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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1925

No. 1

FARM PRODUCTS PRICE SPREADS ARE STUDIED

Cost of Distribution Big Factor in Widening Prices Between Farmer and Consumer

The great spread between the prices the farmer gets for his products and the prices paid for the same goods by the ultimate consumer has been made an object of study by the department. In studies already completed the department finds that the various explanations customarily given for this spread in prices are mostly incorrect because they are founded on unreliable data. It is often charged that this margin between the prices paid to farmers and prices exacted from consumers largely represents an unfair profit taken by distributing agencies. The studies made by the department, however, have shown that net profits taken by so-called middlemen are an insignificant part of the total spread, that such profits seldom amount to more than 5 per cent of the price the consumer pays, and generally they are less than 5 per cent of it.

It is the cost of furnishing distributing service, the studies show, rather than the profit taken by the distributors, that widens the spread between producers' and consumers' prices. Distribution costs, as a matter of fact, generally account for about 95 per cent of the spread. This has been demonstrated by investigations which the department has made to determine what portion of the retail price accrues to each agency in the marketing chain in the case of several important commodities. It has been shown that service costs incurred in the distribution process affect consumers' prices much more than those prices are affected by fluctuations in the farm value of agricultural products.

A Typical Illustration

A study recently made into the margins and costs of the marketing of apples grown in the State of Washington affords a typical illustration of what makes the farmer get so much less for his products than the consumer pays.

This study was based on data collected from 13 fruit-shipping associations in the State of Washington whose boxed apples

Continued on page 8, column 1

HAMPSHIRE AGAIN WINS AT BOSTON

16 Teams in Contest
Boys to New York

Again the Hampshire County Poultry team has won the state championship. They went to Boston on December 31st and entered the contest on January 1st against 16 teams coming from all over Massachusetts. A new group of boys were on the team this year. None of them had judged in Boston before. The team was composed of Lewis West of Hadley, Horace Babb of Hadley and Herman Andrews of Southamptton. These boys were picked because of the superior judging at previous contests in the county this year. The scores won by the boys were as follows:

Lewis West	390
Horace Babb	425
Herman Andrews	395
Total	1,210

The next nearest team made a score of 1,125.

Next this team will judge at Madison Square Garden in New York City on January 24th. Here they will compete against four states.

For three years in succession Hampshire County has come out on top at the Boston Judging Contest and each year has sent the state team to New York City. Hampshire County folks must realize that they won against heavy competition and that the skill our boys show in state judging contests is remarkable. It is no small honor to represent the state of Massachusetts at New York City and win from 3000 or more club members such a reward.

These boys will go to Madison Square Garden to win and it will take a mighty good team to beat them.

WANTED

50 dairy farmers to study their farm business. We will furnish account books, help take the inventory and start the accounts right. We guarantee to call at your farm at least four times during the year to keep the accounts straight. May we put you down for this work?

RAISING EASTER BROILERS

Information Applies to All Early Hatched Chicks

Since chicks may now be successfully reared in-doors, a new and profitable enterprise is made possible—the raising of broilers for the Easter market. During the past year a number of alert poultry keepers took advantage of this new opportunity and realized satisfactory profits.

Easter broilers command a high price, often 75 cents a pound, because they are produced out of season when all the operations attending their production are rendered more difficult and expensive than during the spring and summer months. Hatching eggs are scarce and high priced in January and February and they are likely to be of low fertility and hatchability. Brooding chicks in February and March requires extra care and expense.

When to hatch chicks for Easter broilers.—It requires 8 to 10 weeks to grow broilers so they will average 1½ to 2 pounds, the weight that seems to be desired on the market. To meet this requirement, chicks for Easter broilers in 1925 would have to be hatched between the first and fifteenth of February, since Easter comes on April 12. This would mean setting the eggs between January 11 and 25, which would necessitate mating the breeders about December 1 and beginning to collect the eggs for hatching early in January. No eggs should be set which are more than 10 or 12 days old. The fresher the eggs the better they should hatch. The eggs for hatching at this time of the year should be gathered 3 or 4 times daily during cold weather to avoid chilling, and stored in a clean dry place where the temperature ranges between 50 and 60° F.

Brooding.—Special difficulties attend brooding as well as the hatching of chicks out of season. They must be reared in-doors, kept comfortable at all times, fed a special ration, and provided ample room in quarters that can be kept clean, dry, and warm. Early chicks reared in-doors require more floor space than those permitted to run out of doors. About 1 to 2 square feet should be allowed each chick during the first four weeks and about 1

Continued on page 8, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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COUNTY NOTES

What Pullets Will Eat

C. P. Otis of Williamsburg has been feeding 190 pullets by the hopper method this fall to find out just what they will eat when they have their choice. They have cracked corn, oats, mash (200 lbs. Wheat Mixed Feed plus 100 lbs. Corn Meal), beef scraps, green feed and oyster shells before them all of the time. Here is what Mr. Otis says:

"In December, 190 pullets consumed 1470 lbs. of cracked corn, 100 lbs. oats, 700 lbs. mash, 110 lbs. beef scraps and 80 lbs. of oyster shells. This means that they ate nearly twice as much grain as mash. Also notice the relatively low consumption of beef scraps. According to my figures, the mash that the hens mixed for themselves ran only 13.5% scraps. I think I am going to prove to my satisfaction that some of the ready mixed mashes are too rich in beef scraps."

Since Mr. Otis' flock averaged 13.9 eggs per bird in December, his figures carry conviction. They show that at this time of year pullets should get twice as much grain as mash (by weight). This

proportion of grain to mash should hold till April when it comes to the 1:1 proposition. Many poultrymen state that 100 of their birds will not eat over 15 lbs. of cracked corn or scratch feed per day. Mr. Otis' flock, of its own free will, ate 24 lbs. of cracked corn per 100 birds daily. The birds in this flock are extra large Rhode Island Reds and were early hatched. Smaller birds would not eat as much, but the proportion of grain to mash holds with them.

Charles F. Clark, Elected President

Charles E. Clark of Leeds was elected President of the Hampshire Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture at the annual election, held December 22, 1924. Mr. Clark is well known in Northampton and vicinity as one of the leading dairy farmers of the section. He has been vice-president of the organization for several years. He succeeds E. B. Clapp of Easthampton who has been president for the past four years. Mr. Clapp asked to be relieved of the office which he has so ably administered. The trustees regretfully complied with his request.

Charles W. Wade of Hatfield was elected vice-president. The other officers elected were: Warren M. King, Treasurer; Roland A. Payne, Secretary; Warren M. King and J. A. Sullivan, Executive Committee.

Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange Meets

Thirty members of the Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange attended the annual meeting of this organization held December 13 in Cummington. Manager Almon Howes' report showed that the Exchange has made a healthy growth in the four years of its existence. In 1921, 13 carloads of goods were purchased at a cost of \$11,000; in 1922, 22 cars were handled, valued at \$20,000; in 1923, 36 cars, at \$42,000 and in 1924, 48 cars, at \$63,700. All of the business has been in the field of co-operative purchasing. The Exchange handled feeds, fertilizer and seed potatoes. Besides effecting a saving on these purchases for the members, there is a balance of about \$2,000 on hand. The credit for the success of the Exchange can be laid to the excellent work of Manager Howes and the Board of Directors.

Certified Chicks

Every year requests are received from poultrymen for a list of places where they can be sure of getting day-old chicks absolutely free from White Diarrhea. While the Experiment Station has been testing flocks for this disease for several years, no lists of flocks which were clean have been available. This year there will be such a list made possible through the Mass. Certified Poultry Breeders' Association. These flocks have to be absolutely free from White Diarrhea as shown by the tests made by the Experi-

ment Station. In addition, all of the flocks are culled by the manager and only birds of desirable type and vitality are used as breeders. Hence the chickens from certified flocks are free from White Diarrhea and also have desirable type and vitality.

While the list for the whole state is not available at the present time, the following flocks in the county have been entered for certification and will undoubtedly meet requirements:

Rhode Island Reds

Luther Banta, Sunset Ave., Amherst
S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg
Mrs. Ida Rhoades, Williamsburg
Robert Schoonmaker, Amherst

White Plymouth Rocks

W. A. Munson, Huntington
S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg

S. C. White Leghorns

Emory Bartlett, Enfield

The idea of this association is to produce the highest quality chicks. They are not trying to see how cheap they can sell them. Last year a good many men bought cheap chicks and have learned a lesson. The premium these chicks command over untested stock is money well spent.

Buy Certified Seed

This year there seems to be an abundance of certified seed potatoes so that no potato grower has any excuse for planting but certified seed. As usual, certified seed costs more than selected stock, yet it is worth far more than the extra price when it comes to producing a profitable crop. Farmers can assure themselves of good seed by placing their orders now. It is poor business to wait until time to plant before ordering. Orders placed now will give the parties handling the seed an opportunity to order wisely and benefits both parties.

Certified seed potatoes can be secured from the following places in the County this year:—

J. E. Merrick & Co., Amherst.
J. A. Sturges & Co., Easthampton.
Earl Ingham, Granby.
A. D. Howes, Swift River.
J. A. Sullivan & Co., Northampton.

Local grown certified seed can be obtained direct from the growers. This list is as follows:—

Wm. Baker, Jr., Chesterfield.
H. L. Merritt, Chesterfield.
Ernest Dodge, Chesterfield.
Arlin Cole, So. Worthington.
Homer Granger, So. Worthington.
A. H. Streeter, Cummington.
W. H. Morey, Cummington.
G. R. Tedford, Cummington.
F. F. Fiske, Plainfield.
Geo. L. Barrus, Goshen.
Tilton Farm, Goshen.

DAIRY RECORD SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER

Cows Eating More Hay and Silage. Better Returns Noted from Grain Fed

Lbs. Milk Per Lb. Grain	Number of Cows Giving Lbs. of Milk Per Day				% of Total
	10-20	20-30	30-40	Above 40	
Below 2.6	13				7.1
2.6-3	13	7			10.9
3.1-3.5	17	31	9	1	31.8
3.6-4	4	20	12	3	21.4
Over 4	7	22	16	7	28.5
% of Total	29.6	43.9	20.3	6.0	

The December Dairy Record Summary shows that 49.9% of the cows reported are giving over 3.5 lbs of milk per pound of grain. The way these cows are being fed points the way whereby the other half of the cows can do as well. The first requirement is that the cows be given a liberal ration of hay or hay and silage. Many farmers would be surprised at the amount of hay and silage that cows will eat if given the opportunity. The December feed records show that cows are eating 25 to 30 lbs. of hay daily. When hay and silage are fed, they will eat 15 to 20 lbs. of hay, plus 30 to 45 lbs of silage, depending on the size and the capacity of the cow. When cows eat these amounts of home grown roughages, the records show that it is possible to get over 3.5 lbs. of milk per pound of grain. This applies to cows giving from 10 to 40 lbs. of milk daily.

Three quarters of the cows reported in December were giving less than 30 lbs. of milk per day. Eighty-one or 60% of these were giving less than 3.5 lbs. of milk per pound of grain. It is this last group on which farmers are losing money. In some cases these cows are culls and should be disposed of. Some of the cows in this group are being fed grain more liberally than production warrants because they are thin. This condition could have been avoided if these cows had been economically fed during the earlier parts of their lactation period.

Economical Feeding

The problem of economical feeding for milk production starts before the cow freshens. Every farmer knows that a cow does not do her best when she calves thin. Good dairymen have their cows in good flesh at this time. After calving, the cow should be given all of the hay and silage she will clean up. Grain should not be fed until all chance of milk fever is past and the udder is free from "cake." Then the cow should be started on not over 5 lbs. of grain per day. This should be increased at the rate of ½ lb. every other day and only so long as the cow increases in production. When the last half pound of grain fails to bring an increase in milk production, you have reached the limit of this cow's productive capacity. Any increase in grain above

this point will result either in the cow going off feed or else cutting down on the amount of hay and silage she eats. Good cows will reach maximum production in about 30 days while poor cows reach it in about 25 days after freshening.

Fresh Cows Often Underfed

One of the common mistakes brought out in these records is that dairymen as a rule are not increasing the grain on fresh cows to find out the cow's productive capacity. The method given above is safe and sane. It requires weighing the fresh cow's milk every day. The usual method is to guess that a certain cow will need 10 lbs. of grain for maximum production. This may be too little for the amount of milk given and for the amount of hay and silage being fed. If it is too little and the cow is a good one and in good flesh, she will keep up a good milk flow for some time, but she will take the materials from her body to supply the deficiency in the feed. The result is that she gets thin and milk production drops more rapidly than it should. Then grain has to be fed more liberally than production warrants to get her back in condition. This may explain why some of the cows giving from 10-30 lbs. of milk per day are giving less than 3.5 lbs. of milk per pound of grain.

Too Many Cows For Feed Grown

Many years ago, Governor Hoard gave the following advice to men who simply want to keep cows: "If you have feed enough for 10 cows, keep 20; you will have twice as many cows and will get almost as much milk." This is the condition in which too many Hampshire County dairy farmers find themselves at present. Most farms do not have more cows than can be handled economically with the available labor, but there is a shortage of homegrown feed. There is just one way that grain bills can be reduced economically and that is by selling cows. If the cows are poor producers, the sooner this reduction is made, the better. If the cows are good producers, and there is a market for the milk, it will be better to feed heavily with grain even though the cows just meet expenses. This applies only to the men who can and will make the effort to increase the supply of roughage during the next growing season.

How Roughage Supply Can be Increased

Few dairy farms have reached maximum roughage production. Some of the following ways of increasing the roughage supply apply to all dairy farms:—

1. Order enough nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia or 8-6-6 mixed goods so that the equivalent of 100 to 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda can be put on every acre of good mowing. Where manure is used in the spring, as a top dressing for mowings, the benefit shows mostly in the rowen. 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre will pay well on these fields. Home mixed 8-6-6 can be made as follows:— 900 lbs. nitrate of soda, 750 lbs. acid phosphate, plus 240 lbs. muriate of potash plus 110 lbs. drier. Use 300 to 500 lbs. per acre. On good mowing this should increase the hay from 1500 to 2000 lbs. per acre.

(2) On land where the hay is poor, a crop of peas and oats will give a hay crop that is far better than mixed hay. The land should be given 10 loads of manure, 300-500 lbs. of acid phosphate and 1 to 3 tons of limestone per acre. After the peas and oats are off, the land may be disced and seeded to grass and clover or alfalfa.

(3) On farms where silage was short, we would advise growing a bigger acreage of corn so as to be sure to fill the silo. Be sure to use acid phosphate with the manure as it amply repays the extra cost. Order your seed corn early as it is going to be high and is likely to be poor quality.

(4) On land that is to be seeded down, be sure that you put lime enough on to insure a good growth of clover. Have your soil tested and don't guess.

(5) Do not use over 1½ bushels of oats to the acre, if you are seeding down in them. You will get less oats but you will insure a better stand of grass and clover.

Service Free to Dairy Farmers

We should like to have every dairy farmer in the county sending in the dairy record sheets. By adding up the three days' milk records, we have a simple yet fairly accurate record of the cow's yearly production. This gives one an easy way of spotting poor cows. The feed records show the weaknesses in the present feeding system. This information is only valuable to the dairyman if he uses it. The glaring trouble is lack of home grown feeds. This month we have pointed out a few ways in which this trouble can be remedied. Grain rations and other information are sent co-operators every month.

The service is free to every dairy farmer in the county. There are few if any that it cannot help. We will be glad to send you the necessary information. Start the new year right by keeping these records. You never can tell if this service will help you unless you try it.

HOME MAKING

IS THIS YOUR CHILD?

Fussy! Finicky! Hard to Feed!

Who is at fault—child or parent? The parent is responsible for child's training in food and health habits.

The properly trained child will eat what is put before him. Begin early to train in habit formation. Start the right food habits in infancy, and insist upon them throughout the life of the child, so that he will cultivate a normal, healthy appetite.

Be definite and positive in demands. Children soon discover that it is possible to make you change your mind. Guard against this.

Parents should set an example. A young child is very suggestible, and it is important that he hears the right suggestions. Finicky food habits on the part of the parent are quickly imitated by the child. Set a good example and pretend to "like all foods."

Choose simple, wholesome foods. Select plain, nourishing, easily digested foods and cook them well.

Avoid stimulants, such as tea, coffee, an excess of sweets, and highly-seasoned foods.

A child does not naturally crave rich foods. He acquires or is allowed to acquire, a taste for them.

Vary the diet. A child should not be permitted to confine his diet to one or two foods for which he has a particular liking.

The "Tasting" Habit. Don't encourage a child's taste for a too wide variety of food by permitting him to sample everything that the older members of the household eat. Such a habit gets him away from simple tastes and hinders his digestion.

Refusal of a Meal. A child who, without reason, will not eat a meal is probably a sick child and should be put to bed until health is restored. Missing a meal at such a time will not hurt him.

In serving new foods do not suggest that they are new, or might not be liked. Serve a small portion and say nothing. He may be discouraged by having too large a portion of new food set before him. Don't let the child feel that you doubt whether or not he will eat a food.

Punishment Through Deprivation. A child must learn that the refusal of unwanted food will not be rewarded by food that he prefers. Deprive him of desert or some food that he likes very much if he does not eat the rest of his meal. Do not frighten a child into eating.

The Spiteful Child. If he spitefully refuses to keep down a certain food, give him more until he finds that his trick will not work.

Mid-Meal Lauches should be given only when they do not interfere with his appetite at meal time. Constant nibbling of food upsets his digestion and overworks his stomach.

Regularity of Meals is important. Breakfast, dinner and supper should be served at the same hours each day.

Time Spent at Table. A reasonable length of time should be spent in eating a meal. Often a child doesn't take time to chew properly. It will soon be no fun to gulp down his food in the first five minutes of the meal time, if he knows he must remain at table as long as the rest of the family.

Happiness is a splendid appetizer. Table talk should be cheerful. Scolding about previous misbehavior is unprofitable at mealtime. A child who is angry or afraid or worried cannot digest his food properly.

The Important Child—A child is quick to sense his importance. He enjoys being different and the center of attention at meal time. The less he is noticed and fretted over at meal time, the better will be his behavior. Do not talk about his eating habits in his presence.

Praise generously the deserving child.

WHAT KIND OF A HOME
MANAGER ARE YOU?

In looking ahead for another year's work, let us do some real thinking about the project we intend to work on. Are you taking a project because you think it will help you or do you know that particular work is what you need? Read the following paragraphs and find out what one of our leading Home Management Specialists says about Extension programs and how they fit into the life of the average homemaker.

A program of production is easier to get across than a program of balanced living. Manual work is easier to teach, easier to delegate, and surer of welcome than mental work. It offers a concrete justification for a woman's "running" to meetings. Women would rather make, buy, or swallow something to cure their troubles than overcome them by clearer thinking, saner working practices, and better health habits. There is always the search for a magic cure which will obviate the need of mental effort.

If a hat proves to be a disappointment, it is less trouble to make another hat than to face the cause of the unbecomingness. The remedy for a sallow skin is sought in a new color scheme instead of in sensible diet, fresh air and rest. It is easier to accept the corsetiere's statement that "poor posture" always means a poor corset than to correct

the health habits, work habits, and working conditions that are responsible. Excellent posture is possible without artificial support. Poor posture is possible in the best and most carefully fitted corset, and is responsible for many a disappointment as to wearing qualities. "Corrective" shoes are easier to sell than correct shoes. Arch supports are easier to sell than arch-strengthening exercises.

But the easier program is not the best one. A real home-management program should concern itself less with making things and more with making the best of all our resources.

1. We need to make a better use of time, by developing our time sense. Few women can estimate correctly the time needed for the most familiar jobs. Few women take into consideration whether their natural speed rate is fast or slow. This results in their constantly attempting more than they can accomplish and being always hurried and worried. What does this cost in woman power?

2. We need a better sense of proportion. A shining stove assumes such proportions that the children are forbidden the joys of a candy pull. So much woman power is spent on the stove that there is not enough left for mothering.

3. We need a better sense of values. A labor-saving device costs the cash that we paid for it, plus the cash and woman power that are wasted when it is used unintelligently or not at all. The money spent for a pressure cooker which stands unused on a shelf might better have been thrown out of the window, since at least the storage space it occupies would have been saved. The sink carefully installed at the proper height, loses fifty per cent of its value if the worker stands before it in a strained, tense posture.

4. We need a sense of physical fitness as the biggest of all resources. Work is planned wisely and accomplished easily in proportion as the worker is able to use her body to the best advantage. Correctly done, housework brings into play every muscle in the body. "Daily dozens" are bought, practiced, and discarded, but household equipment and household routine furnish daily free opportunities for physical development.

Too many women are working under the slogan, "What difference does it make how I do it, so long as I get it done?" It makes the difference of cost,—in woman power. The question, "How many hats have I made?" should be changed, to "How many hats can I make and still leave time, strength and money for more important things?"

Just as farm management has taught us to ask, not "How many crops?" but "Which crops?" so home management must learn, in answer to the question, "Which are the vital duties of home mak-

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ing?" to say, "Not crowding life with more things to do, but emphasizing what-ever increases human welfare and makes the home a center of more balanced living."

**GOOD BOOKS AWAIT
YOU IN YOUR LIBRARY**

Let's read a book or two! There are many excellent books available on home economics and similar subjects pertaining to the family. Much inspiration and many helpful suggestions are stowed away between the covers of these books. They are yours for the taking. There are very few things which come to us in this world without effort.

The following are a few suggestive titles of good books:

The Bent Twig Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Mother and Children

Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Your Child Today and Tomorrow
Elizabeth Harrison
Spending the Family Income
S. Agnes Donham
The Business of Being a Woman
Ida M. Tarbell

You may get them from your library. Perhaps you would be interested to form a reading circle with your neighbors. The books could be circulated through your group. At occasional meetings you could discuss them and bring out their strong points. Think back to your school days. Didn't you get more out of the books which were discussed by the group than when you had read them alone?

TRY THESE

The Nutrition Group has added two vegetables to the apple a day which keeps the doctor away.

The following recipes are a few passed in by the nutrition group. They are suggestions for ways of serving vegetables so the members may reach the standard of two a day.

- Raw cabbage—shredded
- Raw onion ($\frac{1}{2}$ small onion)—chopped
- Raw carrot—(chopped, ground or grated)
- Cabbage and onion mixed with salad dressing. Placed on lettuce leaf.
- Garnished with grated carrot.

Fry slices of stale bread in a little bacon fat. Cream left overs of vegetables. Carrots with beans or peas make a good combination. Pour over the bread when crisp and serve as a hearty luncheon or supper dish.

Raw Carrot Salad

1 c. grated raw carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. grated cheese or cubes of fresh tomatoes and a little chopped onion. Serve on a lettuce leaf with salad dressing.

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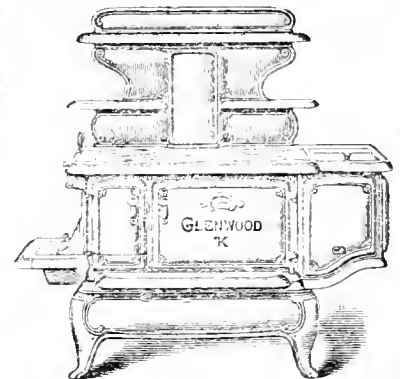
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CLUB WORK

THREE YEARS A CORN CLUB MEMBER

Herman Andrews writes as follows concerning his corn growing for the past three years.

What I Have Done in the Corn Club

"The raising of corn is somewhat interesting because you do not have to chase bugs as on potatoes and worms or corn borers which have not troubled me any.

"Three years ago I thought I would like to have some kind of a field crop or something that seemed to be big. A field of corn seemed the best.

"I picked out a good one-half acre plot of land and had the soil tested and found it to be sandy loam and needed very little. I got it plowed in due time about nine inches deep. After this the piece was harrowed with a disc twice. Then ten loads of manure were spread on it. Again it was disc harrowed both ways twice. Then the acme harrow was used both ways twice. Next it was marked out for check row planting. That year I planted Mammoth yellow flint which I bought at Dibble Seed Company of New York. The seed came up fairly good. I cultivated it five times through the summer.

"I harvested about sixty-two measured bushels. I made a profit of sixty dollars. This corn did not ripen up the way it should.

"The next year I tried the same plan and planted some of the seed that I saved the year before. I planted this a little earlier but it did not ripen as good as the year before and I did not save any seed corn. I made a profit of forty dollars. The corn made good stover with a lot of leaves. This year I started with a new bit of life to have a good crop of corn. I bought seed from Mr. Streeter of Cummington. Mr. Streeter had some at the Northampton Fair in 1923 and it looked to be nice corn. He got first prize on a trace of 25 ears. I planted this corn after preparing the soil in the same way as before. The seed came up very good and grew fast. It seemed to go on a jump. I cultivated the corn five times both ways of the field through the summer. To my surprise the corn started tasseling out in August and it was about up to my shoulders. Between the first and second weeks of September some of it was glazed. I entered ten ears of this corn in the juvenile department and a trace of 25 ears and a collection of 10 ears in the adult class. I got first prize on the collection of 10 ears in the juvenile department and I got second prize on the other two exhibits. After a long time I finished husking the corn. I had

eighty-one bushel measured or about forty-six bushels by weight. I also have three or four bushels of good seed corn, this I would like to sell. I had two tons of corn stover which I sold for twenty dollars for the two ton. I valued my shelled corn at \$71.00, my seed corn at \$10.00 and my prize at the Fair \$1.75. My total income was \$102.75 and my expenses were \$43.50. I made a profit of \$59.75 this year. Next year I will try to raise an acre or more of corn rather than one-half acre."

SERIES OF CLUB

CONFERENCES

On January 17th will start a series of three clothing club conferences to be held at the Hampshire County Extension Service Office at 59 Main Street, Northampton, Mass. Miss Marion L. Tucker, State Clothing Specialist, and Miss Harriet Woodward will be present. We announce the following program:

Morning

Visions of Club Leaders—Geo. L. Farley, State Club Leader.

About Organization—Miss Harriet Woodward, Asst. State Club Leader.

Tools To Work With—N. F. Whippen, County Club Agent.

Question—From all the leaders present. Lunch.

Afternoon

Fundamental stitches, finishes and materials—Miss Marion L. Tucker, State Clothing Specialist.

A second conference will be held on Jan. 31st and a third on Feb. 29th.

Leaders from Franklin and Hampden County will attend.

It is desirable that the leaders who attend one conference attend the whole series.

7 BIG WINNINGS THIS YEAR FOR HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

1st Place at Eastern States Dairy Judging Contest (70 members competing).

State Champion Dairy Judging Team (Won at Brockton Fair).

1st and 3rd place in Boston Scholarship Judging Contest (Won by Roger West and Irving Clapp).

State Championship Poultry Team—January 1, 1924.

State Championship Poultry Team—January 1, 1925.

Trip for team to New York City—January, 1924.

Trip for team to New York City—January, 1925.

NOVEMBER EGG LAYING CONTEST

Eloise Parsons and Henry Randall Win

Thirty members reported a production for the first month of the Junior Egg Laying contest. The contest will be in two sections. One will include members owning over forty birds and one with members under forty birds. The winners of the contest are as follows:

Over 40 birds

Henry Randall, Granby, 52 birds 8.3 eggs per bird.

Arthur Gould, Ware, 50 birds, eggs per bird 3.8.

Under 40 birds

Eloise Parsons, Enfield, 37 birds, eggs per bird 12.5.

Herbert Smith, Hatfield, 12 birds, eggs per bird 10.8.

Howard Niede, Easthampton, 23 birds, eggs per bird 10.5.

AROUND THE COUNTY

At Hadley Mr. Paul Brown has twenty-two boys at work with poultry as a project.

The Manhan poultry club of Easthampton met on Friday evening, January 2nd for a checker tournament.

"Eleanor" a favorite heifer belonging to Alice Randall of Belchertown has recently had a heifer calf. Eleanor herself, even though her udder is caked and she gets but four quarts of grain a day, gives 35 to 40 lbs. of milk a day.

Are you going to plant anything in the spring? Better be getting your seed.

Are you going to raise chicks? Better order them at once if you want good ones.

At the Boston Poultry Show Hampshire County boys took 5 places out of the first 7. Roger West of Hadley was 1st; Horace Babb of Hadley 2nd; Dennett Howe of Amherst 4th; Herman Andrews of Southampton 5th and Lewis West of Hadley was 7th. Thirty-nine boys entered the judging.

Dennett Howe, John Howe, Viola Albee of Amherst, Roger and Osborne West of Hadley, all exhibited birds at the Boston Poultry Show. They took 13 first places, 7 second places, 8 third places, 3 fourth places and 4 fifth places.

Four grain dealers have already agreed to give 150 lbs. of grain for prizes this winter to the winners of the egg laying contest. We need four more dealers to help with this plan.

COUNTY CHAMPIONS FOR 1924

We have picked the following boys and girls as county champions in the following projects:

Canning—Elizabeth Zumbruski of Hadley.

Field Crops—Robert Barr of Huntington.

Garden—Paul Vachula of Hatfield.

Dairying—J. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley.

We also will pick a clothing, handieraft and Home Decoration champion out of the groups doing that work this winter.

Eloise Parsons of *Enfield* and Henry Randall of *Granby* each win 50 lbs. of grain as winners of the November contest. Herbert Smith of *Hatfield* and Arthur Gould of *Ware* win 25 lbs. each as 2nd winners in the November contest.

The Manhan Poultry Club of *Eastampton* has voted to hold a local poultry show in the spring. The parents and friends of the club will be invited. An entertainment and judging contest will be held. Prizes for the best birds will be given from the Club Treasury.

The Club Agent is trying to encourage Grain Companies and Poultry Equipment Companies to offer some products for prizes at the Northampton Fair next fall. We are getting the permium list ready. You get your exhibits ready.

The clothing club is attracting many girls this year.

At *North Amherst* a poultry club led by Mr. Nodine is interesting the boys.

Fifteen boys in Smith School and Smith Academy are to keep Farm Records. Mr. Mayo and Mr. Talmadge will include this important part of Extension Work in their Farm Management Course.

Robert Barr of *Huntington* received twenty-nine bushels of potatoes from his plot where he planted one. He used certified seed. He sprayed four times. He cultivated sufficiently to control the weeds.

The training of leaders to pass on to the homemakers of their communities the information they have received is one of the important phrases of the work for it makes it possible for many more people to have the benefit of the Extension teaching then home demonstration agents or specialists could meet directly.

In 1922 there were 25,000 women in the United States who acted as leaders of their communities and were trained in better practices of home making.

Every homemaker enrolled in our extension project is expected to demonstrate in her own home the value of suggestions given. The success of an extension project is measured not by the number of women attending meetings hut by the number who have adopted suggestions made in these meetings.

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Before you make out your SEED ORDER for 1925

we would greatly appreciate an opportunity to quote you prices on QUALITY SEED. We have always aimed for the nearest possible to perfection—germination, size, color, flavor and adaptability to local conditions have been factors we have insisted on.

Our seed trade is increasing every year. If your neighbor has good luck using our seed, you can do the same.

FOSTER-FARRAR COMPANY

162 Main Street,

Northampton, Mass.

Farm Products Price Spreads are Studied

Continued from page 1, column 1

were marketed in the New York district. The average retail price per box on extra fancy and fancy grades was \$5. Out of this price the grower's portion per packed box was only \$1.18. Moreover, this amount was in no sense a net return to the growers. It had to cover such marketing expenses as the cost of boxes, paper, nails, labor, overhead charges, etc., amounting altogether to about 40 cents a box. There was consequently left to the grower after these expenses had been paid 78 cents a box. From this 78 cents he had to deduct all of his expenses of production, which include such costs as pruning, spraying, irrigating, thinning, fertilizing, picking, equipment maintenance charges, hauling to central packing houses, taxes, and interest on investment in orchards and equipment. It should be noted, too, that these figures deal only with the best grades of apples. Returns to the growers of apples of smaller size and inferior grade were undoubtedly smaller.

After every necessary charge is met, therefore, the grower's share of the \$5 which the consumer pays for a box of extra fancy Winesap apples in New York is pretty small. The important question is, Do the other persons engaged in getting this product to the consumer fare relatively better? On this point the department does not express a definite opinion. It does, however, figure out the share of the final price which goes to each link in the distributing chain, and it throws some light on the forces that determine the varying shares.

Various Distributing Forces Take Toll

Thus the retailer is credited with taking \$1.87, or 37.4 per cent, of the total retail price. But this is the retailer's gross margin, not his net profit. Before realizing a profit he has to meet many expenses. These include moving the box of apples from the jobber's warehouse to the retail store, clerk hire, delivery costs, credit expenses including losses from bad debts, shrinkage in quantity or quality of the apples, cost of wrapping material, building costs such as rent or taxes, insurance, depreciation, etc., and other items. The chief function of the retailer is the distribution of boxed apples to consumers in lots of less than one box. Where he must make many sales to sell an entire box, his expenses are of course increased.

In the same way the jobber's margin is made up largely of unavoidable distribution costs. On the apples covered in this study the jobber's margin was 49 cents, or 9.8 per cent, of the total retail price. The wholesaler's margin was 39 cents, or 7.8 per cent of the total retail price. The jobber, it is pointed out by the department, has distinct services to perform in the marketing of boxed apples. He has

to buy apples in central wholesale markets, transfer them to jobbing centers at his own expense, and sell them to retailers. Similarly the wholesaler, who buys in car lots and sells to jobbers in less than car lots, has to pay storage charges, unloading and handling expenses, charges for delivery to jobbers' trucks, credit expenses, and losses due to shrinkage of fruit in cold storage or in handling.

Transportation charges took 80 cents, or 16 per cent of the total \$5 retail price. Shipping organizations' market margins averaged 27 cents, or 5.4 per cent of the total retail price. This margin included not only the expense incurred in assembling and shipping apples but also charges levied by outside agencies for selling functions. Service costs, in short, were the main cause of price spreads at every stage in the process of distribution.

Improved Distribution Recommended

Accordingly, the department is making investigations to find out how these costs can be reduced. They are affected by the efficiency of the methods used in handling commodities. An important influence is the business environment in which any particular distributing process is done. Another factor is the adequacy of the facilities used. It has been figured, for example, that about 25 per cent of the trucking charge for handling fruits and vegetables in New York City is due to idle time occasioned by the use of unsuitable facilities. Service costs, says the department, are the important point of attack in any study of price spreads. The line of advance would seem to be in the direction of improvement in handling facilities, speeding up sales processes, effecting economies in packing, transportation, and handling in wholesale and retail markets. In other words, more efficient service at each stage in the marketing process offers a better prospect of increased returns to the grower than a lessening of the net profits of wholesale jobbers and retailers, since these profits are only a fraction of the total price spread.

Raising Easter Broilers

Continued from page 1, column 3

square foot each thereafter. Shavings or cut alfalfa hay makes a desirable litter for covering the floor.

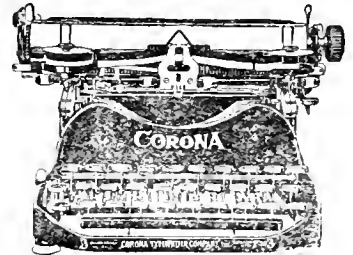
When chicks are confined trouble from tail and toe picking is sometimes experienced. This is simply a bad habit largely due to idleness. Keeping the birds busy and contented aids in its prevention. Sunlight on the floor may start them to toe picking. Whitewash over the windows will prevent the sun from shining on the floor and at the same time let in light. If the birds once get started to picking each other they can be kept under control by darkening the room. This may be accomplished by hanging grain



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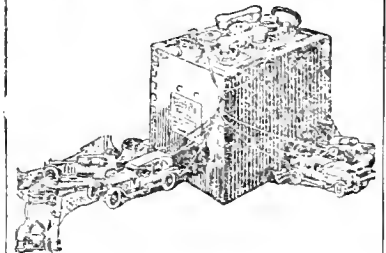
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sacks over the window and removing them only at feeding time until the habit is forgotten. In doing this nothing should be permitted to interfere with the ventilation of the room as the chicks require an abundance of fresh air. Pine tar makes a good application in case blood is drawn on any of the chicks.

Breeds best adapted for Easter broilers.—The heavier breeds are generally considered better adapted for this purpose than the lighter ones as they usually attain the desired weight sooner. They are often preferred on the market and sometimes command a higher price. On the other hand, eggs of the lighter breeds are more readily available, and some poultry keepers claim they secure better hatches from these eggs and that the chicks are less difficult to raise, so that the choice of breed for Easter broilers, as for other purposes, will depend largely upon the preference of individual poultry keepers. In the sale of Easter broilers it is usually inferred that the pullets as well as the cockerels are sold as broilers.

Feeding the Broilers

Scratch grain:

Equal parts

Fine cracked yellow corn

Cracked wheat

Steel cut or pin head oats

Mash:

Ground yellow corn

Ground oats (sifted)

Wheat bran

Standard wheat middlings
or ground wheat

Meat scraps (fine) 50 percent protein
10 percent

Cod-liver oil 3 percent.

Skimmilk or buttermilk to drink instead of water.

Green feed—lettuce or cabbage.

After five or six weeks the cracked wheat may be replaced by whole wheat and the steel cut oats omitted.

Proper feeding is one of the prime essentials for success. To rear chicks indoors and procure rapid growth without leg weakness or undue mortality, it is necessary to add cod-liver oil or incubator eggs to the ration. As few incubator eggs are available at this time, cod-liver oil will generally have to be used. The chicks may be fed the usual grain and mash with 3 percent of cod-liver oil mixed in the mash. To avoid any possible deterioration of the cod-liver oil mixed with the dry feed it is well not to mix more than a two-week's supply of the cod-liver oil and mash at one time.

Another essential for rapid growth is that the chicks receive skimmilk or buttermilk to drink instead of water. Green feed, especially lettuce or cabbage, also proves a valuable addition to the ration for confined chicks.

It is important that chicks be required to eat as much mash as grain, otherwise

Continued on page 10, column 2

LINCOLN



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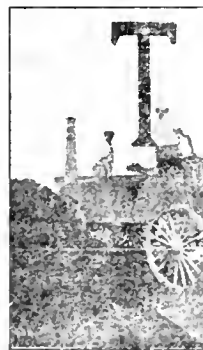
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VISIT THE SCHOOL

VERMONT FARMER INCREASES PROFITS

He was mixing for his cows a good formula the ingredients for which were costing him \$44.00 a ton. He was persuaded to try on three cows the same quantity in pounds of Eastern States Fulpail the 20% ration costing at that time, \$52.50. After a week, he reported that all three cows had gained more than three pounds of milk a day. With milk netting him \$2.00 a hundred, this extra milk brought him in 6 cents a day more milk money from each cow. Since the cows were getting 8 pounds of grain a day the 8 pounds of Fulpail were worth 6 cents more than the 8 pounds of the old ration. It was worth $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent a pound more and \$15.00 a ton more. Therefore, with the old ration at \$44.00 a ton, Fulpail was worth \$59.00 a ton. It was costing him only \$52.50, so he made a cash saving of \$6.50 a ton by using Fulpail.

Had milk been worth \$3.00 a hundred and his old ration worth \$44.00 a ton, Fulpail by the same correct method of figuring would have been worth \$22.50 a ton more or \$66.50 a ton. The use of Fulpail in this case would have shown him a cash saving of \$14.00 a ton.

The check which proved so profitable for the Vermont farmer is the check which members of Cow Testing Associations are applying to their herds every month. They are constantly comparing the cost of feed with the returns from milk. The period of falling milk prices is approaching. To maintain profits you must produce milk economically. Eastern States Fulpail and Milkmore Dairy Rations fit these conditions admirably.

The farmers who keep records of feed and production costs are the most satisfied users of Eastern States Open Formula Feeds because, where records are kept, these feeds prove their worth. For the name and address of the farmer mentioned in this news letter or for the formulae of Eastern States Open Formula Dairy and Poultry Feeds, prices on Eastern States No-Filler Fertilizers and Field Seeds write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Continued from Page 9, column 1

they may not receive sufficient cod-liver oil mash to prevent leg weakness or mortality. To induce greater consumption of mash, it may be necessary to feed the grain sparingly except at night, when they should have a full feed of grain.

To feed 100 chicks to 8 or 10 weeks of age will require 200 to 300 pounds of grain, about an equal amount of mash, and 60 to 80 gallons skim milk. If 3 percent cod-liver oil is added to the mash during the first six or eight weeks, about $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon will be required.

Finishing the broilers for market.—If the birds have been receiving cod-liver oil, it should be omitted from the ration two weeks before they are marketed. Otherwise, the flesh will have a disagreeable fishy flavor which makes them unacceptable on the market. Poultry raisers should carefully observe this precaution to avoid the possibility of buyers and consumers becoming prejudiced against Easter broilers. Some poultry keepers will not be in position to crate-feed the broilers before marketing, in which case the cod-liver oil should be omitted from the mash during the last two weeks. Those who crate-feed the broilers during the two weeks before marketing can feed the cod-liver oil until the birds are put into the feeding crates or batteries. The ration for fattening in the batteries may consist of equal parts of ground corn, ground wheat, ground oats (fine) and bran, to which is added skim milk or buttermilk until the mixture has the consistency of pan-cake batter and will pour from a pail into the feed trough.

During the period of crate-feeding broilers, serious trouble sometimes results from cannibalism. This may be easily controlled by darkening the room and permitting light only at feeding time. This not only prevents the birds from picking each other but aids in securing greater gains as they keep more quiet.

Unless the birds are to be marketed locally or nearby it is doubtful if crate-feeding would be advisable since the shrinkage and liability of broken legs and wings during shipment is much greater in the case of crate-fed birds.

It is self evident that the production of Easter broilers is attended by many difficulties, and the liability to losses which will absorb all the profits and more is great. Only those who have had previous success in rearing chicks and have suitable facilities should attempt this more difficult phase of chick rearing. The best of care, brooding quarters, and equipment is required. For those who can succeed in spite of the difficulties the returns will yield satisfactory profit for the endeavor and expense involved.

L. C. Kennard, Ohio Exp't Station
Monthly Bulletin.

M. A. C. Stock Takes Prizes

Horses, cattle and sheep from this college won 23 awards at shows this fall. The highest honor was brought home by the Ayrshire bull—a second prize for one-year olds under 18 months at the National dairy show. He had won second at the Exposition also. Three cows won a second, fifth and eighth, and a Jersey took the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture silver medal for being the best Jersey cow in milk at the Exposition. Sheep from here took two seconds, three thirds, five fourths, a fifth and a sixth, and the Percheron mares and foals brought back a second, a third and two fourths.

