Separate heated cottage, use car, farm crops, milk, butter, eggs. Exceptional opportunity for farm family. State full particulars and salary. BOX 4654, Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST for large apple orchard-dairy farm near Ticonderoga, N. Y. 2,000 trees—McIntosh, salary and profit or share basis. Apartment available. Only experienced party who can prove responsibility by references. BOX 4656, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN not in good health wants man who is the same to help with light work. Drive car, good home, \$25 a month. Gaudant Farm Kennels, Saugerties, N. Y. Phone 170 F 2.

HOUSEWORK: Competent, simple cooking, family care four rooms; elderly father; \$120 monthly. BOX 2149, 406 East 149th St., New York City.

HERDSMAN for registered herd of 75 Holsteins doing herd testing. Must understand machine fast milking and handle help, good feeder and calf raiser, fit cattle for sales and shows must be a worker, good health and steady. Please write fully giving age, experience and references and number in family. Farm near Philadelphia, Pa. Write BOX 4659, Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DAIRY farm manager, 49 years old, small family. Whole life experience in all branches of dairying, sanitation, disease eradication and control. Have never failed to increase production and lower costs. No tobacco or liquor. Honest, efficient and dependable. Best references. Only first class position considered. BOX 4628, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man with son want position on dairy. Both fully experienced in all dairies and general farming. Good home with improvements a must. Excellent references. August Regan, 64 Montague Farms, R. D. 1, Port Jervis, N. Y. Montague Township.

MAN, handy, estates, farms, willing worker, reliable; also chauffeur; small wages; good home. George J. Simon, Windham, Conn.

35 YEAR'S working corn share basis only; must furnish equipment Alfred and Ralph Applegate, R. 1, Trenton, N. J.

MAN, farm raised, desires place with gentle, home-spun family. Amount remuneration secondary. BOX 4637, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man for poultry farm or estate. Thorough, experienced, capable. Interested only in permanent connections where ability will be judged by results. Separate quarters. BOX 4658, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Gardener, lawn, carpenter, general handy; cook, serve, housework; reasonable wages. BOX 4657, Rural New-Yorker.

LOOKING FOR HELP?

Many people find an advertisement in this column an effective method of locating reliable help for the farm and home. Each issue of the paper is read in 300,000 country homes. The advertising rate is only 15c per word payable in advance.

MARRIED man desires permanent position on estate as caretaker. Experienced in general farm work, handy with all tools. BOX 4634, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager of unusual ability and record of achievement, would like to manage a good, large, and preferably purebred dairy farm on share basis. BOX 4631, Rural New-Yorker.

COOK-Housekeeper, experienced; \$35 weekly. BOX 4640, Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN-American, farm born-raised, Agricultural School graduate, married, experienced all phases farming, gentlemen's estates, farms; best references. BOX 4639, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, all branches; breeder, dairyman; proven ability, with exceptional record of profitable accomplishments. BOX 4648, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married man, 41, desires dairy farm work; small furnished apartment or house preferred; no children. BOX 4645, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN: Wishes to manage farm with 3,000 to 6,000 bird capacity. Have had experience and a graduate of Rutgers University poultry course. Wishes to live in. Will be married in Spring. Address: John Bowman, 626 Argyle Ave., Orange, N. J.

FARM manager, married, 40, one child, 2 years college agriculture, lifetime experience dairy, beef cattle. Available April 1st. Prefer Dutchess County. BOX 4642, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 39 years of age, sober and reliable, wishes job in private school or institution or on private estate. 18 years plumbing and heating experience, 4 years all around electrical, A-1 mechanic. Small family. BOX 4650, Rural New-Yorker.

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

NEW Fall Catalog—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. Husted Farm Agency, 2488 Concourse, Bronx, New York 58.

EASTERN Pennsylvania farm of 156 acres, 16 miles from Stroudsburg, 10 1/2 miles from New York City. Ideal stock farm, or perfect location for a boys' and girls' camp. 3 large springs and spring brook, with site for 6 acre lake. On good road, 5 room dwelling, 2 room dwelling. Large bank barn. Machine shed. Garage. Poultry house. Milk house. Magnificent view. About 50 acres woodlands. Very low taxes. \$9,000. Very reasonable terms. Write for catalog, Dale H. Learn, Realtor, East Stroudsburg, Penna.

NATIONALLY known Jersey breeding farm; Orange County; 115 acres; finest buildings; real money maker. For further information write A-11, 105 QE, West's, Brokers, C. B. Hess, Rep., 119 Jackson Ave., Middletown, N. Y.

41 ACRE fruit farm on route 20; consisting of grapes, sweet and sour cherries, peaches; good buildings; write for particulars. BOX 4542, Rural New-Yorker.

MAINE Farms—many to choose from; low prices, terms. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostle Agency, 65 Patterson Street, Augusta, Maine.

FOR Sale: Large and small farms. Harry Smith, Walden, Orange County, New York.

FOR Sale: 105 acre farm. Good barn, 30 ties, 15 acre river flat, Wood lot, Spring watered. Electricity, 11 room house, fireproof, new roof. Near city of about 10,000. Immediate possession. Owner deceased. Price \$9,000. Mrs. Lewis E. Harrington, 43 Cortland St., Norwich, N. Y.

DAIRY-Fur farm; Wyoming, N. Y.; 125 acres, stream; 10 rooms, 2 tile baths, barn 30x50, stanchions, drinking cups; garage; out buildings; 2 milk houses; deep-freeze-cold storage; tractor; 20 cows, team; \$6,000 worth milk equipment. Write A-8430 QE, West's Brokers, Keiso, Pavilion, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 30 room house, 4 room bungalow, partly furnished with all improvements, about 100 acres of tillable and woodland. Wonderful site for bungalow on good paved road; 4 miles from town of Ellenville, N. Y. BOX 4583, Rural New-Yorker.

360 ACRE Broome County dairy farm, two modern houses, three barns other buildings, 73 purebred Jerseys, team of horses, tractor, two trucks and all necessary machinery. Farm insured for \$40,000. Price \$30,000 without broker. BOX 4592, Rural New-Yorker.

BEAUTIFUL Schoharie fruit and dairy farm, 10-room house, all conveniences; fertile limestone soil, 900 bearing apple trees; more land ideal for apples. Interested orchardist etc write BOX 4625, Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL dairy and crop farm. Retail route. On main highway, Long Island. Good income assured. Excellent buildings, modern equipment. Generous terms. BOX 4636, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Farm 220 acres, 35 head stock, horses, barn, house good condition. All machinery, tractor, Good road, Milk plant, school two miles. Telephone, electricity, alfalfa land. Near Fort Plain, N. Y. BOX 4635, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: One of Chenango County's outstanding dairy farms, over 300 acres, main highway, between Norwich and Oxford, excellent, buildings, modern improvements, price \$32,000. Write Crane and Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Sherburne, N. Y., for pictures, and description.

OUTSTANDING dairy set-up: 162 acres; 60 Registered Holsteins, T. B. tested, Bangs vaccinated; 4 horses, tractor, complete equipment; crops; reported income \$12,500; outstanding buildings; can be bought for approximate value stock, tools, crops. Write 5567 QE, West's, Brokers, Kaiser, Madison, N. Y.

100-ACRE dairy farm; 2-family house, including all farm machinery. Price \$5,500. Francis M. Marvin, Bartonville, Pa.

COLONIAL home, 100 acres, secluded, scenic location, electricity, bath, deep well, outbuildings; near village, immediate possession. Sinay, Cossackie, N. Y. Telephone 234.

DAIRY Farms: I have a special list of excellent Broome County dairy farms with finest stock and equipment; real money makers; sent free upon request, no obligation. West's, Brokers, H. S. Kelly, Rep., 82 2nd St., Deposit, N. Y.

EXCELLENT vineyard farm; 90 acres, 60 acres tillable, 20 pasture, 10 timber; fruit; 25 acres grapes; fine farmstead 10 rooms; barn 30x60; L 20x40; buildings; stone valued \$3,000; trout stream; real buy at \$38,800. Write B-5679 QE, West's, Brokers, Winch, Elmira, N. Y.

SALE: 12 acres land, 6 rooms, bath, 2-car garage, electricity, good road; 3 miles D. L. railroad; 50 miles New York. BOX 4643, Rural New-Yorker.

239 ACRES: Bargain \$2,800. Unbelievable big acreage bargain; 140 acres tillable, 100 pasture, stream; 17 room home with electricity; barn 20x30; 13 stanchions, poultry house; quick buy at \$2,800. Write about 11,401 QE, West's, Brokers, Walter Hotchkiss, Rep., Maine St., Hume, N. Y.

CHICKEN farm for sale. T. Schweitz, Rt. 1, Seneca Falls, New York.

FOR Rent, April 1947, dairy farm, Hackettstown, N. J. New barn, 32 ties, small barn, 10-room house, etc. Rent \$150 per month. First class farmer. Harrison, 636 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

WEST'S 1947 catalogue: Over one thousand farm and business bargains. Free copy, write Buck & West Realtors, QE-1, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

IN every respect a unique opportunity: Modern California dairy ranch near San Francisco, 1,008 acres, 307 head cattle, 13 buildings mostly built 1941, fully equipped, yearly net profit \$55,000, cash required \$150,000. BOX 4655, Rural New-Yorker.