The grand champion Guernsey female at the National dairy show, reports E. J. Montague, farm superintendent, was sired by a bull formerly owned here. The college owns five half sisters of her.

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EGG LAYING CONTEST

Sixty-three Flocks Report November Production

Excellent production by many flocks is shown by the November Egg Laying Contest Records. Thirteen of the sixty-three flocks reporting averaged 10 eggs or more per bird. This would seem to indicate that these flocks have the chance of averaging over 160 eggs per bird this year, as the standard calls for 8 eggs per bird in November. In fact, the average of all the pullets reported is 8.1 eggs per bird.

The following is the State Summary:

	Size of Flock		
	Poultry	Farm	Small
No. Farms Reporting	20	31	12
No. Hens and Pullets	501	159	34
Percentage Hens	18	24	40
Percentage Pullets	82	76	60
Eggs laid per pullet	8.9	7.1	6.4
Eggs laid per hen	2.4	4.2	3.7
Total Production per Bird	7.7	6.8	5.6
Price Rec'd per doz. eggs	79¢	76¢	80¢

This table brings out the fact that hens are not egg producers in November. Late hatched and poorly fed pullets are in the same class. This month the Poultry Farm Flocks lead in average production of both pullets and total. The farms in this group keep fewer hens, on the average, than the other groups. It seems that they are getting better prices for eggs than the Farm Flocks.

When the Contest was announced, we stated that these would be two divisions: I. Flocks of less than 100 birds; II. Flocks of over 100 birds. Since taking up the matter with Professor F. H. Branch, Farm Management Demonstrator from M. A. C., we have decided to make three classes as follows: I. Small Flocks (up to 40 birds); II. Farm Flocks (40-290 birds); III. Poultry Farm Flocks (over 290 birds). This seems to be a fairer way of comparing production. Small flocks are those which are kept mainly to supply poultry products for home use. Farm flocks are those kept in numbers suitable for a side line or as a part of a diversified farm business.

Poultry farm flocks are those kept in numbers sufficient to make poultry a major farm enterprise or a business by itself.

The winners for November in the three groups are:

- I. SMALL FLOCKS (under 50 birds)

	Eggs	
	per Bird	
1. Mrs. G. C. Arnold, Cummington	16.6	
2. Roger West, Hadley	11.0	
3. Miss Mary Miller, So. Hadley	10.6	
- II. FARM FLOCKS (50-290 birds)

1. J. R. Gould, Belchertown	17.1
2. Smith's School, Northampton	13.1
3. Stafford Fox Thomas, Amherst	12.4
4. Paul Wheelock, Amherst	11.0
5. C. P. Otis, Williamsburg	10.8
- III. POULTRY FARM FLOCKS

1. Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown	13.5
2. Frank D. Steele, Cummington	11.4

3. Geo. H. Ball, North Amherst 11.1
4. H. C. Booth, Belchertown 10.5
5. H. T. Newhall, Amherst 10.0

The above records show that it is possible to secure high egg production with flocks in each group. The flocks producing much above the standard of 8 eggs per bird will require careful handling if a moult is to be avoided. These flocks emphasize the fact that Early Hatching, Proper Feeding, Good Housing and Freedom from Disease are important factors in winter egg production. It is a pleasure to state that all of the leaders this month were co-operators in the Disease Control Work carried on in 1924.

We should like to have every poultry flock in the County reporting production. Each one reporting gets the above information about a month before it appears in this paper. With the report comes timely information that should be valuable to every poultry keeper. Why don't YOU send in a report of what your flocks is doing?

Stove Pipe Mash Hopper

Edward L. Schmidt of Belchertown is using a mash hopper which is cheap, waste-proof, and takes a minimum amount of space in the house. It consists of a cylindrical reservoir 12 inches in diameter and a refrigerator pan. The reservoir was made by a local tinsmith by rolling galvanized iron sheeting into a cylinder 12 inches in diameter. The top of the cylinder is reinforced. The reservoir and pan are held together by four 12 inch bolts. These have one end flattened and holes bored in them. The other end is threaded. The flattened ends are bolted to the cylinder while the threaded ends go through holes in the bottom of the pan. Nuts regulate the distance between the pan and the cylinder. For best results, the bottom of the cylinder should be about 1/2 an inch below the top of the pan.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Rhode Island Red chicks from large dark red stock, bred for production. C. P. Otis, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE: Certified White Leghorn chicks. Combine freedom from White Diarrhea and heavy egg laying ability. Our pen took 7th place at Storrs in 1924. Can deliver 750 to 1,000 chicks each week during February and March. Emory Bartlett, Enfield, Mass.

FOR SALE: Increase your egg production. We offer choice M. A. C. strain R. I. R. cockerels for sale. Stock Certified. Luther Banta, Amherst, Mass.

FOR SALE: Louden Manure Carrier, and 75 foot track with curve and switch. Almost new. R. H. Whitcomb, Amherst. R. D. No. 1.

THE DIMOCK ORCHARD AGAIN LEADS THE WAY.

Both FEDERAL and STATE supervision is now thrown around DIMOCK ORCHARD SEED POTATOES.

They were grown in fields certified by the States of Vermont and New Hampshire. They are stored in a federally bonded warehouse and will be graded under the supervision of an inspector licensed by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT under the Warehouse Act.

If your dealer does not handle the seed potatoes with the Red, White and Blue tag of the DIMOCK ORCHARD, send your order direct.

Write for monthly bulletin "Seven States Report on D. O. Strain Sixteen". It costs you nothing and may save you a lot of money.

THE DIMOCK ORCHARD

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1925

No. 2

MILK PRODUCTION

Every Farmer Can Widen Margin of Profit

Dairy farmers agree that the margin of profit in milk production is small. Some state that they are making no profit at all, simply getting a new dollar for an old one. If such is the case, why keep cows? One of the main reasons is that most farms have some hay, corn stover, cull vegetables, etc. which, due to their low value or bulk, cannot be marketed in their original state. Fed to cows they help to make manure to keep up fertility and also help to make milk. The milk is more easily transported and finds a more ready market than the original products. There are other farms which have the choice between producing milk or timber. With brush land valued around five dollars an acre the latter is not very attractive. Other farms are so situated that they have a good market for milk and dairying combines well with their other farm enterprises. There are other farms that would be far better off with fewer cows. More attention paid to cash crops would pay far better. Still other farms keep a few cows to supply the family with dairy products.

Co-operative Efforts

That farmers are dissatisfied with present results is shown by methods that have been adopted to widen the margin of profit.

Particularly in the past few years, dairy farmers have been trying to increase their profits by the co-operative purchase of grain. Grain is the largest single item of expense on most dairy farms. There is a general feeling that grain dealers have been making excessive profits. In many towns, purchasing of grain co-operatively has lowered grain prices by furnishing more competition for local dealers. In most cases, this has not amounted to over five dollars per ton and in many cases it has been decidedly less. At this figure, it means a saving of 25 cents per cwt. Since the majority of farmers feed 1 pound of grain for every 3 pounds of milk produced this has meant a reduction of 8 cents in the cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk, or seventeen hundredths of a cent per quart. While this saving has been worth while, it is not as great as some have supposed.

Continued on page 3, column 1

POULTRY BREEDERS' SCHOOL

Methods of Breeding for High Egg Production Outlined

Thirteen poultrymen from five towns of the county attended the Poultry Breeders' School held in the Extension Service Rooms, Northampton, January 27. Every minute of the time from 10.30 A. M. until 4.00 P. M. was devoted to breeding methods by which poultrymen could produce birds of high egg-laying ability. Prof. W. C. Monahan, Extension Poultry Specialist, conducted the school.

The purpose of the meeting was to get a group of poultry breeders started on a constructive program so that there may be a local source of day old chicks and breeding stock of high egg-laying ability.

He stated that too few poultrymen realized that birds bred to produce 190 eggs per year were worth from \$1 to \$3.50 more than ordinary stock at maturity. This value is simply from the standpoint of egg production alone and does not consider breeding value. When poultrymen come to realize this fact, more of them will want to know what egg production is behind their day old chicks. Then they will not try to save a few cents on the chicks, thus losing dollars, when it is found that the mature pullets are incapable, because of their breeding, to average more than 120 or 140 eggs per year.

The first requirement in breeding involves the selection of the individual birds. Selecting the birds that come up to the ideals of the breeder without the use of the pedigree may be called mass selection. All birds selected should possess abundant constitutional vigor. This means the ability to resist disease and to stand up under reasonable conditions incident to the production of eggs. Birds for breeding should possess the following desirable characteristics: (1) Early maturity; (2) Persistency (ability to lay); (3) Standard points; (4) Size; (5) Quality of Eggs; (6) Non-broodiness.

In actual practice and in experiments, mass selection has reached maximum efficiency in three years when carefully carried out. It results only in eliminating low producing lines. Its weakness is that it does not intensify high producing lines. By mating a two hundred egg hen with a male from a two hundred egg dam,

Continued on page 8, column 2

FRUIT GROWERS MEET

Program Committee Elected to Work with County Agent

In spite of a threatening storm and zero weather, over fifty fruit growers, representing eight towns of the county, met in the Extension Service rooms at Northampton on January 29 to discuss Hampshire County fruit problems. The morning session was devoted to production problems. Dr. J. K. Shaw of the Mass. Experiment Station took up "Soil Management and Fertility of Apple Orchards." This was followed by a discussion of "The Spray Program for 1925" by Prof. R. A. VanMeter.

At 12.30 the group adjourned to Boydens for an excellent dinner. The afternoon session was devoted to marketing and to the planning of a County Program of Extension Work for Fruit Growers.

Orchards Need Fertilizer

Dr. J. K. Shaw told the fruit growers that orchards in New England needed fertilizer sooner or later to keep them bearing profitably. By turning under a sod one can get fair production for a period of about eight years. Even during this period, fertilizer might help to produce better crops. Little is really known regarding the value of cover crops in orchards. At the Agricultural College, apple trees in sod have given splendid results when fertilized.

There is a great difference between young trees and those in bearing. Young trees have a heavy coating of foliage over the top of the tree and the fruit spurs that set fruit buds have more leaves on them than spurs that are not setting fruit buds for another year. In bearing trees, the top is more open so that the light can get to the spurs and develop leaves on them. Too many blossoms on a tree are not desirable particularly on trees that are apt to set heavily, such as Baldwins. Trees that tend to bear annually, like McIntosh, blossom heavily but only a small percentage of the blossoms set fruit. Thinning of apples on a heavily set tree does not make the tree blossom another year.

Bearing trees only grow in length to July first but diameter increases through the entire growing season. Fruit buds for the next year's season are full formed

Continued on page 2, column 1

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Fruit Growers Meet

Continued from page 1, column 3

by July 1st. It is necessary to have a big leaf area early in the spring if fruit buds are to be formed. This means supplying the trees with nitrogen early in the spring. This can best be supplied in Nitrate of Soda or Sulfate of Ammonia. Except on very leachy, sandy soils, these materials should be put on just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The reason that old orchards in sod do not bear better crops is that there is not enough nitrogen available to set fruit buds. About 300 lbs. of nitrate of soda or its equivalent in sulfate of ammonia should be used per acre. In one experiment at Amherst, 5, 10 and 15 lbs. of nitrate of soda per tree was used. In the block receiving 15 lbs. per tree, a barrel of apples more per tree was produced than on the block getting 10 lbs. The cost of this extra barrel of apples was 60 cents.

Experiments have never shown that phosphorous makes the trees bear more or grow faster. Only on abnormal, sandy soils has potash shown any results on apple trees. In sod orchards phosphorous and potash have an indirect benefit in

that they increase the growth of grass and clover. To benefit the trees, however, the grass must be cut and left on the ground or the sod turned under occasionally.

The Spray Program

Professor R. A. VanMeter stated that too many fruit growers were asking the impossible of their spraying operations. He advised fruit growers to fertilize their orchards so as to have something to spray. Then, before desired results can be obtained, the trees must be pruned to admit light to the fruit spurs and to open up the tree so that the spray can reach all parts of the tree. In some orchards where the trees are too close some of the trees should be taken out.

One of the main reasons why spraying does not get desired results is that the job is not done thoroughly. The spray rig should be tuned up so that it runs perfectly. The discs in the nozzles or guns should be renewed to get the right sized hole so that a mist can be formed without forcing the engine. To get protection from insects and fungus diseases, both sides of the leaves must be covered. All the talk about speed in spraying and dusting has caused too much poor work. Better results from both methods can be obtained if time enough is taken to do a thorough job. In sections where apple scab has been bad, a thorough job of spraying has to be done to control this disease. In these sections this has resulted in better control of other troubles. It is important to be sure that sprays are put on at the right time.

Lack of thoroughness in spraying has caused many fruit growers to lose confidence in standard spray materials. Many have used stronger materials and have burnt foliage and fruit without getting any better results. Others have turned to new materials with no better results. Of all the new materials brought out in the last few years, Casein Spreaders alone have demonstrated their value. Stick to oil sprays, lime sulfur, nicotine preparations, arsenate of lead and casein spreaders and, if you do a thorough job of spraying, you can get control of insects and fungus diseases.

It is impossible to tell each fruit grower just how many times he must spray to grow good fruit. Each grower must know just what troubles he has to combat and then make his own program to fit his needs. Three sprays well put on will do better than five or six that are just "squirted on."

Red Mite is a new insect in this county and is usually bad on Baldwins. It can be found on twigs at this time of year and gives a reddish appearance. In the spring, it makes pin points of red on the leaves. Later the leaves turn brown. When Leaf Hoppers are present the leaves take on a dusty appearance in the summer. Oil

sprays such as Scalecide, Arlington Oils, Red Engine oil, etc. used as a delayed dormant spray, are effective. (For complete list of sprays and pests send to the County Agent for Spray Bulletin.)

How Nashoba Apples Are Marketed

Manager Fred Cole of the Nashoba Fruit Packing Association told how Nashoba apples topped the Boston Market in 1924. He stated that 35 men within a radius of 15 miles pooled their fruit this past year. To finance the organization, each member furnished \$100 in cash and signed a note to meet emergencies. The notes never had to be used. All fruit is pooled and title to it is given the Association upon delivery. The fruit was packed according to the State law, using the definitions as recommended by the Department of Agriculture. The A grade was given the trade name of "Nashoba." Apples, to be put in this grade, had to be practically free from scab, bruises and insect injury. According to the definition of "practically free" this allowed scab spots up to 1/8 of an inch in diameter and curculio spots up to 1/4 inch in diameter. The B grade or, as they trade marked them, "Domestic," could have up to 1/4 inch scab spots. Their third grade they called "Cookers." In this grade all wormy and cider apples were taken out. In other words, they packed a good, uniform state grade of apples which anyone can use.

The Cutler graders are used, which size the apples within 1/4 inch. Eight sizes from 2 1/2 inches up were made. The bulk of the apples were packed in the Massachusetts standard bushel box, using a riser, three slats on the top and corrugated paper on both top and bottom. All of the "Nashoba" grade apples were wrapped. It was found that by wrapping each apple, the packers could work faster. Before wrapping apples a man would pack up to 50 bushels per day. After wrapping was started, records as high as 110 bushels per day were made, or about one box in three minutes. The boxes are packed with a bulge as they found that a full package is the one that sells.

It was found that the Association could pack as cheaply as the growers themselves. The actual packing cost from 5 to 7 cents per box. The wrappers for the apples added 10 cents per box. Overhead expenses amounted to about 18 cents per box.

All of the fruit was sold through one commission firm in Boston. By having a constant supply of apples on the market from September to the present time and by having an absolutely uniform pack, they found that these apples brought from 25 to 50 cents more per bushel than other fruit of similar quality. Another great advantage was that their fruit sold

Continued on page 10, column 1

Milk Production

Continued from page 1, column 1

Co-operative marketing has been another means used to increase the margin of profit. Here we have a story that can be painted either in glowing colors or in drab, according to the examples we chose. The Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company furnishes an example of what a well managed co-operative can do. It differs from many co-operatives in that no effort was made to control the whole milk supply of the city of Holyoke. About 74 members control this co-operative. Their notable successes have been: (1) Supply has been limited to demand by means of a rating plan; (2) Economies in collecting and handling of milk have been secured; (3) Members have received the N. E. M. P. A. price for fluid milk ever since the plant started; (4) Consumers have secured a uniform product at a reasonable price; (5) The plant has increased in size and efficiency.

It cost this group of farmers over \$70,000 to secure the benefits of a steady market. For the first three years, common stock held by the producer members did not pay any interest. During this time however additions and improvements were made on the plant and to equipment. This year the company paid a bonus of two tenths of a cent a quart on all milk delivered during the preceding ten months. This amounts to about six per cent on the common stock.

From the experience of this company it is reasonable to conclude that while the spread between the price the producer gets and that which the consumer pays for milk is large, only a relatively small part of this is net profit. Money, apparently, is made in milk distribution, not through a large margin of profit but through a large volume of business.

Co-operation Not a Cure all

Much has been gained by both co-operative buying and selling. The preceding paragraphs show that co-operative efforts have slightly increased the margin of profit but they are by no means a panacea for all the dairy farmers troubles. Co-operative effort must be economically sound. It must be efficient if it is to stand competition. It can never overcome inefficient production, yet that is the snag on which too many dairy farmers are stuck at the present time. This belief is based on facts brought out by census reports, Cow Testing Association records and results of the Dairy Record Service that has been carried on in this county the past 12 months.

Poor Producing Cows

The 1919 census figures show that the average yearly production of milk per cow in this county is 1804 quarts or 3878 lbs. This figure is undoubtedly low, yet it points out the fact that dairy farmers keep too many poor cows. A cow testing

association summary shows that the cost of milk production for cows giving 3000 lbs. per year exceeds the value of the milk. The cost of production decreases rapidly till about 7000 lbs. of milk per cow is reached and continues to decrease slightly to about 12,000 lbs. production per year. Then it increases slightly.

For the dairy farmer who has cows giving less than 7000 lbs. of milk per year the fundamental problem is to get better cows. Many dairymen in sections where whole milk is sold have found that it is practically impossible to buy the kind of cows they should have. The only other way out is to raise heifer calves from the best cows using a registered bull that has production behind him. That such bulls can be bought for little money as calves is shown by the fact that a Holstein bull calf sired by a bull with good records on all of his nearest dams and out of a heifer that gave 13,000 lbs. of milk with her first calf was offered for \$25.00. But good cows will not produce profitably unless they are well fed.

Clover and Alfalfa Scarce

Turning again to census figures, we find that this county produced 92,630 tons of hay and forage. Twenty-five per cent of this was silage. Less than four tenths of one cent was alfalfa and clover! A little over 25 per cent was mixed timothy and clover. This figure is undoubtedly too complimentary as probably half of this amount would only contain a trace of clover. The remaining 50 per cent of the hay and forage tonnage is made up largely of other tame and cultivated grasses. This means that less than one third of the hay on farms is adapted to economical milk production. Here, too is a place where dairy farmers can do something to greatly decrease the cost of milk production.

Every dairy farmer has noticed that cows shrink in milk production when they go from good to poor hay. The general remedy, and about the only one to keep cows up in production, is to increase the grain. This in turn increases the cost of production. Our Dairy Record Service has brought out some interesting information on this point in recent months. Where small amounts of hay and silage, or where poor quality roughage is fed, grain has to be given at the rate of 1 lb. to 2½ or 3 lbs. of milk. Where liberal amounts of good quality roughage are fed, cows will produce 4 or more lbs. of milk per pound of grain. Where grain costs \$2.80 per hundred and one lb. is fed for every 2½ lbs. of milk, the grain cost per cwt. of milk is \$1.12. Where 1 lb. of grain is fed for every 4 lbs. of milk the grain cost is 70 cents, a difference of 42 cents per hundred. In other words more liberal feeding of good quality roughage reduced the grain costs of producing milk 9/10 of a cent per quart.

Better Roughage Campaign to be Conducted

We believe that every farmer has the opportunity to widen the margin of profit in milk production. No great organization is needed to do this. It can be done on every farm in this county. The first step is to pay more attention to crops of high feeding value such as alfalfa, clover and corn for silage. Many of the cows that are just getting by now would make a real profit for their owners if given a more liberal ration of clover or alfalfa hay combined with more and better silage. This in turn would make possible a decidedly worth-while reduction in the grain bill. This year we are starting a campaign on this proposition. Instead of having 90 acres of alfalfa in the county we should like to see at least 500. We should like to see the 17,000 acres of mixed timothy and clover show a larger percentage of clover.

LIME FOR LEGUMES

Liming sour soils on dairy farms is highly important because home-grown legume hay and pasture are the foundation of economic milk production. Legumes contain a high proportion of protein, calcium, and phosphorous, all of which are used in large quantities by the cow during the lactation period. During her dry period the cow is in just as great need of calcium to replenish the store in her body, in preparation for the next period of lactation. A cow eating an abundance of good, well-cured leguminous hay will require less of expensive high-protein feed in order to give her maximum flow of milk than when she is fed timothy. Thus, liming to grow clover enables a farmer to produce milk with the lowest cash outlay for feed. The very cheapest milk is produced on legume pasture and on dry feed the cheapest is made with good legume hay. Young stock, also, need legumes to furnish the protein, calcium and phosphorous required to produce healthy, rugged, well-boned matured animals.

Liming makes the growing of legumes possible on very sour soils, and increases the yield on moderately sour ones. Properly inoculated legumes fix nitrogen from the air by means of the bacteria in the nodules on their roots as is well known. The following table gives the composition of clover, alfalfa and timothy.

COMPARISON OF THE COMPOSITION OF CLOVER AND ALFALFA WITH THAT OF TIMOTHY HAY

	Yield to the acre (Tons)	Digestible protein produced by each acre (Pounds)	Calcium in crop from an acre (Pounds)
Timothy	1.5	90	4.8
Clover	2.0	304	58.0
Alfalfa	3.0	636	109.5

Continued on page 9, column 1

HOME MAKING

WHAT A LOCAL LEADER DID

Miss Stella Duda of Easthampton is what we call a wide awake local leader. For two years she has served as leader to her community, coming into Northampton and receiving training and then going back and teaching the women in her group what she has learned.

Her work has aroused the enthusiasm of so many women that she had more applications than she and her assistant could handle. But they have always managed to help the women who could attend afternoon meetings.

For some time there has been a demand for help from the girls who work during the day and from the young mothers who cannot leave their children until father comes home to take care of them. In both cases the women would not be able to attend afternoon meetings and special arrangements would have to be made for them.

After Miss Duda attended the millinery training classes last fall and had successfully carried on her own group, she decided to make it possible for these other women to have the same opportunity of learning.

With the help of Miss Donaghue, who acted as assistant, a group was organized and eighteen girls joined. They had meetings every week and the class was conducted as if it were part of the training class.

The report sent to the Home Demonstration Agent states that 26 hats were made at a cost of \$115.00 and valued at \$260.00, making a saving of \$145.00 to these women besides the educational value it has been to them.

True extension work is the passing on of the information you have secured to some one else who may benefit from it. When one person takes the time and effort to pass the information on in detail to eighteen people, outside her regular group, we think she is a true extension worker and are proud she is one of our local leaders and county advisory council members.

Who Spends Most For Clothing?

Answer. Contrary to the popular belief about the amount women as compared with men spend for clothing, figures from a survey of farm families in Livingston County, N. Y., show that the home maker spent on the average only \$2 more a year on clothing than did the farm operator. For boys up to 16 years of age costs exceeded those for girls in the same age groups and after that they ran about parallel. Even between 21 and 24 years, the peak of clothing expenditures, the women spent only \$6 more per year than did the men.

TO BUY OR NOT TO BUY!

Important Problem Discussed by Miss Tucker at Third Clothing Training Class

An unusually interesting meeting was held at the Extension Service Rooms this month when Miss Marion Tucker, State Clothing Specialist, met the ten local leaders who are conducting advance clothing groups in their communities.

The work to date has been in testing and fitting the guide pattern and how to use it for the making of undergarments. Each person taking the work is supposed to use her pattern to make at least one type of undergarment.

The leaders reported having made twenty-seven garments and there was a fine exhibit of their work. The slip seemed to be the most popular garment and was made from white and black percaline—a silk and cotton textile—pongee, long cloth, lingette and nainsook. There were night gowns made from crepe and radium silk, step-ins, chemises, and combinations.

These garments were used for the discussion, whether it is better to make or buy your underclothes. The leaders told what the cost of their garments was and how much time was necessary to make them. It was found their time was worth from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents an hour depending upon the cost of the material used and its value as compared to a similar ready-made garment.

Miss Tucker had an exhibit from Filene's Store, Boston, and it was unanimously decided that the homemade articles had better material in them, were made better, fitted better, were made in the style you preferred, and consequently would outwear the ready-made ones.

The women who are stout have found it is impossible to buy garments which they can wear any length of time without having them split and tear; therefore, they think it is economy to make them. Some of the leaders who are easily fitted buy their every-day clothes and make their best ones. Some of the others think it is a waste of time to make but not having a cash income, feel they must.

Whether you make or buy your undergarments is up to the individual to decide. All of these things spoken of in the preceding article must be considered. There is also another side to the question. Is it worth while for you to add that extra task to your busy day or should you take the time for recreation, for reading a good book, or enjoying your children? Is it worthwhile from a money standpoint for you to become so tired doing the extras that there are doctor's bills to be paid?

TIME FOR SPRING HATS

The procedure used last fall in conducting the millinery project will be used again this spring.

The first meeting will be held at Northampton February 11th and Miss Gertrude Franz of Filene's Information Bureau will speak on the New Spring Styles in Hats. This meeting is open to everyone as the lecture will be of interest to the women who buy their hats as well as make them.

The last week in February the Home Demonstration Agent will visit the six groups who are to take the project by the training leader method. This meeting will consist mainly of choosing a becoming frame for each individual, planning for the covering and trimming.

The leaders' training group will be held the first week in March. So the finished hats should be ready to wear by the middle of that month.

The six towns sending leaders to the training class will be the same as last fall with the exception of one; South Amherst is to take the place of Hatfield. It is the plan to give both spring and fall millinery to each group so the women will be able to make any kind of hat they wish. In the fall an entirely new group of towns and leaders will be started and it is hoped it will be either in the western or eastern part of the county.

KEEP YOUR OWN
MACHINERY FIT

Health Hints

1. Drink lots of water.
2. Regulate your body with food—not medicine.
3. Eat fruit and vegetables every day.
4. Eat sparingly of fried foods and pastry.
5. Meat once a day is enough.
6. Choose bran muffins and dark bread rather than white bread.

You know the model of your Car,
You know just what its powers are.
You treat it with a deal of care
Nor tax it more than it will bear.
But as for self—that's different;
Your mechanism may be bent,
Your carburetor gone to grass,
Your engine just a rusty mass.
Your wheels may wobble and your cogs
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HOME HAPPENINGS

The Episcopal Church Mothers' Club which consists of a group of twenty-two women representing the communities Leeds, Bay State, Florence, and Northampton have started with the children's clothes project. These women are to attend a series of four meetings supervised by the Home Demonstration Agent and are to make at least two garments for their children using some of the improved methods taught them.

The aim of this project is to teach mothers the use of the sewing machine attachments, use and alteration of commercial patterns, hygiene of clothing and numerous short cuts; in fact, everything that will help them to clothe their children better and more easily.

The South Hadley Group of seventeen women has made a fine record with its first work in clothing construction. During a series of four meetings they have learned to use and alter a commercial pattern, to make a guide pattern and to use this guide pattern to make various types of house dresses.

There has been so much interest in the meetings that the women are reluctant to have the work end. They are now planning to continue with the second year of the clothing construction project where they will learn to use their guide patterns to make different kinds of undergarments and the correct finishes to apply to these garments as well as numerous short cuts. Then they will make a more elaborate dress which will be the test of their efficiency.

The pupils in two schools, one in Plainfield and one in Pelham, are working to improve their noon lunches which they must bring to school each day. The boys and girls have scored themselves with the food habit score card and found what foods they should eat and carry in their lunch boxes every day. The Home Demonstration Agent and Club Agent visited each group a month later and scored the lunch boxes. A demonstration was given on packing a lunch box and a good and poor lunch was shown. In as short a time as a month several improvements have been made. Some of the boys who were drinking coffee are now carrying milk, more fruit is being used and we hope less pie and cake.

Onion Cups

Boil Bermuda onions till nearly done. Take out the inside of the onions leaving a cup shaped shell. Chop the part that you took out, mix it with boiled rice. Season and add a white sauce. Put this mixture inside the onion "cup" and bake in a moderate oven. Left over meat or grated cheese may be added to the rice and onion.

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for Savings**

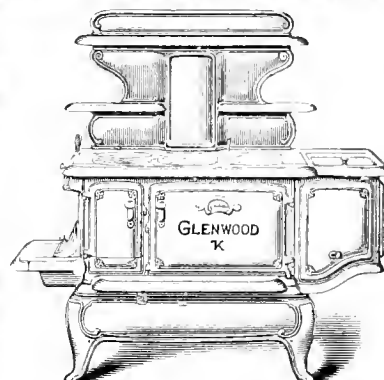
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CLUB WORK

WHAT'S GOING ON
THIS WINTER?

About 675 members are doing club jobs this winter. They are organized into 63 clubs. The table below will show you what the members are taking:

Project	Members	Clubs
Clothing	284	30
Handicraft	133	13
Home Decoration	70	8
Farm Management	15	2
Poultry	58	8
Food	30	2
Scattered Enrollments		
in Poultry	53	
Dairy Enrollments	30	
Baby Beef	4	

Every town in the county except Prescott and Greenwich has club members in it.

Town and Community	Clothing	Handicraft	Farm Management	Poultry	Home Decoration	Lunch Box
Amherst						
Center				X		
Cushman					X	
North	X			X		
South	X	X				
Belchertown						
Dwight	X	X				
Center	X					
Bondsville	X	X				
Cold Spring	X	X				
Chesterfield						
West					X	
South	X					
Easthampton				X		
Goshen					X	
Granby	X	X		X		
Hadley						
Center	X	X	X	X		
Hockanum	X					
North	2X	X				
Russellville	X	X				
Plainville	X					
Hatfield						
Center	X	X		X		
Bradstreet	X	X				
North	X					
West	X	X				
Huntington	4X	X		X		
Middlefield	X				X	
Northampton			X			
Bay State					X	
West Farms					X	
Pelham						
Center						X
West Pelham	X	X				
Plainfield						X
Ware	X					
Westhampton						
Center					X	
Hill School					X	
Williamsburg						
Center	X			X		
Haydenville	2X					
Worthington						
Center	X					
West	X					
Total	30	13	2	8	8	2

DECEMBER EGG LAYING
CONTEST

The production of the members' flocks increased in December over November. The results of the December contest were as follows:

Flocks under 40 birds.

First—Charles Klimoski, Hadly—17 birds—18.53 eggs per bird.

Second—Joseph Donis, Hatfield—8 birds—18.50 eggs per bird.

Flocks over 40 birds

First—Norman Howland, Huntington, 48 birds—8.80 eggs per bird.

Second—Henry Randall, Granby—51 birds—7.35 eggs per bird.

Each of the boys who win first get fifty pounds of grain from their home dealers and those taking second get twenty-five pounds.

GRAIN DEALERS GLAD TO
HELP POULTRY MEMBERS

Give 1,200 Pounds of Grain

The Grain Dealers of this county have gladly agreed to help us by giving grain for prizes in our egg laying contest with the young club members of this county. Eight dealers have each pledged 150 pounds so that each month from November until June we can award two 50 pound first prizes and two 25 pound second prizes. The grain dealers co-operating are:

Merrick Grain Company of Amherst
Giving (100 lbs. of Full of Pep Scratch Feed

(50 lbs. of Wirthmore Laying Mash.

J. A. Sturges & Company of Easthampton
Giving—150 lbs. of poultry feed.

Ryther and Warren of Belchertown and Enfield

Giving—150 lbs. of poultry feed.

W. N. Potters Sons and Company of Northampton.

Giving—150 lbs. of poultry feed.

D. F. Howard and Sons of Ware

Giving 150 lbs. of poultry feed.

George B. Sampson of Holyoke

Giving (100 lbs. of Purina Mash.

(50 lbs. of Hen Chow.

H. C. Puffer and Company of Huntington
Giving—150 lbs. of Egg-Em-On.

(Either laying or growing mash).

Bisbee Brothers of Williamsburg

Giving—150 lbs. of Wirthmore Feeds.

A card will be sent to the winners each month notifying them where to get their prize grain and one to the grain dealer notifying him that the winner will come to his store for his prize.

POULTRY TEAM WINS
SECOND AT NEW YORK

The Hampshire County Poultry Team which represented Massachusetts at Madison Square Garden in the judging contest on January 24th won second place. Connecticut won first and New York and Pennsylvania won third and fourth. The team from this county composed of Horace Babb and Lewis West of Hadley and Herman Andrews of Southampton left for New York on Thursday night, taking the 10.20 sleeper out of Northampton. They were accompanied by the Club Agent. At 7.30 A. M. we got off the train at the Grand Central Station in New York and walked down to the Hotel Brozdel where rooms were reserved for us. That morning we went up to the Bronx Park and then went through the American Museum of Natural History. At 4.30 P. M. we met Mr. Nodine, State Poultry Club Leader, at the poultry show at Madison Square. The boys studied different breeds of birds and prepared themselves for the next day's judging. We dined that evening with the other three club judging teams and the six different college teams who had judged that day. After the meal and a short meeting of club teams we all went to the Hippodrome and after the show walked down Broadway.

The next day, Saturday, we went into the poultry show, where the judging was to be held, at 8.45 because the judging was scheduled at nine o'clock. The boys were asked to judge eight classes of birds with five birds in a class. Four of the classes were fancy and four were judged for utility points.

Horace Babb was third high man. Connecticut got a score of 1790, Massachusetts 1560.

We got the 4 o'clock train out of New York for home and arrived at Northampton at about 10 o'clock.

Plan that garden. Test the seed you kept over from last year. Find out if it will germinate now.

Order your certified seed potatoes now before they are all gone.

Buy chicks from flocks recently tested and found free from White Diarrhea and where they have good laying stock. Hampshire County has a lot of good breeders of good chicks.

At Bondsville forty-eight boys and girls are doing 4-H Club Work. Eighteen of them are girls who are sewing and the remaining thirty are boys doing handicraft work. They are planning to learn to refinish furniture as one of their new jobs this year.

HUNTINGTON POULTRY CLUB HEARS COMMUNITY MEN

The Huntington poultry club had Mr. W. A. Munson talk to them on January 6th about "Poultry Diseases" and on February 10th Mr. Joseph Burr will meet with them and talk on the "Value of Early Hatching." Later in the winter Mr. Munson will have the members visit his farm and see incubators running and learn about hatching. The club is composed of about ten high school boys but the talks are attended by twelve or fifteen boys from the Grammar School who are taking an interest in poultry. The School Department is co-operating extensively in the carrying out of our program.

POULTRY CLUB MEMBERS TO GET LORD FARM EGGS

The Lord Farms of Methuen, Massachusetts, are offering to poultry club members in Massachusetts one hundred settings of their Leghorn eggs for the coming spring. We are asked to distribute ten settings in this county. Those taking settings will return a pullet in the fall or the price of the eggs. In addition the Lord Farms offer a prize of five pullets and one rooster to the member returning the best bird, and also a similar prize to the member raising the greatest number of chicks from a setting of fifteen eggs. They also offer one hundred hatching eggs to be delivered in 1926 to the three members who get the highest average egg production from the pullets they raise from the Lord Farm eggs before March 1, 1926.

We are offering the eggs for this county to seven members raising leghorns, namely; Philip Ives of Amherst, Dennett Howe of North Amherst, Eloise Parsons of Enfield, Henry Randall of Granby, Lawrence Feeley of Ware, Viola Albee of Amherst, and Perry Dunham of Ware.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Horace Babb has become leader of a group of fourteen boys at *North Hadley* who are doing handicraft work this winter.

At *Huntington*, Miss Annie Parker, local leader, has divided her group of thirty-five clothing girls into four clubs.

A person who was planning to exhibit some chicks in the juvenile class said, "I am going to exhibit in the jubilee class."

The *Dwight* Club has recently bought a few more tools. They raised the money by giving a play. The parents filled the school house. The town has given the

girls' club a sewing machine and Miss Randolph, the leader, states it goes incessantly.

Miss DeConeigh of Smith College, the leader of the *Bay State* Club, is now taking up stencilling on sanitos with the sixteen members of the club.

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House Wiring and Electrical Repairing

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ONION SEED

We can take a few more orders for

The Southport Yellow Globe Onion Seed

The same reliable kind we have sold for years, your neighbors grow this seed successfully, you can do the same.

FOSTER-FARRAR COMPANY

162 Main Street,

Northampton, Mass.

EASTERN STATES GROWING MASH A GOOD CHICK STARTER

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.
Gentlemen:—

On April 25th, 1923, I hatched 558 chicks from a flock of pureblood Rhode Island Red pullets, started them on Eastern States Chick Grains and Growing Mash, changing to the coarser Eastern States Intermediate Scratch and Scratch Grains as soon as the birds were large enough and finally to the Eastern States Egg Mash as the pullets reached maturity, and the following is a brief outline of the results.

My entire loss from all causes totaled but 26; the chicks grew at an amazing rate so that I was able to furnish three pound broilers the 10th of July. These broilers, having open range at all times, were fed entirely on Eastern States Scratch and Growing Mash with nothing added to fatten them, but when dressed, they were plump and yellow, and upon opening, showed a fine layer of fat seldom to be found on broilers of this weight.

The pullets developed rapidly laying the first egg the 18th of September and weighing an average of 5 pounds each the 1st of October at which time they were culled and 230 placed in their winter quarters. They made a rapid gain in egg production through October, and November 1st I entered them in the Hampshire County Egg Laying Contest and the record of eggs per bird averaged each month for the year:

November	11.43	May	21.24
December	16.76	June	20.35
January	13.53	July	16.55
February	12.04	August	14.24
March	21.04	September	14.31
April	22.18	October	9.78

This is an average of 193.45 eggs per bird.

With other grains, I have had more or less trouble with winter moulting, but very few of these birds moulted at all. Those which did lost only a small part of their feathers and continued egg production right through the moult. Of course this high production made me fear for the hatch ability of the eggs as the time approached for starting incubators. However, practically all of the eggs from February 1st to June 1st were incubated and the percent hatched ranged from 57 percent on the early eggs to 88 percent on the later ones, which proved to me that high production and hatchability might go hand in hand if the proper ration was furnished the breeding stock.

April 25th, 1924, I hatched 1052 chicks from the pullets above described, fed them entirely on Eastern States Grains with a total loss of only 38 and a little better results than last year as the pullets reached the average weight of 5 pounds about 10 days earlier, laid their first eggs 10 days earlier, and are making a little higher production record to date. It is needless to say that I am still using Eastern States Grains exclusively.

Respectfully yours,

Frank D. Steele,

Wauweton Farm, Cummington, Mass.

Where records are kept, Eastern State Open Formula Feeds prove their worth. For the formulae of the Poultry and Dairy Rations and for information on the Feeds and Fertilizers being distributed by the Exchange this season, write the office.

**Eastern States
Farmers' Exchange**
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

EGG LAYING CONTEST

Fine Egg Production Continues in Many Flocks

The state summary shows that pullets averaged to lay 9.9 eggs per bird in December while hens averaged 3.6 eggs. The pullet average is nearly up to the standard which calls for 10 eggs per bird for flocks that are to average 160 eggs per bird during the year. The average is helped by the leaders that are over 10 eggs per bird. In the Farm Flocks there were 7 besides the leaders who got over 10 eggs per bird. This shows that if stock is healthy, early hatched, properly fed and comfortably housed, high egg production can be obtained. Falling down on any one of these factors means less eggs per bird.

The following is the state summary.

	Size of Flock		
	Poultry	Farm	Small
No. farms reporting	18	31	4
No. hens and pullets	573	187	25
Percentage hens	22	26	7
Percentage pullets	78	74	93
Eggs laid per pullet	9.65	10.7	9.7
Eggs laid per hen	3.5	3.9	.3
Total production per bird	9.1	9.2	9.0
Price rec'd per doz eggs	73c	76c	76c

The following are the County Leaders for December:—

	Eggs Per Bird
I. SMALL FLOCKS	
1. Mrs. G. C. Arnold, Cummington	15.8
2. Mrs. Charlotte Buckley, So. Hadley	8.8
3. S. A. Clark, Williamsburg	6.8
II. FARM FLOCKS	
1. Stafford F. Thomas, Amherst	20.6
2. Miss Minnie Moody, Amherst	18.2
3. Mrs. J. R. Gould, Belchertown	16.7
4. A. H. Ballou, Ware	15.8
5. H. T. Newhall, Amherst	14.5
III. POULTRY FARM FLOCKS	
1. H. C. Booth, Belchertown	16.5
2. Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown	14.1
3. Frank Steele, Cummington	14.0
4. S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg	13.0
5. Miss Lena Pomeroy, Amherst	10.3

Many of the flocks have experienced partial moult. Except on very early hatched birds this could be largely avoided by heavier feeding of scratch grains, particularly whole corn, at night. Some men have brought flocks out of the moult quickly by adding 2 to 3 per cent cod liver oil to the mash. Moulting is usually preceded by birds growing thin. Another cause of poor production is the failure to keep litter dry. Birds with cold feet do not lay well. Change the litter and see that the houses are properly ventilated so that it will keep dry for a long time.

Poultry Breeders School

Continued from page 1, column 2

you may get pullets that vary from no eggs to quite a number over two hundred. It is in the attempt to reduce this variation, or to make it vary in the right direc-

Very Fine

Spring Hats

Just about this time of the year you begin to want a new hat.

Perhaps seeing the ladies with theirs is the reason.

Our new hats for Spring are ready any time you are.

The very latest ideas fine values.

\$5 to \$7.50

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NORTHAMPTON

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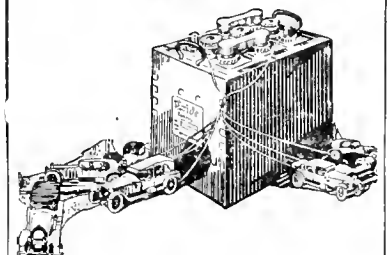
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Exide

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Phone: 480

tion, and to be surer of results, that better methods of breeding than mass selection are used. For this year, it was suggested that the breeders try the Cockerels' Futurity Test.