FRUITS AND FOODS

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

FLORIDA tree ripened oranges, bushel \$2.00; grapefruit \$2.00; tangerines \$3.00; mixed bushel \$2.25. Express collect. Sunset Citrus Grove, Lake Como, Florida.

HONEY, Palmetto and mangrove, mild, delicious, available January; liquidified. Case 6-5 lbs. \$15.00 express collect. Harry Merrill, Merrick Road, Massachusetts, L. I., N. Y.

WANT TO SELL A FARM?

Thousands of people are now looking for farms and country homes. An advertisement in this column will place your message before 300,000 readers and may result in a prompt sale for you. The rate is only 15 cents per word payable in advance.

ORANGES: 45 lb. box for \$2.20 express collect. Kinck Groves, Pomona Park, Florida.

INDIAN River fruit, Florida's juiciest, fresh from trees. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seeded (fullest-flavored) grapefruit, \$4.25; seedless grapefruit, \$4.45; half seedless grapefruit, half oranges, \$4.70; oranges, \$4.95; holiday assortment (grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, kumquats) \$5.25; Temple oranges, \$5.65; half Temple oranges, half seedless grapefruit, \$5.15. Tangerines, \$3.45 per 1/2 bushel. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges \$3.00 bushel; grapefruit \$2.50; mixed \$2.75, not prepaid. A. A. Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton, Florida.

VERMONT maple sugar, 5 lb. can \$5.00; 2 lb. can granulated \$3.00; 1 gallon maple syrup \$8.00. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

CANDY: Homemade real sugar fudge, chocolate, vanilla and peanut butter. Two pound box prepaid \$2.00. Stephen Childs, Rumney, N. H.

TREE ripened oranges \$3.50 per bushel F. O. B. Port Orange, Florida. Herman Foster, Port Orange, Florida.

LIMITED quantity pure maple sugar (not light); 2 lb. jar \$2.19 prepaid third zone. C. J. Chaffee, Natural Bridge, N. Y.

FRESH oranges, grapefruit and tangerines right from the trees. Send your orders to Walsingham Groves at Largo, Florida. We fill orders for all parts of the United States or Canada. Bushel oranges or tangerines \$4.45. Mixed oranges and grapefruit \$4.30. All grapefruit \$4.20. One-half bushel oranges or tangerines \$2.85. Mixed oranges and grapefruit \$2.70; grapefruit \$2.60. This is sent to you prepaid, send check with order. We ship any amount from one-half bushel to a carload. We grow our fruit and we know our fruit. J. A. Walsingham, Largo, Florida.

DELICIOUS Sun-ripened oranges, \$4.75 bushel; half, \$2.75; 4/5 bushel, \$3.75. Grapefruit \$3.95 bushel. Mixed oranges and grapefruit \$4.35 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

HONEY announcement: We have no clover honey. Have Fall flower mixed, also buckwheat mixed, both stronger than clover. Write for prices. Ray C. Wilcox, Odessa, N. Y.

INDIAN River fruit. Bushel assorted: Oranges, grapefruit, tangerines. Direct from grove, \$5.50, express prepaid. Lee Howell, Grower, Titusville, Florida.

HONEY: New crop at last available. Either clover or wildflower; 5 lbs., \$2.85; postage prepaid to third zone. W. S. Gibson, Box 881, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

DELICIOUS tree ripened Indian River fruit from our own groves. Oranges, grapefruit or mixed as you direct. Express prepaid. Bushel \$4.95; box \$7.95. F. M. Cooper, Box 346, Cocoa, Florida.

ORANGES and grapefruit, tree-ripened, direct from grove. Delivery guaranteed. Express prepaid anywhere east of Mississippi. Slight additional charge West and Canada. Special pack mixed bushel \$4.95. Home pack mixed bushel (small fruit) \$4.75. Half bushel mixed \$2.99. All baskets trimmed with kumquats, tangerines and shredded cellophane, double wire bound for protection. Send money order or check to Burkart Groves, Dept. RN, Box 126, Clearwater, Florida. Licensed growers and bonded shippers.

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

COUNTRY BOARD

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

NURSING home in Rockland County. Rates from \$150 monthly. BOX 4532, Rural New-Yorker.