In the Cockerels' Futurity method of breeding, a test is made of the breeding ability of two or more males. When the results are studied, the breeder can eliminate or keep the mating according to whether it is good or bad. The purpose is to obtain better stock. It is of particular value in producing males which can be used with the general matings to reproduce the entire flock. This method places much emphasis on the males because the single male in a given mating contributes at least half of the inherited characteristics of the offspring. If he is mated with 10 females, he is 10 times as important as any one female. Thus ten times as much care and forethought may be well expended in his selection.

This group of breeders is to receive further instruction regarding the selection of cockerels at broiler age. A summer meeting is to be held to demonstrate the selection of hens and cockerels for breeders another year. Everyone remained through the entire session which speaks well for the interest shown in the meeting.

Lime for Legumes

Continued from page 3, column 3

The properly inoculated legume on soil containing lime has numerous advantages, both from the standpoint of the animal and of the soil. The legumes produce a higher average yield of hay than do the grasses. Based on the yields shown in the table, clover, for example, produces 3.6 times as much digestible protein to the acre, and alfalfa 7.1 times as much, as timothy. A glance at the table shows how greatly clover and alfalfa exceed timothy in content of calcium, alfalfa having 30 times as much in the yield of an acre. An acre of clover contains over twice, and of alfalfa three times as much phosphorous as does an acre of timothy.

For the present it may be assumed that the legumes leave as much nitrogen in the soil, in their roots and stubble, as they take from it. Timothy, on the other hand, gets all of its nitrogen from the soil. The land then has less nitrogen, equivalent to at least 44 pounds of ammonia to the acre, after growing timothy than it has after producing one of these legumes. Furthermore, when the hay is fed, the manure resulting from the clover and alfalfa will, if carefully conserved, return at least twice as much nitrogen to each acre, in the case of clover, and in the case of alfalfa about three times as much as will timothy. Lime, then, through legumes, furnishes non-legumes, such as corn, oats, and timothy, with nitrogen, and in a way might be looked upon as an indirect nitrogenous fertilizer.

—*Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 78, Feb., 1924.*

LINCOLN  FORDSON

NEW PRICES OCTOBER 2nd, 1923

These are the lowest prices in history of Ford Motor Co.

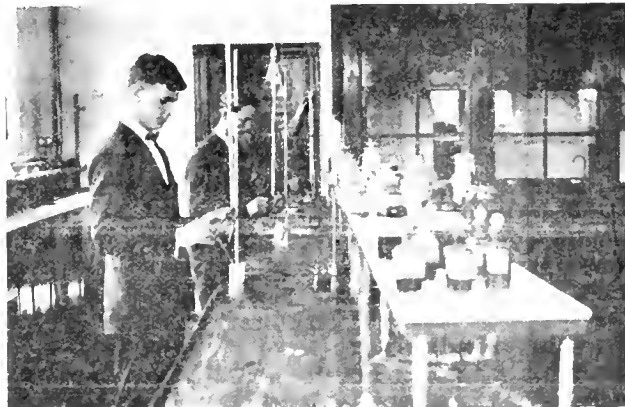
4-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$685.00
Coupe	" " " " "	525.00
Touring	" " " " "	380.00
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Ton Truck Chassis,		370.00
Fordson Tractor,		120.00

All prices F. O. B. Detroit

CHASE MOTOR COMPANY
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Telephone 470



After all a fine herd of Cows well managed, well bred and well fed represents the highest point in modern agriculture.

These students are learning by actual tests and not by guess, the difference between a profitable cow and a boarder.

In other classes they are learning other exact ways of carrying on the difficult art of profitable farming.

Smith's Agricultural School

Northampton, Mass.

Write for a catalogue.

Fruit Growers Meet

Continued from page 2, column 3

first at a given price. Some of the McIntosh were placed in cold storage and these sold well above the market price. Prices up to \$3.20 per box were received.

Up to October 9th, they also had exported 10,000 boxes of apples. These were mostly 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 inch apples and returned the Association from \$2.20 to \$2.70 per box in Boston.

Fruit Committee Elected

A motion was made and carried that a committee of eight be elected by the meeting to work with the County Agent and Prof. W. H. Thies to plan a five-year program of Extension Work for Fruit Growers of Hampshire County. This committee is as follows:—

- Silas Snow, Williamsburg
- W. H. Atkins, Amherst
- Wright A. Root, Easthampton
- Edward C. Searle, Southampton
- John W. Clark, North Hadley
- Clayton A. Green, Belchertown
- William Fiske, Westhampton
- Ashley Randall, Granby

A discussion of fruit problems was held in which every man present was called upon to state his pressing needs. It was brought out that many growers are not keeping informed as to market prices. The result is that growers are imposed upon by retailers and peddlers. This makes ruinous competition for men who do follow the market. It was also brought out that growers should become better acquainted with market grades and with the definitions of grade terms. Several felt that the time was coming when apples would be packed in boxes and that economical ways of doing it should be available to fruit growers. A further suggestion was that sources of

second-hand barrels be located. Some expressed the opinion that the question of home storage for apples should be looked into. Several believed that too many cull apples are placed on the market and that every grower should make an effort to produce better apples. One man offered as a slogan "Grow good apples or grow none."

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Tires and Tubes

Vulcanized by Steam

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RAISE HEALTHY CHICKS!

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

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Put up in the size package you need

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YOU NEVER GET MORE OUT OF YOUR FERTILIZER THAN THE MANUFACTURER PUTS IN IT!

Whether it be tobacco or onions, or anything else, your crop grows only in proportion to the food you give it.

For 76 years we have been making fertilizer for the New England farmer on this principle: Build a fertilizer as good as human skill can build it, letting **Quality** exceed every other consideration. We have an intimate knowledge of New England soil, and New England crops. We know how to combine **Plant Food** with **Land Food**.

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Phone: Northampton 1820

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FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Rhode Island Red chicks from stock bred for standard points and egg production. C. P. Otis, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE: Certified White Leghorn Chicks. Combine freedom from White Diarrhea and high egg laying ability. Our pen took 7th at Storrs in 1924. Member Mass. Certified Poultry Breeders' Association. Emory Bartlett, Enfield, Mass.

FOR SALE: Increase your egg production. We offer choice M. A. C. strain Rhode Island Red cockerels at reasonable prices. Member of Mass. Certified Poultry Breeders' Association. Luther Banta, Amherst, Mass.

FOR SALE: Louden Manure Carrier and 75 foot track with curve and switch. Almost new. R. H. Whiteomb, Amherst, R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE: Certified Day old chicks and hatching eggs—R. I. Reds and White Plymouth Rocks. Order chicks now for April delivery. Member Mass. Certified Poultry Breeders' Association. S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg.

WANTED: Farmers to stop guessing that a ton of lime per acre is enough for alfalfa and clover. We can furnish accurate soil testers at cost. If interested, write to the County Agent.

WANTED: 50 dairy farmers to cooperate in the Dairy Account work. We furnish books and help you to keep the records straight. Hampshire County Extension Service.

POULTRY HOPPER: The following is the cost of the poultry hopper described last month. The cylinders cost \$1.25, the pans \$1.00, and the bolts 40 cents, making a total cost of \$2.65 for the complete hopper.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES THAT PUT DIMOCK ORCHARD SEED POTATOES IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES.

Dr. A. W. Gilbert, in charge of Seed Improvement.

Elizabeth Lawrence Clarke, Field Inspection and Roguing.

M. B. Smith, United States License No. 1; Grading and Shipping.

The ONLY potato warehouse in the country, LICENSED, BONDED and REGULARLY INSPECTED by the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Write for monthly leaflets.

JULIAN A. DIMOCK, Mgr.

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QUALITY CROPS PAY

Whether you specialize in Tobacco, Onions or Fruit, or whether you grow general farm and garden crops, you do not need to fear over-production and low prices if your product is of high quality. The analysis of a Fertilizer alone is not a true indication of its ability to grow a quality crop. The selection of materials and the proportions in which they are combined are quite as important. The high quality of all our Fertilizer Mixtures will be reflected in the quality of your crop.

"IT IS THE QUALITY BEHIND THE ANALYSIS THAT COUNTS"

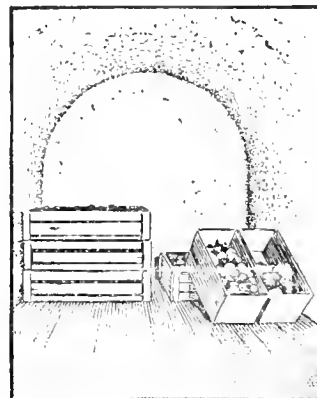
The Rogers & Hubbard Co.

Portland, Conn.

Write for Booklet and prices.



How to Get "Top Prices"



WHEN you dump your crops on the market while everyone else is doing the same thing, you are throwing away money.

Only by waiting until the market is no longer glutted with apples, potatoes and the other produce you raise can you get "top prices."

Here's where the concrete storage cellar comes in. Many a man who has one can tell you that its total cost was returned to him the first year by enabling him to hold his crops until prices were right.

* * *

You can easily build Concrete improvements by following a few simple directions. Let us send you a free copy of our booklet, "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings." Write for it today.

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OFFICES IN 29 CITIES

Time to be Thinking
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GARDEN SEEDS!

Make a list of what you need

LET US QUOTE PRICES

Compare them with prices in seed catalogs.

Ours are the highest grade we can buy and we
get them in bulk DIRECT FROM THE GROWER.



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GREEN MOUNTAIN
IRISH COBBLERS
SPAULDING ROSE

TWO CAR LOADS DUE DUE ABOUT APRIL 10

ASK FOR OUR CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

J. A. STURGES & CO.,
EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

J. E. MERRICK & CO.,

Flour and Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw

Poultry Supplies

Field Seeds in Season

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and cushion repairing. Celluloid windows put in
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50 CAR STORAGE

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1925

No. 3

NATIONAL GOAL

1,000,000 Club Members

The National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation together with extension workers will work for a goal of 1,000,000 Club members this year. Mr. L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, speeded up the campaign considerably last week when he wrote a letter to the State Grange Masters. In Mr. Taber's letter was the following:

"Club work has become a real factor in the present day development of the youth upon our farms. The 4-H Clubs as furthered by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, under the direction of county agents and extension workers of the nation, can be of great value.

"As a member of the National Committee I desire to remind you that we are sponsoring a campaign to enroll a million boys and girls during the coming year. It will mean much to agriculture, much to rural life and much to the Grange. I would suggest that you get in touch with the county agent or extension workers, to see that the 8,000 Granges in the nation make an effort to enroll the boys and girls in their jurisdiction in this work.

"Assuring you that your efforts in this matter will be appreciated by our committee, of which President Coolidge is honorary chairman, and that such efforts will be of real value to your state, I remain, fraternally, (Signed) L. J. Taber, National Master."

The Grange can do a fine piece of work in helping to build an appreciation of club work. Why should they support 4-H Club Work? Because the Grange is founded on the principles of a better rural life.

In supporting Club Work they encourage a love of home, a knowledge of the soil, of animals, of cooking, canning, sewing, and in so doing create a foundation of further learning, for future homemakers and farmers. No boy or girl ever lost any knowledge and development raising a flock of poultry well or in making a good garden or a garment. I never heard an adult say his garden was a curse but I have heard many speak favorably of it. The youthful accomplishments of farm and home, are always remembered no

Continued on page 7, column 1

WHAT HAT SHALL I WEAR?

Miss Franz Discusses Spring Millinery

One hundred and twenty-five women came to Northampton from the surrounding communities February 11th and started the millinery project right by hearing Miss Gertrude Franz talk on the new spring styles.

Miss Franz, a millinery expert from Filene's Clothing Information Bureau, spoke of the creating and making of a hat as art which compared with art needed to create a painting. It is woman's business to know what type of hat looks well on her and to demand it no matter what is the prevailing style. A hat should be practical, suitable and becoming and if we choose only hats that have these three qualifications we are sure to eliminate the unbecoming hat purchased because it is "the style."

Frames to be Small

The frames for the spring are to be very small with a tendency toward the wider brim as summer approaches. The square crown so popular during the fall and winter season is giving way to the semi-square and tyrolean crown. The latter is the crown with the top trimming. Pokes and cloches are still good and the small hat with the brim which turns slightly away from the face is in favor.

Continued on page 4, column 2

POULTRY SCHOOLS HELD

Need for Improved Methods Emphasized

Good attendance and lively interest marked the Poultry Extension Schools held recently in Ware, Belchertown, Greenwich and Williamsburg. Prof. Wm. C. Monahan, Extension Poultry Specialist, in speaking on the Outlook for Poultry Production in 1925, stated that poultrymen need not particularly fear competition from the Pacific coast. Costs of production there are as high or higher than here. Competition seems to be increasing from the middle west but their costs of production, as given by I. G. Davis in Connecticut Extension Bulletin 79, show that eastern farmers only have to receive from 6 to 10 cents per dozen more for their eggs to offset any advantage the central western farmer may have. Poultrymen here are getting such

Continued on page 2, column 1

WILL LIME PAY?

Too Many Clover Crops Are Due to Luck

The first time I ever drove a flivver, I had but little difficulty keeping it in the road after I once got it started. In fact, I got so that I thought I was pretty good with a car after a little practice. Then the boss had to make a trip to a nearby city and suggested that I go with him and drive. I was greatly pleased. Everything went nicely till we reached the first congested street corner. I didn't notice the traffic officer but fortunately the boss did. He told me to stop as only friends and relatives can. I did! But the engine stalled. Of course the car had to be cranked. That was the first that I realized that I wasn't quite as good as I thought.

Many farmers have the same experience when they grow clover. Weather conditions, soil fertility and other things are favorable and they get a fine crop. Everything is lovely, so long as there is an open road. The next year doing the same things, the crop fails. Why? They have overlooked some essential step and failure results. As a general thing, credit for the failure is laid to the weather as nothing can be done about it. A safe procedure! In this county one of several good reasons that clover fails is that land is too acid for it except under extremely favorable weather conditions. There are years when clover grows wild, others when you hardly see a decent field. The really good farmers are the men who have good clover fields when others do not. May their tribe increase!

Can't Afford Lime

In talking with scores of dairy farmers in this county, we find many who state that they can't afford to use lime. The statement is not a fact. There are practically no dairy farmers in this county who can afford to seed down without using lime. In 1916 the Pennsylvania Experiment Station started soil fertility experiments on soils which were not of limestone origin. Practically all of the dairy farms of this county are located on similar soils so the Pennsylvania results apply here.

On one field the unfertilized plots averaged 1,630 lbs. of hay of which only 518 lbs. was clover and timothy, 1,112 lbs.

Continued on page 3, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Poultry Schools Held

Continued from page 1, column 1

a premium for eggs. This can be main-
tained only by identifying our eggs so
that the consumer may be sure of what he
is getting.Greatest competition will be among
local producers. In this competition, only
the men who are efficient can hope to
make a profit. The profit per bird is not
likely to be as great in the next five years
as it has been in the past five. The men
who adopt labor saving methods will
be able to care for more birds, however,
and by so doing maintain or even increase
the profit per man. Ways of increasing
volume of business on poultry plants were
discussed.In his talk on brooding and rearing,
Prof. Monahan stated that recent develop-
ments in brooding and rearing had made
possible great savings in labor and in the
mortality of chicks. Leaving glass out of
brooder houses and the use of cod liver
oil make possible the growing of chickens
in confinement. He stated that Messrs.
Kingsley and Perkins of Westhampton
were growing 7,000 chicks indoors by us-
ing cod liver oil. These chicks are to be
marketed as broilers about Easter. Theimportance of running a hot stove in a
cool house was stressed. The information
concerning feeding is given elsewhere in
this paper.The County Agent stressed the import-
ance of continuing disease control meth-
ods this year. Last year 223 people agreed
to carry out the Disease Control Program
which consists of using Corrosive Subli-
mate to disinfect brooder floors, moving
brooder houses to clean land, the use of
tobacco dust in the dry mash on plants
where intestinal worms are found and the
thorough disinfection of the laying houses
before pullets are housed in the fall. 152
poultrymen completed the year's work
and raised over 36,000 pullets by this
method. These men used over 1,500 lbs.
of tobacco dust and only six noticed ill
results. These stated that the birds ate
less mash. Of the 152 that carried on the
work, 146 agreed to carry it out this year.
This shows that the program works in the
hands of practical poultrymen.In speaking of labor economy on poul-
try plants, the County Agent stated that
much labor could be saved by carefully
planning work. The use of hoppers for
scratch feed and grain on the range
makes it possible to do the feeding once
a week. At Greenwich, Fred Lego stated
that their hoppers were filled once a
month directly from the wagon. The use
of kegs, barrels, or pipe systems was ad-
vocated to save labor in watering.As usual, Belchertown led in attendance
with 63 present. An audience of this size
gives the speakers inspiration and a bet-
ter meeting is the result. It is strange
that several poultrymen from outside of
the county attended these meetings while
some of our local men who could be helped
stayed at home. Perhaps distance lends
enchantment; if so, many of the men we
should reach must be under quite a spell.**FRUIT COMMITTEE MEETS****Progress made on County Program**The County Fruit Committee recently
elected by the fruit growers of this county
to plan a program of Extension Work for
Hampshire County met in Northampton,
February 11. After discussing problems
in general, it was decided to form two
committees as follows: (1) Marketing
committee composed of William Fiske,
Westhampton; W. H. Atkins, Amherst;
and Chas. H. Gould, Haydenville; (2)
Purchasing Committee: Chas. Gould,
Haydenville, Chairman; Clayton Green,
Belchertown; W. H. Atkins, Amherst;
and Earle Ingham, Granby.The committee stated that four lines
of work should be emphasized this year
in fruit production: (1) Use of nitrate,
particularly in orchards which are in sod;
(2) Proper pruning so that light may be
allowed in a part of the tree and so that
spraying may be more effective; (3)
More careful spraying to control insect
pests and fungus diseases; (4) Thinningof apples. To carry out this work, it
was suggested that a fruit census be
taken so as to get an up-to-date list of the
fruit growers of the county and that this
list be used to send timely information to
fruit growers through the year. A fur-
ther suggestion that demonstration or-
chards where the effects of the different
production practices could be shown be
established with interested fruit growers
in as many of the towns as possible this
year. The work in these orchards is to be
carried on over several years.In the discussion, it was brought out
that every one of the members of the com-
mittee used nitrate of soda in their or-
chards and found the practice profitable.
The suggestion was made that another
fruit growers' meeting be held at the
Massachusetts Agricultural College to see
the experimental work which has been
carried on regarding the pruning of
young trees and also to visit the Owen
Orchard which shows what good care will
do in bringing back an old orchard. This
meeting will be held March 19, at 10.30
A. M. in Stockbridge Hall. A moving
picture showing the value of nitrate of
soda in orchards will be a feature of the
day's program.A lively discussion was held regarding
thinning of apples. John Clark of North
Hadley stated that he had thinned apples
for over 30 years in his orchard. "You
don't suppose I'd do it if it didn't pay,
do you?" he asked. Wright A. Root of
Easthampton stated that it was one of the
best paying operations in the orchard.
Edward Searle said that he found that
thinning cut in two the cost of sorting
apples.It is interesting to note that all of the
men on the committee are practicing what
they believe should be preached. The
general feeling was that one of the first
steps in a marketing program is to pro-
duce the kind of fruit that the market de-
mands and will pay for. The whole com-
mittee is to meet after the Amherst meet-
ing to complete their program of work.The Purchasing committee met later
and it was decided that Charles Gould of
Haydenville act as chairman. Since most
of the spray materials have been ordered
for this year, it was felt that little could
be done. By comparing notes, it was
found that another year a real saving
may be effected by pooling orders. Mr.
Atkins is handling a car of peach baskets
and the other members are handling
spray materials. Mr. Gould is looking
up prices on barrels, boxes, ladders and
other materials. This committee will re-
port at the Amherst meeting.In accordance with the wishes of the
committee a blank has been sent to all of
the fruit growers in the county whose
names we could obtain. If you have not
received this first letter, please ask for
a copy. We want every fruit grower in
the county on this list.

IT'S CHEAP

With Apologies to the B. G. Pratt Co.

Jones buys a flivver for fifty bones
The fenders are gone and the engine
groans,

But it's cheap.

He turns it over till his face is blue,
Juggles the spark and chokes it too;
Though it isn't quite as good as new,
Yet it's cheap.

He gets it going and starts to town;
It hits on three and a tire goes down;
But it's cheap.

He does his errands and hustles back;
The thing goes dead on the railroad
track;

They found the seat and the tire rack;
But it's cheap.

Jones' brother gets ready to seed;

For Red Top he has little need,

But it's cheap.

It needs no lime, just plenty of manure;
It's easy to cut and easy to cure;

'Twill make a stand, of this he's sure,

And it's cheap.

One crop a year was all it gave;

Said he, "Tis labor I must save."

Tho' it's cheap.

The cows ate it, 'twas the only way;

The grain he used would never pay;

The profit he made? He'd never say!

But 'twas cheap.

Now old man Greene is a wiser guy;

Experience with him was dear to buy;

Yet it's cheap.

He uses LIME when he's seeding down;

His clover yields are the talk of the town;

Sure it's cheap.

His crops look better day by day;

His farm improves in ev'ry way.

And it's cheap.

His cows are filled with an honest feed;

For great loads of grain he has NO need;

His bank account grows, but not by

greed.

Yes, it's cheap.

Will Lime Pay?

Continued from page 1, column 3

being weeds. This is a common occurrence in this county. Six tons of manure per acre increased the yield over the two nearest unfertilized plots 870 lbs. per acre. Six tons of manure, plus lime, gave an increase of 1,250 lbs. of hay per acre over manure alone. We have the same condition on many of our dairy farms. Manure is not giving the results it should without lime. When six tons of manure plus lime plus 400 lbs. of acid phosphate were used, the hay crop increased 110 lbs. over that given by manure and lime. When 10 tons of manure plus acid phosphate and lime were used, the hay increased 690 lbs. per acre over the plot having the 6 tons of manure plus lime and acid phosphate, or 2,720 lbs. per acre over the unfertilized plots. This amount

of manure is nearer to the amount used in this county than 6 tons. In other words, this experimental work shows manure plus lime and acid phosphate pays better than manure alone on dairy farms with acid soils.

Is Your Hay Clover or Weeds?

The value of lime is brought out in another way when we study the composition of the hay crop. The plots in the following table were all fertilized with 300 lbs. nitrate of soda, 400 lbs. acid phosphate and 150 lbs. muriate of potash per acre.

Table 3. Yield per acre of clover hay Pa. Bul. 166.

Plot	Treatment	Total Hay	Lbs. Clover	Lbs. Weeds
1	4875 lbs. Limestone	4050	3483	567
2	3607 lbs. Hyd'te lime	4120	2884	1236
3	No lime	1900	114	1786
4	1080 lbs. Limestone	3320	1195	2125
5	800 lbs. Hydrated	3420	787	2633
6	540 lbs. Limestone	2900	290	2610
7	400 lbs. Hydrated	2980	417	2563

Plots 1 and 2 were given enough lime to meet lime requirements.

Comparing total yield of plots 1 and 6 shows where many people make a mistake. It took over 2 tons of lime to produce 1,150 lbs. of hay—an expensive practice. When we study the amount of clover on these two plots the difference is over 1½ tons of clover hay per acre. Another thing which is striking is that ground limestone is fully as efficient as hydrated lime when used in all but the very smallest amounts. The table also shows the economy of using the right amount of lime per acre on very acid soils rather than trying to economize by putting on smaller amounts. This is one place where many farmers have lost faith in lime. Many of the soils in this county need 2½ to 3 tons of limestone or 3,800 to 4,500 lbs. of agricultural lime per acre to put them in shape to grow real crops of clover and alfalfa. One ton of lime per acre seems to be most farmer's limit and the results obtained are clearly shown in the above table when we study the column showing the lbs. of clover per acre.

How to Buy Lime

We are often asked what is the best kind of lime to buy. Experiments have shown that a pound of calcium oxide in finely ground limestone is just as effective as a pound of calcium oxide in agricultural or other forms of lime. Prices received from lime companies near here indicate that prices at the kiln are practically the same so it boils down to a matter of freight rates. For example, Middlefield and Huntington have a low freight rate on agricultural lime, while the rate on limestone is high. In Williamsburg, limestone and agricultural lime cost about the same delivered at the station. Since

it takes only 1,500 lbs. of agricultural lime to equal a ton of ground limestone, the agricultural lime is the best buy. In other sections, particularly on the Boston and Maine, ground limestone is a better buy than the agricultural lime.

One of the worst trimmings that farmers get is in the purchase of lime ashes. The word "ashes" seems to work a charm as many farmers pay more for them than they do for agricultural lime. Lime companies however quote lime ashes at about 50 cents per ton less than agricultural lime and at this figure, they are about as good as agricultural lime. The reason for farmers paying a long price for lime ashes seems to be that some smooth salesmen tell them that the lime ashes contain a lot of phosphoric acid and potash. Send for the latest lime bulletin from the Experiment Station at Amherst and see how much acid phosphate and potash is actually found. You'd be surprised and save money!

Farmers Can Reduce Price of Lime

We have been told that lime companies have made no money in selling limestone and agricultural lime in recent years. There have been, we believe, two contributing factors: (1) Farmers have been spending so much money for grain that they have never seen enough dollars on hand to purchase lime; (2) When salesmen are selling lime alone, it costs them so much to make sales that the price charged is excessive. Both of these facts have lessened the volume of business done by lime companies. This has caused some companies to raise their price per ton and only aggravates an already serious condition. We firmly believe that if farmers will use lime as they should, co-operate with their neighbors so as to purchase in carload lots and pay cash, that lime companies will be able to do business on a narrower margin of profit per ton than they can at present.

How to Have Soil Tested for Lime Needs

We want the lime companies to continue in business because the farmers of this county in many cases will get greater returns per dollar invested in lime than in any one thing. We believe that it is the farmers' first move to help this condition. We have offered to supply farmers, grain dealers, fertilizer agents and others with Soiltex testers, at cost, so that farmers could know how much lime they should use per acre. The response to this service has not been overwhelming to date. The following are people who are equipped with testers and who will gladly test your soils for lime requirements.

J. W. Tufts, Amherst.

Robert Adams, No. Amherst.

Earle Ingham, Granby.

G. Newell Galusha, Granby.

E. T. Clark, Granby.

Continued on page 13, column 1

HOME MAKING

MOTHERS' CLUB COMPLETES
MEAL PLANNING PROJECT

Eighteen Women Change Methods

At the last meeting of the Edwards Church Mothers' Club, eighteen women reported to Miss Mildred Wood, State Nutrition Specialist, that they had adopted improved practices in planning their meals and in selecting food for their family. These changes were made as a result of a series of four meetings under Miss Wood's supervision where different phases of food selection and meal planning were discussed.

The food habit score card was used by these women at the first meeting and the average score for the group was 63. This was too low for them to be satisfied with because they realized they could not be feeding their families to the best of their ability with that score. They set as their aim an average score of 85 and when they rescored, after a period of four months, found they had reached their goal.

How to Overcome Food Prejudices

One of the problems which almost always confronts the mother is how to make her husband and children eat food which is good for them but which they dislike. Several interesting ways of solving this problem were discovered by women in the group.

One mother and father who were very anxious to have their children eat vegetables made a chart. When John and Mary ate two servings of vegetables other than potato they were given a gold star. At the end of a month John won a pair of skates as their reward for having over twenty-five stars. But the biggest reward was that the children had developed a liking for some of the vegetables during that time and will continue to eat them without a prize for a stimulus.

Another father and mother found that pasting on cardboard pictures of food which children should eat to make good ball and tennis stars had a surprising effect on the appetites of the children.

Other mothers found the simple method of talking about the kind of food we should eat, and why, made even the fathers improve. And because father ate greens the son followed his example.

More Water Relieves Constipation

More water has been used by everyone since Miss Wood emphasized the importance of its use and the results obtained by this simple change read like a fairy story.

The use of whole grain cereals and dark breads in one case did not seem to relieve the common disease of constipation. But two glasses of water every morning before breakfast was a cure. Several wo-

men were very confident that it was because of their improved practices that their families had been unusually well this winter.

Greenwich and Chesterfield to Continue
With Meal Planning Project

At the extension schools held in Greenwich and Chesterfield, the Home Demonstration Agent talked to the women on the general principles of meal planning. The discussion included the kinds of food and what they do for the body and in what quantities we should have them. The women scored themselves using the food habit score card and found several ways they might improve. These women are planning to raise their score and have another meeting when they will learn how to overcome food prejudices and new methods of preparing foods.

What Hat Shall I Wear?

Continued from page 1, column 2

Combination of Materials Used for
Coverings

The hat with the combination of material is very good. Materials such as faille, crepes, taffeta and satin are at their best when combined with straw. The all silk hat with the narrow straw or braid sewed on in a pattern is just as good.

Satins and materials with a shiny surface should not be worn next to the face if one wishes to avoid showing the lines in the face. Crepes are much softer and with their dull finish tone down the complexion and give their softness of texture to the face.

Flowers To Be Worn Again

When it comes to the trimming, flowers are first in choice, then ribbon ornaments of all kinds and third, embroidery.

Flowers, small and large are being used on top of the hat. The larger ones have a tendency to fall from the crown to the brim giving the side-top trimming so popular this spring.

The ribbon ornaments used last winter are as good this spring particularly on straw hats, which carry out the combination of materials. The large bow on the top of the crown is very "chic."

Embroidery is done with embroidery floss, gold and silver threads. The last two are in preference.

Millinery Project Carried by Local
Leaders

Six communities sent leaders to the training class held March 4th at the Extension Service Rooms. The Home Demonstration Agent demonstrated the covering of different kinds of crowns and brims, particularly stressing the new one piece crown with the top finishing.

In the afternoon the leaders started the making of their hats practically covering

difficult frames which they would have to give advice about to members in their group.

The towns and the leaders representing them are:

- Amherst (Mrs. S. R. Parker
(Mrs. Ralph Bigelow
Easthampton (Miss Stella Duda
(Mrs. J. Donaghue
Granby (Mrs. Charles Goldthwaite
(Mrs. Ruby Fuller
(Mrs. Earl Ingham
(Mrs. Ethel Holman
Northampton (Mrs. Sidney March
(Mrs. Maurice March
Southampton (Mrs. E. R. Loomis
(Mrs. Frank Clapp
Westhampton (Mrs. Frank Howard
(Mrs. Harold Cushing
(Mrs. Charles Burt

KITCHENS SHOULD BE
GOOD WORKSHOPSMrs Haynes Stresses Need of Good
Working Conditions in the Kitchen

Mrs. Harriet Haynes, State Home Management Specialist, in talking to the women of Ware at their annual Extension School emphasized the need of more careful thought in planning their kitchens as workshops.

What is it that takes away "that schoolgirl complexion," the springy step, and enthusiasm for her work from the housewife? It is the everlasting stooping, bending, kneeling, and scrubbing where thought has not been given to the problem of labor-saving in the home. Manufacturing concerns, great and small, spend time and money devising ways and means of labor saving, but too often little consideration is given the necessity of sparing the worker in the home.

"It's not the jumping 'urdles that 'urts the 'orses 'oofs; its the amme'r, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'ighway." Just so, it is not the cooking, washing, cleaning that wears out the housewife, it is the constant stooping over a sink, work table, or stove which is too low.

What is the remedy? Furniture isn't a fixed thing, not even sinks with plumbing attached. At very little cost, a sink can be raised. It may add years to one's life, and certainly adds pleasure to one's years. If it is not feasible to alter the sink, much relief may be had by placing a box, from four to six inches high, as the case may require, under the dishpan while washing dishes, or a stool may be used to sit on while washing dishes, or a stool may be used to sit on while dish-washing.

The 36-inch sink which is so much advertised as being the ideal height, is not

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We'll be glad to serve you.

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SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

absolutely correct. The sink should be high enough to allow an erect standing position while working at it. The same is true for the table. The ironing board should be several inches lower to allow pressure on the iron. The wash tub should be high enough for a comfortable position when scrubbing on the washboard—the knees straight, the body bending at the hips. Many an hour is spent over the kitchen stove. The surface of this is frequently too low. It may be raised by using blocks of wood under each leg to lift it the desired amount. The same method is available for tables. If a table or stool, should by chance, be too high it is possible to shorten each leg. This must be done accurately, however, or a wobbly table or stool will result.

The ironing board may be fastened to the wall in a shallow case of its own. With a brace which hinges back against the wall or drops vertically to the floor, the board is always ready for use and just at the right height.

If two women are doing the housework, the stationary equipment should be adjusted to the height of the taller woman. The shorter woman may then use a platform, where the equipment is too high for her.

The actual height of the working surface is usually estimated from a standard height of 29 inches for a woman 5 feet 2 inches tall. One-half inch is added for each additional inch of the worker's height. A high stool should be kept available for sitting when possible.

Look around your kitchen and see if a half-hour of carpentering will not save you many hours of backache.

The arrangement of small equipment is very essential. Often we find that the bread board, bread knife and bread are ten steps apart from each other, yet the three have to be used together. The housewife seeks frantically in a drawer for the right spoon or knife and when it does appear it is so dulled from hitting other utensils it does not work efficiently. A piece of tape put up with push buttons makes a very satisfactory place to keep knives, forks and spoons so you can find them when you want them and have them in good working order.

The kitchen floor is a real problem for most homemakers, therefore a discussion was held on paint, oil, varnish, linoleum, composition flooring and other floor treatments.

Next to the kitchen floor the walls and ceiling draw the attention of the homemaker. "What is a good color for my kitchen?" "What finish will be sanitary and easily cleaned?" "What finish is most durable?" These questions are typical of those asked by the group and the discussion brought forth valuable information from the various group members.

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

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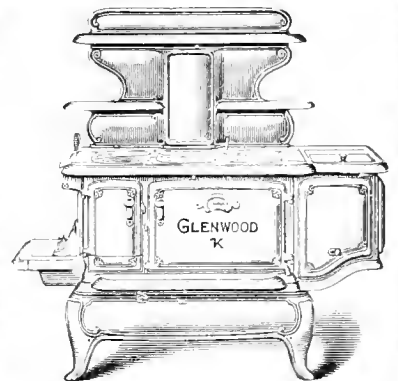
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CLUB WORK

SPECIALS FOR 1925

Young folks, you aren't working alone. Many other people know what you are doing, especially if you succeed. We've found out that you have admirers lately. The replies we have received from the Grain Companies, Poultry Supply Companies, Publishing Companies, etc., have stated they will give some of their merchandise as special prizes at the Northampton Fair. This will give you more to work for. We are telling you the list of Companies so far co-operating and what they give.

W. A. Manson, Huntington—1 setting of White Rock Eggs.

S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg—1 setting of Rhode Island Red Eggs.

Emory H. Bartlett, Enfield—1 setting of Single Comb White Leghorn Eggs.

Luther Banta, Amherst—1 setting of Rhode Island Red Eggs.

H. A. Parmelee, Williamsburg—2 settings of Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs.

Crosby Milling Company, Brattleboro, Vt.—400 lbs. Wirthmore Feed.

Singer Sewing Machine Company, Northampton, Mass.—No. 20 Hand Singer Sewing Machine.

Holstein Friesian World, Lacona, N. Y.—1 subscription to magazine.

Phelps Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass.—3 subscriptions to New England Homestead.

Russell Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Wis.—4 sacks Occident.

Newtown Giant Incubator Corp., Harrisonburg, Va.—No. 11 brooder for 500 chicks.

Franklin County Jersey Cattle Club—\$10.00 in prizes.

Mass. Guernsey Breeders' Association—\$15.00 in prizes.

Hampshire, Franklin-Holstein Club—\$15.00 in prizes.

American Guernsey Cattle Club—5 ribbons, "The Guernsey Breed"—book.

Holstein Friesian Association of America—5 ribbons.

Collis Products Co., Clinton Iowa—1 sack of Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk.

Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.—2 yearly subscriptions of "Farmers Wife."

The Poultry Item, Sellersville, Pa.—Two 1-year subscriptions.
Two 2-year subscriptions.
One 3-year subscription.
One copy of Dr. Wood's "Modern Fresh Air Poultry Houses."

American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.—3 aluminum chick feeding pans.

J. A. Sullivan, Northampton—1 Little Putnam Stove.

Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.—1 Large Purina Chicken Chowder Hopper.

J. A. Sturges & Co., Easthampton—200 lbs. of grain.

Wiswell, the Druggist, Northampton—gallon cans of poultry house disinfectant.

Union Grange, Belchertown—1 pair of shears, 1 work basket.

Tri-County Fair Association—4 gold medals for poultry.

These prizes are in addition to the \$471.00 in cash premiums offered by the Fair Association. There are other companies whom we haven't heard from yet but whom we feel sure will co-operate.

POULTRY BOYS TO USE EGG SEAL

Poultry club members who find difficulty in getting top prices for their eggs can benefit by the use of the Massachusetts boys' and girls' poultry club egg seals which are made up as follows: The seal is a piece of paper four inches by five inches blue on one side and glued on the other so it can be stuck on the egg carton. On the blue side in white letters is the following:

MASSACHUSETTS BOYS' AND GIRLS' POULTRY CLUBS

Name of Club

Guaranteed

QUALITY EGGS

These eggs are guaranteed to be fresh and of the highest quality if seal is unbroken.

Producer's name

Date shipped from farm.....

Sizeoz. per doz.

Color

Dennett Howe and Osborne West are using this seal with good results. They pay fifty cents a hundred for the seals and agree to properly grade and candle their eggs and have them strictly fresh. Mr. Nodine states the boy members should get from five to ten cents more per dozen for eggs sold under the club seal.

Miss Harriet Woodward, Assistant State Club Leader, talked with the two *Haydenville* Clothing Clubs recently, explaining the textile booklet and many other club jobs.

At *Dwight* the handicraft boys have made some good nail trays.

THE HOME GARDEN

Get Your Seed

Plan to have a home garden. Everyone admires a good looking, healthy, productive garden and I think it is safe to say everyone admires the one who takes care of such a garden. Having a good garden is more than sowing seed or weed-and thinning. It does take planning. One of the important things to do now is to get your seed ready. What will you plant? You want a variety in a garden. How much will you plant? Why not have a good sized one this year—40' x60' or twice that. You must have at least 500 sq. ft. to be a 4-H club member. But have a bigger one than that. What varieties of vegetables will you plant? Here's a list that may help you.

CROPS		VARIETY
Beans	Green Snap	Bush—(Stringless Green Pod) Pole—Kentucky Wonder.
	Wax Snap	Bush—Imperial Golden Wax Pole—Kentucky Wonder Wax.
	Horticultural shell	Bush—French Horticultural Pole—Horticultural.
Beets:	Early	Crosby's Egyptian
	Late	Detroit Dark Red
Chard—Swiss		Giant Luenlus
Cabbage:	Early	Copenhagen Market
	Midseason	Early Flat Dutch
	Late	Succession
Carrots:	Early	Chantenay, early
	Late	Danvers Half Long, late
Corn		Golden Bantam.
		Early Crosby. Stowell's Evergreen, late
Cucumbers		Davis Perfect
Lettuce		Salamander (head)
		Grand Rapids (leaf).
Onion Sets		White sets (bunch)
		Yellow sets (maturity).
Parsnips		Hollow Crown
Peas:	Early	Luxtonia Excelsior.
	Medium	Gradus Bliss Everbearing.
	Late	Telephone (bushed)
Radish		Scarlet Globe
		French Breakfast.
Squash:	Summer	Giant Summer Crookneck
	Winter	Boston Marrow Delicious. Hubbard.
Tomatoes		Bonny Best, early
		Chalk's Jewell, midsummer. Matchless, late.

The *Huntington* poultry club met on February 17th and elected Robert Barr, president, and Hobart Childs, secretary of the club. The "Selection of Hatching Eggs" was then taken up and the method of testing eggs was shown.

National Goal

Continued from page 1, column 1

matter what business one has when he grows up. I think you agree with that. While young, impressions are made which we never forget.

Isn't it more probable that a boy or girl will learn success from failure, right from wrong, in a garden or with a calf to look after or making her garments than in idleness with no responsibility? Club Work makes the members responsible and it helps tie them to the farm by giving them an interest or a kind of partnership in it

The Department at Washington has recently agreed on the following definition of club work.

"The objects of 4-H club work organized and conducted by co-operative agricultural extension workers is to aid in the establishment of better practices in agriculture and homemaking through the agency of rural young people in such a way that the young people themselves may be kept in touch with the best in rural life and may develop leadership and citizenship."

No wonder these two national organizations are active in the support of club work. It is with boys and girls such as those in Hampshire County that they wish to establish better practices in agriculture and homemaking so that they themselves can be kept in touch with the best in rural life and develop leadership and citizenship.

We are going to co-operate with the granges of this county in getting young people in this work and in assisting them to get the utmost out of it. This necessitates leadership and we look to the Grange to put their organization on the trail for the development of a better rural community life by way of 4-H Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

JANUARY EGG LAYING CONTEST

The production was better in January than in previous months. Two flocks of birds which were bought by Hatfield boys from John Howe, a club member in North Amherst, won 1st and 2nd place for flocks under 40 birds. The winners in the two contests were as follows:

Flocks under 40 birds

Paul Vaehula, North Hatfield—8 birds, 22.8 eggs per bird. Joe Donis, Hatfield—7 birds, 19.3 eggs per bird.

Flocks over 40 birds

Norman Howland, Huntington—48 birds, 13.1 eggs per bird. Arthur Gould, Ware—48 birds, 9.6 eggs per bird.

The above winners will get prize grain from their local dealers who are helping make this contest interesting.


The ribbons which are given each month to the three highest egg yields regardless of the number of birds are:

Paul Vaehula—1st. Joe Donis—2nd. Alice Randall—3rd.

We have noticed that some members having good egg yields in December had poorer ones in January. In some cases this is due to the pullets getting thin. To bring them back into laying you must get them back into condition. Feed more scratch feed.

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H. A. Dwight Uses a Pencil, Milk Scales and Eastern States Feeds

Franklin County Farmer In- sists That His Cows Pay Him a Profit

"I feed Eastern States Pulpail Dairy Ration to my herd. I have fed about one pound of ration to three and one-half pounds of milk. The roughage consists of ten pounds of hay and about thirty pounds of silage. The hay is not clover or alfalfa, but just common mixed hay. I have been asked many times what I fed with the ration, and always say, 'nothing.' What is the use of unbalancing a balanced ration? I am not a farmer of extended means so I have to figure to have the cows feed me instead of my feeding them.

"My cows are grade Holsteins. I have one cow that gave 13,117 lbs. of milk in 12 months. The average test was 4.26 per cent, which made 553.3 lbs. of butterfat. Her feed was worth \$159.52, so she made her butterfat at a feed cost of 27.2 cents per lb., and her milk at a cost of \$1.14 a hundred.

"In the month of November, 1924, I had one cow that I milked three times a day that gave 1881 lbs. of milk which tested 4 per cent, making 75.24 lbs. of butterfat, with a feed cost of \$12.50. Also, I have three other cows that were milked three times daily in November. One gave 1563 lbs. of milk that tested 3.5 per cent, making 54.7 lbs. of butterfat, with a feed cost of \$12.50. Still another cow gave 1539 lbs. of milk testing 4 per cent, making 61.5 lbs. of butterfat, with the cost of feed \$9.72. This particular cow had just freshened and was not to her full capacity. The third cow gave 1473 lbs. of milk testing 3.6 per cent, making 53 lbs. of butterfat, with a feed cost of \$12.50. This cow freshened September 10, 1924, and had been milked twice daily until November. These cows had Pulpail Dairy Ration 1 lb. to about 3 1/4 lbs. milk produced, and hay and silage, with just ordinary care."—H. A. Dwight, Griswoldville, Mass. The figures are from records of the Franklin Co., Mass., Cow Testing Ass'n.)

H. A. Dwight figures that because his means are limited, he must stay in the Cow Testing Association. He needs his profits from profitable cows and cash crops, and refuses to feed them to boarder cows.

Thousands of farmers are using Eastern States Open Formula Feeds regularly. The most satisfied users are the men like H. A. Dwight who keep tabs on their milk factories as Henry Ford keeps tabs on his automobile factories.

Where records are kept, Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth. For information on Eastern States Open Formula dairy and poultry feeds, and on the fertilizers and seeds offered through the Exchange this season, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

NITROGEN FOR THE APPLE ORCHARD

Why? When? and How Much?

Recent experiments in Massachusetts apple orchards, as well as in other orchards of the country, furnish conclusive evidence that nitrogen is most often the limiting element in growing profitable crops. There seems to be an urgent need for an abundant supply early in the season. Orchardists are therefore being advised to consider the demands of the tree, and apply a readily available nitrogenous fertilizer two or three weeks before blossoming time. Nitrate of soda is apparently one of the best forms of nitrogen for this purpose, and in most cases, its use has proven a very profitable investment.

Soil conditions may exist in which there is no response to the application of nitrate of soda, but its use is likely to effect the yield in three ways,—(1) by promoting growth, thus increasing the bearing area, (2) by insuring a "set" of fruit, and (3) by increasing the size of individual fruits. If the orchard is in cultivation, the need for nitrate of soda is not as great, since cultivation tends to encourage the liberation of available nitrogen. But under a sod system, the tree is competing with the grass for its share of food, and the supply will prove insufficient for best results, unless the soil is naturally fertile. For bearing trees, the amount of nitrate of soda to be recommended will vary from 3 to 12 pounds per tree depending on the size of the tree and the system of management.

W. H. Thies, M. A. C.

Why a Practical Fruit Grower Uses Nitrate of Soda

"The beneficial results from the use of nitrates on growing plants is so apparent to the eye that there need be no extended argument to convince one of the value derived from its use.

The use of this plant food upon a growing orchard or a non-bearing orchard is equally apparent.

This year we had come under our care an orchard about equally divided between old trees that had been dehorned and trees of 15 years of age more or less stunted growing in sod land.

We gave it a dressing of 2,000 lbs. nitrate of soda. The whole orchard showed a good dark green foliage all summer, notwithstanding its standing in sod ground yielding less than 1,000 lbs. hay to the acre. We picked 200 barrels of apples.

We have an orchard of 25 acres that is sustained on fertilizers, principally nitrate of soda. Another orchard of 15 acres that has nothing but stable dressing. Both do equally well."

W. H. Atkins, South Amherst.

Very Fine Spring Hats

Just about this time of the year you begin to want a new hat.

Perhaps seeing the ladies with theirs is the reason.

Our new hats for Spring are ready any time you are.

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OILS FOR THE DELAYED DORMANT SPRAY

Orehardists whose trees are infested with either European red mite or scale, may well consider the use of oil emulsion as a delayed dormant spray this spring. Recent experiments in the College orchards indicate some very decided advantages in the use of oil, before the buds open, as a substitute for lime sulfur.

Professor Drain reports excellent control of red mite (in the egg stage) and also of the scale insects, without the slightest trace of injury to the trees. He also reports some control of early hatching aphids. In addition to its effectiveness as an insecticide, it is cheaper than lime sulfur. The oil emulsion costs from 60¢ to \$1.00 plus the labor of mixing, while the liquid lime sulfur costs from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 100 gallons of spray solution. It is also more easily applied.

Care must be taken in cleaning the spray tank of lime sulfur, before filling it with oil emulsion. To do this wash the tank with water in which half a pound of lye has been dissolved. Or, add a gallon of dilute Bordeaux mixture to the first tank of oil emulsion. Either of the above materials will eliminate the difficulties resulting from a previous accumulation of lime sulfur in the tank.

If the orchardist does not care to go to the bother of preparing oil emulsion, he will find several very good commercial brands of "Miscible Oil" on the market, which, if used according to the company's recommendations, will give satisfactory results, altho the cost will be approximately the same as for a similar application of lime sulfur. Professor Bourne has made a series of tests with a number of commercial brands and the results have been almost uniformly good.

Regardless of the material used, spraying must be thorough in order to be effective. Every part of the tree, including the tips of the twigs, must be covered with a film of the oil emulsion, if perfect control of red mite and scale is to be secured. The orchardist is advised to try out the oil emulsion in a small way the first year, and determine for himself the relative merits of oil as compared with lime sulfur.

W. H. Thies, M. A. C.

EGG LAYING CONTEST

In the January reports, we changed the grouping of the flocks somewhat as there were very few small flocks reporting. All flocks of less than 80 birds were put into this class; flocks having from 80 to 290 birds make up Farm Flocks, while those having over 290 birds make up the Poultry Farm Flocks.

An error was made in the list of leaders

sent out in the monthly letter. The following is the corrected list of County Leaders:—

I. SMALL FLOCKS

Eggs Per Bird

1. Mrs. G. W. Peaslee, Huntington 18.1
2. Miss Minnie Moody, Amherst 18.1
3. A. H. Ballou, Ware 15.9
4. Henry M. Parsons, Westhampton 13.2
5. I. W. King, Williamsburg 13.2

II. FARM FLOCKS

1. R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst 18.6
2. S. G. Waite, Southampton 16.0
3. S. F. Thomas, Amherst 15.9
4. Mrs. J. R. Gould, Belchertown 14.6
5. H. T. Newhall, Amherst 13.2

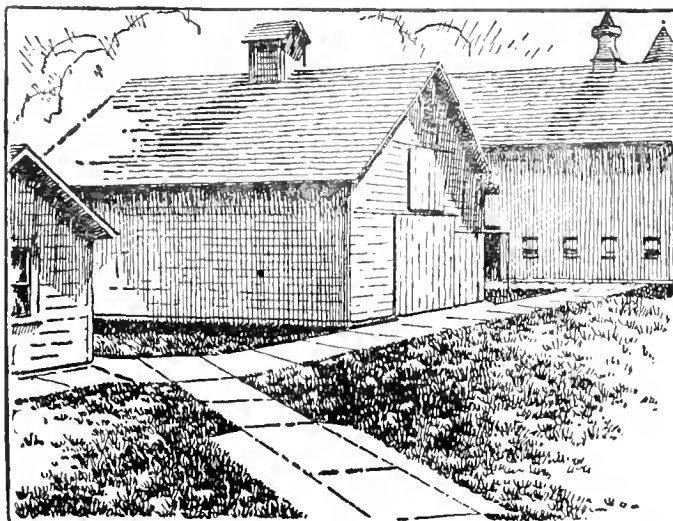
III. POULTRY FARM FLOCKS

1. Harold C. Booth, Belchertown 17.4
2. Hillside School, Greenwich 15.5
3. S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg 14.8
4. Frank D. Steele, Cummington 14.2
5. John Bloom, Ware 12.6

Only eight of the flocks that were among the leaders last month are in this list this month. Most of those that dropped out this month are still getting good production but other flocks are doing better. Next month we will publish a list of those getting the highest egg production from November through February.

The average egg production for all flocks for January was 9.4 per bird and

(Continued on page 10, column 1)



How Much Mud Do You Drag in the House?

NO other improvement you can make around the house will please the women folks more than a Concrete Walk.

It will keep floors and rugs clean by keeping mud out. That is a big help in keeping the entire house clean.

And you only have to build a Concrete Walk once.

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You can easily build Concrete improvements by following a few simple directions given in our free illustrated booklet, "Concrete on the Dairy Farm." Write for it today.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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BOSTON, MASS.

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Egg Laying Contest

Continued from page 9, column 3

the average price received for eggs was 69c per dozen. This is an increase in production of .3 of an egg per bird and a drop of 6 cents per dozen from December. The following is the state summary:—

	Size of Flock		
	Poultry	Farm	Small
No. Farms reporting	27	45	17
No. of Hens and Pullets	569	149	39
Percentage Hens	30	38	23
Percentage Pullets	70	62	77
Death rate of Females	1.2%	.7%	.9%
Eggs laid per pullet	11.5	11.	10.2
Eggs laid per hen	7.7	6	3.9
Total production per bird	9.9	8.9	8.1
Price rec'd per doz. eggs	70c	67c	67.8

This table shows that hens have not caught up to pullets in production during January. When eggs are real cheap, hens will be laying well. We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the only excuse for keeping hens is for breeders. Death rate of females is a new heading. Many flocks are not reporting this accurately. The figures seem to indicate that the death rate is highest in large flocks.

GRAIN THE PANACEA

Have You Paid Your Grain Bill?

If cows are thin, if production drops, if hay is poor or the amount is limited, if pastures are short, if the weather is cold—FEED MORE GRAIN. It remedies all of these troubles. It has another advantage—it makes business for the grain farmer of the central west, for the millers, the feed manufacturers, the wholesalers, the jobbers, the railroads, the local co-operative and the local grain dealer. Business implies profit, otherwise it would not be carried on for any length of time. If grain will do all these things for the farmer and for the others, why isn't it good business?

Ask grain dealers how much dairy farmers owe them. They will not tell you in dollars and cents, but all of the answers will boil down to this—"Too much." Ask dairymen why they are not making money and ninety-nine times out of a hundred one or both of the following answers will be given: "Grain is too high, or milk is too low."

When the farmers of Hampshire County, who purchased about one and a half million dollars worth of feed in 1919, and the local grain dealers who handled the larger part of this business are both far from satisfied, there must be a fly in this big business. The main trouble is that dairy farmers are buying more grain than they can afford. This in turn, means that local dealers are called upon to extend longer credit than is good business practice. Then there are bad bills. Both of

these facts increase the cost of grain to every farmer in the community. The problem then is "How can dairy farmers reduce their grain purchases to the point where they can pay their bills promptly and make a profit?"

Why those burdensome grain bills?

One of the main reasons that grain bills are so high on dairy farms is that cows are not given nearly as much hay and silage as they can profitably consume. All farms suffer from having poor quality homegrown feeds. With this foundation, dairy farmers are doomed to face huge grain bills. Here are rations that are balanced for cows weighing 1,000 lbs. and giving 30 lbs. of 4% milk per day.

	Roughage	Grain	
		Lbs.	% Protein*
I. 18 lbs. mixed hay	12	14	2.5
II. 10 lbs. mixed hay			
25 lbs. silage	12	16	2.5
III. 15 lbs. mixed hay			
35 lbs. silage	6½	21	4.6
IV. 13 lbs. alfalfa			
35 lbs. silage	5	8.4	6.0

*Digestible Crude Protein, Not Total Protein.

The above table brings out the fact that as the hay and silage fed per cow daily increases in amount and quality, the number of pounds of grain needed for milk production decreases. Rations I and II are typical of most dairy feeding in this county. Only 2½ lbs. of milk are returned for every pound of grain fed. This type of feeding can only show a profit on test cows and where a very high price is received for milk. It is also the way race horses are fed! We have a few herds that are being fed rations similar to III and they are getting over 4 lbs. of milk per pound of grain. Ration IV shows what can be done when a real dairy ration is fed. Only five pounds of provender (corn and oats) is needed per day. We have records in the office which prove that the above table except IV is correct. Next year we hope to have a few men who can swear to this, too. Usually, however, dairymen use a higher protein grain with Rations I and II. This causes the cows to grow thin or to get off feed, especially if more than 30 lbs. of milk per day is being given.

Grain bills can be reduced profitably

While the above table shows what can be done to cut the grain bill, it does not give the cost. In the following table, we have used the following values per ton: Mixed hay, \$30; Silage, \$8; 14% Grain, \$50; 16% Grain, \$52; 21% Grain, \$56; Provender, \$50; Alfalfa hay, \$38. If these prices are out of line with local

prices they can be changed without changing the results materially.

Table II—Cost of Rations.

Ration	Total	Roughage	Grain	Grain cost per cwt. of milk
I.	57c	27c	30c	\$1.00
II.	56c	25c	31c	1.03
III.	55c	37c	18c	.60
IV.	56c	42c	14c	.40

Glancing in the first column we see that the total cost of the four rations is practically the same. Most dairymen stop figuring at this point and are misled by this conclusion. The second column shows that the roughage cost increases as larger amounts and as better quality roughages are fed. While this cost increases the grain cost decreases as rapidly, making the total cost practically the same. The grain costs per 100 lbs. of milk produced decreases as more roughage is fed. The question then arises, "Who gets the money for grain?" Every dairy farmer knows.

The second question is "Who gets the money for the roughage?" The answer is not so simple. The farmer gets it first but from this he has to pay for the lime, fertilizer, seed, labor, etc., which are necessary to produce larger roughage crops. It is by no means all profit, yet there are hundreds of farmers who could profitably invest in the extra cost of lime, fertilizer and seed and make a profit on every hour of his own, as well as any extra labor, it takes to grow these crops. On many farms it would be found that by planning work and by using up-to-date production methods that the increased roughage crops could be cared for with little or no extra labor. In other words, with Rations I and II, the farmer only has a chance of making a profit, by good farming, on the 27 cents per cow per day that stays on the farm to pay for home-grown feed, overhead and depreciation on cows. With this type of feeding, unless the feeder is more skillful than the average, the depreciation on cows is bound to be high. With Rations III and IV the farmer has 37 and 42 cents respectively to cover these charges. If he is a good crop man, he can make a handsome profit on every ton of hay, silage and alfalfa he grows.

How Have You Built?

All dairymen have heard the parable of the houses, one built on sand, the other on rock. Few have applied it to dairy farming. The men whose dairy operations are founded on low roughage and high grain feeding have built on sand. When milk prices are high, they make a fair profit. When grain prices go up and milk comes down, they lose. The dairy farmers that have built their business on the rock of good farming make a profit

when milk is high and weather the storm when the price drops. It is not too late for many to rebuild before another storm, similar to last year's, strikes and wrecks the entire structure.

COCKEREL'S FUTURITY TEST

A Simple Method of Breeding for Higher Egg Production

The Cockerels' Futurity method of breeding requires at least two breeding pens, each pen containing a single male. For ease of designating these, let them be called A and B. Several males in a pen or even two full brothers should not be used as this would not be finding out which individual males were proving themselves to be breeders of good offspring. About 10 or 12 females should be used in each pen. While pullets may be used, it is better to use hens as more can be known about them. The male birds should be the best you have.

The eggs saved from pens A and B should be marked "A" and "B" before placing in the incubator. A-eggs must be placed in a machine separate from B-eggs, or if the same machine, so arranged that A-chicks will not mix with B-chicks.

At hatching time the A-chicks should receive a toe punch in the outside web of the right foot and B-chicks a toe punch in the inside web of the right foot. Make sure that a clean hole is made with no loose pieces of skin left dangling. For such work only four of the punches are accurate, namely, a single punch in each of the four different webs. To use two or more punches on a single chick invites errors because the filling of any single punch causes a resulting false identification mark.

The most important step in the cockerel futurity method of breeding is the test of the pullets, for their record is the measure applied to their sires as breeders. Therefore, test pens must be provided for the A and B-pullets. These pens should provide quarters identical with each other in order that both sets of the pullets may be given an equal chance to make good. Pens too, that are similar to those used for the general run of pullets is desirable in order that a second check may be made upon the special breeders in comparison with results obtained from the general pullets. Of course, identical rations and care should be given all lots of birds to be compared. In this plan no trap nests are necessary, for the simple pen record of eggs laid will tell the story.

In judging the two males, the A and B-pullets should first be studied and compared when they are housed. If the pullets from one male are larger and mature earlier, it is score one for him. If, as would be likely, these same pullets start laying earlier, continue to lay more and larger eggs during the winter, but little doubt will be left as to which has proven

(Continued on page 12, column 1)

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NEW PRICES OCTOBER 2nd, 1923

These are the lowest prices in history of Ford Motor Co.

4-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$685.00
Coupe	" " " " "	525.00
Touring	" " " " "	380.00
Runabout	" " " " "	350.00
Chassis	" " " " "	315.00
Ton Truck Chassis,		370.00
Fordson Tractor,		120.00

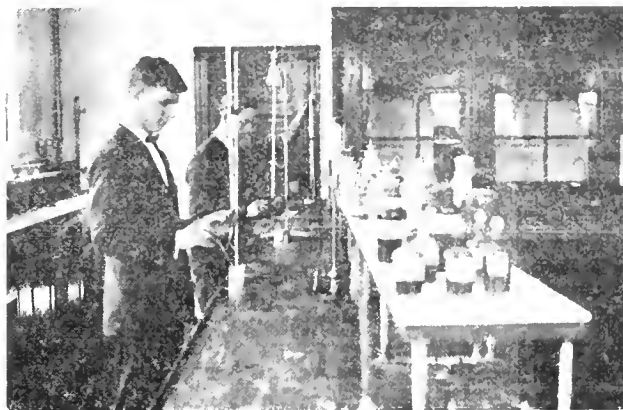
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After all a fine herd of Cows well managed, well bred and well fed represents the highest point in modern agriculture.

These students are learning by actual tests and not by guess, the difference between a profitable cow and a boarder.

In other classes they are learning other exact ways of carrying on the difficult art of profitable farming.

Smith's Agricultural School

Northampton, Mass.

Write for a catalogue.

Cockerels' Futurity Test

Continued from page 11, column 3

himself to be the better breeder. If, on the other hand, but little difference is discernible both males may be considered as candidates for a second year of breeding.

Another judgment upon the breeding males will be obtained in the selection of their cockerels. At the broiler age from one-third to one-half of the slower maturing and smaller males will be discarded. Again at the time of housing the pullets from one-third to one-half may be discarded. At mating time, when the sisters of these cockerels have completed their winter egg records, the chief basis for comparing the original breeders will have been obtained and final judgment can be made.

Because of the varying results obtained, no two succeeding judgments will be the same. In any case, one object of this work is to get superior males to use the following season with the general matings. If one of the matings has been distinctly superior, cockerels from this mating should be selected for this purpose. If the matings have given practically identical results it will be well to save cockerels from both matings. Furthermore, if pullets from these special matings do not do as well as those from the general matings, a rather perplexing situation results. Before any decision can

be made under these circumstances, a careful scrutiny of conditions, such as feed, housing etc., should be made to make sure that these circumstances were not in any way responsible for the results. If the surroundings are not responsible and the hens with which the males were mated are still considered to be a superior lot, then it follows that pretty harsh judgment should be made against the special breeding males. It is not likely that these results will be obtained but if they are, the breeder should courageously face the facts.

What is to be done with the pullets these matings? If the A-pullets are decidedly better than the B-pullets the best should be chosen for more special breeding pens. These may be placed in the same pen with the best of their mothers and mated with their own father or an unrelated male. In any case the original A-male should be used again in some special mating. Where both A and B-matings are about equally good and better than the general run of pullets, there are several possibilities. First, the two original matings may be repeated. Second, the A-cock may be mated with the B-hens and the B-cock mated with the A-hens. Other combinations including some of the best pullets can be used.

The advantage of having more than two special matings are apparent for the following reasons.

1. The chance of finding an extra good breeder is increased.

2. Succeeding matings where good males are used again can be more easily made without the use of inbreeding.

Once a male of a particular mating has been responsible for extra good results it should be used or repeated so long as the individual birds will breed.

CHICK FEEDING**Recommendations of The New England Agricultural Colleges**

1. *Mash* 200 lbs. yellow corn meal
100 lbs. bran
100 lbs. middlings (preferably white)
100 lbs. oats, rolled, meal or heavy oats finely ground if meal is unobtainable
50 lbs. scrap
25 lbs. bone meal
2. *Scratch feed* 200 lbs. yellow cracked corn
100 lbs. cracked wheat*
100 lbs. pinhead oatmeal*

*Omit if not easy to get.

3. *Cod Liver Oil* That in case cod liver oil is used, one pint to one quart to each 100 pounds of mash depending upon the proportion of scratched to mash used, quality

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of the oil and degree of confinement or the amount of direct sunshine received by the chicks. Start feeding when chicks are one week old.

4. *Mash Feeding* That mash feeding should be deferred until the chicks are one week of age after which the mash should be kept before them providing they do not gorge.
5. *Scratch Feeding* The scratch or chick feed should be given the chicks four or five times a day until mash feeding is begun, after which three times daily.
6. *Milk Feeding* That some form of milk should be given the chicks from the time they are placed in the brooder until the close of the brooding period and that it is desirable to feed milk thruout the entire growing season if facilities and price permit.
7. *Shifting from Chick Feed to Course Scratch* That at the age of five to six weeks whole wheat and cracked corn should be mixed with the chick feed and the amount gradually increased, eliminating the chick feed at about the age of seven weeks.
8. *Ratio of Scratch to Mash* That the proportion of scratch and mash thruout the entire growing season should be at the ratio of three to two.
9. *Range* That for best results chicks should be grown on free grass range at the rate of not more than about 500 per acre (500 baby chicks); The number should be gradually decreased thruout the brooding season.
10. *Egg Feeding* That in case eggs are used as a source of vitamins A and D, they should be fed at the rate of 1 egg to each 30 chicks daily or 4 eggs added to each pound of dry mash. Start feeding only when chicks are one week old.

Will Lime Pay?

Continued from page 3, column 3

- Fred Strong, South Hadley.
- R. C. Turner, Enfield.
- William Howard, Ware.
- William Quirk, Ware.
- Henry Pease, Middlefield.
- Sam Willard, Middlefield.
- Jesse Vaughn, Greenwich Village.

Soil samples may be sent to Prof. J. B. Abbott, M. A. C., Amherst or to the County Agent, 59 Main Street, Northampton, to be tested. It is hoped that we can find one live farmer, fertilizer or grain dealer in each town who will make this testing service available to the farmers of his community. If interested or if you can qualify as above, write to the County Agent at once.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Hatching eggs from healthy, early maturing, heavy producing, single comb Rhode Island Red stock. Satisfactory fertility guaranteed. Book orders in advance. Price ten dollars a hundred or one dollar and a half a setting. Smiths Agricultural School, Northampton.

FOR SALE:—Connecticut Valley Dent corn for silage, Germination 95%, Josiah Parsons, Northampton.

FOR SALE:—Mass. Certified seed potatoes, Homer Granger, South Worthington; Arlin Cole, South Worthington; F. F. Fiske, Plainfield; A. H. Stroeter, Cummington.

FOR SALE:—Rhode Island Red Chicks from large heavy producing stock. C. P. Otis, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE:—3,000 R. I. Red pullets from accredited stock. Eight weeks old March 8. None sold after March 25. Write for price. Nonotuck Poultry Farm. Kingsley and Perkins, Props., Northampton, R. F. D. No. 1, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Certified White Leghorn Chicks. Combine freedom from White Diarrhea and high egg laying ability. Our pen took 7th at Storrs in 1924. Member Mass. Certified Poultry Breeders Ass'n. Emory Bartlett, Enfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Eight weeks old R. I. Red pullets from certified stock. Buy and save loss from brooding, Leland Wight, Leeds, Mass.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1925

No. 4

STEER FEEDING STUDIED

County Agent Visits Lancaster County, Pa.

Tobacco growers in the past few years have come to feel that manure would raise the quality and quantity of the tobacco grown in this County. Stable manure from cities, once easily and cheaply obtained, is now high in price and difficult to get. The question as to the advisability of feeding steers to get manure has been raised quite frequently in the past few months. Because of the interest in this method of obtaining manure, the Trustees of the Extension Service sent the County Agent to study steer feeding as practiced in Lancaster County, Pa., to see if the practices so successfully used there would apply to Hampshire County. A report of this trip follows:

Lancaster County has no tobacco farms as we know them. Tobacco is grown in a rotation with other farm crops. A common rotation is Corn, Wheat, Hay, Tobacco. The Tobacco always follows hay and is never grown several years in succession on the same land. The tobacco also is a different type from ours. It is used entirely for "filler." Their problem is to get high yields per acre at as low a cost as possible. The total cost of producing an acre of tobacco in Lancaster County is about \$140 and its value about \$250.

The following approximate values of farm products for 1923 gives a clearer understanding of the relative importance of the various sources of farm income in Lancaster County. Tobacco \$9,000,000, Corn \$4,800,000, Wheat \$3,000,000, Hay \$2,700,000, Potatoes \$1,000,000, Poultry Products, \$3,000,000, Dairy Products \$2,800,000, Steers \$1,760,000, Hogs \$1,000,000. While the above list is not complete, it shows that tobacco is the main money crop. Wheat and potatoes are the other crops sold directly from the farms for cash. The corn and hay crops are fed to cows, steers, hogs and poultry, while the wheat straw is used as bedding.

Years of experience have proven that the net cash return to the farmer is as great when the corn, hay and straw are marketed through livestock as when sold for cash. In addition the farmer has a large amount of manure left for his

Continued on page 8, column 1

SAVE JUNE 11

Hampshire County homemakers will want to keep in mind the date of June 11 and begin planning to attend the annual summary meeting at Laurel Park. It will be an outstanding day with a chance to see what other towns have done in extension work, to examine some good exhibits and hear some worth while speakers.

Watch for detail plans in the next issue of the Farmers' Monthly.

BETTER LIVING FOR LESS MONEY

Home Gardens an Important Asset to the Family Health as Well as Pocketbook

"More money can be saved by making a Home Garden than by working any other piece of land on the farm" said Mr. Ray M. Koon, Extension Specialist in Vegetable Gardening, when talking to an interested group of Chesterfield women. But the pocketbook is not the only thing to think of, the family's health is even more important, and we find that that is better if we have our Home Garden.

You ask why that is? Every magazine you pick up has at least one article written by an expert, telling you to eat more vegetables. If we have a Home Garden our New England thriftiness will insist we eat the vegetables rather than let them go to waste, and if we cannot eat them fast enough, we will can them and eat them during the winter months. And we find in the end we are really better for it.

The trouble with a great many vegetable gardens is that they do not contain the right vegetables in sufficient amounts to meet the family needs. The following table is intended to show the quantities of foods needed to supply a family of five with its daily allowance of two servings of vegetables, for one year. All of these products may be grown in Hampshire County. Still it may not be practical for some home gardeners to attempt to raise all of these different products. When a choice must be made, we would advise that the following vegetables be given

Continued on page 4, column 3

SEEDING DOWN IMPORTANT

Hay Crop Determines Profit or Loss in Dairying

Cost of production figures secured from farmers in Connecticut indicate an average cost per ton in the neighborhood of \$25.00 for emergency hay crops, \$20.00 for average yields of grass hay from old mowings and only about \$15.00 for clover and alfalfa. The conclusion is obvious.

Conditions this year are such as to force the production of an unusual acreage of emergency hay crops, or, what is even more expensive, the purchase of an unusually large portion of the ration; but it is the poorest kind of poor management to allow that state of affairs to continue. The future holds no hope of better conditions unless, along with growing the necessary emergency hay crops, steps are taken toward production of the cheaper and more permanent hays in future years. That means seeding down as much land as is practicable and doing it in such shape that it will produce hay at low cost in future years.

Low cost in this case seems to be correlated principally with high yield. Even though the high yield is secured at a considerable initial expense for fertilizer, lime and seed, it takes only a little of the crop at present values of feed to repay that investment and the rest is velvet.

On the other hand there seems to be no possibility of low cost feed or profitable production in the case of low yields. The over-head expenses (taxes, interest, etc.) go on anyway whether the yield is one ton per acre or three and mowing and raking necessarily cost more per ton in the case of low yields.

If it is true, and it is, that high yields of the permanent hay crops mean low feed costs and a real possibility of profitable milk production, then it follows that there is no more important operation on the dairy farm than seeding down in such a way as to get those high yields—weather permitting. That limitation is always understood.

Adequate fertility to produce high yields is fundamental. Of course a man can get a field "off his hands" for a few years by merely sowing some grass and clover seed on it, even if it isn't in a good state of fertility, but he will not get profitable hay crops that way. One or two applications of manure during the years

Continued on page 5, column 2

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ALFALFA IN MASSACHUSETTS

The great value of alfalfa in a dairy ration is a matter of common knowledge. The technical difficulties encountered in growing the crop are not serious. The fact that good yields can be produced in Massachusetts was demonstrated a long while ago, certainly more than 30 years. Fields of the crop of greater or less extent have been grown, at one time or another, in every county in the state if not actually in every important agricultural community. The crop has been "boosted" by farmers' institute speakers, extension men and the agricultural press. Yet it has not made headway. The census of 1920 found a few hundred acres only.

Why? Simply because, for about a generation, grain prices were so low that most Massachusetts farmers found it cheaper to buy nutrients than to grow them. That practice seems to have become a fixed habit, though it surely has outlived its usefulness, as there has been little or no cheap grain to be had in ten years or more. The price of grain is getting to a point where it is forcing Massachusetts dairymen to pay more attention to home-grown feeds or go out of business.

Funny, isn't it, that nothing less drastic than a threat of starvation, a sheriff's sale, or a funeral will serve to oust an outworn system of agriculture in favor of a fitter one? Old dog—new tricks—no can do. It's an old story.

Eventually—usually after a "lag" of about a generation—the system of agriculture changes to meet the changed conditions.

The principal change which seems to be indicated now lies in the production of more and better home-grown roughage. That includes alfalfa, and, as is usual in such cases, the man who succeeds in getting the new system to working first makes the most money. It is time to quit fooling with alfalfa and grow it.

BETTER MARKET REPORTS

Fruit Growers Spend Profitable Day
at M. A. C.

Better market reports were promised Hampshire County Fruit Growers by W. A. Munson, Director of the State Bureau of Markets, at the Fruit Meeting held at M. A. C. March 19th. Professor R. A. Van Meter stressed the importance of knowing how much rather than what should be taken out of trees when pruning. "Pomona uses White Magic" a "movie" showing the results of nitrate of soda, was enjoyed by the group. The day, though damp and dark, could not keep the fruit growers inside as they were bound to see the results of pruning experiments carried on at the Experiment Station.

Mr. Munson explained the market news service which the state furnishes fruit growers regarding the Boston Market. He stated that the quotations given were the prices received by wholesalers and gave ranges of price for goods of varying quality. The fact was brought out that the fruit growers of this County felt that the apple report of the Springfield Market could be improved by giving better definitions of grades of apples, by reporting receipts of fruit and, later in the season, by giving cold storage holdings of apples in and around Springfield. It was suggested that quotations be obtained from peddlers as well as from commission houses since most of the apples are marketed through peddlers at present. Since most of the fruit growers obtain market quotations through the Springfield papers, a rather detailed report was requested twice a week. In addition, plans are being perfected to have the market quotations given out over the radio every noon.

Professor R. A. Van Meter, discussing pruning, stated that fruit growers should use the information already available rather than to look for new and startling ideas. "Sound judgment is needed in knowing when enough has been taken

from the trees," he said. Starting with trees to be set, he stated that one year trees were best if they were set early in the spring and in fertile soil. Otherwise two-year old trees should be used. The young trees have to be cut back severely as they must be forced to grow rapidly. In these trees every effort should be used to get the scaffold limbs properly placed. The secret of getting well-shaped trees is to grow the tree as fast as possible rather than to depend on pruning. In young trees he advised pruning to keep the central leader ahead of the other branches. This and cutting out rubbing branches is the only pruning that ever should be done. In the young tree all efforts are directed to growing the tree rapidly. The less pruning, the faster the tree grows.

With bearing trees the aim of pruning is different. Instead of striving for growth we try to get well-colored fruit. The tree should be thinned out so that the wood which is left can get light and air. He warned the fruit growers against the common practice of doing three years' pruning in one. This kind of pruning never has and never will produce good fruit. He advised moderate yearly pruning on mature trees so as to maintain a balance between the roots and the top.

In the pruning experiment block, it was shown that the trees which had only been pruned to maintain a central leader and to remove crossing limbs made the best growth and had also set the largest number of fruit spurs.

EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

Two drouthy seasons over the greater part of Massachusetts have meant two years of short hay crops and almost certainly mean another short hay crop this year, irrespective of the kind of a season we get, as both old mowings and new seedings must have suffered permanent injury last summer and fall. Short hay crops, in turn, mean a low level of roughage feeding with a correspondingly higher expense for grain and probably in a good many cases, the purchase of hay as well.

Both purchased hay and grain cost cash and there is a limit to the amount of cash which a wholesale milk producer can spend if he expects to have any of it left for himself. Every pound of nutrients which the farm can be made to furnish cuts down by just that much the amount which must be purchased for cash. Of course, the home-grown feeds cost something but that cost is principally in terms of labor, for which the dairyman himself gets the pay in terms of a reduced grain bill.

Of course, ideally, dairy cows should always be fed on the best of silage and alfalfa, clover or clover-mixed hay and also, ideally, should be cows of high pro-

ductive efficiency, say eight to ten thousand pounds per year. Maybe all of us will have roughage of that kind and cows of that kind at some time in the future. At present, most of us are more interested in feeding the kind of roughage which we have, or can produce with some certainty, to the kind of cows which we have.

Unfortunately the kinds of roughage which we should particularly like to have, clover and alfalfa, are difficult and uncertain crops to produce in this region of acid soils of rather low fertility and, at best, cannot be produced in quantity short of several years of preparatory work in building up the fertility of the soil and establishing new seedings. The sooner a start is made toward growing these better crops the sooner we shall get into a permanently better condition with respect to the supply of home-grown roughage, but even so, they hold no promise of immediate relief of the home-grown roughage shortage which seems clearly indicated for the coming winter.

The only practicable hope of producing more feed in time to help the situation next winter lies in utilization of certain annual crops which can be grown quickly, at relatively small expense and with but little risk of failure. These crops except peas and oats and soy beans, do not compare favorably with clover and alfalfa as dairy feeds, but they do have much higher value than is generally appreciated, as shown in the following table. They are not to be recommended to a man who has plenty of hay without them but they do fit in where the hay crop is short and time and land are available to produce them. Any of them will exceed an average crop of hay in the production of nutrients per acre and an acre of any of them will substitute for more than a ton of grain in feeding the herd. The cost of production admittedly is high compared to hay, in consequence of which they are recommended mainly as emergency crops to be grown when the hay crop threatens to fall short.

Nutrients Produced by Emergency Roughage Crops

	Reasonable Yield Per Acre	Lbs. Digestible Protein Per Acre	Lbs. Digestible Nutrients Per Acre
Silage Corn	10.0	220	3540
Corn Fodder	2.5	150	2685
Oats Hay	2.0	180	1856
Peas and Oats Hay	2.0	252	1952
Soy bean Hay	2.0	468	2144
Millet	2.0	200	2200
**Mixed Hay	1.5	141	1425
24% Mixed			
**Dairy Feed	1.0	400	1550

** For Comparison

THE SOY BEAN THE BEST EMERGENCY HAY CROP



Prof. J. B. Abbott practices what he preaches. He is standing in part of a four acre field of soy beans grown on his farm last year. Planted May 28, rows 20 inches apart, cut Sept. 3, yield 2 tons of hay per acre. He is planting 10 acres this year. The article below tells how he did it.

The soy bean, in some of its endless varieties, is the emergency hay crop par excellence for any region where corn will grow. It succeeds on a wide range of soils, is as easy and dependable a crop to grow as oats, millet or fodder corn, yields well and is approximately as valuable a hay as alfalfa. In fact, some feeding trials and the chemical composition of the crop indicate that it is even better than alfalfa. Its approximate equality to alfalfa and vast superiority over the grass hays as a feed for dairy cows is clearly shown in the following data from Henry and Morrison's compilations.

	Digestible Protein	Total Digestible Nutrients
Soy bean hay	11.17%	53.6%
Alfalfa hay	10.6	51.6
Timothy hay	3.0	48.5

The soy bean is not a wholly unknown crop to Massachusetts farmers as it was somewhat aggressively pushed as a companion crop with corn for silage a few years ago. In the opinion of the writer and apparently as in the opinion of Massachusetts farmers, who mostly dropped the soy bean after trying it with corn once or twice, the plant is not of particular value for that purpose. That, however, does not condemn it for some other and more suitable use.

Neither the soy bean nor any other annual crop is, or can be, a serious competitor with a successful crop of any of the standard hays, solely on the basis of comparative costs of production, but that is not the point at issue. The point is to find the best all around, quick-action, sure-fire emergency hay crop to be grown when clover fails or when the hay crop threatens to be short. That is where the soy bean shines and that is why there ought to be 25,000 acres grown in Massachusetts this year.

It is a demonstrated fact that any land capable of producing ten tons of silage corn per acre will produce one and one-half to two and one-half tons of soy bean hay per acre and that that hay, except for the perhaps five to seven percent of coarse stems which will be rejected by well fed cows, is the full equal of alfalfa in every respect. And the crop is easy to grow, little if any harder to cure than an equally heavy yield of red clover, will stand many times the amount of rain during the curing without serious injury and leaves the land in splendid shape for seeding down the following spring without plowing.

Cultural Directions

Order a bushel of seed per acre right away: Manchu if you can plant early enough to be sure of 100 days before you will want to cut the crop or Ito San if you need something a little earlier. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange handles both. Arrange with the county agent for a supply of inoculating soil—about four quarts for each bushel of seed. It would be well also to provide for 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

Prepare a seed bed as for corn, using a little manure if available. Harrow and drag until the seed bed is fine, firm and free from trash. This latter is especially important if you value your peace of mind, your crop when you come to cultivate and your mowing machine when you come to harvest. Plant at corn planting time if possible and in any event before the middle of June, setting the corn planter to drop five or six beans per foot of row with a bare trickle of acid phosphate.

If you are so constituted that you must cultivate one row at a time in order to be really happy, put the rows far enough apart so that you can do it, but if you

Continued on page 11, column 1

HOME MAKING

BACKACHES ELIMINATED

Proper Treatment of Kitchen Floors Saves Labor

Whether in the new kitchen or in the old, one of the homemaker's biggest problems is the kitchen floor. If the kitchen is to present a neat and attractive appearance the floor must be clean and well-kept. How can it be treated to protect the wood, to give it this well-kept appearance with the minimum expenditure of effort and time is the question that many home makers are asking.

In the new kitchen it is largely a matter of deciding upon the kind of wood to be used. There are a number of suitable woods from which one may choose, i. e., oak, maple, pine, birch and beech. Aside from the difference in color, oak and maple are equally desirable, while a floor of pine properly laid will give good service. One should, of course, choose well-seasoned wood as it is good insurance against warping and splintering.

Having decided upon the kind of wood, the next important step is that of the finish. Is the floor to be waxed, varnished, painted or left in the natural state?

If one has an old kitchen with the kind of floor that often accompanies such a work shop, then the problem is quite a different one from the new wood floor. However, if one has such a floor, it may be treated so that it is attractive and less time required for the cleaning and care. Whether one owns her home or rents will determine in a measure the way in which the kitchen floor is treated. However, one should choose the covering or treatment that will withstand the hard wear that the average kitchen floor receives, that will be sanitary and easy to clean, that will be comfortable to stand upon and be attractive in appearance.

As yet, it seems that one cannot say that there is a perfect floor, floor covering, or floor treatment for the kitchen, but there are some that have decided advantages over others.

The personal preference of the home maker usually determines what the floor treatment or covering shall be but often the choice is not a wise one. This results in much time and labor being spent in caring for the floor.

What To Do To Old Floors

If one has an old kitchen floor that has become rough and splintered, spotted and discolored with wear, it should be treated in some way to make it less of a problem to the home maker. It should be borne in mind that while the appearance can be greatly improved and the time required for its care reduced to a minimum yet it cannot be made to look like a new hard wood floor.

First of all decide upon the new floor treatment or covering as this will determine the method of procedure, for securing the new finish. If the floor has been oiled, painted or stained and varnished, it should have this old finish removed and should be given a thorough cleaning before applying the new finish.

For removing the old finish one may use one of several removers. A commercial paint or varnish remover may be used; if this proves too expensive for the old floor where one need not be so careful regarding the color of the wood and also of roughing the surface then a soap powder, washing soda or lye solution may be used. Keep in mind that a thorough rinsing with clean water and vinegar to destroy any trace of the alkali in the remover is necessary. After the floor is thoroughly dry it should be rubbed smooth with sand paper and then it is ready to be painted, oiled or varnished.

Oiled Floors Are Labor Savers

Oil offers a most satisfactory treatment for the kitchen floor, because a floor that has been thoroughly filled with oil does not spot grease and is more easily cared for than an untreated one.

After the floor has been thoroughly cleaned and allowed to dry it may be oiled. If a darker floor is desired, a stain may be applied at this time before the oil treatment is applied. An acid or alcohol floor stain of the desired color may be had from local dealers, but a less expensive stain and one that has proven very satisfactory is a home made stain of permanganate of potash.

This stain is made with 1 ounce permanganate of potash and 1 quart of warm water. The solution, made by dissolving the permanganate of potash in the water, is violet colored, but when it is applied to wood a chemical action results and the wood is stained brown. This stain gives better results on pine than on oak flooring.

It is better to allow the floor to dry out a day or two after being stained before applying the oil.

If a darker floor is not desired, apply the oil treatment directly after cleaning. One part boiled linseed oil to three parts turpentine is a combination which will not darken the floor as much as a commercial oil and will not be sticky after it is dry. If boiled linseed oil is not available, use one part raw linseed oil, three parts turpentine, one tablespoon Japan Dryer. Apply the combination either hot or cold with a mop. A floor thus treated can be wiped up with a dry mop daily and when necessary it may be washed with warm water and a neutral soap. This eliminates mopping the kitchen floor at least three times a week, and saves the homemaker many a backache.

A RECIPE FOR SALAD

To make this condiment your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two hard-boiled
eggs;

Two boiled potatoes, passed through
kitchen sieve,

Smoothness and softness to the salad
give;

Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, half suspected, animate the whole;
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment that bites too
soon;

But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a
fault

To add a double quantity of salt.