IN Florida boarders; tourist; modern home, private lake, good wholesome meals, goat milk. Mrs. J. J. J. J., Palatka, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale: Baled hay and straw, all grades. Will deliver by truck or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Christman, R. D. 14, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone 47-282.

WANTED: Antique guns and pistols. Cash for single pieces or collection. Give description and price. Joseph Marron, Jr., 260 Gardener Road, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: Large flat body 8 by 16 feet. Ideal for lumber or coal hauling. Price \$150. Henry Sidorecky, Myrtle Ave., Ramsey, N. J.

WANTED for a collection, grafts of old apple varieties; Autumn sweet swaar, Seneca favorite, Fomme Gies, Dyer, Russet Pearmain. If you know of a tree of any of these please write Ira Glackens, Center Co., Pa., N. H.

FOR Sale: Six foot surface cooler 36-1" tubes complete with stainless steel covers; now in use. Immediate delivery. Rockland County Milk and Cream Company, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED: Old round glass paperweights containing flowers, fruits or other decorative designs. State price and description first letter. BOX 73, Cuddebackville, N. Y.

FOR Sale or trade, Allis Chalmers combine in perfect condition, used two seasons. John DeBlock, Jr., R. D. 4, Middletown, N. Y.

20,000 EGG Petersen incubator, excellent condition. Reason for sale, increasing capacity. Pearl Poultry Farm, Montvale, N. J.

WANTED: Clamshell bucket; also dipper stick with wire crowd, 3/4 or 5/8 yard capacity. State condition and lowest price. Nelson Sawmill, Croton, N. Y.

WANTED: 5'x15' Grimm or Cyclone maple syrup evaporator. Seth R. Hinrod, Waterford, Pa.

GARDEN tractor wanted. Neubeck, North Patchogue, New York.

FOR Sale: 6 starting, 6 finishing all metal chicken batteries, Siegel-Sunnybrook make. Shipped in parts ready to reassemble. Used one year, in perfect condition. Size of starters 38x30x66, 5 compartments. Size of batteries 38x21x89, 4 compartments. Price \$200. Emil H. Romer, 123 West 57th St., New York City. Columbus 5-7652.

FOR Sale: Used "Milwaukee" hand bottler and capper. C. Schuster, Roxbury, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Kinkado garden tractor. M. H. Lindsey, Northville, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MIDDLE-AGED MAN

We need a few reliable men to act as our local representatives and take subscriptions to The R. N.-Y. Liberal commissions allowed on both new and renewal orders. Each man is given exclusive territory and can earn substantial income. Must own car. References required. Write —

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

To America's Producers, America's Thanks!



As this new year begins, America's ranchers and farmers are busy with their winter work—feeding and caring for their livestock. And all America is again properly grateful to you who produce the food to keep us the world's best fed people.

To you who ride the range from Montana to Texas . . . whose teams and tractors till the nation's fertile acres . . . who have labored hard, long hours . . . who, with soil and seed, sunshine and rain, grass and grain, have achieved miracle after miracle of food production—to you America gives thanks! Thanks for the part you have had in all-time record crops of wheat and corn . . . for bumper yields of small grains . . . for livestock numbers at high levels . . . for soaring dairy and poultry production. This abundance of food which you have produced means

better nutrition for millions of families—because *good nutrition is just good food that's good for you.*

Vital as it is, production is only part of the nutritional job. Food must be processed. It has to be transported from surplus-producing areas to the markets where there are great numbers of people to eat it. Here is where Swift & Company comes into the picture. It's our job to provide many of the services required in bringing the foods which you produce to the dinner tables of the nation. Together we are in a vitally important industry. Because nutrition is our business and yours, together we can help build a stronger, healthier America.

Things are NOT always as they seem



A 1-inch pipe and a 4-inch pipe run water into gallon pails. It seems as if the 4-inch pipe would fill 4 times as many pails in a given time. The truth is that it will fill 16 gallon pails while the 1-inch pipe is filling one.

When you read something like this: "Meat in commercial storage on January 1 was about 590,000,000 pounds*", it sounds like a lot of meat.

But this big country consumes about 50,000,000 pounds of meat every day. So when you figure it out, this reserve supply in commercial storage is only enough to last 12 days.

Yes, some meat is frozen during months of peak production and stored until months of low production. But practically all of the beef, veal and lamb that is in storage is the kind preferred for meat loaves, sausage, prepared meats—not the kind that goes over the butcher's block as steaks, roasts, chops, etc. Also, the amount frozen is relatively small, as it has never exceeded 1.9% of the annual beef production, 9/10 of 1% of the lamb, less than 6% of the pork.