Four times the spoon with oil from Lucca
crown,

And twice with vinegar, procured from
town;

And lastly, o'er the flavored compound
toss

A magic soupcon of anchovy sauce.

O green and glorious! O herbaceous
treat!

'T would tempt the dying anchorite to
eat;

Back to the world he'd turn his fleeting
soul,

And plunge his fingers in the salad-bowl;
Serenely full, the epicure would say,

"Fate cannot harm me,—I have dined
to-day."

—Sydney Smith.

Better Living for Less Money

Continued from page 1, column 2

preference; spinach, beets, carrots, string
beans, lettuce and cabbage.

Kind	No. times to serve in year	Lbs. to be produced	No. of feet of row
Asparagus	80	100	100
Beets	80	200	100
Cabbage	180	225	100
Carrots	80	200	100
Celery	40	80	100
Corn	80	100	300
Cucumber	20	10	25
Lettuce			
Chard and Spinach	120	100	150
Onions	60	120	100
Peas	80	175	100
Salisfy	20	35	50
Squash (summer)	45	25	25
Squash (winter)	50	100	50
String beans	80	100	100
Shell beans	75	100	100
Tomatoes	120	310	150
Turnips	60	50	100
Parsnips	60	100	50

Farmers' Bulletin 1242 "Permanent
Fruit and Vegetable Gardens" will help
you to plan a better garden. Write us
for a copy.

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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Both our standard grades of goods and our Concentrated 10-16-14 Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer are especially compounded (out of the more expensive materials) to produce not only a quick start but a steady growth over the whole season.

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HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

HOME HAPPENINGS

The young mothers of Cummington are planning to start with the children's clothes project under the leadership of Mrs. Harvey Billings. The work will take up the use of sewing machine attachments, numerous short cuts and decorative stitches, the listing and altering of commercial patterns and numerous other things which will help mothers to clothe their children better, easier and cheaper. If you care to take the work, talk with Mrs. Billings and get the detailed plans.

The cleaning fever always accompanies the coming of spring and with the cleaning fever comes the desire to renovate, to make materials we have on hand into more useable form. We are blaming the coming of spring for the number of calls for the furniture renovation project. Groups in Worthington, Enfield, and Huntington are starting work along this line during April.

**Electrical Cont
of a
Estimates c
submit**

Groups in Hatfield, Granby, Amherst, Easthampton, Northampton, Southampton, So. Hadley and Westhampton have about finished their winter's work in clothing and millinery and have new dresses and hats to exhibit Easter Sunday.

You will have an opportunity to see the results of the work of these groups at the summary meeting June 11, because each group is going to have a small exhibit.

Towns like Middlefield that are not reached during the winter months will begin with the spring clothing work immediately.

Have Your Garden Soil Tested

Chesterfield women told Professor Koon that they did not have good success with asparagus, onions, lettuce or spinach in their gardens. He stated that their crops needed lots of lime and suggested that they send samples of their garden soil to the Home Demonstration Agent to be tested for lime requirements. Nine women took advantage of this offer. All but one of the samples showed that the soil was strongly acid. If you are having trouble growing these crops, send about a cupful of soil from your garden to be tested.

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for Savings**

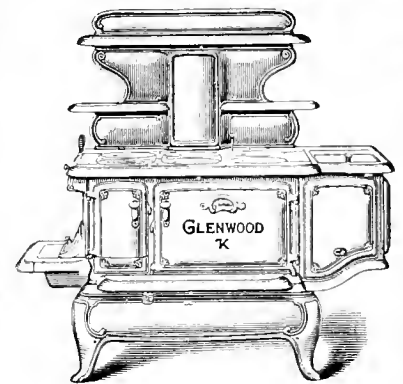
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ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

CLUB WORK

HOPKINS WINS JUDGING

Pres. Clark of Trustees Join Boys

Hopkins Academy of Hadley with 1,110 points won the second annual inter-scholastic dairy cattle Judging contest of the county held at Ellis Harlow's Jersey farm in Amherst, March 24. Erick Moberg, a contestant from Smith Agricultural School of Northampton, was individual high scorer with 390 out of 500 points while Walter Sullivan of Smith Academy of Hatfield and George White of Hopkins Academy, Hadley, were tied for second place with 380 points each.

The Harlow place is two miles of mud out of Amherst and the seven cars with their 25 judges and Prof. C. J. Fawcett, the dairy field specialist from the Agricultural College plowed their way out just after dinner. Mr. Charles E. Clark of Leeds, President of the Board of Trustees of the Extension Service, was on hand to see the boys at work, in accordance with a recent decision of the board, to see how fast the boys of the county were becoming good farmers.

Mr. Harlow had arranged five classes of 4 animals each,—two of mature cow one of 3 year olds, one heifer. Twenty five animals were compared, examined and placed by each of the 25 boys as well as by Prof. Fawcett who explained and demonstrated his decision to all after their scoring papers had been returned. Mr. Harlow's reference to milk record showed that superior type, conformation, and quality run in most cases along with high milk production. The high producing individuals came close to the top in this showing contest. These results set out Mr. Harlow's belief that production plus conformation plus quality equals a truly desirable dairy cow.

When the placing became known Hopkins Academy had 1,110 points, Smith Agricultural School 1,090 and Smith Academy 975. These boys, Lewis West and Joe Fialposke of Hadley, and Stanley Farmer of Hatfield were tied with 265 points for third individual scoring.

Sewing Machine Earned

Club Girls of North Hadley earned their own sewing machine. They have sold \$60.00 worth of Larkin Products recently to the people of North Hadley who were eager to help the girls of the two sewing clubs—the "Wide-A-Wakes" and the "Seven Sisters." Mrs. Caroline Scott, the club leader, states that 13 girls took part in this effort to secure a sewing machine to work with at their club meetings which are held at the school.

The Bay Path Handicraft Club of South Amherst is learning the caning of chairs.

OUR GREAT ASSET

Money, cash, bonds are our first thoughts. Land, yes that's another. Pleasure?—possibly. We have become accustomed to measure our county and national wealth in terms of farms, homes, livestock and equipment. At the end of the year we figure our wealth in terms of increases in stock, equipment, homes, farm improvements and sales of produce. We must grow in material goods to justify our place among people and to advance society.

All that we have comes from the earth. Materials, now functioning for man, were here millions of years ago, perhaps in a different state. The great natural resources, the soil, the timber, the streams, the age old possessions of the earth are the original stores of our wealth. Men capable of interpreting the meaning of the atmosphere, of the rocks with their **United Floors Are Labor Savers**

Oil offers a most satisfactory treatment for the kitchen floor, because a floor that has been thoroughly filled with oil does not spot grease and is more easily cared for than an untreated one.

After the floor has been thoroughly cleaned and allowed to dry it may be oiled. If a darker floor is desired, a stain may be applied at this time before the oil treatment is applied. An acid or alcohol floor stain of the desired color may be had from local dealers, but a less expensive stain and one that has proven

FEB. EGG LAYING CONTEST

Alice Randall and Norman Howland
Take First Places

Records sent in on the February egg production show that 32 out of the 53 members reporting had a production of over 10 eggs per bird. The average production for the 32 flock was 11.4 eggs per bird. The winners were as follows:

SMALL FLOCK	Birds	Eggs per Bird
1. Alice Randall, Bel'town	25	20.04
2. Joe Donis, Hatfield	7	20.00
FLOCKS OVER 40 BIRDS		
1. Norman Howland, Hun'ton	45	13.2
2. Joe Sena, Easthampton	50	12.6

The above 4 winners will be given prize grain of 50 or 25 pounds depending on their place in the contest.

Three high winners are also given ribbons. These are awarded to:—

1. Alice Randall Belchertown—blue ribbon.
2. Joe Donis, Hatfield—red ribbon.
3. Charles Damon, Williamsburg—white ribbon.

EARLY HATCHED CHICKS WIN

Feb. Production 1,011 doz. Eggs

The February reports of the egg laying Contest that show 53 club members keeping 1,254 hens produced 1,011 dozen eggs. The production figures 9.66 eggs per bird. The birds were laying at the rate of 34.5%. Did you realize that the Boys and Girls raised that many eggs? Only one half of the members reported.

But young Folks, lets draw some conclusions from the above figures. Did the hens lay *enough* eggs in February? What should they lay? A flock should lay 160 eggs a year per hen. In February, birds should lay 12 eggs each in order to reach the 160 eggs a year mark. In other words your flock should be laying at the rate of 40% in February. If it didn't lay that per cent your birds were not up to standard. You want to know why they didn't do better? There are 5 poultry principles to follow which are listed below.

1. Hatch early—(Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds—before Apr. 20. Leghorns—before May 7.)
2. Healthy stock.
3. Comfortably housed.
4. Well fed and cared for.
5. Stock Bred to lay.

We feel that late hatched chicks among many of the members is the cause of our low average at the present time. A late hatched chick won't lay as soon in the fall, and therefore fewer eggs than a chick hatched on Apr. 1, or earlier. Some of the members did hatch early in spring of 1924. Below are the highest records in the Feb. egg laying contest:

	Eggs per Bird	% Production
Alice Randall, Bel'town	20.00	71.5
Joe Donis, Hatfield	20.00	71.5
Charles Damon, Williamsburg	19.3	68.9
Paul Vachula, Hatfield	19.1	68.2
Howard Neidel, Easthampton	18.0	64.3
Dennet Howe, Amherst	16.8	60.0
John Bak, Hadley	16.5	58.9
Leslie Howland, Huntington	15.6	55.7
Helen Wells, Williamsburg	14.8	52.9
Robert Lowe, Amherst	14.6	52.1

These fine production records, with one exception, were made with flocks hatched in April or before. Success with poultry depends upon getting eggs when prices are high. High prices come in October, November, and December. A pullet will not lay until she is mature. Hatch your chicks early this year and give them a chance to make you a better profit next fall.

At Pelham Center, Mrs. Cook has 20 members in a lunch box club. Miss Woodward and Miss Boice have each been up there to meet with the group and have scored the members health habits once and their lunch boxes once.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Herman Andrews and George Moberg, both of *Southampton*, have recently bought Guernsey calves from the Mixer Farms.

Seven *Granby* boys attended the *Belchertown* Poultry Meeting on February 26th.

The *Granby* poultry club entertained the Manhan Poultry Club of *Easthampton* on Saturday, February 21st. The *Easthampton* Club carried on the meeting. A discussion of "Hatching Eggs" was taken up.

"You can't starve a chicken." Remember that when you start your baby chicks off. Don't feed too much. A chick is pretty small.

William French of *Granby*, who is attending the *Belchertown* High School, is leading a group of ten boys in handicraft work at *Belchertown Center*.

The *Granby* Handicraft club has recently added some fine tools of the Dittson and Stanley make to their collection. A square, plane, set of auger bits, files, cross cut saw, rip saw and key hole saw are in the set.

The money spent, amounting to over twenty-two dollars (\$22.00), was earned by the club members by giving a play last spring.

The *Cushman* clubs, under the leadership of Mrs. L. E. Walsh, gave a food sale at which they cleared over \$10.00 with which to buy paint and materials to continue their club work.

We want every club member to get his or her chicks this spring before April 20th if they are Reds, Rocks, or Wyandottes and before May 5th if they are Leghorns.

Dairy members are being urged to grow good legume hay for their coming fresh heifers. Clover, alfalfa, soy beans or alsike are the kinds of hays they need for best results. One-half acre per cow is recommended.

Mr. O. A. Morton, Sup't. of the Hadley and Hatfield schools told the grangers at the *Pomona* Meeting in *So. Amherst*, April 2, about the values of Club Work.

Miss Lillian Shaben of Boston, representing the Russell Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., was in the County on April 7. She showed the club how to make sandwiches. At *Granby* a health talk was given, taking up the importance of plain, proper foods. At *Amherst* before a group of 30 girls Miss Shaben made ham rolls and sauce which the girls tested afterwards and voted it a great success.

The Boys at *Cummington* are setting out some apple trees.

Ten settings of local farm eggs were distributed to the boys on April 13th.

The *Huntington* Poultry Club met on Tuesday, April 14th. The meeting was in charge of Pres. Robert Barr. Natural and artificial brooding was discussed.

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Steer Feeding Studied

Continued from page 1, column 1

labor. The bulk of the manure is used on the tobacco. Only four or five hundred pounds of fertilizer per acre are used with the manure. The tobacco stalks and a light coat of manure are used to fertilize the corn crop. In other words, manure is used to reduce the fertilizer bill on the tobacco crop instead of being used to grow more feed for more cattle. The farms show that this practice has been found to be profitable. Incidentally Lancaster County leads the whole United States in the acre value of its crops.

Lancaster County is blessed with a naturally fertile, limestone soil. It is also blessed with Dutch farmers who for generations have maintained or increased the fertility of the farms. One reason that steers are fed seems to be that these farmers do not care to milk large numbers of cows. Steers are kept to market surplus corn, hay and straw not needed by other kinds of livestock. The minimum number of steers capable of consuming this surplus of home-grown feeds is the number of steers kept on each farm. 5,500 of the 11,370 farms in the county feed steers. The average number of steers fed per farm varies from 6 to 8 although some of the larger farms feed from 30 to 40 steers per season. On many farms, cotton-seed meal is the only feed purchased.

In Lancaster, the County Seat, is the largest stock yard east of Chicago. It handles about 200,000 steers yearly. Most of the steers to be fed come from St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Canada. It is said that steers have reached "home" when they get to Lancaster. In the western stock yards, the corn belt farmers, who produce the best quality beef, pick out the best of the feeder steers shipped in from the far western ranges. The corn belt farmers must have the best quality feeders if they are to market their corn at good prices. The steers that are left come to Lancaster. When they arrive they must be sold as there is no other place to ship them. If cattle dealers ask too much farmers do not buy, so the price is soon adjusted, as it costs money to keep the steers in the yard. The Lancaster stock yard supplies steers for what is called the Eastern Feeding District. This is made up of 16 counties in Pennsylvania and 2 in Maryland. Between 100 and 130 thousand steers are fed each year in this district. Of these, Lancaster County feeds between 35 and 45 thousand. After the steers are "finished" they are brought back to the stock yard and reshipped to Jersey City. Here they are butchered for the Kosher (Jewish) trade around New York City. 450,000 cattle are needed annually for this trade.

Lancaster County farmers grow wheat and feed steers, not because of the profit

to be derived from either one, but because wheat fits into the rotation better than any other crop and because steer feeding fits well with the other farm operations. The steers are expected to pay farm value for the crops they eat. Farm values are about as follows: Hay \$18, Silage \$6, Straw \$8, Corn \$1 per bushel. Cotton-seed meal varies with the market and cost \$50 per ton when we visited the county. In figuring profit per steer, farm crops are charged at farm values. One fifth of the cost of the cotton-seed meal is charged to the steer as four fifths of its value is recovered in the manure. These facts should be understood in considering the following information.

A summary of cost accounts shows that to make profit, steers have to be bought so that the finished steer will bring at least \$2.50 per cwt. above the purchase price. Last year on a high corn and a low beef market, feeder steers costing over \$6.50 per cwt. failed to pay farm value for the feeds they ate while those costing less than 6.50 per cwt. paid farm prices for feeds and showed a profit of \$1.65 per head. It was also shown that steers must gain over 2 pounds per day to show a profit. Steers weighing from 8 to 11 cwt. are preferred to lighter cattle. More money was made on feeding periods from 90 to 150 days than for longer periods.

There are two systems of feeding used: (1) Dry Feeding; (2) Silage. By dry feeding is meant the feeding of hay, corn stover and grain. Dry fed steers failed to pay farm price for feeds by \$5.36 per head, while those fed over 30 pounds of silage per day paid for their feed and made a profit of \$9.62 per head. The feeding of bran and oats is not profitable. Steers eating over 2 pounds of cotton-seed meal per day made a profit. After the hay and corn stover are eaten up, steers are fed from 45 to 50 pounds of silage per day, supplemented with from 2 to 5 pounds of cotton-seed meal. It is figured that a silo is worth \$15 per steer a year. Experience has proven that it is more profitable to produce a steer that will grade "Fair to good" than it is to try to produce a higher quality animal.

To have steers pay farm values for home-grown feeds, four things are necessary: (1) A liberal supply of home grown feeds so that cotton-seed meal will be the only feed expense; (2) Steers must be bought at a price so that they have a chance to increase at least \$2.50 per cwt. in value during the feeding period; (3) Liberal feeding to assure a gain of at least 2 pounds per steer daily; (4) Steers should not be fed over 150 days.

In this county many tobacco growers have expressed the opinion that while steers might not pay farm value for feeds, the difference could be charged to the manure. It is figured that a steer

Very Fine Spring Hats

Just about this time of the year you begin to want a new hat.

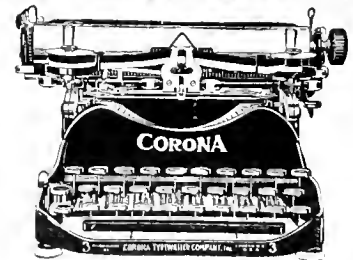
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will make one ton of manure per month when 400 to 500 pounds of straw are used for bedding. At the present price of oat straw (\$15 per ton) this item alone would cost at least \$3 in a ton of manure. Steers will not pay market price for purchased hay and grain. If anything except cotton-seed meal is purchased, the difference between farm value and the purchase price will have to be added to the cost of the manure. It is our opinion that the tobacco farmers who plan to get manure by feeding steers should make an effort to produce all of the feed needed by the steers on their own farms, except cotton-seed meal. Dry feeding will increase the cost of the manure. For the men who have never fed steers, it would seem to be better business to dry feed for a year or two than to invest in a silo and equipment at the start. The number of steers to be fed should be the minimum number necessary to eat up the available home-grown feeds in 120 to 150 days. If this plan is followed, the cost of manure will depend largely upon the efficiency shown in the production of the feed crops. It cost Lancaster County farmers \$43.50 to grow an acre of corn, \$4.56 per ton to produce silage, \$12.12 per ton for hay, straw \$6 per ton loose and \$8 per ton baled.

There is no experimental evidence to show how much manure is worth per ton for our tobacco. The Mass. Experiment Station started work two years ago to answer this question. Results will be available later. In the meantime tobacco men who want manure should make every effort to get it at a reasonable cost per ton.

EGG LAYING CONTEST

Many Flocks Make Fine Production Records

Sixteen of the forty-two flocks reporting egg production got over 14 eggs per bird in February. The following is the list of the County leaders in the different groups:

- I. SMALL FLOCKS (Under 80 birds)
 1. H. M. Parsons, Westhampton 18.7
 2. P. L. Wheelock, Amherst 17.0
 3. I. W. King, Williamsburg 16.8
 4. A. H. Ballou, Ware 15.1
 5. Miss Minnie Moody, Amherst 14.4
- II. FARM FLOCKS (80-290 birds)
 1. Stafford Fox Thomas, Amherst 17.1
 2. J. R. Gould, Belchertown 16.3
 3. R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst 15.7
 4. E. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg 15.1
 5. Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Middlefield 14.9
- III. POULTRY FARM FLOCKS (over 290 birds)
 1. Hillside School, Greenwich 19.2
 2. A. J. Baker, Amherst 16.6
 3. E. S. Howlett, Southampton 16.6
 3. John Bloom, Ware 15.6
 4. S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg 15.1
 5. Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Middlefield 14.9

The State summary is as follows:

	Size of Flock		
	Poultry	Farm	Small
No. farms reporting	17	46	20
No. hens and pullets per farm	40	148	663
Percentage of hens	36	34	29
Percentage of pullets	64	66	71
Death rate of females on basis of all flocks	1.6%	1.0%	.75%
Eggs laid per hen	7.8	8.8	12.3
Eggs laid per pullet	13.3	10.7	13.8
Average price per doz. rec'd. for eggs	\$.624	\$.570	\$.534

Seeding Down Important

Continued from page 1, column 3 immediately preceding seeding down plus 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre at the time of seeding is about the minimum adequate provision of plant food. Failing the manure, a heavier application of complete fertilizer such as the 3-10-4 or 3-10-6 formula is needed.

Plant food alone, however, does not solve the fertility problem as most of our Massachusetts soils are so acid as to contain toxic or poisonous materials that will go far to prevent normal growth and longevity of hay plants, particularly the clovers, unless neutralized by an application of lime. Soils vary in this respect. A few need no lime, more need a little lime and most of them need a lot of lime in order to fit them for the clovers or even for timothy. It is possible to estimate with fair accuracy by a chemical test how much lime is required. The county agent is equipped to make such tests without expense.

If a soil is seriously acid it is futile to attempt to grow clover or alfalfa on it without liming and furthermore, a very low efficiency is secured from the manure and fertilizer which may be applied to it. Just about as well try to run a foot race with a cannon ball chained to your leg as to try to grow profitable yields of hay of good quality on acid soil without liming.

A good seed bed also ought to go without saying—fine, smooth and even on top and fine and firm underneath. Probably it does, in most cases. There seems to be little to criticize in current practice with respect to this detail.

But when it comes to seeding the oats nurse crop thinly enough to give the new seeding a real chance, there's the rub.

The oats hay is going to be needed next winter—badly. Therefore, the temptation to seed the oats entirely too thickly for the good of the new seeding. Along comes a drouth, ruins or badly injures the new seeding and spoils all chance of profitable crops from that hay field until it is plowed and seeded again—may-be five years. All for a little extra oats hay this year. It isn't good business.

The hay crop, in this state, occupies such a dominant position in determining profit or loss in dairying that seeding down is about the last thing on earth which the farmer can afford to slight.

Prof. J. B. Abbott, M. A. C.

EASTERN STATES FEEDS ESTABLISH THEMSELVES

Unknown 4 Years Ago, They Now Set Quality Standard Throughout New England

The Ascutney Cow Testing Association, Windsor County, Vt., in its January report, shows that 270 of the 468 cows tested were receiving Eastern States Open Formula Feeds. These feeds have been on the market only three seasons. In these three seasons, submitted to most searching tests, they have displaced widely known manufactured feeds and have found their way into dairies where home-mixing used to be the rule. The most significant fact about the rapid growth in the popularity of Eastern States Open Formula Feeds is that Cow Testing Association members are the most enthusiastic users.

Take this January monthly summary of the Ascutney Association 7 of the leading 10 butter cows are Eastern States fed. In Addison County, 4 of the 5 leading cows in the Association for 1924 received Eastern States Feeds.

In the Claremont-Lebanon Association, of New Hampshire, the first 9 cows in 1924 were Eastern States fed, and represented 5 different herds all of which have been using Eastern States Feeds for 3 years. The leading herd in 1924, owned by J. Frank Frohock, of Charlestown, N. H., averaged 11,188 lbs. of milk and 429.6 lbs. butterfat, at a feed cost of 31 cents per pound of fat and \$1.22 per hundred pounds of milk. This is not the grain cost, but the total feed cost.

The February report of this Association shows that 28 of the 29 cows producing more than 1,100 lbs. of milk and 45 lbs. butterfat were Eastern States fed, and that all 8 herds on the Honor Roll—herds with a butterfat average of 30 lbs. or more—were Eastern States fed.

Economical production records made on Eastern States Feed are found throughout New England and Delaware where Eastern States rations are used. Farmers who have been using the feeds for 3 years note not only the economical milk production but also the physical condition of their herds.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth. Dairymen all know that the stock selling argument used by manufactured feed distributors in Eastern States territory today is, "Our feed is just as good as Eastern States." The wise dairymen take no chances. They feed Eastern States Open Formula Feeds.

If you have not received a copy of the Annual Meeting number of the "Eastern States Co-operator," be sure to send for one.

Eastern States Farmer's Exchange

A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

Springfield

Massachusetts

WHO'S WHO WITH POULTRY

Twenty-one Hampshire County Flocks above 160 eggs standard

Twenty-one of the forty-two Hampshire County poultry flocks in the egg laying contest have exceeded the 160 egg per year standard set up when the contest began in November. This production standard calls for the following number of eggs per bird each month: November 8; December 10; January 10; February 12; a total of 40 eggs per bird in these four months.

The table below gives a list of all of the poultrymen in the contest who's flocks have exceeded this standard of production.

	Size of Flock*	Eggs Per Bird
1. S. F. Thomas, Amherst	F	66.0
2. Mrs. J. R. Gould, Bel'town	F	64.7
3. Miss M. Moody, Amherst	S	60.7
4. H. C. Booth, Bel'town	P	59.3
5. A. H. Ballou, Ware	S	55.0
6. F. D. Steele, Cummington	P	54.2
7. R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst	F	53.5
8. G. E. Scott, Belchertown	P	53.1
9. C. P. Otis, Williamsburg	F	53.0
10. Hillside School, Greenwich	P	50.1
11. H. T. Newhall, Amherst	F	49.9
12. S. G. Waite, Southampton	F	46.9
13. P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	S	46.6
14. W. H. Nietzsche, Will'burg	S	46.2
15. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg	F	46.2
16. A. J. Baker, Amherst	P	43.9
17. John Bloom, Ware	P	43.9
18. H. I. Bean & Sons, Florence	F	42.8
19. Miss M. H. Miller, So. Hadley	S	42.6
20. Mrs. E. H. Alderman, M'field	F	42.5
21. E. S. Howlett, Southampton	P	41.4

*S=less than 80 birds; F=80-290 birds; P=over 290 birds.

There are 5 small flocks, 9 farm flocks and 7 poultry farm flocks in this list. These flocks have put into practice the five cardinal requirements for egg production: I. Birds Bred to Lay; II. Healthy Stock; III. Early Hatched; IV. Comfortably Housed; V. Well Fed and Cared For. To be on the above list, a poultryman must be better than the average on all five points. Failure on any one of these points is reflected in decreased egg production.

Every one of the flocks in the above list has been bred for high egg production. Seven of the Rhode Island Red flocks carry a large percentage of M. A. C. blood. The majority of the other Reds have been bred along similar lines; i. e., for early maturity and non-broodiness. White Leghorns for years have been bred for high production. The above records show that much good breeding has been done to get early maturity. The records for the last four months of the year will really tell the story of how well breeding has been carried on.

Last year over 150 poultrymen carried out the Disease Control Program. This is nothing more than common-sense poultry plant sanitation. That it pays is shown by the fact that nineteen of those listed above carried on this work. Some of these plants could not have made such creditable records a few years ago. The Disease Control Program assures healthy birds if carefully carried out.

Early Hatching has played an important part in these fine records. Hatching time has varied among the breeds and with the different strains of the same breed. Some of the leaders who have early maturing Reds hatched early in April. Some of the men with slower maturing Reds hatched in February and March. Leghorns have been hatched in April. All of the men have shown good judgment in hatching early enough so that they got eggs when prices were high. Some men have been disappointed this year by shifting from early maturing to late maturing stock and by getting the latter too late in the season. To get satisfactory results, one must know the limitations of the stock and plan accordingly.

More poultrymen than ever have come to realize that they cannot build poultry houses to suit themselves rather than the hens that are to live in them. Good houses need not be expensive. They must have proper ventilation, floor space, feeding space at hoppers, etc. The shape and style of the houses varies but the principles of good housing remain the same.

"Well fed and Cared For" is a rather all-inclusive phrase. When it comes to "well fed" we embark on a sea which has been too largely charted by opinion rather than actual knowledge of the hen's needs. Most poultrymen are afraid of getting pullets too fat while as an actual fact the reason that most poultrymen do not get high egg production in the winter is that the birds are not fat enough. In spite of opinion to the contrary, whole corn is the best feed for pullets at night during the winter months. The Wisconsin Experiment Station Bulletin No. 371, "New Chick Feeding Facts," gives an indication of the trend of real feeding knowledge as regards poultry. The Wisconsin ration is 80 parts yellow corn meal, 20 parts wheat middlings, 5 parts raw bone (or bone meal), 5 parts pearl grits (ground limestone), 1 part common salt and skimmed milk used freely. This bulletin says, "The simple principles of nutrition applicable to baby chicks are equally applicable to the mature fowl. Egg laying calls for the same factors. *The only possible distinction in food demands between growth and production is a quantitative one.*"

This statement contains food for thought. H. C. Booth of Belchertown deserves special mention in this regard. He made his record on a flock of about

1,000 white leghorn pullets. He uses lights and was feeding from 18 to 21 pounds of scratch feed to 100 birds per day. The scratch feed was composed largely of whole corn. This and other experiences of poultrymen bears out the fact that birds can and must handle large amounts of feed if they are to lay in winter.

The above records blast one popular delusion regarding egg production. Often we hear poultrymen tell of getting 60% or more production all winter. There are 120 days in the four months recorded above. The following is the percentage production for the entire period by the first five flocks: Thomas 55%; Gould 53.9; Moody 50.8; Booth 49.4; Ballou 45.8. What people really mean is that they get better than 60% for a few days or for a month or so during this period. There are very few pens in egg laying contests that reach 60% for the entire winter period. These pens are selected with great care and represent the best in the entire flock. When we consider that the list given above represents the production of the entire pullet flock rather than the production of a few selected birds, the results are indeed excellent.

Another popular fallacy which needs to be corrected is that eggs from birds that are laying heavily will not hatch well. Mr. Thomas is selling hatching eggs to C. A. Cook of South Amherst. The first hatch gave over 70% on the total eggs set. Similar experience has been obtained by Messrs Schoonmaker, Steele and Otis. One of the troubles with hatching seems to be that some of the essentials of proper feeding are overlooked, especially the vitamin content of the feeds.

This year 42 flocks are reporting production and feed costs each month. Every poultryman in the county was given an opportunity to enter. Most were like the unwise virgins at the wedding feast. In November 1925, another contest starts. Get your flock in shape to come in. It gives you a chance to compare your results with those obtained by some of the best poultrymen in the county. They say a man is known by the company he keeps. Be among the best!

Growing Coop Plans

Every year poultrymen ruin pullets on the range by having the brooder houses too crowded. This trouble can be eliminated by using the Tolman Open Air Coops. These coops are easily and cheaply built. They are light and easily moved. Luther Banta of Amherst has used them the last two years. They are the best range houses we have ever seen. Complete working plans will be published next month.



Soy beans and Millet

Grown at M. A. C. last year. E. T. Clark of Granby used this combination in 1923 with fine results. See Article below for details.

The Soy bean the best Emergency Hay Crop

Continued from page 3, column 3

know how to grow a clean crop with a spike tooth harrow or weeder, or are willing to learn, you will get a better quality of hay at a smaller labor expense by putting the rows down to about twenty inches apart and giving the crop about three harrowings or weedings crosswise of the rows; the first soon after planting to fill in the planter furrow, firm the soil, maintain a mulch and kill a crop of weeds, the second about as soon as the first true leaves are full grown to kill another crop of weeds and the third just before the next crop of weeds get too big to be up-rooted by the harrow or weeder.

If the second or third harrowing is made just a few days later than it ought to be, many of the larger weeds will escape, thus necessitating expensive hand work later on. The success of this method of caring for a crop—either soy beans or corn—depends first on a proper seed bed and second on proper timing of subsequent operations.

Of course such treatment is impracticable on a poor seed bed and even on a good seed bed will result in the destruction of perhaps fifteen per cent of the plants, all told. Even so, planting extra seed to allow for that destruction is a lot cheaper than cultivating a row at a time, and harrowing leaves the soil in far better shape for the mowing machine than single row cultivation.

Plant as shallow as you can and still cover the beans. Soy beans will "break in the crook" or fail to come up at all if planted too deeply or if the soil is allowed to crust heavily over them.

Inoculate the seed. It will increase the yield in practically every case, enable the crop to feed in part on the air instead of entirely on the soil and make it

Continued on page 12, column 1

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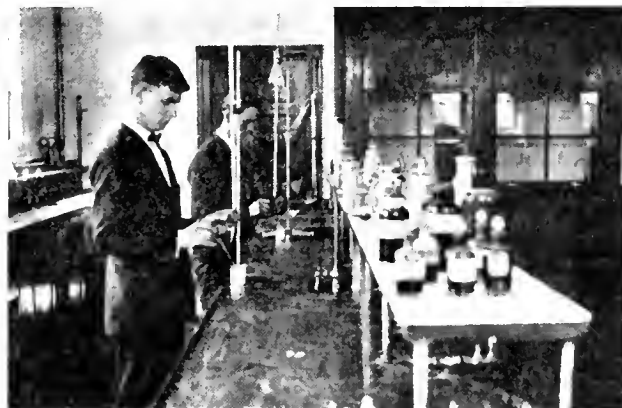
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Northampton, Mass.

Write for a catalogue.

materially richer in protein. Soil is preferable to pure cultures.

The method is simple. Screen the trash and pebbles out of the inoculating soil and when you are ready to plant wet it up into a soupy mud. Then, each time you fill the seed hopper, stir in mud enough to make every seed dirty but not enough to clog the planter.

If you decide to plant in rows wide enough to cultivate (which, after all, may be advisable on heavy land or very weedy land) you will require less than a bushel of seed per acre, in which case the total yield can be increased somewhat by broadcasting ten pounds of Japanese millet per acre just before the last cultivation. With thicker planting, or in a very dry year, the millet is not likely to amount to much. In any event, it never should be sown until the beans have a start of three to five inches.

Plant early if possible. Otherwise haying the crop will interfere with silo filling. Cut as soon as the pods begin to form. Half grown seeds do not cure out well.

And watch out for wood chucks early in the season. A chuck with a just ordinary appetite will eat a quarter of an acre of soy beans off as fast as they grow, if he gets a start while the beans are small. Later it doesn't matter so much, though the writer would not go so far as to claim that either wood chucks,

rabbits or deer are really beneficial to soy beans at any stage of growth.

CONTROL OF ORCHARD PESTS

No fruit grower should be satisfied with his spray program unless he is securing at least 85% unblemished fruit. Better fruit means better spraying. Allowance must be made, of course, for unfavorable weather conditions. But in the average season the above percentage should not be difficult to attain.

Now is the logical time to take an inventory of the situation and to find out why our efforts in past seasons have not given best results. Cases might be mentioned where three or four spray applications were made, and yet half of the fruit bore evidence of insect or disease injury. What pests, then are we failing to combat successfully?

One of the points at which we are most likely to fall down is that the spray material is not applied at the right time. Our aim should be to provide a protective covering at the time the pest is starting to work. Two examples will emphasize this point,—(1) The curculio feeds on the leaves for a few days before it starts to work on the fruit. Obviously then, the time to poison this insect is easily in the season. Arsenate of lead in the "pink" and calyx" sprays will do vastly more good than in any attempt we may

make later in the season. (2) Scab spores are disseminated before blossoming time. A protective covering of lime sulfur as a "pre-pink," and again as a "pink" application will do more to prevent scab infection than any amount of later spraying.

The next most important point in effective spraying is that the job be done thoroughly. As much as 50% difference in control has been noted between or-

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chards sprayed thoroughly and orchards sprayed in a hap-hazard manner. Thorough spraying means covering every part of the tree with a film of spray material,—every twig, and both sides of every leaf. To do this, we must have proper equipment. A pressure of at least 250 pounds and a nozzle which will deliver a mist are almost essential for this purpose.

It goes without saying that proper materials constitute another of the big factors in pest control. The spray program recommended by the M. A. C. include those materials which have been found to be most effective in combatting each pest.

We need to study our orchards, know the pests we are likely to have, and then follow out the spray schedule. There is not so much need for new weapons as there is for more effective use of the materials and equipment at hand.

W. H. Thies.

Mistakes

When a Plumber makes a mistake, he charges twice for it.

When a Lawyer makes a mistake, he has a chance to try the case again.

When a Carpenter makes a mistake, it is just what he expected.

When a Preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference.

When a Doctor makes a mistake, he buries it.

But when a County Agent makes a mistake, Good Night!

Holstein-Friesian World.

A Quick Shift

"Doctor, I owe you my life."

"Oh, you exaggerate. But you do owe me \$80."

"Why, sir that is outrageous."

As in a Glass Darkly

The absent-minded professor surveyed himself in the hairbrush, instead of the mirror. "Gracious, but I need a shave!"

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Disease-free Cuthbert Raspberry plants, \$2 per 100. Order now. Ralph Whitecomb, Amherst.

FOR SALE: Day old R. I. R. chicks from tested stock, \$25 per 100. M. A. C. and Trap-nested Strains. Mrs. Clayton Rhoades, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE: Hatching eggs from healthy, early maturing, heavy producing, single comb Rhode Island Red stock. Satisfactory fertility guaranteed. Book orders in advance. Price ten dollars a hundred or one dollar and a half a setting. Smiths Agricultural School, Northampton.

FOR SALE:—Connecticut Valley Dent corn for silage, Germination 95%, Josiah Parsons, Northampton.

FOR SALE:—Mass. Certified seed potatoes, Homer Granger, South Worthington; Arlin Cole, South Worthington; F. F. Fiske, Plainfield; A. H. Streeter, Cummington.

FOR SALE:—Rhode Island Red Chicks from large heavy producing stock. C. P. Otis, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE:—Certified White Leghorn Chicks. Combine freedom from White Diarrhea and high egg laying ability. Our pen took 7th at Storrs in 1924. Member Mass. Certified Poultry Breeders Ass'n. Emory Bartlett, Enfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Eight weeks old R. I. Red pullets from certified stock. Buy and save loss from brooding, Leland Wight, Leeds, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Certified Day Old Chicks and Hatching eggs from R. I. Reds and White Plymouth Rock, Member Mass. Certified Poultry Breeders' Ass'n., S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE: Can get good price on apple barrels for April, July and August Delivery. If interested write C. H. Gould, Haydenville.

FARMERS AN OPPORTUNITY

This is the year to change your seed potatoes. New Hampshire choicest Certified Seed, all facts considered at prices of ordinary seed other years.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1925

No. 5

GROWING ROUGHAGE PAYS

Apparently there are a few dairymen who still doubt that roughage can go a very long way toward making milk with the average-producing cow. A few county agents and specialists have believed for some time that it could be done, but there hasn't been much local evidence to support the belief. In Illinois and in other states farther west, dairy farmers have proven beyond a doubt that it is just as possible and a lot more profitable by proper feeding to get one hundred pounds of milk from twenty pounds of grain as from forty pounds of grain which latter seems to be the popular amount to use here in Massachusetts.

There have been local men right along however, who preferred using the twenty-pounds, making up the balance of the feed with good hay and corn silage. Mr. Albert Chapin, of Sheffield, is a good example. Records from this herd of about 24 cows on an average, are available since 1921. It would be interesting reading to show the record by months and years for this entire period. Space will not permit, however, tho such a record would show the advantage of this farm during the summer months, due to some good pastures. To make a fair comparison with those herds which have not the advantage of pasture for any length of time, only the high points of winter feeding will be shown.

Beginning with the winter of 1921-1922 the yield of milk per pound of grain fed was 3.33 pounds. The following winter 3.88 pounds, the following 4.8 pounds and last December the average yield was 4.85 pounds. This steady progress has been due not to better cows each year nor to cows of way-above-average production but simply to an intelligent use of good roughage in liberal amounts. The average ration now fed is forty pounds of silage and twelve pounds of hay, which is liberal, but by no means heavy for Holstein cows.

Another point in good practice, is that the cows in this herd are not allowed to slump in the late summer and fall, but go into the winter in such shape that it does not require a period of heavy grain feeding in a vain attempt to get them back to normal production. Still another point which is going to keep this herd coming is the increased amount of

Continued on page 10, column 3

CONCERNING SUBSCRIPTIONS

This month you will receive a bill for your subscription to the Farmers' Monthly. We hope that you will pay it promptly. Years ago the Extension Service used to collect one dollar for memberships. Now the only way we get money direct from the people we serve is through subscriptions to this paper. We run the organization on a very narrow margin and need your help. May we have your subscription today?

HOMEMAKERS! ATTENTION!

Laurel Park—June 11—10.30 A. M.

Project work once more comes to a close and we have the opportunity to celebrate the event. The celebration will be held at Laurel Park on June 11th and there will be "something doing" every minute.

Each year we try to have a better program than in the year before and no effort has been spared this year in making the day worth setting aside for this meeting.

Temporary Program

10.30 A. M.—Community Singing.

10.45 A. M.—Playlets by various project groups; "Food for Thought," "Home Demonstration Agent's Dream," "A Kitchen Theatrical."

12.00 M.—Basket Lunch.

1.15 P. M.—"Ourselves as Others See Us," Miss Helen Knowlton, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

1.45 P. M.—Lunch Box Demonstration, Pelham Junior Food Club.

2.00 P. M.—"The New Point of View of the Homemaker."

Mrs. Julian A. Dimock, East Corinth, Vt.

Mrs. Dimock has had wide experience in home economics work. She has taught at Simmons and at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. During the past year she has been a member of the Vermont Legislature. But first of all, she is a homemaker and farm woman and she will have a real message for you. You can not afford to let the opportunity of hearing her pass by.

Continued on page 5, column 2

SPRAYING AND DUSTING

Last year experiments were conducted in Ohio to compare dusting and spraying of potatoes. Different bordeaux preparations and copper-lime dusts were used in an effort to determine the number of applications necessary for the most profitable results on late and early potatoes. Bordeaux mixtures of 2-2-50 and 4-4-50 strength were used as sprays. The dust was a copper-lime preparation which analyzed nineteen per cent monohydrated copper-sulfate. Both sprays contained arsenate of lead to control chewing insects. A power sprayer with three nozzles to the row was used to apply the sprays. A hand duster of the American Beauty type was used for the dusting.

The potatoes were planted May 10. No late blight developed in any of the plots. A small amount of early blight was present in the check plots, but not in sufficient amount to exert any influence on the yield. Hopperburn, except where controlled, was very severe, the check plots showing fifty-five to sixty per cent of severe hopperburn on September 1. It is evident then that the beneficial results of sprays or dust, since blights were not a factor, were due to controlling hopperburn and to the stimulating effect of the treatment, causing a more vigorous growth of the plants. If either late or early blight had been a factor, the results would have been more striking, since some of the treatments would have controlled the disease, while yields from the check plots would have been lowered.

An average of twenty to twenty-five pounds of dust was used in each application, and approximately 100 gallons of liquid spray per acre in each spray.

Four applications of a 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture gave 105.8 bushels per acre increase over the check plots. The plots sprayed five times gave an increase of 98.6 bushel per acre. The difference in this test between the increase of plots sprayed four times and those sprayed five times is not significant, and the results from five applications should be interpreted to be as good as those from four applications but no better. The dusted plots gave an increase of 43 bushels per acre over the checks, but less than half the increase yielded by the plots sprayed with 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture.

Continued on page 11, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

The story is told of the man who went into a store to buy a second-hand overcoat. The price started at fifteen dollars and the sale was made at five. When he got home, he found that moths had eaten away a large part of the pockets. He returned to the store and complained. The merchant asked, "What did you expect to find in the pockets for five dollars? Humming birds?" This story merely illustrates the point that many people want something cheap or, in other words, something for nothing. As a rule, people do not receive any more than they pay for.

It is in response to this demand for something cheap that hundreds of low-priced chicks are shipped into this county every year. All the loss among these chicks is not always apparent. For example, if the loss up to three weeks of age is twenty-five per cent, the buyer is usually satisfied as the chicks did not cost much. If, on the other hand, the shipment threatens to be a total loss, the buyer complains. If it can be shown that Bacillary White Diarrhea instead of poor management was the cause of the

loss, the chicks are replaced either in full or in part as may be agreeable to the parties concerned.

When this is done, the apparent loss is made good. But is this all? For example, if the first chicks came in March, the purchaser has every reason to believe he should be getting eggs in October when prices are high. If the replacements come in May, he has little prospect of getting eggs before the price drops. Then, too, the broilers bring less money. This loss however is seldom considered by the purchaser. He holds a dollar bill so close to his eyes that it shuts out much good scenery.

Another man buys certified chicks. He pays ten to fifteen cents more than he would have to pay for common stock. His losses depend on how carefully he cares for his chicks. If, as in this state, every one of the birds to be certified is handled by an expert, he is getting chicks from birds that are bred to lay and not from stock that will just live. This man knows that there is a difference in hens. Some are bred to lay one hundred twenty eggs per year, others are bred to lay two hundred. It takes as much feed to keep one bird alive as it does another of equal size. It takes about ninety eggs to pay a bird's board bill. The one hundred-twenty-egg hen lays thirty-eggs profit in the year. The other lays one hundred-ten-eggs profit. Experts figure that the higher-priced chicks have only to lay six eggs more per year than the cheaper chicks to pay the difference. Too few poultrymen consider these facts when buying chicks.

Recently we visited a poultryman who bought "commercial" chicks. He paid fourteen and a half cents each. He lost several so ordered one hundred from a certified breeder at twenty-five cents. He said he did not know there was so much difference in day-old chicks. He was like the negro who came from a family of thirteen children and who said that he never knew a chicken had anything but a neck till he left home! Yes, chicks can be purchased at all sorts of prices. Within reason, one gets what he pays for and few, if any, get something for nothing.

"READ 'EM AND WEEP"

Edward L. Schmidt of Belchertown bought 3,600 chicks this spring. We saw them when they were five and six weeks old. They were the best lot of chicks we have seen this year—uniform, active and evenly feathered. "How many do you suppose we have lost?" he asked. "About four hundred," we guessed. "Just one hundred is the correct answer" was the reply. Mrs. Schmidt says it's the truth and so we believe it. Mr. Schmidt attributes his success to four factors: (1) strong, healthy chicks; (2)

proper feeding; (3) right brooder temperatures; (4) ventilation of brooder houses. He says, "I believe many of the losses in chicks are due to faulty ventilation of brooder houses. We run our stoves hot so that the chicks can get warm quickly. At the same time, we ventilate our houses so that they are cool. Look at the chicks and see if it doesn't pay."

LAUGH WITH, NOT AT, PEOPLE

Several friends have laughed at W. W. Haswell of Easthampton for his efforts to get alfalfa started. This spring he has as pretty a field of alfalfa as can be found in the county. It is a real field, too, six and a half acres. The friends laughed at the amount of lime he used and at the way he kept the field smooth-harrowed from April till July before seeding down. They believed that alfalfa could be grown but did not believe that it was necessary to use as much lime, harrow so much or to seed so early. Haswell has the alfalfa, the friends have none. If they had done as he did, they could laugh with him because of their alfalfa fields. Now he must laugh alone at this success. Think how much more pleasant it would be to laugh together.

Fruit growers have found that it pays to put on a spray for curculio a week or ten days after the "calyx" spray. Curculio makes russeted and crescent-shaped scars on the fruit. Use arsenate of lead and lime sulfur.

TO TEST OUR CERTIFIED SEED

Potato growers in this county import hundreds of bushels of certified seed each year. Experience in our valley towns has shown that certified seed pays. At present these seed potatoes come from states to the north. It means that much cash goes out of this county every spring. If a larger part of this money could be kept right here, the county would be that much better.

Last year several men in the western part of the county grew certified seed. There has been little market for this as it has not proven its worth in lower altitudes. In several towns, tests are being made of this seed to see how it compares with other certified seed. We expect that our local seed will make a creditable showing. It is practically free from disease and produced from 275 to 400 bushels per acre last year.

The following are some of the men who are conducting these tests this year: R. C. Turner, Enfield; E. Thornton Clark, Granby; Felix Charon, South Hadley; George Burt, Westhampton; Joe Wight and Scott Harris, Hatfield. Tests are being arranged in other counties of this state and at Storrs, Connecticut.

TOLMAN SUMMER SHELTER REDUCES CULL PULLETS



Frank Steele and His Shelters

Every year poultrymen put too many cull pullets in their laying houses. Many of these birds are made culls by having to roost in overcrowded brooder houses. A large part of the culls could be avoided by providing better housing facilities on the range. A ten by twelve brooder house seems large enough for four or five hundred day old chicks. It is crowded when these chicks reach broiler size. Removal of the broilers only brings temporary relief as the developing pullets soon crowd the house again. Some pullets try to avoid being culls by roosting in the apple trees. Many poultrymen show less judgment than the pullets by working night after night to put them back into the over-crowded houses. The Tolman summer shelter has all of the advantages of the apple tree for growing pullets and affords protection from "varmints" and storms. The materials for the house cost about twelve dollars. Any one who is at all handy with a hammer and a saw can build one. The shelters are built mainly with three inch spruce furring of the best quality. Only the six side posts, the plates and the sills are of heavier material. The posts are two by three studding, while the

plates and sills are made of six inch boards. This enables two men to easily carry the shelter. The sides and ends are covered with one inch mesh chick wire. The roof has no boards. The roofing paper is put on from side to side over the ridge. The rafters are so spaced that the paper covers two rafters. The roofing paper is secured to the rafters by metal cleats.

The bill of materials for this seven by eight and a half foot Tolman shelter is as follows:

- 1 piece—2x3x15 ft. spruce for 6 posts
- 1 piece—1x6x14 ft. hemlock, end sills
- 1 piece—1x6x17 ft. hemlock, side sills
- 2 pieces—1x6x12 ft. spruce, plates
- 3 pieces—1x3x12 ft. furring, ridge and ties
- 9 pieces—1x3x12 ft. furring, rafters
- 1 piece—1x3x14 ft. furring, end ties
- 1 piece—1x3x16 ft. furring, door frames
- 4 pieces—1x3x9 ft. furring, roost supports
- 4 pieces—1x3x14 ft. furring, roosts
- 1 piece—1x3x16 ft. furring, door frame
- 45 feet 2-foot chick wire, one inch mesh

48 lineal feet 3-ply roofing paper
3 pounds roofing cleats
The plates should be notched so that the rafters will set in them. This, with the end ties, will keep the rafters from warping.

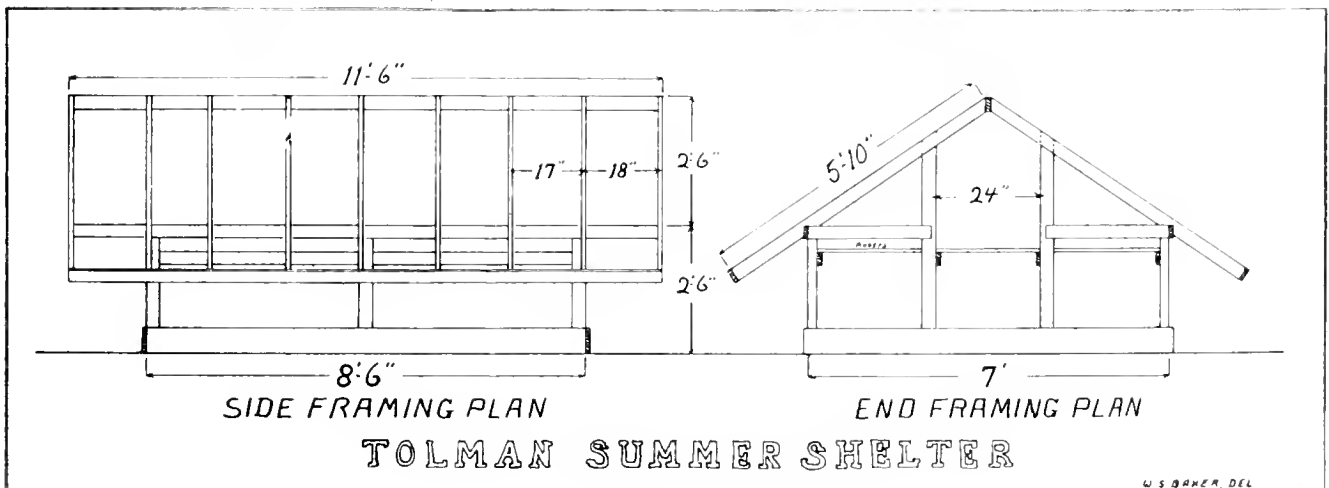
Mr. Tolman of Plymouth County, the originator of the house, has used them for over fifteen years. Two years ago Luther Banta of Amherst built two of these houses and is well pleased with them. Frank Steele of Cummington built two of the shelters two years ago. Last year he built three more. Mr. Steele used heavier materials for studding and rafters than is called for by the plans. He also used boards on the roof. This makes a stronger but heavier house. Mr. Banta finds that the roofing paper will stand up under our heavy snows without roof boards.

Pullets can be put into these houses as soon as they are weaned from the stoves. In this type of house birds prefer roosting to staying on the ground at night. The shelter will carry seventy-five pullets to maturity. We publish these plans because we feel that they can help many poultrymen to reduce the number of cull pullets and because this is the best type of summer shelter. The A type roof on this shelter not only protects the birds from early spring and late fall rains, but also makes a house that will not be blown over. This cannot be said of open air coops with a shed roof.

Some poultrymen with large flocks will want larger houses than the one illustrated. The same ideas should be used in these.

IT PAYS TO SOW ALFALFA EARLY

Earle H. A. Bagg of South Hadley put in six acres of the alfalfa-clover-timothy mixture last year. Two acres were sown the last of July, two the middle of August and two early in September. That sown the last of July is fine. The piece sown the middle of August is fair, while the September seeding is not so good. Plan to sow your alfalfa before August 1 this year. It pays



W. S. BAKER, DEL.

HOME MAKING

SAVE YOUR STRENGTH

Clean Your Walls and Ceilings the
Easiest Way

Housecleaning need not be the bugbear it has long been regarded in many households. If the work is carefully planned, if the kind of furnishings that are easy to keep clean are chosen and handled in the right way, and if provision is made for keeping all the dirt possible out of the house, there will be no need for the upheavals that result in discomfort to the entire household. Moreover, this systematic housecleaning saves labor in the end and is economical of the materials used in the furnishing and care of the house.

Almost every housekeeper has a more or less fixed routine of work, which might be called her plan. Oftentimes, with this plan as a basis, the housecleaning can be so organized that the housekeeper can save herself much time and many steps. In these days, when competent household labor is at a high premium, it is wiser economy than ever to make "the head save the heels."

Frequent cleaning saves time and strength in the long run and is also better for the house and its furnishings because the fabrics and finishes receive less rubbing and wear. If dust is allowed to remain it may be ground in or covered with a grease film; in either case it will be harder to remove. Moreover, the fine particles of dirt rub against the fabrics and finishes and tend to wear them out. Different kinds of surfaces and furnishings must be treated in different ways to keep them clean and prolong their usefulness.

This principle of housecleaning applies not alone to furniture and fabrics but also to walls and ceilings.

Care of Walls and Ceilings

Ordinary plastered and papered walls and ceilings should be cleaned with a wall brush or a broom covered with soft cloth such as cotton flannel. Light overlapping strokes should be used; heavy strokes rub the dirt in. Cotton batting is good for cleaning places that soil more quickly than the rest, for example, the wall over radiators, registers and stoves. The wall should be rubbed lightly with the cotton, which should be turned as it becomes soiled.

There are commercial pastes and powders for cleaning wall papers, but, in general, these should be applied only by an expert. An amateur is likely to have a streaked wall if she attempts to use them.

The so-called washable papers used in kitchens and bathrooms may be cleaned with a dampened cloth, but water must be used sparingly; if it seeps in, the paper will be loosened. Varnishing the paper in these rooms will make it more nearly

impervious to moisture and steam and will prevent it from peeling.

Rough wall coverings, such as burlap, are hard to clean. The dust should be removed from them by brushing or with a vacuum cleaner.

Some painted walls may be washed, but as in the case of all painted surfaces the success with which this may be done depends largely on the kind and quality of the paint. In the case of ordinary oil paint, the wall should be rubbed with even strokes, using first a cloth wrung out of light suds, then one wrung out of clear water, and lastly a dry, soft cloth. If the paint is badly soiled and stained, a fine scourer, such as whiting, may be used on the first cloth.

Enamel paint (that is, paint mixed with varnish, which gives a hard, smooth surface and does not catch or hold dust easily) is dulled by soap. Such paint should be cleaned by rubbing first with a woolen or cotton flannel cloth wrung out of hot water, and then with a clean, dry cloth. Spots, stains, and dirt that will not yield to hot water alone may be removed with a fine scourer, but it must be applied lightly in order not to scratch the surface.

Calcimined walls can not be washed nor can they even be rubbed with a dry cloth without streaking the finish. Recoating is for this reason preferable to cleaning.

Tiling may be cleaned by washing with warm, soapy water, rinsing, and drying thoroughly; or, when necessary, a fine scourer may be used. If water is allowed to remain on tiling it is likely to injure special cement in which the tiles are set and thus loosen them.

The wall finish known as metal tiling may be cleaned in the same way as painted surfaces.

Cement walls and floors may be washed by flushing with a hose, by scrubbing, or by mopping. Moisture makes cement of this kind slippery, but does not injure it. Cement floors are usually equipped with a drain, and if properly laid the floor slants toward the drain, so that water runs off.

If the housewife follows the suggestions given above, she will be saving her strength and energy and can store them up for the emergencies which are always having to be met in the household. If she does not plan for the unusual, the unusual is likely to be the "straw that breaks the camel's back." Remember the Jamaican couplet:

"Doan run too fas' wi' dat load o' limes
Ef you run too fas', you will run two times."

More Trouble for Parents: The first essential in training a child is to have more sense than the child.

A HOUSE FROM WASHINGTON

Ask These Questions About Your Home?

Have you ever studied your house and its furnishing room by room to see how they measure up in terms of comfort and convenience to the needs of your family? The first step toward making a better home is oftentimes finding out exactly wherein the present one falls short, says the Washington Bureau of Home Economics.

Take the living room, for example. Many family living rooms have grown more or less as Topsy did! This chair was a wedding gift. That sofa was picked up at a sale. Aunt Jane presented those steel engravings and hand-painted vases. Gradually; from the four corners of the compass and from as many branches of the family have drifted in the furnishings that now fill this room to overflowing. Some may be lovely, and some may be ugly, judged by the canons of art. Some may be new; many are doubtless shabby. The real test for each article should be, however, whether it helps to make the room a comfortable, healthful, convenient, and attractive place in which family life can center. Walls, woodwork, floor, arrangements for heating, lighting, and ventilating, should also be scanned critically from the same angle. Here are some of the important questions for you as a judge to put to your living room:

Interview Your Living Room

Is the size of the living room ample for the needs of the family and is it well proportioned? Can it be enlarged by throwing two rooms together or can the proportions be improved by rearranging the furnishings?

Have walls and woodwork a suitable finish, pleasing to the eye, easy to clean and keep in condition, and of a color that rightly influences the lighting of the room?

Is the finish or covering of the floor durable, attractive, in keeping with the room as a whole, and convenient to clean?

Are the heating and ventilation such that the room is comfortably warm in winter and cool in summer and filled with plenty of fresh air?

Are the windows screened against insects injurious to the health and comfort of the family?

Is the lighting both by day and night adequate, rightly placed, and so arranged as to prevent glare?

Do the furnishings of the living room provide for the needs of all members of the family?

Do the color, design, and finish of the various pieces of furniture suit the character of the home and of the room?

Does the grouping of the furnishings suggest their use, conform to the stand-

Continued on page 5, column 2

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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NATIONAL BANK**
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HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

HOME HAPPENINGS

During the last week in April there was a food preservation school held at the Flint Laboratory at the Massachusetts Agricultural College for women who were interested in producing their products for sale. Four women attended this school from Hampshire County: Mrs. E. R. Loomis, Mrs. W. S. Lyman, Mrs. C. R. Kendall and Mrs. F. J. Ward of Southamptton. This town is on the new college highway and the farm women hope to work up a demand for their goods by displaying them at roadside stands.

The project groups in Worthington, Enfield and Huntington have just finished an interesting piece of work in furniture renovation. Some fine old chairs that have been stored away in the barn for years are now taking their rightful place in the living room.

Rush seats, cane seats and splint seats have been used according to the type of chair which needed re-seating. And then the new finish was applied and the chairs look as good as new.

A House from Washington
Continued from page 4, column 3
ards of artistic arrangement, give a pleasing appearance to the room as a whole, and make cleaning and care easy?

Is the coloring of the room restful without being monotonous, and harmonious without following a stilted scheme?

Do the pictures, ornaments, and small furnishings, give the room a "lived-in" look and add to its beauty and comfort?

Such points mark whether the living room is livable. With some changes they can be applied to other rooms and will suggest improvements to make the house more healthful, suitable, comfortable, and convenient in terms of the family needs.

Homemakers! Attention!
Continued from page 1, column 2
Miss Knowlton, head of the foods courses at the Massachusetts Agricultural College has a subject that we are all anxious to hear about, "Ourselves As Others See Us." Satisfy your curiosity and hear what she has to say.

Besides the program, there will be exhibits by a number of community groups who have carried on project work. It will be a good time to see how your work compares with that of your co-workers.

Our goal is to have every town in the county represented. In other words, if you are interested in Extension Work, now is the time to show your interest. Pass the good word along to your friends and neighbors, prepare a basket lunch, and be at Laurel Park at 10.30, Thursday morning June 11th.

Stella Dada
Member of Advisory Council.

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CLUB WORK

DAIRY CLUB BOYS TOUR**Hampshire County Wins Judging**

The Mixer Farms at Hardwick on Saturday, May 9th, was livened up by the presence of one hundred dairy club members and thirty adults from the state of Massachusetts. It was the annual dairy club members' field day arranged by Mr. William Howe of the State Club Office in Amherst. Nineteen dairy boys and thirteen others went from Hampshire County in six cars. Mr. John M. Clark, superintendent of the Farms with his force of men made the day very valuable for all. A judging contest was an interesting feature of the day. Four classes were judged by the young folks. Mr. James Harper, Secretary of the Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders' Association gave his support to the dairy work in a short talk to the youngsters who were comfortably seated in clean straw on the barn floor. Professor C. J. Fawcett, dairy field specialist, explained some necessities in getting animals ready for show. Mr. Howe presented to Mr. Clark for the dairy members a fountain pen in honor of the encouragement and support he has given the dairy club work of the state.

Most everyone brought their lunch and those who forgot received plenty of sandwiches from the hosts. Milk was also served.

The results of the judging contest showed three Hampshire County and one Worcester county members tied for first. To break the tie another ring was judged and the scores from this gave Herman Andrews of Southampton, first; Molly Gregory of Framingham, second; C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley, third; and Dennet Howe of Amherst, fourth.

At Hadley Center, twenty-nine girls are enrolled in canning work. A demonstration at Hopkins and three or four throughout the summer will help the members to can well over the required 725 jars of fruits and vegetables.

Sixteen Chesterfield women are going to grow spinach in their vegetable garden this year. This is a direct result of their study of the food selection and vegetable garden project. They realize they must raise more greens if they are to serve them three times a week.

One of the best exhibits of 4-H club work shown in Westhampton for a number of years was held the evening of May 13th at the Town Hall. About one hundred and fifty parents and friends attended to see the exhibit and entertainment put on by club members. The members of the Busy Bee club presented a playlet showing the advantages club work has for every member of the family. The Home Decoration club sang several club songs. All the members were presented with 4-H club pins, and Miss Graves and Miss Crowley, the club leaders, were given the new National club pin.

PLANT DUMPLINGS

The garden club of Croydon Flat, N. H. was holding its meeting to consider plans for the year's gardens.

"How would you boys like to raise vegetables that could be sold in bunches for boiled dinners?" asked Miss Mildred Proctor, the club agent.

"We'd like it," echoed the boys. "What should we plant in the garden for such boiled dinners?" inquired Miss Proctor.

A bright little youngster jumped up and waved his hand.

"Dumplings" he cried, "Dumplings!"

GIRLS ENTERTAIN MOTHERS**Worthington Club Doing Extra**

The annual Mothers' Day at Worthington in the Needlecraft Club containing seven lively 4-H club girls was willingly attended by six mothers and six of the younger kiddies. Mrs. E. J. Bligh, Mrs. Guy Bartlett, Mrs. Walter Shaw, Mrs. Victor Bernier, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Wright and Mrs. Howard Johnson were there. They were received at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon at Mrs. Harry Mollison's, the leader's home, and given all the honors due guests. Entertainment consisted of singing, in which they excelled and readings. Marjorie Bartlett read a paper on "What Club Work Means to Me." Gladys Wright's paper to the mothers explained "What We Are Doing." Jelly with whipped cream and cake made by the girls themselves was the treat, and was well prepared, too. A surprise was in evidence when a card covered with little stocking pictures showed the mothers a goal of over 150 darns this winter. Gladys Wright and Marjorie Bartlett made all the buttonholes for the rompers and other clothes of the youngsters of their families. And the mending. Yes, they do all their own. Dorothy Shaw, the president, and Marguerite Johnson, the vice-president, had charge of the refreshments and entertainment, while Dorothy Bartlett, Anita Bernier and Cora Bligh were armed to the teeth with efforts to entertain.

The Needlecrafts are completing a second year at sewing this spring. Each one starting at the beginning of needlework two years ago will now show some sewing with finish at the final exhibit on May 16th. Eighteen garments have been made. At an April meeting they had a private exhibit, a complete lay-out of their articles, just to see how they looked and what they were doing in preparation for their public showing later. Mrs. Mollison had each member judge the articles. Cora Bligh won. They plan to continue work this summer.

SMITH SCHOOL WINS JUDGING**Doris Bolter and Agnes Kwola First**

Doris Bolter of Smith School, Northampton, tied with Agnes Kwola of Hopkins Academy, Hadley, for first place with 420 out of a possible 600 at the Girls' Judging Contest held at the Extension Service rooms in Northampton on April 6th. Forty girls arrived at one o'clock from Hadley, Hatfield and Northampton. Miss Lucile W. Reynolds of Amherst, Home Demonstration Agent Leader of Massachusetts, was here to talk to the group and to explain in detail about judging. Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley, a trustee of the Extension Service, was also present to witness the effort to encourage girls to know the best.

Miss Reynold's demonstrations were followed by a judging contest between the three schools in which Smith School came out the winner with a score of 1215 while Hopkins Academy was second with 1200 points. Smith Academy followed with 1125.

Edna Dickinson of Smith School and Sabina Suleski of Hopkins Academy were second high scorers with 405 points while four tied for third place with 390 points each; Lillian Martin and Anna Styane of Smith School, Myra LaMountain and Maria Leibl of Smith Academy.

The six classes consisted of bread, baking powder biscuits, muffins, cakes, dresses and hemmed patches. The clothing articles were furnished by the Russellville and Plainville Clubs of Hadley while the cooking was done by the three school departments in the contests.

Club Exhibits will be held throughout the month of May and a few will be left over for June.

**EXHIBITION AT
NORTH HADLEY**

The club exhibit at North Hadley on Friday evening, May 1st, showed the work of twelve girls, members of the "Seven Sisters" and "Wide-A-Wakes." Mrs. Doris Champlain, head of the Hopkins Academy Domestic Science department, judged the clothing articles which were arranged by Mrs. Caroline Scott, local leader. Among the "Wide-A-Wakes," Elizabeth White took first, Teofila Mokrzecka second, and Florence Fiel came third. Anna Polchinsky stood first among the "Seven Sisters," Catharine Shimenski was second and Florence Fiel came third.

The parents were invited to the school for the evening entertainment. Mr. O. A. Morton talked on "Club Work and School Work." The girls sang and gave a style show.

MARCH EGG LAYING CONTEST

Two Easthampton Boys Win

In March the records soared high. Adolf Willerd's six birds layed 28.5 eggs each while Joe Sena with a flock of fifty got an average of 18.7 eggs from each bird.

Flocks Under 40 Birds

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Adolf Willerd, Easthampton	6	28.5
Joe Donis, Hatfield	5	25.8
Howard Neidel, Easthampton	14	25.5
Charles Damon, Williamsburg	12	24.0
John Howe, Amherst	8	22.9
Robert Lowe, Southampton	39	22.1
David Parsons, No. Amherst	13	21.1
Charles Klimoski, Hadley	17	20.3
Russell Burr, Huntington	20	19.8
Helen Wells, Williamsburg	11	19.4
Phillip Reed, Hadley	13	19.1
Leslie Howland, Huntington	7	19.0

Flocks Over 40 Birds

Joe Sena, Easthampton	50	18.7
Herman Andrews, S'hampton	40	17.6
Phillip Ives, Amherst	69	16.3

AROUND THE COUNTY

Many garden members are including strawberry or raspberry plants in their home gardens this spring. They set out from twenty-five to five hundred plants.

Leslie Howland of Huntington is setting out an apple orchard on his southeast slope. He has also grafted a number of trees around the buildings.

Professor W. H. Thies, fruit specialist at The Massachusetts Agricultural College, recently accompanied the Agricultural and Club Agents through Cummington on a fruit trip. Milton Howes, Ashley Gurney and Stanley Thayer were given instructions on the pruning and fertilizing of their apple trees recently set out.

Robert Lowe of Southampton is building a poultry house 20' x 18'. He has recently bought one hundred certified chicks from William Dunker of Halifax and plans to get others from Axelrod's in Westfield.

The Hadley Grange has voted to support club work.

Club records are due at the time of the exhibit for handicraft, sewing and food members. For poultry members they are due on June 15th.

The boys and girls at Worthington Center recently set out 250 strawberry plants in their gardens.

The Worthington Grange has voted to hold an exhibit in the fall for the boys and girls and offer prizes for articles made and raised during the year.

A Massachusetts dairy member's Field Day was held at the Mixer Farms in Hardwick on May 9th. Mr. William Howe, Assistant State Club Leader, arranged for the field day. There was an attendance of one hundred and thirty.

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STEER FEEDING INFORMATION

A number of tobacco men in the Connecticut Valley have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that they can provide the manure necessary for their land more economically by keeping and feeding a number of steers, and marketing them as beef after a few months, than by purchasing city manure. More farmers are likely to adopt this practice, therefore I am presenting some experimental data to show the gains to be expected from different combination of feeds, also the amount of manure which should be produced per animal fed. Any one contemplating steer feeding as a means of securing manure will want to know first of all "How much is this manure going to cost me?" To even attempt to answer this question, it is necessary to consider the entire procedure from the time the feeder is bought until he is sold to the butcher or commission firm. In short if the manure is to be secured at a low cost, the steer must be *bought well, fed and handled well, and sold well.*

Buying

Some feeders may be secured locally from northern New England. In very large numbers, the supply would come from the west through Chicago or other commission firms. The highest priced feeders of the fancy and choice grades are adapted to a short intensive feeding period and the making of choice beef to sell at a good margin over feeder prices. Such animals would hardly be adapted to conditions here. Amount of profit or loss will be very much affected by the price paid for feeders. A good feeder at as low a price as possible should be secured. Young animals usually cost more per cwt. but due to somewhat cheaper gains they are sometimes preferable, and also adapt themselves to a somewhat longer feeding period.

Feeding and Handling

The figures which follow will be of value chiefly as a guide in pointing out the very high costs to be expected if any large part of the feed is purchased, and incidentally the necessity of using home grown feeds to as large a degree as possible. First is given a summary of results of 13 trials at 7 different stations to show a comparison of fattening rations, where a full feed of corn is used with a supplement and with corn silage, and where more silage is used but no corn except that contained in the silage. Two year old steers were used and for present purposes of comparison the following feed values are assumed in this and other summaries. Grain \$50.00, hay \$20.00, Corn silage \$8.00.

Ration I—no shelled corn

Cottonseed or linseed meal	2.9 lbs.
Corn silage	49.3 lbs.
Mixed or legume hay	3.8 lbs.

Ration II—full feed of corn

Shelled corn	13.7 lbs.
Cottonseed or linseed meal	2.8 lbs.
Corn silage	28.4 lbs.
Hay, mixed or legume	2.9 lbs.

The full corn fed steers gained about .5 lbs. more per day, but the cost of 100 lbs. gain was \$21.89 as compared with \$15.39 for the silage fed steers. Also, assuming for conditions here the silage and hay to be grown and other feeds purchased, of the \$31.89 worth of feed \$16.15 worth was cash outlay, while of the \$15.39 worth of feed for the silage fed steers only \$3.60 worth was in the form of purchased feed. The corn fed steers brought only \$.72 a cwt. more when sold.

Summarizing important data for cost of gains at various ages, the following is found for young steers weighing 500-600 pounds at the beginning of the period.

Feed for 100 lbs. gain

Grain	283 lbs.
Hay	314 lbs.
Silage	438 lbs.

Cost of 100 lbs. gain \$11.96

In these trials the feed cost per 100 pounds gain increased as age and weight at beginning of feeding period increased.

These cheaper gains may be in part offset by the younger animals being not so well finished and selling for a lower price per pound.

Probably the highest costs are shown where 3 year old steers are fattened on legume hay and corn, or on poorer hay with cottonseed meal and corn. This system has required 778 pounds corn and 105 pounds hay for 100 pounds gain, at a cost of \$23.50.

The addition of silage to this ration shows that 1 ton of silage fed saves 227 pounds of corn and 605 pounds clover hay. With the prices used here, this would make silage worth \$11.67 per ton, in replacement value.

As to equipment, beef men prefer a shed open on one side with proper feed troughs, and enough bedding to keep the animals clean. Western raisers expect one man and team to be able to care for 200 animals. Certainly stanchions would add greatly to cost of equipment and labor.

The amount of bedding used will affect costs and also tonnage of manure. The amount of manure per steer may vary from .6 of a ton to 1 ton per month. The best index to the value of the manure would be the price already being paid for city manure. If the farmer is paying \$5.00 or more a ton for manure he must consider it worth that amount.

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Suits \$30. to \$50.

Top Coats \$28.50 to \$40.

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Suppose a tobacco farmer could raise 60 tons of silage and buy or raise 6 tons of hay to be fed to steers over a five months period. How many animals would he need, how much cottonseed meal or other supplement would be required, and how much manure could he expect to get?

Well grown feeder steers would take a daily ration of 40 pounds silage, 4 pounds hay and 3 pounds cottonseed meal. It would therefore require 20 animals to use up the feed on hand and 4½ tons of cottonseed to supplement the hay and silage.

Results of experiments would indicate that a gain of 1¼ pounds per steer per day might be realized.

The manure secured would be from 70 to 100 tons, depending upon how much bedding was used to keep the animals clean and to absorb the liquid manure.

The cost of the manure then, would depend upon how favorable a comparison there would be between the increased value of the animals at the end of the period, and the expenses represented by cost of bedding, cost of feed used, and cost of buying and marketing the steers.

Selling

This is very important and may call for co-operative effort. Local buyers may however pay a price equal to that at a city market, considering the additional cost of shipping, yardage, commissions, etc.

The Jersey city market recognizes quality more than does the Boston market. The freight rate on carload lots is only slightly greater to Jersey City.

If animals are well enough finished as to bring a margin over their cost as feeders, this margin will help materially in reducing the net cost of feed.

Conclusions

1. While chances for profit are small there is a possibility of securing manure at a relatively low cost.

2. The system of full grain feeding is obviously unfitted to conditions here.

3. Regardless of the system of feeding, liberal feeding must be practiced, otherwise the animals will be but little more than maintained, and the slight gains will come at great cost, and an animal produced which is scarcely fit to market.

4. Especial attention in buying must be given to cost, weight and age of animals. In buying from the west, commission firms can usually be trusted to supply the kind wanted.

5. With a good supply of hay and well matured silage, the only purchased feed may be cottonseed or linseed meal.

6. In marketing, animals should be sent in carload lots to the nearest good market, unless there is a good local outlet.

C. J. Fawcett, M. A. C.

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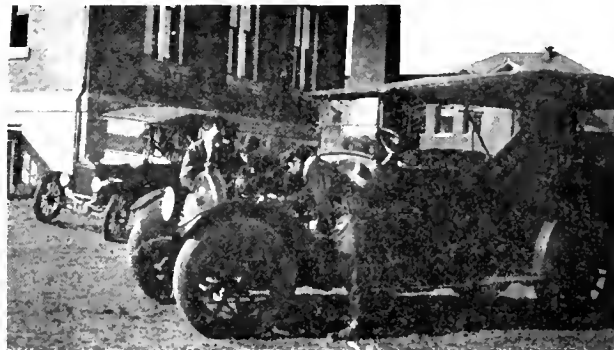
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Besides shop work, the students are trained in mechanical drawing and blueprint reading, general science, fundamentals in mathematics, English, trade journal reading, United States and industrial history, citizenship, economic and social problems.

It is necessary to register early for only a limited number can enter next fall.

H. N. LOOMIS, Director.

REGARDING ALFALFA FAILURES

The following letter from Prof. J. B. Abbott of the Massachusetts Agricultural College to the County Agent contains so much valuable information regarding alfalfa production that we are printing it. It explains why we want farmers to put alfalfa in right or not at all.

"I am convinced that there is no one thing which we can do which will promote the culture of alfalfa so effectively as to take steps to cut down the number of failures, even tho at the same time we cut down the total seeding. As I have stated before at various times, everything in which the public has any interest, or which is given any considerable publicity, serves to demonstrate and convince in one direction or the other. The number of failures with alfalfa which have occurred in past years has been sufficient to all but convince the public that the crop can not be made a commercial success in this territory.

If we really mean business it is up to us to reduce the number of failures to as near the vanishing point as possible and establish demonstrations that will demonstrate success rather than failure. Let me point out some of the commoner reasons for failure of alfalfa and urge you to take every means at your command to eliminate them.

1. Inadequate neutralization of soil acidity, resulting from not using lime enough, not harrowing in thoroughly and deeply enough or not putting it on long enough before seeding. The best field of alfalfa which I have seen recently was a nine year old field in Wayland. Ten years ago the farmer applied 3 tons of limestone per acre and seeded but for one reason or another did not get a good stand. The next year he applied 4 tons more per acre and reseeded. The stand has been completely successful ever since and last year, the ninth year after seeding, it cut 5 tons per acre. I tested the soil with the Soiltex outfit and found that it tested green. Adjacent land tested orange. Another case: Payne and I held a field meeting one evening last summer and visited five or six pieces of alfalfa, every one of which impressed me as being sick. In every case the Soiltex reaction showed very light green or yellow. Finally in desperation we asked if any one knew of a really thrifty field of alfalfa. One man did, so we drove there and tested the soil and got a dark green reaction. I could multiply these examples by the dozen. Merely liming is not enough. It takes a lot of lime, well worked in, some time in advance of seeding; and I doubt whether first class stands will usually be secured on strongly acid soil until the land has been limed, plowed and lime the other side up.

2. The second great cause of failure as I have observed it lies in trying to seed in mid-summer on a seed bed which has been rendered too dry by previous production of peas and oats or some other crop. That scheme will not work except in abnormally wet summers and is not to be recommended.

3. The third most important reason for failure is delaying seeding until so late in the summer that the crop does not make adequate growth to go thru the winter without injury. Without a doubt it is better to seed before the first of August.

The merits of the crop are so great that it will repay the grower for the extra expense involved in liming right and preparing a seed bed right. I believe that it would be distinctly profitable for us to make a special effort to sell this idea and at the same time to do everything possible to *prevent the use of half-baked methods with resultant demonstrations of failure.*

If we are to carry out this idea, it is evident that it will be necessary to take appropriate steps to get in touch with as large a proportion of those who propose to seed as possible and persuade them to do it right this summer or wait until they can."

EGG LAYING CONTEST

Many high egg production records were reported in March by those in the egg laying contest. While the average egg production for all the flocks reporting was 16.4 eggs per bird the following records made by the leaders show that higher production is possible.

	Eggs per bird
SMALL FLOCKS	
1. P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	22.0
2. D. C. Warnock, Northampton	20.7
3. A. H. Ballou, Ware	20.1
4. A. Parsons, Southampton	17.1
5. Miss M. Moody, Amherst	17.0
FARM FLOCKS	
1. S. F. Thomas, Amherst	21.7
2. S. G. Waite, Southampton	20.0
3. Mrs. E. H. Alderman, M'field	19.8
3. H. T. Newhall, Amherst	19.8
4. W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	19.5
5. R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst	19.3
POULTRY FARM FLOCKS	
1. Hillside School, Greenwich	23.0
2. F. D. Steele, Cummington	22.4
3. G. E. Scott, Belchertown	19.5
4. E. S. Howlett, Southampton	17.9
5. F. Rood, Southampton	17.4

Commenting on the March reports, Professor F. H. Branch says,

"The average egg production for all flocks for March was 16.4 eggs per bird. This is an increase of 4.6 eggs over the average for February and is the normal

Continued on page 11, column 1

FEEDING ON PASTURE

Now is the time for the dairyman to take an inventory of his cow pasture, not in terms of acres, but of feed. We all know that our cows are not high enough producers, but, even so, they have come a long way from the natural state of producing just enough milk to raise a calf. During the same time our pastures for the most part have gone back in capacity for feed production, just about as far as the cow has advanced. Much has been said, and is being said, about the proper kind of a grain mixture to go along with pasture. Let me say that the quantity fed is far more important than the particular ingredients used. Feed plenty and let the milk scales be the judge.

Almost any mixture containing three or four different grains, and around 15 per cent protein will do. Good pasture rations are on the market, or one can be made up of 800 pounds bran, 700 pounds corn meal or hominy, 300 pounds gluten feed, 200 pounds cottonseed meal. Instead of bran alone, middlings may be used at the rate of 300 pounds middlings to 500 pounds bran. In some cases it might be well to add 20 pounds each of ground limestone, bone meal, and salt to the ton mixture.

The amount to be fed will vary. In some few cases it may be necessary to feed a pound for every four or five pounds of milk. In others, not more than a pound to six pounds of milk. But feed enough to keep up the flow and keep the cows in condition. The money spent will be returned with interest by a saving of grain next fall and early winter. The two ways to save on next winter's feed bill, are—grow plenty of good roughage, and don't let the cows slump on pasture.

Growing Roughage Pays
Continued from page 1, column 1
clover and alfalfa being grown on the farm. With a good growing season there should be available thirty tons of this leguminous hay for next winter's feeding period.

Another way of interpreting results should mean something to the owners of cows who regularly sacrifice one-third or more of their milk check to pay the grain bill. In 1924 Mr. Chapin sold \$5,400.00 worth of milk and had a grain bill of only \$963.00 including that fed to dry cows. The average price for the milk only \$2.45 per hundred weight or about five cents per quart.

How many dairy farmers in Hampshire County know the amount of feed consumed and the amount of milk produced from their herds during the past four or five years, or for that matter the past four or five months? If it takes forty pounds of grain instead of twenty pounds to get 100 pounds of milk, there ought to be a good excuse for such a heavy expense.

Egg Laying Contest

Continued from page 10, column 2

increase to expect at this season of the year. The average production this month showed but little variation among the different groups.

The average price received for eggs was \$.407 per dozen. This was a drop of \$.144 from the February price and was practically the same as the drop for the previous months.

The monthly increase in egg production since November has been sufficient to maintain the sale value of eggs per hen at practically the same level despite the drop in egg prices, as is shown by the following table. All averages are from monthly poultry reports."

	Av. Egg Production per Hen	Av. Price Rec. per Dozen	Sale Value of Eggs per bird
November	6.7	.78	\$.435
December	9.1	.75	\$.569
January	9.4	.69	\$.540
February	11.8	.55	\$.540
March	16.4	.41	\$.561

	Size of Flock		
	Poultry	Farm	Small
No. farms reporting	16	40	20
No. hens and pullets per farm	38	139	600
Percentage of hens	52	40	29
Percentage of pullets	48	60	71
Death rate of females on basis of all flocks	1.95%	1.95%	1.1%
Eggs laid per hen	14.8	15.8	15.9
Eggs laid per pullet	18.5	17.3	16.6
Average price per doz. rec'd. for eggs	\$.45	\$.467	\$.374

SUMMER BOARDERS

The State Department of Agriculture is offering free service to farmers to assist them in securing summer residents to occupy rooms or larger quarters which are available for the summer. If you have such that you wish to rent, send to the County Agent or to the Mass. Department of Agriculture, 136 State House, Boston for a form to fill out. A bulletin will be compiled from the answers and sent to those who inquire for it. The department says "Our purpose is to bring the parties together. Of course we assume no responsibility."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

At the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Americans were short of ammunition. The troops were instructed to hold their fire till they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes. Many farmers follow about the same instructions when it comes to killing weeds. It worked fairly well at Bunker Hill but it does not work in farming. The time to kill weeds is before they can be seen—not after. The men who produce corn and potatoes at low cost per acre use the spike tooth harrow and the weeder on the crops before the weeds can be seen. It only takes a touch of sun to kill a weed that has just sprouted. It takes a lot of energy to kill a weed that is an inch high. The whole secret of killing weeds is to get there first.

Spraying and Dusting

Continued from page 1, column 3

In a year when late blight occurs in epidemic form, the fifth application of spray may be necessary.

The condition of the tops during the growing season was a good index as to what the yield would show at digging time. Dusted plots showed severe hopperburn during the latter part of the summer and by September 15 the plants were entirely dead, while those in the 4-4-50 bordeaux plots were in excellent growing condition. Plants sprayed with 2-2-50 bordeaux were in various conditions at that time; some entirely dead, some with part of their leaflets dead, and some in good, green, growing condition. When all the plots were dug on October third, the plants sprayed with 4-4-50 bordeaux were still green and growing.

The following table shows potato yields and increases due to spraying and dusting.