*The five-year average for 1941-1945. Does not include meat owned by the government.

Soda Bill Sez:

... that labor saved is money made.
... speak well of your enemies—you made them.



He Puts the NEW in Nutrition

We'd like you to meet a Swift scientist, Dr. H. W. Schultz. He is head of the nutrition division of our research laboratories. The work of Dr. Schultz and his associates is mighty important to all of us in the livestock-meat industry. They develop new products which open new markets for meats.



Dr. H. W. Schultz

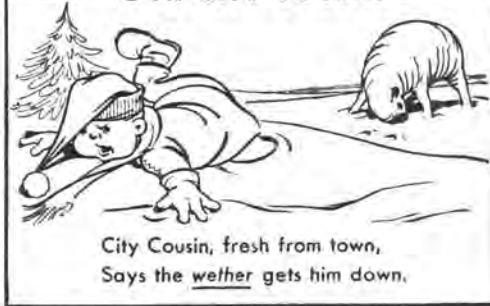
This widens outlets for your livestock.

Dr. Schultz is the father of three children. As a scientist he knew growing children needed the body-building proteins of meat. As a father he knew the trouble of scraping and straining meats for the baby and dicing meat for the older children. An idea was born: perhaps Swift & Company could discover a way to prepare canned meats suitable for babies. A research project was undertaken. The scientists went to work!

The research took more than two years. The Swift people consulted with leading doctors, child specialists. They agreed that special meats for babies would be a good thing. Many methods of preparing various kinds of meats were tried. Hundreds of feeding tests were made by families with small children. Finally, six kinds of meat were approved by the doctors, nutritionists, mothers, and the babies themselves. Placed on the market in test cities, these products won immediate acceptance. They are now being sold in many cities, and facilities for their manufacture are being expanded.

These new products—strained and diced meats for babies—create a big new market for meats. There are millions of baby appetites to satisfy.

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin, fresh from town,
Says the wether gets him down.

Martha Logan's Recipe for Navy Bean Soup

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 pint dried navy beans | 1/2 tablespoon salt |
| 2 quarts water | 1/8 teaspoon pepper |
| 1 cup sliced onion | 1/4 teaspoon dry mustard |
| 1 cup diced celery | 2 tablespoons flour |
| 3 tablespoons butter | 4 frankfurters |

Soak beans in water for several hours or overnight. Drain, add water. Fry onion and celery in butter. Add to beans, simmer 3 to 4 hours or until beans are soft, adding more water as water cooks away. When tender, save out 1 cup beans. Rub other beans through sieve. Reheat to boiling point. Add seasonings and flour mixed with 1/4 cup water. Garnish with hot sliced frankfurters and whole beans. Yield: 4 servings.

Meat Packers' Risks



Meat is perishable. It cannot be held for prices to go up. Like all meat packers, Swift & Company must sell, *within a few days*, this perishable product for what it will bring—no matter

what price we paid for it.

We take risks in both buying and selling. In buying livestock the meat packer must pay the price established by competitive bidding of over 26,000 slaughterers. If the meat packer overestimates the quality of an animal, or the amount of meat the animal will produce, or the market demand for the meat, he will lose money. Hidden bruises, wounds, or other defects can create losses on any animal.

In selling, the meat packer must also follow the market trends established by those who buy the meats. He stands the risk that meat demand will fall off and prices decline between the day he buys the livestock and the day he sells the meat—also the risk of accidents and delays in transit which can wash out his profit.

An average profit of less than 2% on sales is a small return for taking these substantial business risks.

F.M. Simpson

Agricultural Research Department

Know-Don't guess-in 1947

by Tyrus R. Timm
Texas A. & M. College

An adequate record book is an extremely useful and valuable tool. It usually pays good dividends for the few minutes it takes out of the day's work to keep it up to date.



Tyrus R. Timm

Specifically, a record book helps a farmer or rancher:

- Operate in a businesslike way.
- Learn more about the details of his business than ever before.
- Know exactly how much he is making from his land and his work.
- Find out the weak spots in his enterprises.
- Tell whether or not his operations are working out as planned.
- Prepare a plan for future operations.
- Itemize investments, receipts, and expenses.
- Figure the efficiency of his production methods.
- Provide a record of all business transactions.
- Keep track of bills owed by or to the farm or ranch.
- Establish a sound basis for credit.
- Comply with government programs.
- Prepare income tax returns.

There are farm and ranch record books especially prepared for each state which can help you save time and money. Write to your state agricultural college and obtain one. Properly used, it will give you a better understanding of your business and may open the way to increased profits.

SWIFT & COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life