Treatment	Yield per acre	Increase over 'h'k
Check. No treatment	104.1	
Copper-lime dust	147.5	43.4
2-2-50 Bordeaux	165.0	60.9
*4-4-50 Bordeaux	209.0	105.8
**4-4-50 Bordeaux	202.8	98.6
*Sprayed four times.		
**Sprayed five times.		

Conclusions: It can be said that spraying at the Experiment Station in 1924 with bordeaux mixture, at least 4-4-50 in strength and no fewer than four times, gave large increases in yield. Dusts, while not as good as liquid spray, certainly are better than nothing. The small grower, whose limited acreage does not warrant the owning of a power sprayer, will find dusting a good practice, since dusts are much more easily applied with hand machinery than liquid sprays. *Ohio Monthly Bulletin—Jan.-Feb. 1925.*

Does Your Wife Take Away Your Meat and Potatoes?

What a rumpus dairymen would make if they came in at noon after putting in a hard morning in the fields to find a heaping dish of greens for dinner,—“Plenty of greens, so why bread, meat and potatoes?” Oh boy! How would you like that?

To maintain herself and give 25 pounds of 4% milk a cow must eat from 100-150 pounds of pasture grass a day. To make 50 pounds, she must have from 150-225 pounds of grass to hold her weight, the actual amount depending upon the amount of water in the grass.

Look your pasture over, allow your cows time to rest and worry with flies, and then estimate their ability to get the amount of grass necessary to keep in flesh so that they may hold out on their milk into July and August when milk prices are rising.

Eastern States Open Formula Pasture Ration has been blended by the New England Committee of the College Feed Conference Board to supplement pastures. Those farmers who turn their cows out for exercise will find it profitable to feed Eastern States Fulpail Dairy Ration all summer, but the farmers who have real pastures will find Eastern States Pasture Ration an economical, profitable feed.

If your wife cut out your concentrates just because she was providing you with dandelions and beet greens, how would you feel? Think for your cows as you think for yourself. Most successful dairymen grain all summer.

But the Pasture Ration is only part of the comprehensive feeding service which the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is providing for its membership. If you have not received a copy of the new booklet, "Eastern States Open Formula Feeds," write for it at once. It discusses feeding problems, describes fully Eastern States Open Formula Feeds for cows, poultry and horses, and contains some startling performance records made during the past year.

Members are now ordering their year's requirements of feed and grain. If you are interested in learning how to secure a steady supply of Eastern States quality feed, be sure to ask for the details of the 1925 FEED CONTRACT.

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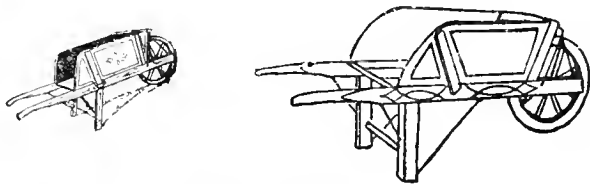
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1925

No. 6

WHO'S WHO WITH POULTRY

Fourteen Flocks Above 160 Egg Standard for Six Months

The April poultry report closed the first six months of the County Egg Laying Contest. Of the fifty-three flocks reporting, only fourteen equaled the 160-egg standard. Experts figure that birds lay nearly half of their eggs in the first six months. While we speak glibly of 300-egg hens, there are only two flocks that have a chance of averaging 200 eggs per bird. These flocks undoubtedly have birds that will come close to the three hundred mark. The following is the list of the county leaders for the six months' period, November through April.

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
1. S. F. Thomas, Amherst	114	109.2
2. F. D. Steele, Cum'ton	300	102.6
3. Minnie Moody, Amherst	74	98.8
4. H. C. Booth, Belchertown	803	95.0
5. A. H. Ballou, Ware	72	94.6
6. R. S. Schoonmaker, Am.	164	94.5
7. Hillside School, Grn'wich	562	93.2
8. H. T. Newhall, Amherst	296	89.9
9. S. G. Waite, South'ton	97	88.7
10. P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	195	88.4
11. Geo. E. Scott, Bel'town	487	87.2
12. Mrs. Alderman, M'field	254	87.2
13. John Bloom, Ware	325	80.6
14. W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	131	80.08

All of the flocks on the above list had early-hatched chicks. It is impossible to get high winter production with late-hatched birds. There are those that believe that late-hatched birds lay better in the summer than early-hatched birds. Experiments do not bear out this opinion. They show that there is practically no difference in summer laying between the two lots. In other words, time lost in getting birds into production is never made up.

All of the fourteen flocks were raised under the disease control program last year. This means that the brooder houses were disinfected with corrosive sublimate, moved to clean land or the land around the houses was disinfected with corrosive sublimate, the pullets were fed tobacco dust if there had been a worm infection on the plant and then the mature pullets were put into cleansed and disinfected laying houses. To maintain

Continued on page 8, column 1

STATE HONORS WON

In the State egg laying contest for small flocks for April, Adolf Willer of Easthampton placed eighth. For a flock over forty birds Joseph Sena's black minorcas at Easthampton placed fifth while Henry Randall's leghorns at Granby placed sixth. Robert Barr of Huntington came in for eighth place among large flocks with his reds. There are three thousand club members in the State of Massachusetts.

CULTIVATE TO KILL WEEDS

Many farmers are still cultivating corn with shovels set deep, pruning the roots and driving them deeper into the soil where plant food is not so available as it is in the top three inches of soil. For some reason or other they have failed to practice cultivation only for the purpose of killing weeds.

As an average of twenty-four years of experiments at the Illinois station it was found that a field of corn in which the weeds were removed by scraping them off with a hoe gave a yield almost exactly the same as a field cultivated with a surface cultivator. Deep cultivation gave a yield of 1 or 2 bushels less on the average than either shallow cultivation or scraping with a hoe. Many deep cultivations decreased the yield further.

These experiments indicate clearly that the deep cultivation is harmful. Cultivation should be as shallow as possible, although deep stirring is less injurious at the first cultivation than later. The feeder roots of the corn plant leave the stalk about two inches below the surface of the soil no matter how deep the grain has been planted. Plowing close to the stalk and deeper than these roots injures many of these roots and results in decreased yields.

It appears, that the top three inches of soil contains more available plant food than that that further down and that it is of more value as a feeding ground for corn roots than as a mulch. Recent experiments have shown that the value of the mulch in corn culture probably was overestimated. In any event, if the surface soil is filled with the roots of growing

Continued on page 9, column 1

SELLING QUALITY EGGS

To assure that local eggs receive proper recognition for freshness and quality it is necessary that our poultrymen push the sale of their eggs in the most effective manner. There are three essential points in marketing eggs to the best advantage: (1) high quality eggs, carefully graded, dependable and guaranteed, (2) attractive, dignified cartons, properly identifying the contents with the producer or region of production, and (3) advertising to acquaint the consuming public with what constitutes real egg quality and where they may secure such eggs.

Flocks must be selected and bred with a view to producing eggs of a uniformly attractive size and color. The layers must be healthy, the plants sanitary, feeding practices wholesome, and the eggs kept clean. All eggs sold directly to consumers or to retailers must be candled (examined before a strong light) to eliminate meat spots and bloody eggs. In warm weather eggs should be infertile.

To sell directly to consumers or to retail stores, eggs should be packed in one dozen size cartons. For attractiveness, firmness of package, convenience in packing in regular egg cases as well as for keeping them in the consumer's refrigerator, the 2 x 6 egg cartons are preferable to the 3 x 4 egg size and shape. These cartons should be rather plain and dignified in appearance. For brown eggs, manila or strawboard color fillers are best, but for white eggs a blue lining makes a more pleasing contrast. The producer's name or farm may be printed on the cover. In case of associations, marketing in this manner, a trademark should identify each package. An attractive label should seal the package and guarantee the contents.

Local Eggs Need Advertizing

To a degree eggs of quality packed as described above will advertise themselves. And yet there are many consumers who do not know the factors which really constitute quality. It is good business for local poultrymen to enlighten them; otherwise it will not be done. Furthermore, eggs are an exceptional food deserving of greater recognition and appreciation. They are one of the few concentrated sources of the vitamins A and D, so valuable in promoting growth

Continued on page 11, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Agriculture

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PRODUCING AT A PROFIT

In the final analysis, the farmer is interested in profit. Profit is the difference between income and outgo. The amount of income depends upon the price per unit and the number of pounds, bushels, or tons produced. The outgo is the cost of production. To increase profit, the difference between income and outgo must be increased, and this can be accomplished by increasing the income, decreasing the outgo, or both.

Ordinarily, too much emphasis is placed on price and not enough on cost of production. Also in attempts to decrease the outgo, production usually becomes inefficient. Low yields are not profitable except on cheap land. On high-priced land, it is more economical to produce high yields than low yields.

The most successful farmers are those who produce at the lowest cost per unit, and their yields are generally above the average. Yields above the average demand better cultural methods and more attention to soil fertility. The intelligent use of fertilizer is one means of improving both yield and quality at a profit.

Even if it were possible, it would no

doubt be quite undesirable for every acre to produce twice as much as it is now producing, because the overproduction would result in extremely low prices. Greater production on fewer acres, on the other hand, would release land for clover and legumes or grazing, without lower prices and at a greater profit.

In the long run, efficient production, at the lowest possible cost per unit, is the best insurance for producing at a profit.

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING

It was a church wedding. The bride was coming down the aisle on her father's arm to the stately measures of the wedding march. She looked as sweet and lovely as only a bride can. Her eyes were upon the beautiful bouquet she carried. As they reached the alter steps, she stubbed her toe on a potted lily. The strong arm of her father was all that kept her from falling. Turning to him with blazing eyes, she said, "Isn't that a hell of a place for a lily?"

We always feel the same way when we see a rust-covered weeder parked on a stone wall while the weeds are growing faster than the corn.

Some of our ancestors had an eye to beauty as well as to utility when they set sugar maples around the farm buildings. Many of these trees are going by. Too few of the present generation seem to have the foresight of their forebears in this matter of setting trees.

Witch grass and human beings are alike in one respect. Both can be killed by constant worry.

People, like "flivvers," can be divided roughly into two classes; those that have self-starters and those that must be cranked to get action. R. C. Turner of Enfield is a "self-starter." He has fifteen acres of potatoes, two acres of onions and two acres of beets, carrots and parsnips. He does his work alone as he says he does not have full-time work for another man!

Professor Abbott says "Seed alfalfa right or let it alone until you can. We do not want any more demonstrations of failure!"

"A limestone country is a rich country." Ours is not a limestone soil but we do have an ever-increasing number of live, progressive farmers who believe that it pays to lime their soil. Their clover crops confirm their belief.

There are men who are satisfied to do nothing. They do not need the services of the county agent as he has no experience in this line. He can work only with those who feel that there are better methods and who wish to know about them.

WEEDER USED THIRTY YEARS

Howard A. Parsons, Happiness Farm, North Amherst, has used a weeder on corn for thirty years. He does not wait for the corn to come up before he starts. He keeps the weeder going till the field is seeded. By taking out the teeth over the corn row, he has used the weeder to cover grass seed when the corn is two feet high. There are four tricks to using a weeder: (1) The seed bed must be free from lumps and trash; (2) Start before the weeds can be seen; (3) Use the weeder in the heat of the day as the corn is not brittle then; (4) If you use the weeder before the weeds start you don't have to "ride" it.

Incidentally Mr. Parsons has a piece of alfalfa that would make those who believe "there ain't no such animal" in this section sit up and take notice. He likes the sample and is going after five acres for next year.

C. D. Lyman of Granby says "there is no law against haying early." He has found by years of experience that there is more "milk" in early-cut hay than in hay that can be cut, raked and put in the barn the same day. Some others know this to be true in a general way but, like the weather, they don't do much about it.

Ralph Bell of Middlefield has a mowing that shows striking results from lime which was used seven years ago. Two strips were limed; otherwise the field was treated the same. Last year the whole field was seeded down. This year the limed strips have a fine crop of red clover while, in the rest of the field, there are only scattering plants. Lime pays in Middlefield and in every other town in the county. Ask the man who uses it!

ALL DRESSED UP

A dairy farmer recently told us that he had fed alfalfa and his cows did not increase in milk production. He feeds early cut hay liberally. Since his hay has practically no clover, he uses a twenty-four per cent protein grain. When he substituted alfalfa for hay, he did not cut down on his grain. Since the cows were getting all of the protein they needed, the change naturally did not give the desired results. It was the same as giving the cows a banquet at every meal. One cow went off feed. If the alfalfa had not given out, others would have followed. The point this man missed was that we advocate alfalfa as means of reducing grain bills. In other words, he was all dressed up but didn't know where to go. He knows now and is going to put in a field of alfalfa this year.

If you are interested in refinishing furniture, send to the Hampshire County Extension Service for information.

HOW TO FIT ACID SOIL FOR ALFALFA

1. Have the soil tested to find out how much lime is required and lime it.

There is an absolute correlation between the reaction of the soil and success with alfalfa. Furthermore, there is a definite mathematical relationship between the amount of acid in the soil and the amount of lime required to neutralize it. Application of an insufficient amount of lime is useless. As well try to save the life of a freezing man by warming him up from 30° below to 10° below. He would freeze just as hard, to all intents and purposes, at 10° below as at 30° below. So will alfalfa die just as dead at pH 5.5 (on the chemist's scale of true acidity) as at pH 5. Find out how much lime is needed and put it on.

II. Apply also 300 to 500 pounds per acre of acid phosphate or a mixed fertilizer containing an equivalent amount of phosphoric acid.

This phosphoric acid is applied, not primarily as a fertilizer, but as a chemical to help the lime to precipitate and render harmless one of the chief toxic constituents of acid soils. It is always required in connection with lime to fit acid soils for the most successful growth of alfalfa or clover—not perhaps or may be either—but absolutely.

III. Bear in mind that about all that the lime and acid phosphate do is to remove the handicap of toxic acidity so that good farming methods can succeed where before they would have failed but that the good farming methods still remain to be applied.

The man who uses lime and then sits back and waits for results is due to be disappointed. So is the man who "works his head off" on an acid soil. But the combination of lime and good farming methods makes a great team.

V. Good farming methods for mid-summer seeding of alfalfa.

1. Use plenty of manure or fertilizer or both to give the alfalfa seedlings a good start. No legume, least of all alfalfa, can "get its plant food from the air" until it gets well established any more than a day old calf could live on hay.

2. Clean the land of weed seed by persistent shallow cultivation. The Acme or the smoothing-harrow is the right tool.

3. Prepare the kind of a seed bed needed by such small seeds—about the sort of a seed bed which you would prepare by hand in a little box for tomato seeds, for example, only a lot firmer since the alfalfa seedlings, in the absence of favorable showers, may have to live on ground water for days or even weeks, and ground water will not rise through a seed bed that is too loose and soft.

4. Inoculate the seed or the soil or both.

5. Unless the soil is proven alfalfa land with well-established inoculation it is safer to include some timothy. Twenty pounds of alfalfa and seven of timothy per acre is the best mixture which we have tried so far.

6. Seed in July so the young plants will get big enough to survive the winter without getting half-killed or worse. Without a doubt the man who originally advocated August seeding lived at least a hundred miles south of us or on a natural alfalfa soil.

7. Once you get a stand, remember the fable about the goose and the golden egg and take only two cuttings a year and those at a materially later stage of growth than has been recommended heretofore. Cut only when the crop approaches full bloom. The reason is that it is only at the blooming period that the alfalfa plant stores reserve nutrients in the root to give it a new start in life. And never cut a mid-summer seeding the first fall.

The primary object in bringing this matter to your attention at this time is to point out the need of an early start for proposed mid-summer seedings. The lime and acid phosphate should be on and disked in by June 15 at the very latest in order to allow for a reasonable period of surface cultivation to kill weeds, prepare a fine, firm seed bed and accumulate a supply of moisture in the soil.

J. B. Abbott.

EFFECT OF ROUGHAGES ON ACID SOILS ON REPRODUCTION

The following article from Wisconsin Bulletin No. 362 is of interest to dairymen in this county as much of our roughage is grown on very acid soils.

"Normal reproduction can be disturbed through improper nutrition. Observations over a number of years with dairy cattle have been steadily pointing to this fact. Especially is this disturbance brought about through low mineral intake accompanied by a correspondingly low intake of the antirachitic vitamine. It is believed that earlier results secured with wheat, wheat straw, and wheat gluten, whereby the offspring were dead or prematurely born, can be explained wholly upon the basis of deficiency, primarily of calcium and the antirachitic vitamine rather than upon the old theory of toxicity of the wheat grain.

"Wisconsin has large areas of acid soils, and the roughage grown on such lands is inevitably low in lime. This fact has led to further trials in the feeding of roughages grown upon these soils, such as corn stover and timothy hay, to dairy cattle in order to determine their effect upon reproduction. Hay obtained from a highly acid soil containing less than 0.5 per cent of calcium oxide has given dis-

astrous results in reproduction. Rations containing plenty of protein, but low in lime, produce calves that were either dead at birth or so weak that they died shortly after. The feeding of timothy hay from Stevens Point which had a calcium oxide content of .7 to .8 per cent has given somewhat mixed results. In some cases the offspring have been miserably poor and died two or three days after birth; but in one case the offspring was better and lived.

"It is possible that the method of curing the roughage may be something of a factor in the results obtained. Further studies on the control of the processes used in the curing of the fodder may unravel this problem."

BOTH LIME AND FERTILIZER NEEDED FOR CLOVER

Larger increases from liming are obtained when the soil contains plenty of available plant food than when the plant-food deficiencies are not supplied, according to tests by the Kentucky Experiment Station; in fact, the profit from liming on a well fertilized soil was over double that where no fertilizer was applied. Fertilizer used with lime very commonly produces a larger increase than the sum of the increases from fertilizer alone and lime alone. It is, of course, a fruitless question as to which is the more important, lime or fertilizers. Both are important and should go hand in hand.

A few years ago the Iowa Experiment Station in a certain test limed a piece of ground, before seeding oats, at the rate of two tons of ground limestone per acre. Red clover was also seeded at the same time. Lengthwise of the field, various fertilizer applications were made, ranging from 50 to 400 pounds per acre. Also some check strips were left that did not have any fertilizer. The oats showed up well, and the differences between the fertilized and unfertilized plots could be seen from far off. But the surprise came in the clover. On the strips that were not fertilized but which had been limed, the clover stand was very poor; in fact, the following year there was practically no clover on these strips. Where the oats were fertilized, on the other hand, even as little as 50 pounds per acre, the stand was good and the clover made a good crop the next year. Here, of course, was a phosphate-deficient soil. Fertilizer alone probably would not have secured good clover, but neither did lime alone. Both are necessary on many soils.

Don't Guess, Know!

You don't have to guess how much lime your land needs for clover and alfalfa. The County Agent or the Club Agent will be glad to test your soil for you.

HOME MAKING

SHALL WE TEACH ACCOUNT
KEEPING AND BUDGETS?

"I can't get away from budgets," writes Janet Cation Thurston, author of Personal Expense Book.

When I recently bemoaned the fate which compelled me to enter a hospital ward with its mixed set of people, I didn't realize that I would see the subject from a different angle than I had before.

One day a sixteen-year-old girl visited the ward. Her bobbed hair had a tam-o-shanter hat pulled rakishly over it. She wore a cheap plush coat of the season's latest mode, a fancy skirt, openwork silk stockings, and pumps suitable only for a dancing floor. Rouge and powder gave to her what she considered the last note of elegance. When she left her sister spoke up, "I'm sure ashamed to have that girl visit me. That shows where high school leads a girl. My parents were poor Jewish people. When I got thru grammar school and waited to go with my classmates to high school they would not hear of it. 'No use wasting money,' they said. 'Girls only get married.' No persuading could induce them to change their minds. But when my sister was ready for high school, I urged, begged, and pleaded that she be given the chance to go further than the grades, and not be handicapped as I was. My parents finally gave in and that is when our troubles began. Immediately she began making demands for fancier clothes than she had ever had. She must wear silk dresses to school for everyone else did. She must have variety in her wardrobe lest she be the laughing stock of her classmates. Shoes, stockings, veils, rouge, powder! How they did mount into money! And how my parents did complain! 'What did we tell you? Maybe you don't think now your mamma and papa they know.' Even then I said, 'I'll go without myself. If she needs those things for high school, I'll pay for them.' But after a year and a half I had to give up. Then she quit school and entered an office as filing clerk. She earns fifteen dollars a week and spends every cents on clothes. She will not listen to any advice from me because she says she knows more than we do."

"It isn't only the high school girl," spoke up a woman whose husband runs an exclusive ready-to-wear establishment. "My husband says he wishes he could tell many women not to buy the things they do buy at his store. You see he faces the husbands when they come to see about extended credits. They seem to have no control over the way their wives spend money. Women often buy not only unnecessary things, but in larger quantities than they need. They buy and charge,

A BOY AND HIS STOMACH

What's the matter with you—ain't I always been your friend?
Ain't I been a pardner to you? All my pennies don't I spend
In gettin' nice things for you? Don't I give you lots of cake?
Say, stummick, what's the matter, that you had to go and ache?
Why, I loaded you with good things: yesterday I gave you more
Potatoes, squash an' turkey than you'd ever had before.
I gave you nuts and candy, pumpkin pie and chocolate cake,
An' Las' night when I got to bed you had to go an' ache.
Say, what's the matter with you—ain't you satisfied at all?
I gave you all you wanted, you was hard jes' like a ball,
An' you couldn't hold another bit of pudding, yet las' night
You ached mos' awful, stummick, that ain't treatin' me jes' right.
I've been a friend to you, I have, why ain't you a friend o' mine?
They gave me castor oil last night because you made me whine.
I'm awful sick this mornin' and I'm feelin' mighty blue,
Because you don't appreciate the things I do for you.

knowing they will not be able to meet their obligations this month, next month or the next. Will our buying conscience ever wake up?"

Even the big hearted Russian women entered into the conversation at this point. "It is terrible what American children want," she remarked in her broken English. "My little Sammy and Benny think their father can buy them anything. When it snows just a little it is, 'Father get us sleds right away.' It is like that all the time. It makes me so ashamed when I see my sister's little girls who came from Russia twelve weeks ago. For a long time in Russia all they ate was grain like horses, and every day they asked, 'Mother, when will we have bread?' and the mother could only say, 'Maybe tomorrow!' Now when we ask them if they want a ring or doll for Christmas, they say in their sad little voices, 'Nothing, now we have bread.'"

Can we afford not to teach this subject that so vitally touches every home, and from the oldest to the youngest in the home? Let the grade school child or the high school pupils merely record their expenditures for a few months and they will be appalled at some of their buying habits. After a few months of account-keeping they are ready to make budgets, which are merely plans to determine in advance how their money can best be spent. If our girls and boys have train-

ing in account keeping and budgets, will clothes be the outstanding thing in high school? If the teachers do their part in teaching the expenditure of money, ought we not to expect a better buying conscience when these young people are directors of homes of their own?

WHAT'S THE MATTER
WITH BREAKFAST?

Starting the day without breakfast is like trying to run a Ford without gas. You can't go far!

Something is wrong if you have no appetite in the morning. Are you drinking too much coffee? If you are using more than two cups of beverage a day the habit will get you! And the best thing you can do is to get rid of the tea and coffee habit immediately.

Fresh air is stimulating, so sleep with your windows open. Plan to get eight hours sleep and go to bed early enough so you can get up in time to eat breakfast. Because a good breakfast every morning will prevent those mid-morning disorders, such as headaches, faintness and tired feeling.

A good breakfast includes something warm and something easily digested so in preparing them plan to serve the following foods; fruit, cereal (cooked preferable) with milk, dark bread and butter, a glass of milk or a cup of cocoa. Try starting the day right with a breakfast like one of these—

Baked apple Oatmeal and milk.

Prunes Cornmeal Mush and milk

Apple sauce Toast and butter Cocoa or milk

Orange Muffins or toast Cocoa

Boiled rice and raisins Toast and butter Cocoa or milk

Prunes Cracked wheat and milk Cocoa.

USE NATURE'S SUGAR BOWLS

Cultivate a "sweet tooth for natural foods and use less sugar," is a good slogan to adopt. Sugar is a valuable fuel food, but with its high flavor and rapid diffusibility it is likely to satisfy the appetite before the body needs are really met, if given at the beginning of a meal. It is not only likely to disturb the normal appetite but seriously to upset digestion if taken between meals; while in large quantities at any time, it irritates the stomach and displaces foods which serve for building material as well as fuel.

Sugar also causes tooth decay, yet

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

**OLD DEERFIELD
FERTILIZERS**

Both our standard grades of goods and our Concentrated 10-16-14 Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer are especially compounded (out of the more expensive materials) to produce not only a quick start but a steady growth over the whole season.

We handle a full line of fertilizer materials.

A. W. HIGGINS, Inc.
SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

America used 103 pounds per person last year. If mothers want to improve their family's health as well as increase the size of their pocket books they must serve less sugar and depend on the following foods to supply a large part of the required amount.

Each of these foods contain the equivalent of two tea-spoonfuls of sugar.

- 1/2 large apple
- 1/2 large banana
- 1 medium-sized orange
- 1 medium-sized pear
- 1 1/2 medium-sized peaches
- 3/4 fig
- 2 dates
- 1 8 cup raisins
- 3 1/8 cups cabbage
- 2 cups spinach
- 5 6 glass milk

WORSTED

"Woolens and worsteds? Why, my dear, they're just the same thing."

Quite wrong, Mrs. Jones, for they are wholly different. In fact, they are alike only in one respect: both are all wool.

When the mills spin woolen yarns, they do not try to straighten out each fiber. Woolen threads are the only ones in the whole textile field in which there is a haphazard crossing and interlacing of fibers.

In Norfolk, one of the eastern counties of England, the spinners in the little village of Worstead first thought of spinning woolen yarns of fibers which had been combed out straight so that all would be parallel. By degrees, the fabrics woven from these yarns became as worsteds, and the method was used wherever woolen cloth was made.

In texture, worsteds differ from woolens in that they feel stiffer and harder to the touch, because worsted yarns are given a harder twist than woolens. Some fabrics are made entirely of worsted yarns; others have a worsted warp and a woolen weft. Our finest suitings, like cassimers, are woven of worsted yarns.

Worsted, of course, is all wool, and should contain no cotton.

HOMESPUN

The hum of the spinning wheel, and the hand-loom's creak and slap were familiar sounds in our colonial homes. From sheep's back to finished cloth, the stout woolen fabric was a home product and thus came by the name homespun.

The yarns used were coarse and rough, and the cloth therefore was loose in weave and nubby in finish. The product was not only very strong but was also crudely beautiful. Some homespun is still made on hand-loom.

By the use of similar yarns, mill-woven homespuns are now made which closely resemble the old fabric. They are used mostly for coats, suits and dresses. Usually of wool, modern homespun may contain cotton, camel's hair or mohair in addition to wool.

To most people, homespun means a woolen fabric, and it is possible to get one of all wool. The Boston Better Business Commission, therefore, suggests to local merchants that in advertising they use the name homespun only for an all-wool fabric, and that when it contains other fibres, they name the additional content, as, for example, "homespun—wool and cotton."

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CLUB WORK

BAY PATH CLUBS WIN SEALS

Miss Howlett Completes Ten Years of Club Work

The South Amherst school house was filled on Wednesday evening, May 6th, with youngsters, parent visitors and exhibits. The annual club exhibit was being held and the work of nineteen girls and thirteen boys decorated the walls and tables. Both the boys' handicraft club and the girls' clothing club won 1925 gold seals for their club charters which signify that each is a banner and a 100% club. Thirty-two four leaf clover club pins were given to the club members and Miss Cora A. Howlett was presented with a National club pin in appreciation of her successful club year. For ten years Miss Howlett has furthered club work.

Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley, a trustee of the County Extension Service, judged the girls' clothing and gave the following first prizes: first year work, Elizabeth Rock; second year work, Mary Matrison; third year work, Nellie Ames; fourth year work, Dorothy Wentworth. In the handicraft the following club members took first prizes; first year work, Herbert Cook; second year work, Charles Thayer; third year work, Robert Schoonmaker; fourth year work, Howard Atkins.

The exhibit was held in conjunction with the Parent Teachers Association. Mr. O. A. Morton, Superintendent of the Hadley and Hatfield schools emphasized some of the values of the modern schools and praised club work as a contributing benefit to education. The club members sang three times. Refreshments were served after the program.

RACHEL HARLOW SURPRISES BOYS

Rachel Harlow took first place in a stock judging contest held May 21st at Mr. Henry Morey's and Mr. Frank Steele's farm on Cummington Hill. Mr. F. Earl Williams, principal of the Cummington Junior High School, co-operating with the extension service, arranged the field trip for his agricultural class, many of them being 4-H club members. Four cars transported eight girls and ten boys to Mr. Morey's farm right after dinner where Professor C. J. Fawcett, field dairy specialist from Massachusetts Agricultural College, gave a demonstration on judging before the group. A ring of Jersey cows and one of heifers were then judged by the group and after the papers were handed in, Mr. Fawcett gave his way of placing and explained why. The party then went to Mr. Steele's farm not far down the road and judged a class of Holsteins. Helen Wells took second place, Anna Lacy third, and Isabel Streeter was fourth.

W. A. ROOT GIVES 5,500 PLANTS

Club members have set over six thousand strawberry plants this spring in their gardens. From twenty-five to one hundred plants were set along with their garden vegetables. They do this to make their gardens more permanent. They have already put in a crop for next year. Wright A. Root of Easthampton has made this possible. We have secured over fifty-five hundred plants from his farm. The Roots have given these plants for the good of boys and girls and to help interest them in small fruits. Mrs. Root said, "We will give the plants and what you charge the boys for them can be put in a small fruits fund and used to help encourage the work." And so the one-half cent per plant which we have charged minus the cost of digging and postage will be used in the work. This year the members have made but a start. From these plants we hope they will increase the bed another spring so that each family can be well supplied with eating berries and canning berries. Berries to sell will then be considered.

APRIL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Adolf Willer and Joe Sena Win Again

Adolf Willer and Joe Sena, both of Easthampton, seem to be on top again. Some of the best records are as follows:

FLOCKS UNDER 40 BIRDS:

NAME AND ADDRESS		
Adolf Willer, Easthampton	5	27
Charles Damon, Williamsburg	12	25.6
Phillip Reed, Hadley	11	25.5
Alfred Harris, Amherst	21	23.5
John Howe, Amherst	7	23.4
Robert Lowe, Southampton	39	22.7
Helen Wells, Williamsburg	11	22.3
George Bergman, Easthampton	25	22.0
Dennett Howe, Amherst	10	21.5
Sam Adams, Easthampton	19	21.3
Joe Donis, Hatfield	5	21.2
Paul Malinsky, Hadley	12	21.1
Bradley Gaylord, Easthampton	9	21.0
Leo Noel, Granby	16	20.6
Terrence Rogers, Amherst	12	20.5
Walter Tyminski, Granby	20	20.6
Erich Moberg, Southampton	5	20.0

FLOCKS OVER 40 BIRDS:

Joe Sena, Easthampton	55	21.8
Henry Randall, Granby	50	21.2
Robert Burr, Huntington	53	20.4
Walter Sullivan, Hatfield	77	20.1
Herman Andrews, Southampton	46	19.7
Lloyd Pennington, Williamsburg	45	18.0
Norman Howland, Huntington	40	16.0

The Needlecraft Club of Worthington votes to exhibit at the Northampton Fair next fall.

Mr. John C. Read has charged of the garden club work in Amherst this summer.

BELCHERTOWN CLUBS...

100 PER CENT

Club Pins go to Ninety Members

Belchertown 4-H Club members all finished. One hundred per cent was the goal reached. At the second annual field day and exhibit held Friday, May 8th, forty-two clothing club girls and forty-eight handicraft club boys received their four clover leaf pins while their leaders, seven in all, were presented with the National club pin of 4-H Club Work. Six clubs were represented and each received a 1925 gold seal to stick on their club charter. This shows they are a banner or a 100% club.

Exhibits by the members covered five fifteen foot tables and thirty garments were hung on the walls. Miss Harriet Woodward, Assistant State Club Leader, judged the girls' work and pronounced it as being very high in quality. The boys' one hundred and fifty handicraft articles placed by the club agent were not an easy lot to judge.

Before ten o'clock in the morning youngsters arrived. Sports were held under the direction of seven high school students. The boys had a ball game while the girls had a sack race, potato race, pass the candles game and various games with the basket ball. At noon a picnic dinner was enjoyed after which at one o'clock a two hour program was begun. Miss Woodward lead the singing. Miss Mabel Randolph's club from Dwight gave a play "Club Spirit," Miss Helen Keyes of Bondsville coached her eighteen girls for a Style Show. A plastolart demonstration was given by two of Miss Nellie Shea's boys from Bondsville, and Miss Edith Towne's club with the assistance of Mr. Harold French's handicraft boys presented a play "The Calf Club." Miss Woodward talked to the group on affairs of interest to 4-H club members.

About twenty-five adults were in the audience.

Stanley Misterka of Pine Grove, Northampton, has five wild ducks he hatched with broody hen from eggs taken from a nest in a swamp. They seem contented with civilization.

Irving Clapp of Westhampton will have his Guernsey heifer freshen for the second time the first of August.

Henry Randall has a Guernsey calf that looks promising dropped from one of his father's cows.

There was a write-up about Herman Andrews in the June issue of the Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders Journal.

WESTHAMPTON CLUBS WORK

100 Useful Articles Made

The Busy Bees and the Center Clubs of Westhampton made the new Home Decoration Project a grand success. Their exhibit came on the evening of May 20th. Over one hundred articles were exhibited. They painted glass bottles and candle sticks, painted milk weed pods for winter flowers, framed pictures, gilded birds' nests, made table runners, luncheon sets, center pieces, coasters from reed, sandwich trays, and wax beads. They made flower stands out of white birch and constructed the metal part for the inside out of old gallon oil cans. Tie racks, key holders and stencilled towels were also part of the achievements. The ingenuity used to get around difficulties was good to see.

The Busy Bees made fifty-one useful articles for a total cost of four dollars and fifty cents. They learned how to cut the glass for their picture framing work. They had their difficulties but succeeded. A fine wood box was also made at the Hill school by the members. The desks were all cleaned, scraped, varnished and re-set by the youngsters themselves under Miss Helen Crowley's supervision. The walls were an eye sore. They cleaned and painted them with alabastine and sent in the bill to the town. The floor was oiled. Miss Crowley said, "The boys and girls think more of the room now. They fixed it up themselves."

The two clubs are made up of sixteen members, four boys and twelve girls. Each club received a gold seal for its charter and the members received club pins. Miss Helen Crowley and Miss Alice Graves, the club leaders, each received a national club pin.

PICNIC ON PETTICOAT HILL

Girls from Worthington, Williamsburg and Haydenville met on Saturday, May 23rd, for a picnic. The dinner was eaten on Petticoat Hill which rises to quite a height out of Williamsburg Center. At ten o'clock in the morning thirty girls and their leaders met at the Williamsburg High School where Miss Sara H. Bottom of Smith Agricultural School gave a demonstration in garment judging followed by a judging contest by the club members. Dorothea St. Laurent of Haydenville won with a perfect score. Rosalyn Brown of Haydenville was second while Cora Bligh of Worthington, Alice Dansereau and Corrine Lupier of Haydenville tied for third.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Boys and girls of the county have set out over six thousand strawberry plants in their gardens this spring. What a start they will have for another year.

Cummington boys in taking a side trip while on the stock judging meeting at Mr. Frank Steele's farm saw a comparison of apple trees, one row in grass, and one row in cultivation. On one part of the farm the trees in a cultivated orchard stand fifteen feet high while across a path in a non-cultivated strip the trees that continued to live in sod stand no more than five feet high. Cultivation made the best trees by far.

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buildings go without paint

when you can paint and pay one-fifth the cost now and the remainder in monthly payments?

The Home Owners' Partial Payment Plan lifts the financial burden of painting.

Paint and decorate now--use du Pont Paints and Varnishes. They give maximum protection and greatest beauty at least cost.

FOSTER-FARRAR COMPANY

162 Main Street,

Northampton, Mass.

Who's Who With Poultry

Continued from page 1, column 1

high egg production, birds must be healthy. Some of the flocks in the above list could not have such a creditable showing before carrying out the disease control program.

To show the persistence that some flocks show in continued heavy egg production, we give the following figures showing the average monthly egg production per bird of the three leading flocks.

	Thomas	Steele	Moody
November	12.4	11.4	10.
December	20.6	14.0	18.2
January	15.9	14.2	18.1
February	17.1	14.6	14.4
March	21.7	22.4	17.0
April	21.3	25.4	21.1
Total	109.0	102.0	98.8

It takes expert handling to keep birds up to this continued high production. Several flocks started out as well as these leaders but suffered severe slumps. In the majority of cases this was due to following the idea that birds should get as much mash as scratch feed. This rule does not work out in winter production. The proper use of lights to increase scratch feed consumption during the winter months has played an important part in the making of records. The use of lights without an increase in the amount of scratch feed causes a severe winter slump in production.

April Summary

The April summary shows the following to be the leaders in the different groups:

	Eggs per bird
SMALL FLOCKS	
S. G. Waite, Southampton	21.2
Miss M. Moody, Amherst	21.1
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	19.6
A. H. Ballou, Ware	18.3
Miss M. H. Miller, So. Hadley	17.9
FARM FLOCKS	
W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	22.0
R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst	21.69
S. F. Thomas, Amherst	21.37
Max Lowe, Amherst	21.09
Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Middlefield	20.4
POULTRY FARM FLOCKS	
F. D. Steele, Cummington	25.4
John Bloom, Ware	23.4
H. T. Newhall, Amherst	20.2
Hillside School, Greenwich	20.1
H. C. Booth, Belchertown	18.4

Several flocks failed to maintain March production during April. The 160 egg standard calls for 21 eggs per bird in April, as compared with 19 eggs in March. If your flock is not up to standard, there are several things you can do: (1) Kill the lice on your birds. The best way to do this is to rub a piece of "blue butter" (mercuric ointment) about the

size of a pea on the skin under each bird's vent. (2) Cull out non-layers. Birds with yellow beaks and legs should be handled. If the vent is not moist, white and dilated, sell such birds. (If in doubt, send for our culling bulletin). (3) Paint the roosts and adjoining supports with undiluted Carbolineum to kill mites. Do it in the morning and keep the house open. One thorough treatment will rid the place of mites. Do not fool with kerosene and weak disinfectants. (4) Be sure the birds have plenty of mash and water. About 12 pounds of scratch feed per 100 birds is enough unless the birds are very thin. (5) Band "setters." Sell them if they are "repeaters." Feed the setters as well as you do the other birds to bring them back quickly.

TOBACCO TREATMENT FOR POULTRY

Clean ground is a hard thing to find on most poultry farms. Where hens have run and where poultry manure has been spread, there is danger from intestinal worms. Sometimes worm-bearing manure is tracked to the range on the attendant's feet. For these reasons, many poultrymen in this county start feeding tobacco dust in the dry mash when the chickens are from 10 to 12 weeks old.

This is the best method:—(1) Get a tobacco dust containing at least 1% nicotine. There are many dusts on the market that are too low in nicotine! **DON'T USE THEM!** (2) Mix 2 pounds of tobacco dust in 100 pounds of dry mash. (3) Mix only enough for a three weeks' period as the dust loses its effectiveness, when exposed to the air for a longer period. (4) Feed the treated mash dry. (5) Feed the treated mash for three weeks. Omit a week or two and repeat if necessary. Epsom Salts at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per 100 chicks may be used at the end of the first and third weeks of treatment if desired. Clean out houses every three days during treatment.

Green Feed: Grass usually gets hard and woody early in June. Do not depend upon it to furnish green feed for your chicks. Plant lettuce, rape or swiss chard so that your pullets will always have a liberal supply. Many pullets went wrong last year because they did not have enough green feed.

Hopper Feeding: Pullets on range can be fed scratch feed and mash in hoppers on the range thus saving labor. The only trouble is that poultrymen do not put the hoppers far enough away from the brooder houses. Separate hoppers and water fountains so the birds must travel to fill their needs. If hoppers and water are close to the buildings where the birds roost the chicks will start feather-pulling and cannibalism. It is easier to develop these habits than to break them.

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Cultivate to Kill Weeds

Continued from page 1, column 2

corn plants, moisture from the lower soil would have little opportunity to get past these roots to the surface where it could evaporate.

Cultivation that mutilates this mass of roots in the top soil not only removes the connection of the corn plant with this rich source of plant food but destroys its natural water-gathering system.

From the great number of experimental studies that have been made it would seem that the cultivation problem in Corn is to kill weeds as economically and as easily as possible without plowing so deep as to do harm to the plant in any way and without making the surface soil unavailable to the roots for feeding purposes. Some of our present implements for cultivation are designed primarily to produce a mulch and stir the ground. There are many, however, that have been designed with special reference to weed control, such as the weeder, the spring tooth harrow, and the surface cultivator. Local conditions will determine which of these can be used to the best advantage.

United States Department of Agriculture

SELECT THE RIGHT PAINT

FOR EACH FARM JOB

Painting improves appearance, but the chief purpose of painting on the farm is to preserve buildings, fences, and implements from the effects of the weather. Interior painting is usually done to make the home more attractive, but it also serves a useful purpose in making walls and ceilings more sanitary and dark rooms lighter. Painting at regular intervals, says the United States Department of Agriculture, is the cheapest way to keep buildings and implements in good condition.

A knowledge of the different kinds of paint and their particular adaptability is a great advantage to the farmer who wishes to do his own work. The department has published Farmers' Bulletin 1452 for the express purpose of helping the farmer to select the right paint for the particular job at hand. It gives directions for mixing paint, for preparing surfaces, and for applying the paint. Full directions for making and applying several kinds of whitewash are included also.

Painting should not be put off too long. If wood has begun to rot or iron has begun to rust, the rotting and rusting will continue after the paint has been applied. Moreover, the longer painting is delayed, the more difficult and expensive it becomes.

A copy of the bulletin may be had free of charge, as long as the supply lasts, upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Besides shop work, the students are trained in mechanical drawing and blueprint reading, general science, fundamentals in mathematics, English, trade journal reading, United States and industrial history, citizenship, economic and social problems.

It is necessary to register early for only a limited number can enter next fall.

H. N. LOOMIS, Director.

THINNING APPLES PAYS

The practice of thinning is rapidly becoming an established orchard operation. Why? Because it is proving a profitable investment of time. In the average orchard the grower should be able to realize a dollar an hour for time spent in the thinning of tree fruits.

There are several reasons for removing the excess fruit in mid-summer. Larger size, better color, more uniformity and less blemishes are a few of the arguments in favor of this orchard operation. The same number of bushels of fruit of a higher grade and consequently a higher price is the reward to be gained.

In a block of Wealthy trees in the College Orchard, part of the trees were thinned on July 5 so that the apples were spaced 6 inches apart. The percentage of "A" Grade apples was increased from 14.3% to 42.8% and of "Fancy" 3-inch apples from nothing to 8.9%, in the thinned trees over the unthinned trees. Some growers practice thinning to a distance of 8 or 10 inches with good results.

The question is raised as to the proper time for thinning. Early July seems to be the ideal time for most varieties. Such a variety as McIntosh, which drops quite heavily in June, may then be thinned in such a way as to leave all of the resources of the tree for the fruit to be harvested. The practice of making two or three pickings after the fruit has matured is too late in the season to have much effect on the size of the fruit left on the tree.

Thinning should be done in such a way as to avoid injury to the fruit spur. This means that the apples should be removed from the stem, instead of removing the stem from the spur. A simple twist of the hand will accomplish this, or the fruit may be removed with thinning shears. An attempt should be made to leave no two apples touching and thereby lessen the likelihood of "side worm" injury.

Systematic thinning while the apples are about the size of golf balls will result in a lightened task at picking time as well as a larger return for the crop.

W. H. Thies.

SEED ALFALFA EARLY

"Every farmer who has planned to sow alfalfa this year should do so between June 15th and July 15th. More successful catches of alfalfa are obtained by sowing during this period than at any other time. It is true that good stands are sometimes obtained by seeding in the spring on fall-sown wheat or with spring grain, or even when seeded alone as late as August 15th, but on the average the chances are not so good for a successful catch. This is especially true on the less

favorable land, and during unfavorable seasons.

Grain takes moisture, sunlight, and plant-food from the young alfalfa and frequently smothers it out, or leaves it in such a weakened condition that the hot dry weather which often follows grain harvest kills the alfalfa.

If the alfalfa is sown too late, there is not enough time to make proper root growth, and it is killed out by severe winter weather. On the other hand, if the land has been frequently tilled to keep down weeds and conserve moisture, and if the alfalfa is seeded in June or July, the chances are much more favorable for a good vigorous growth of both stem and root before killing frosts, and if other conditions are favorable, the alfalfa is likely to be successful.—L. A. Dalton, *Agronomy Department, New York State College of Agriculture.*"

EXCHANGE BUYS FEED MILL

With the purchase of the modern Buffalo plant of the Arcady Farms Milling Company, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is now equipped to manufacture and distribute from its own plant to its members its open formula feeds and ingredients. Shipments of Eastern States feeds have already begun to be made from Buffalo. The main building of the plant is capable of manufacturing with its present equipment 600 tons a day of manufactured feeds. The property includes 13 acres, with trackage facilities for 55 cars. Buffalo is rapidly becoming a milling center as well as a grain center so that at Buffalo the Exchange will be able to purchase for its members all kinds of feed ingredients and grain for delivery in New England and Delaware at most attractive figures.

The Executive Committee realized this spring that the tonnage requirements of the Exchange have become so great that

it is no longer advantageous from the consumers' standpoint to purchase their feeds from private manufacturers. Few concerns are capable of handling so great a tonnage, and therefore the Exchange has little bargaining power in securing contracts for its members. With the present volume assured, the Executive Committee felt justified in considering ownership of its own manufacturing facilities, and due to the generosity of some of its members it was able promptly to take advantage of a most attractive offer on this splendidly equipped and strategically located Buffalo mill.

Control of the Eastern States Co-operative Milling Corporation is entirely in the hands of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, since the Exchange owns all of the common stock. Earnings over and above interest and preferred dividends accrue to the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.

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Selling Quality Eggs

Continued from page 1, column 3

and resistance to disease. For children they are a preventive of rickets. Eggs are quite palatable, adaptable for cooking in many forms (not just fried, boiled and scrambled as some folks seem to think) and are especially convenient in the preparation of breakfast and hastily-gotten meals. Greatest of all, they have exceedingly great food values in high quality proteins and fats. Even at the highest of prices they are relatively cheap in comparison with meat and some other foods. In fact, milk is their only near rival as superior food in the human dietary. Yes, eggs need advertising. Massachusetts poultrymen, New England poultrymen, ought to get together in a movement to make the food value of eggs—their eggs—better known and appreciated.

A merchandizing scheme such as is outlined may be utilized by any progressive commercial poultryman individually. In fact, many of them in Massachusetts are already selling their eggs in such manner. It is also adaptable for the use of a group of smaller producers or an association which wishes to market co-operatively either thru a central packing plant or independently under an established grade and trade mark. This also is being done by some of Massachusetts' poultry associations and by many boys and girls enrolled in the 4-H clubs, the organizations of young people from 12 to 20 years old who raise poultry or calves or garden stuff or cook and sew under leadership.

Eggs prepared for market in such a manner sell to advantage in towns, cities and small neighborhoods located relatively near the producers. They attract a discriminating, high class trade whether sold directly or thru retail stores. When they have once become established in the market they should experience no difficulty in maintaining an appreciable advantage over ordinary eggs, over processed eggs, or those coming in from outside sources.

Great Opportunity

Some poultrymen of New England have been alarmed recently at the flood of western eggs entering their markets. City dwellers are amazed that so small a proportion of their supply comes from local farms. It may be slightly cheaper to ship eggs from the West rather than to ship the food necessary to produce the eggs. That apparent advantage of the western farmer, however, is more than offset by the freshness and quality of the local product. New England's poultrymen are decidedly more prosperous than those in the West. There is room for further expansion in New England's quality production, for it must be remembered that as yet we meet but a small portion of the demand. There is no room

here, however, for second class poultry production. The demand is for a high quality product both in eggs and roasting chickens. Too many locally-produced eggs are not any better, nor as good, as those coming in from a distance, and many of our chickens are scrawny and are marketed in poor condition. We do not want any increase in such production.

Let farmers of New England steadily supply consumers with a high class, dependable table egg and roasting chicken, and they will find an exceedingly appreciative and profitable market. When such local products are available in quantity, properly identified with the producer and guaranteed by him, there will be less substitution of imported products and a still greater popularity and appreciation of the most appetizing and nourishing of foods—the fresh egg and the roasting chicken.

Professor W. C. Monahan, Extension Poultry Specialist.

TO KILL WOOD CHUCKS

Through the courtesy of the American Cyanamid Company, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, we were given a sample of Cyanogas to try on woodchucks. It was used by Clarence Gunn, Southampton; Earle Parsons, Northampton and Ashley Randall of Granby with satisfactory results. The method of application is simple, just put a heaping tablespoonful down each chuck hole.

Wanted!

At least one progressive dairy farmer in every town of the county to show that Alfalfa can succeed. We do not call ten alfalfa plants to the acre a howling success. Write to the County Agent for further particulars if you'd like a real alfalfa field on your farm!

The Question of Price

If the milk distributors can get all the quality milk they need at a low price, dairy farmers must offer their milk at the low price or seek another market for their product.

If the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, because of its economical methods of assembling orders and of distributing feeds, is able to sell at a low price to all farmers desiring feeds of high quality and able to pay cash for them, obviously other distributors of feed must sell at as low a price or lose their share of the type of business to which the Exchange caters.

Straight thinking farmers, therefore, do not require their Exchange to agree to undersell other distributors. They know that the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange can name only its own prices. They know that so long as their Exchange holds its overhead down, it will influence downward the whole level of prices, and that they will never see again any appreciable price differential between Eastern States Farmers' Exchange prices and other prices.

These farmers know that when the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange entered their respective territories, its feeds were considerably lower in price than were feeds of similar quality distributed by private enterprise. They know that since the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is still distributing its feeds to them at a cost of less than 3%, it is serving them as economically as it did before prices became adjusted to the lower level and when the buying of supplies through the Exchange was obviously economical and wise.

Farmers like Eastern States quality and will continue to buy it through their own organization, understanding fully why other prices are at Eastern States levels.

To preserve for themselves a constant supply of quality feeds bought, mixed and distributed by their own Eastern States Farmers' Exchange as well as to keep actively in the field the force which has lowered the schedule of retail feed prices in the territory it serves, Farmers from Maine to Delaware are sending in their 1925 FEED CONTRACTS.

For full details on the comprehensive service which the Exchange is offering eastern dairymen and poultrymen, write the office.

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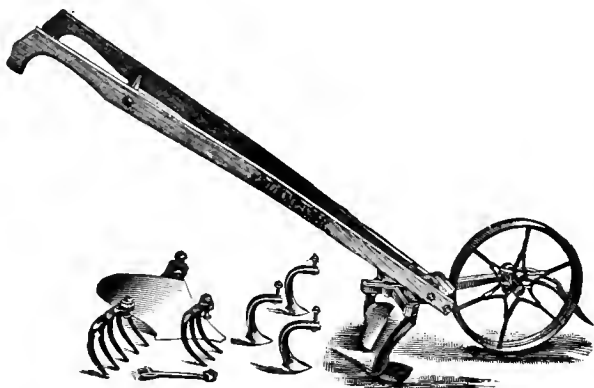
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1925

No. 7

ALFALFA TOURS HELD

Demonstrators Show Alfalfa Can do Well Here

That Alfalfa can be made a profitable hay crop on the lighter soils of the county was shown at the three twilight alfalfa meetings held the middle of June in South Hadley, Granby and Easthampton. The fields visited were in no sense garden patches but real man sized fields such as have a real bearing on the cost of milk production. All of the meetings were well attended by farmers who are interested in alfalfa as a means of reducing grain bills. As a result of these meetings, fifteen men have asked the County Agent to assist them in starting with alfalfa.

South Hadley Tour

About twenty-five men met at Earl H. A. Bagg's farm to inspect his twelve acres of alfalfa. Five years ago, Mr. Bagg put in his first field of alfalfa which contains about two acres. Last fall, this piece was heavily pastured, yet it looks as though the piece would cut two tons of hay per acre this year. Years ago a four-acre field which was heavily infested with witch grass was manured, limed and fertilized. One-half was sown with alfalfa, clover and timothy, while the other half was seeded with clover and timothy. The part where the alfalfa was sown will cut about two tons of alfalfa-witch grass hay per acre, while the other half will do well to produce one ton of witch grass hay per acre.

Last year, Mr. Bagg seeded six acres with an alfalfa-timothy-clover mixture. All of the fields were manured, fertilized, and limed alike. One field was sown July 25, the next August 15 and the third about September 1. The July seeding looks as though it would cut three tons of hay per acre. That seeded in August will probably cut about two tons per acre, while the third will do well to cut a ton-and-a-half. Also the later seedings do not have as good a stand of alfalfa as that sown in July. Mr. Bagg said that he was convinced that alfalfa should be sown by August 1. The fields certainly backed up his statements. He is planning to put in about five acres of alfalfa this year.

At the Whiting Farm, Manager Stebbins showed ten acres of alfalfa that was

Continued on page 8, column 1

WHAT NEXT?

After hearing the reports given at the Summary Meeting by the women who have taken the project work this last year and what fine results have been accomplished, you must have in mind what work you would like to take up next fall. If you have, will you appoint yourself a committee of one to write to the Home Demonstration Agent and tell her what it is. This will help in planning the fall program and you will get quicker and better service as a result.

HOMEMAKERS' DAY HELD AT LAUREL PARK JUNE 11, 1925

Nineteen Towns Out of Twenty-three Represented

One hundred and fifty-six women from nineteen of the twenty-three towns in Hampshire County attended the Homemakers' Day, June 11th, held at Laurel Park, Northampton, Massachusetts.

The women in the county had full charge of the program. Mrs. Clifton Johnson, chairman of the advisory council and a member of the board of trustees, gave the welcoming address and presided at the meeting. So that every woman might have her share in the day's exercises community singing was featured. Mrs. James Smith of Easthampton led the singing and Miss Marian Lombard of South Amherst played the piano.

The junior work was represented by thirteen Amherst food club girls under the leadership of Mrs. Earl Nodine. These girls believe that the only beauty parlor needed should contain natural products such as cow's vanishing cream, vanity brushes for the teeth, green vanity cases made of leafy vegetables, powder puffs from fluffy baked potatoes, and the results are much better obtained than from the use of rouge and powder, and in a very effective manner they tried to sell their Never-Fail beauty products to the audience.

The three major adult projects were dramatized to show what work is offered and what results the women can receive from studying them.

Continued on page 5, column 2

COUNTY CHAMPIONS' CAMP

Seven Attend Camp Gilbert

Hampshire County County Champions again attend Camp Gilbert at the Massachusetts Agricultural College from July 24 to 31st. They get this trip because they proved themselves to have done the best job in their projects as judged by us with the information we had concerning them. We try in picking a county champion to consider (1) the quality of their work, (2) the quantity of their work, (3) their club spirit or zeal. These three subjects give opportunity for a great deal of consideration in that we consider the member himself as well as what he or she has accomplished.

We think we have picked good champions to head the projects but we know that many will be disappointed with our decision. If disappointed, remember we will pick a champion again in 1926.

The dairy champion, C. Hilton Boynton, is thirteen years old and the owner of three dairy heifers and a bull. He has been developing interest in the Holstein breed since 1922, when he sold his sheep and bought Sarah Pontiac Prilly from W. D. Clark of Granby. The germ of interest was in him and his parents helped it to grow. At Mt. Hermon in the spring of 1924 he purchased a heifer which is in condition at present fit for a king's stable. She went to the Eastern States Exposition and to Northampton last fall. She didn't take first but was far from last. While at the Eastern States, Hilton and his father were looking over Hargrove and Arnold's stock from Iowa. They finally purchased a very fine six months old bull which would do you good to see. His help in Hilton's as well as his father's herd will be important. At a recent sale at the Exposition grounds in Springfield a heifer was bought, the dam of which made twenty-five pounds of butter in seven days while the dam of the bull made twenty-seven hundred pounds of milk in three hundred and five days.

At the Mixer Farm Field Day this spring Hilton tied with four others for first place. Another ring was judged to break the tie and he came in third and took home the yellow ribbon.

Elizabeth A. Zumbruski of Russellville, Hadley, will represent us as canning champion. She is seventeen years old

Continued on page 6 column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Mildred W. Boice,

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Northampton, Mass.

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WHAT MAKES A SUCCESSFUL FARMER?

After a study of the business records of 400 farms, covering the period from 1910 to 1922, the United States Department of Agriculture says,

"While high crop yields alone do not insure a good farm income, the yields on the successful farms averaged higher than on the unsuccessful farms. In the case of corn, the average yield on the four best farms was 50 bushels an acre, compared with 44 on the four least successful farms. Similar proportions held for the other crops. In general, the men obtaining the best yields kept considerable livestock, used commercial fertilizer, drained their land and limed the soil when necessary, used good seed of varieties adapted to local conditions and treated their seed to prevent diseases, and followed good methods of cultivation.

"On the most successful farms there was less variation in cropping systems than on other farms. Thus the four most profitable farms had a yearly variation of only 14 per cent in their corn acreage, compared to 21 per cent on the four least successful farms. Variations in other crop acreages likewise were smaller on the most profitable farms. It was also

found that the most successful farms usually had as many fields of equal size as there were years in the crop rotation followed, or else they had fields that could be combined in such a way as to divide the crop acreage into as many equal parts as there were years in the crop rotation. In other words, the best farms had the most scientific layouts."

SAVE THE YOUNG LIVESTOCK

Cutting down the high and costly death rate among infant livestock is one of the farm problems for which the farmer must apply the solution himself. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine recently declared that less than 10 per cent of the farmers' problems can be remedied by legislation; the remaining 90 per cent can best be solved or approached for solution through the business of farming. The prevention of the high mortality among young stock is among the latter.

Before birth the young animal is in an environment where it is fairly well protected from shock, injury, and infection. It has practically a uniform temperature, and under normal conditions has an adequate and suitable food supply. But once launched into the world for itself it is surrounded with danger—infectious organisms; changing temperature, with storms, wind, snow, hail, rain, and extreme heat; the possibilities of inadequate or improper foods, overfeeding; and the presence of actual poisons of various sorts. The threat against an animal's life is greatest at birth.

Breeding from good stock is fundamental. But it is not practical to put off the problem until all the livestock in the country is purebred. And the tremendous losses amongst our livestock infants are due only to a very limited extent to faulty breeding, according to Dr. Maurice C. Hall, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Whatever the objection to scrubs, mongrels, and similar animals of cross breeds and no breeds at all may be, a lack of toughness is hardly their leading characteristic. The highest infant mortality, all other things being equal, would probably be among our purebreds, not our scrubs and mongrels. Of course, all other things are not equal. Our purebreds receive better care because they are more valuable, and they are usually the property of the more intelligent stockmen. Equally good care should be extended to young animals in general, regardless of whether they are purebred. The bulk of our livestock to-day is not purebred, and the protection of that livestock industry is our business. We must drop our attitude of fatalism and indifference toward the deaths of young animals, and challenge every death to show cause why it occurred. We will usually find the answer to be misunderstanding

and lack of proper care and sanitation."

The causes of early deaths in livestock fall into three general classes:

1. Conditions little influenced by treatment: Malformation, extreme feebleness or extreme prematurity, certain accidents during birth.

2. Those capable of considerable reduction, chiefly through proper hygiene, sanitary isolation and medical treatment: Tuberculosis, acute respiratory diseases, certain acute contagious diseases, some forms of animal parasitism.

3. Those capable of a very great reduction through proper feeding, care, and sanitation: Acute gastro-intestinal diseases, goitre troubles, prematurity (if not extreme), many forms of animal parasitism. The last is of first importance.

TURNIPS WITH JULY SEEDING

I ran across a man the other day who makes a regular practice of including half a pound or so of white egg turnip seed per acre with the grass and clover in all of his July seedings. It is his experience that the turnips do not interfere in the least with getting a good stand of grass and clover and in favorable seasons they sometimes produce a yield of 200 to 300 bushels per acre.

If there is a market for them, the best ones are sold to pay the cost of seeding down, the poorer ones being fed out. Otherwise the entire crop is fed out.

In view of their extremely low cost of production, when grown incidental to seeding down, turnips appear to be one of the most economical of succulents. Though regarded primarily as feed for sheep, they may be used to good advantage for young stock or even for milking cows if fed after milking rather than before.

Their feeding value, in comparison with some of the more familiar succulents, is given by Henry and Morrison as follows:

	% Crude Protein	% Tot. Dig. Nutrients
Turnips	1.0	7.4
Mangels	0.8	7.4
Dried Beet Pulp	4.6	71.6
Immature Silage	1.0	13.3
Mature Silage	1.1	17.7

Turnips will be found to respond to just the same fertility treatment which is required for the grass and clover in any way, mainly lime, phosphates and ammonia. To a considerable extent the turnips may help pay for fertilization of the hay crop.

The most obvious disadvantages of the practice are, first, the necessity of providing some sort of convenient, frost-proof storage and, second, the necessity of buying a root cutter if any considerable quantity of turnips is to be fed.

J. B. Abbott.

NEW YORK STATE VISITED

County Agents Inspect Extension Work

Instead of the usual conference, the county agents of Massachusetts and Connecticut took a trip through New York State to study agricultural conditions as well as methods and results of extension work. The trip started Monday, June 22 from Springfield, taking in the dairy and general farming region bordering the Mohawk River Valley and the Eastern New York Plateau from Albany to Richfield Springs. Tuesday, the general farming, dairying and alfalfa region of central New York and the Finger Lakes region was seen. Wednesday, the Geneva Experiment Station and adjoining fruit belt was visited. Thursday was spent at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca; Friday, through the southern part of the Eastern Plateau and the Catskill mountains from Binghamton to Kingston. Saturday, a tour was made through a part of the Hudson Valley fruit belt around Kingston.

The Limestone Belt of New York

The first day the party of twenty-one left Springfield at 9.00 A. M. and reached Albany at 2.00 P. M. This part of the trip was featured mainly by the "hack seat driving" on the part of the County Agents. After going through the traffic in Albany it was agreed that the bus driver was an expert and knew more about driving a bus than did the county agents.

We saw alfalfa growing both on sand and on clay loam and at elevations varying from 50 to 1500 feet above sea level. It was explained that this was a limestone belt where practically no lime was needed. Alfalfa growers however did find that it pays to use acid phosphate when seeding down. Fields were inspected that had been in alfalfa from eight to fifteen years and are giving from four to five tons of hay per year. One grower said that they were able to get profitable yields for fifteen years if they got a good stand. In cases of unfavorable conditions at time of seeding, the fields had to be plowed up in a shorter time. Fine fields of clover too were the rule where a shorter rotation was used. First cutting alfalfa was quoted at thirteen dollars per ton f. o. b. cars, while second cutting was offered at twenty to twenty-three dollars. Some figured that the alfalfa cost the farmers about six-and-a-half dollars per ton loaded on the cars.

Other sections of the lime belt are growing alfalfa successfully. In these sections from one to three tons of limestone per acre were needed to correct soil acidity. Some fine stands of clover and alfalfa were seen where lime was used. Alfalfa hay and corn silage with but little grain seems to be the basis of milk production in the winter.

Sweet Clover Grows Wild

In the lime belt white sweet clover grows like a weed. It grows along the roads and is particularly rank along the railroads. Until recently no attempt has been made to use it on farms. We saw several demonstrations where it was used for pasture. On one farm seven acres was sown last year in oats. It is now carrying twenty-seven cows. At the time of the trip it was about five feet in parts of the pasture and hid many of the cows. In this section white clover is abundant in the pastures but pastures usually get short in mid summer. Sweet clover is used to tide over this period and farmers seem to be putting in more of it each year.

New York dairy farmers have been hard hit by low milk prices in recent years. With the increased acreage in alfalfa and sweet clover and by the use of good corn silage, they are making great progress in lessening their cost of production. This, with a slightly higher milk market, is making them feel decidedly more optimistic than in past years. The general feeling is that dairymen have gone through their worst years. This in time is reflected in the price of cows as both registered and grade Holsteins bring as good prices as they do here.

Service to Fruit Growers

In the fruit sections, the County Agents conduct a special spray service for their growers. Weather reports are sent in to the office, forecasting the weather for two days in advance. The agent gets this report between 10.00 and 11.00 P. M. At times when McIntosh apples should be sprayed to prevent scab, this information is relayed over the county by telephone. The agent telephones to leaders who in turn call three other men and each of these call three other fruit growers. In the morning mail, a post-card goes to each grower confirming the forecast. A special agent is hired for this spray service and is paid by the fruit growers. The cost varies from five to twenty dollars, depending on the number requesting service. In addition, the agent sprays check blocks in several orchards so that if growers think the service was not what it should have been, he can be taken to these demonstration orchards and shown.

While nitrate of soda does not pay on the Geneva Experiment station orchard, where the land is thoroughly cultivated, many of the fruit growers have found its use profitable. We were shown many orchards where nitrate was showing excellent results and we saw other orchards where nitrate would have paid.

Two co-operative apple packing plants were visited. The fruit is pooled, sorted, packed and sold co-operatively. In these plants a man does not have to put in his whole crop but he does have to put in the whole of any variety. For example,

he may have a market for McIntosh and not for Baldwins. The whole of his Baldwin crop must come through the association. It costs associations from twenty-six to seventy-six cents to pack a barrel of apples, the average being about forty-five cents. The plants we visited had a packing cost of forty cents per barrel last year.

Nearly one thousand miles were covered on the trip. Many fine agricultural sections were seen. In Athens, farmers depend upon "saw logs and summer boarders" for cash. These sections seem to be doing the things for which they are primarily suited. One is struck by the fact that there are hundreds of acres in this section which could be more productive if economic conditions were right. After we had seen it all, we were glad to get home as we feel that good farmers here have as good an opportunity as in any other section.

CURING ALFALFA

On account of more uncertain weather in the East, it is seldom possible to produce the pea green alfalfa hay of the West, at least without expensive and troublesome hay crops. However, the green color seems to add but little to the feeding value. One of the most important points in curing is to avoid loss of the leaves, which have the highest feeding value. If left in the swath till dry the leaves shatter off badly and the hay is often bleached white. A tedder used soon after cutting will be necessary with heavy crops. Before there is danger of shattering or bleaching, ordinarily after one day in the swath, the hay should be raked into windrows. If a side delivery rake is used the windrows may be turned over once, or in case of wetting, as often as necessary. The aim should be to have as much as possible of the drying done by the air passing through the hay, rather than by exposure to direct sunlight. Where a loader is used the hay may be taken directly from the windrows; otherwise it is generally put up in cocks about a day before storing. Capping was formerly advocated but is now seldom practiced.

Some growers put alfalfa up in rather a green condition, simply being sure that there is no external moisture. Such hay often comes out very brown and caked but is apparently relished as well, and has as high feeding value as green hay. This is not a safe practice, however, as mow burned, mouldy or musty hay is apt to result, and many cases of fire have been attributed to spontaneous combustion due to tough alfalfa. The hay should be as dry as clover; dry enough so that moisture cannot be twisted from the stems.

Pennsylvania Extension Circular 104

HOME MAKING

THE COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

Just a word for the County Extension
'Tis a benefit, truly unique;
For to all classes 'tis helpful,
And many its services seek.

It gives us the bright Farmers' Monthly,
A journal that's helpful and good;
Gladly we read and commend it,
As all clubs of the county should.
It teaches of spraying and dusting,
It tells us of certified seed;
How we should sow our alfalfa,
What dressing our soil will need.

It gives all the poultrymen pointers
On feeding and housing withal
That chicks may be early maturing
Thus bringing good profits to all.

Clubs for the children we value,
They are helpful in many a line;
Thrift they will teach and contentment
With the thought that all service is fine.

All the canning clubs existing
As our ladies know full well
Are a source of joy and profit
And in them we can excell.

Our surplus produce we are canning
Both for home use and the trade
And the "Massachusetts Aggie"
Gave us most efficient aid.

When the clothing course was opened
Thirteen women started in;
All well trained yet each one feeling
That new pointers they might win.
Seven meetings kept them busy
While the needed work went on;
And the garments they completed
Were a marvel to each one.

Many slips and some guide patterns
Bloomers, waists and nightgowns fine
While a list of two score dresses
Showed their skill in every line.

We might mention coats and blouses
Undergarments thirty-three;
While two step in combinations
Made some showing, you'll agree.

Ten passed on the information
Helped that much to show to all
That our agents are efficient
And are always there on call.

Both our leaders Clapp and Howlett
Were as faithful as the sun
Always there and ever watchful
That the work might be well done.

As we estimate our savings
On this clothing scheme alone
To the M. A. C. we're grateful
For the helpful spirit shown.

Then the millinery project
Was a subject well worth while
Yet creations we concocted
Might cause Gertrude Franz to smile.
Still some knowledge we were gaining
And most pleasing was the task
The good comradeship was pleasant
And what more could leaders ask.

We have hats of brown and henna
We have hats of tan and blue
The result to us is pleasing
As it shows what we can do.

Still other projects were considered
That our good ladies have enjoyed
All were helpful and each subject
Kept us busily employed.

For no matter what the outcome
Of the classes here and there
All have gained some added knowledge
And a helpless group is rare.

Mrs. E. L. Clark, Southampton.

A SUMMER VACATION

Farm and Home Week—July 28-31

One of the best vacations you can spend for this summer is to attend Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. There you will not only have a good time but receive much useful information as well.

This year the program is bigger and better than ever. You will have a hard time choosing which day's program you will most want to hear so save all the days and hear everyone. You will enjoy them.

Tuesday, July 28, 1925

- A. M.
- 9.00 Making Old Furniture look like new
Mrs. Harriet J. Haynes, Extension Specialist, Home Management, M. A. C.
- 10.00 A Succession of Bloom and Desirable Combinations of Perennials
Assistant Professor R. T. Muller, Dep't of Floriculture, M. A. C.
- 11.00 Planning the Home Flower Garden
Professor Clark Thayer, Dep't of Floriculture, M. A. C.
- P. M.
- 1.30 Planning and Furnishing the Living Room
Marion L. Tucker, Extension Specialist in Clothing, M. A. C.
- 3.00 The Co-operation necessary to make a 100% child
Dr. Caroline Hedger, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago.
- 4.30 Tour of Demonstration Garden
In Charge of Mr. Grant Snyder, Vegetable Garden Dep't., M. A. C.
- Evening President Lewis

Wednesday, July 29, 1925

- A. M.
- 9.00 Cooking with Milk from Soups to Desserts—The pit, Fernald Hall Demonstration and lecture. Lucile Bower, Extension Specialist in Food Preparation and Preservation, Cornell University.

10.00 Food for Thought Playlet—Nutrition group, Greenwich, Hampshire County.

11.15 Demonstration: Making a Kimono Dress
Mrs. Ruell Wright, Leominster, Worcester County.

P. M.

1.30 Poetry for Children
Mrs. Caroline Barney, Lynn, Mass., Chairman of Literature, Massachusetts Parent Teacher Association.

2.30 The Place of Music in the Home
Miss Fannie Buchanan, Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J.

3.30 Humanizing the Home
Mrs. Elizabeth Stone McDonald, Field Editor, Modern Priscilla.

Evening Conscious Health
Dr. Hedger.

Thursday, July 30, 1925

9.00 Whole Grain Foods the Family Will Like. The Pit, Fernald Hall
Miss Brewer

10.30 The Problem of the Adolescent
Dr. Hedger

1.30 A Retail Store's Service to the Homemaker
Miss Leila Gerry, Comparison Department, R. H. White Co., Boston

3.00 The Health of Adults
Dr. Hedger

Evening Recreation in Home and Community Life.
W. R. Gordon, Specialist in Rural Community Organization, Pennsylvania State College

Friday, July 31, 1925

9.00 Tour of Demonstration Garden
In Charge of Mr. Snyder

9.00 The Parent Teacher Association's Service to the Community
Mrs. E. V. French, President, Parent Teacher Association, Mass.

9.30 What we Learned from the Home Surveys
Lucile W. Reynolds, State Home Demonstration Leader

10.00 The Value of Canned Foods in the Diet

Laura Comstock, Nutrition Adviser, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

11.30 How I Got My Start in Commercial Canning
Mrs. Grant, Windsor, Conn.

Mrs. Usher, Danvers, Mass.

1.30 A Trip to Europe
Mildred Thomas, Worcester County Home Demonstration Agent
Marion L. Tucker, State Clothing Specialist
Lucile W. Reynolds

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

**OLD DEERFIELD
FERTILIZERS**

Both our standard grades of goods and our Concentrated 10-16-14 Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer are especially compounded (out of the more expensive materials) to produce not only a quick start but a steady growth over the whole season.

We handle a full line of fertilizer materials.

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Homemakers' Day

Continued from page 1, column 2

Women from the towns of Easthampton, Northampton, Hatfield, Westhampton, Southampton, South Amherst and West Chesterfield showed the progress of the women who had never had clothing work through the stages of the apron, housedress, undergarments and afternoon dress, the children's clothes and the hat. They showed how all the projects are planned to help the homemaker solve her every day problems and give her an opportunity for a richer, fuller life.

Mrs. Arlin Cole, Mrs. Homer Granger, Mrs. L. C. Sweet and Mrs. Elmer Todd of Worthington and West Chesterfield portrayed the humiliating experiences a housewife goes through if she does not have a well planned schedule. They also showed what benefits one might derive from belonging to a household management group.

The Greenwich ladies did a clever piece of acting in the play "Food for Thought." They certainly gave the audience food for thought with all the suggestions they offered on the correct diet for young, old, overweight and underweight.

Miss Lucile Reynolds, State Home Demonstration Agent Leader; Miss Marion Tucker, State Clothing Specialist; and Miss Mildred Wood, State Nutrition Specialist, gave their interpretation of the different lines of work and reports of the accomplishments in other counties.

Miss Helen Knowlton, Professor of Home Economics at Massachusetts Agricultural College, stressed the gaining of more knowledge to enable intelligent feeding of the family, and after having gained this knowledge how to use it. To help the women remember these points, she used for her text this jingle:

First use your mind
Then use your will
Use some tact and all your skill
Then use some books
Your need forsee
But most of all use M. A. C.

Mrs. Julian Dimock with her enthusiasm won many admirers. She gave the women an insight into her life as a member of the legislature and her home life on the Vermont farm. Her big message was the point of view of being satisfied and making the best of what you have. It is not the things that we can buy that are the richest and make the home ideal but the spiritual things that are not made and cannot be bought. No matter where the home is or how much money goes along with it, the home is not ideal until we have the right attitude of mind as to the ideal and have faith, patience and love to go with it.

If you wish to know how to oil your floors, read the article "Backaches Eliminated" in the April Farmers' Monthly.

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for Savings**

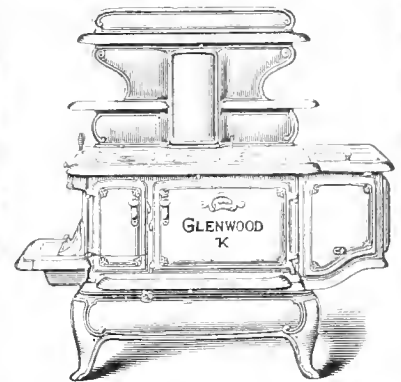
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Your income from your deposits in Massachusetts Mutual Savings Banks is not taxable under the State Income Tax.

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CLUB WORK

WHAT 4-H CLUB WORK DOES

Rachel Randall's Idea

Rachel Randall of Belchertown gave as her graduation part of the Belchertown High School the following write-up on 4-H Club Work. Rachel has in years past been a county canning champion, a garden state champion and she has been a club member continuously for six years.

"The Junior Extension Club Work was organized through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State College of Agriculture, County Farm Bureau and schools.

"It aims to give ambitious young people an enjoyable, instructive and profitable occupation for their spare time.

"Club Work is offered to any person between the ages of 10 and 21 who is interested in any of the activities carried on by the Junior Extension Service of the State.

"The work divides itself into three parts. Home and school garden work, junior work, and junior farmer work. Home and school garden work seeks to interest the younger people in growing a garden of any size anywhere that flowers and vegetables will grow. Junior club work is offered to people between the ages of 10 and 21 in one or more of the twenty farm and home projects. Junior farmer work is being developed to aid former club members between 18 and 21 who want to make agriculture their future work. The same projects are carried on as in Junior club work but demonstrations are more intensive.

Club Work aims:

1. To train young people in the best practices of agriculture and home work.
2. To put some pleasure in the every day activities of life which are so apt to become a burden.
3. To arouse respect for the worker.
4. To aid people in earning money.
5. To teach the value of money through earning.
6. To arouse ambition for more education.
7. To develop a desire to help others.
8. To have the home attractive, and
9. To bring the worker in touch with nature.

"Many boys and girls have become acquainted with the farm problems which have given them a new conception of what farm life means. In the cities, small back yard gardens have been carried on and have taught the children the value of vegetables in their diet. No doubt the family budget for vegetables has been lowered.

"Many girls in the sewing club have become efficient enough to make their own clothes which is quite a help to high school girls. Club work has made possible

the application of certain lessons taught in school. The records kept in the poultry club have been used in Arithmetic lessons and certain club activities have often been chosen for English themes. In many schools one period a week is set aside for special activities in club work. Manual training of all kinds has been furnished in schools where none was taught.

"Inspired by club work, many boys and girls who had thoughts of leaving school have decided to remain and finish their course.

"Club members are learning to keep the cost of production through the livestock and grain clubs, in fact boys and girls are setting the pace in this very important question. The merchant knows what his goods cost and therefore knows what price to charge. Farm livestock and crops should be produced and sold in the same manner if farming is to be put on the proper basis. Successful farming depends on knowing the cost of production.

"Many have earned enough money from club work to meet school and college expenses. Club members are among the first to realize the value of a college course. When a boy or girl comes in contact with club work, learns how to handle their stock or other projects, attends the club meetings, club tours and later the trips to the short courses and fairs, they readily see the advantages of an education.

"Club work teaches the young people that there are opportunities in agriculture as good here in Massachusetts as in any other section if they but seek diligently for them. It also teaches them to depend upon their own resources, develop their ability, accomplish what is started and depend as little as possible upon others, also to keep the eye fixed on a definite goal and 'stick to it' until that goal is won. When this is done the benefits derived are passed on to others. One of the greatest joys in life is to serve others, and to teach the truth of the saying 'We learn to do by doing.'

"Club Work has taught young people to become good losers. Many boys and girls have made a success out of precious failures. Very often they are ready to give up because of some temporary set back, when all that is necessary is simply to go and win. If they will keep on going and keep on long enough by and by they will win. Very frequently we get the idea that it is all up with us when nature is against us with another obstacle to be overcome. It is always refreshing to find the kind of courage that springs up after failure and make another attempt. For some people life is a succession of failures, but the quality of our existence is determined not by constant winning but by our undaunted spirit."

STICK-TO-IT CLUBBERS

An encouraging part of club work to those interested in its development is the "stick-to-it-iveness" of many of the members. The successful one has trouble now and then quite regularly. The fact that he stays with it proves to us his firmness, his stamina. Many of our most interesting young poultry members have failed miserably at times, but they successfully rally and overcome their troubles. One boy this spring hatched a hundred or more chicks in March and had them all suffocate in a faulty brooder. He got a quantity of seemingly fine hatching eggs from a well reputed poultry farm to set later. Only seven chicks hatched while his own eggs hatched well. But he is still at it. Many a boy learns to fight the obstacles that try to prevent success in his club project is developing that "something" which will make him a winner forever.

County Champions' Camp

Continued from page 1, column 3

and a good sewer as well as a canner. Besides doing her seventy-seven quarts of canned goods she keeps a house of fourteen rooms for Miss B. A. Ryan. She says she likes to can best and all the time she thinks of the good it will do the family in the winter. This year she is still canning.

Robert Barr, the thirteen year old potato grower of Huntington, certainly gave the seed he planted all the possible chance of growing. He plowed well, cultivated well. At a spraying demonstration he learned how to mix and the value of applying bordeaux mixture and went home and did it. He put it on four times during the season. Such tops he had never seen before and when he dug he rolled them out twenty-nine bushels to one. If he had planted an acre and got the yield he would have dug three hundred and thirty-one bushels. Bob has planted four bushels this spring and goes to Camp Gilbert a potato champion.

Dennett Howe of North Amherst has been made the county poultry champion. He has been in the poultry club work for six consecutive years and during that time has taken advantage of many of the opportunities offered in club work. Last winter he had twenty-one pullets which gave him a profit of three dollars and seventy-four cents per bird. During the seven months of the egg laying contest they averaged ninety-six eggs each. This spring he used his own eggs for hatching and got one hundred and forty chicks out of two hundred and twenty eggs set. He has white leghorns. In Dennett's story he says, "My sixth year in club work has been, I think, the most successful. I have increased my flock, built more houses and introduced a strain that

I have found successful both for fancy and utility birds." Further on he says, "We hope to develop the 'H-U-T' strain of hens. H—is for health, that makes the chicks grow. U—is for utility that brings you the dough. T—is for type that wins at the show." There is truth as well as poetry to this for Dennett is considering the three important points.

Dennett was a member of the state champion poultry judging team that was at the Boston poultry show in 1924. He also went to the Madison Square Garden Show in New York City to judge. He has judged at Boston, Springfield, Amherst and Northampton for the past four years. He was the president of the Amherst poultry club in 1923.

His exhibiting has been interesting to him. Last year he took thirty-five dollars in prizes.

Our county handicraft champion comes from Granby. He is Henry Randall. Henry has been a handicraft member for four years. He has consistently improved until this year he not only made many articles but was an immense help to Miss Haines, the local leader, in helping the younger members along with their work. He made a floor lamp and shade, a fernery, a set of shelves, an eight foot by ten foot brooder house, a mash hopper, a set of six nests, a step ladder, a one tube radio and a work bench. Besides this he has repaired four dining room chairs and a garden marker, cut a couple of windows in the rear of his hen house besides doing a good many other farm jobs. We feel that he has really earned the right to become handicraft champion.

One state champion comes from Hampshire County. Reno Smith of South Amherst won this honor for his good work done in the winter of 1924. He will attend Camp Gilbert this summer.

Paul Vachula of North Hatfield has been picked for garden champion. Last summer he raised one-half an acre of onions besides other garden crops. He is fourteen years old and for the past winter was a freshman at Smith Academy in Hatfield. This season he has an acre of onions which haven't a weed in them. He can make the push hoe sing between the rows.

Out of about three hundred clothing members we picked Dorothy Wentworth as clothing champion. Dorothy has been at it for four years. This year she made two aprons, four sets of underwear and five outer garments. She did all her own stocking darning, made ten button holes, three patches, four bound button holes and a baby's cap. She does practically all her own sewing and also part of the family mending in which there are five children. She washed the dishes two hundred times, made the beds twenty-five times, swept fifty times and dusted seventy-five times. She blackened the stove three times and cleaned the silver once.

Dorothy is nearly fourteen years old and will enter the Amherst High School next fall. Her garments will be shown at the Northampton Fair next Fall. She has surely earned her right as County Champion in clothing work even against the hard competition.

Records must be kept by club members in good standing. You can never become a champion without a record.

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Let "The Little Servants of the Home" make House-keeping Happy.

FOSTER-FARRAR COMPANY

162 Main Street,

Northampton, Mass.

Alfalfa Tours Held

Continued from page 1, column 1

seeded last year. The alfalfa was about two feet tall and certainly was a sight worth seeing. An older stand had just been harvested and produced about two-and-a-half tons of hay per acre. The County Agent was kept answering questions till well after dark.

Granby Fields visited

The Granby tour started at Henry Baker's. He has five acres seeded last year with alfalfa, alsike and timothy. One corner of the field was sown without inoculation. In this part of the field the alfalfa was about a foot tall and about the color of ripening wheat. On the rest of the field the alfalfa was over two feet tall and dark green in color.

At Galusha's Granby Hay Farm, a six-acre field, seeded this spring in oats, was inspected. The alfalfa was sown about the middle of April and showed a fine color. As is common in spring seeding, weeds had made quite a start but these and the oats will be moved before there is danger of smothering the alfalfa.

E. T. Clark's field of three acres was next seen. This piece was fitted last fall. This spring lime was put on and thoroughly disced in early in April. Then the field was gone over at least once a week with the smoothing harrow till May 1 when the alfalfa was sown. In this way, the weeds were killed before seeding and a clean stand resulted.

On another field, Mr. Clark has a lime demonstration on clover which was seeded last year in oats. One strip was left without lime, while another had wood ashes in addition to the lime. On the unlimed strip, the sorrel is as high as the clover. The limed part of the field shows a fine stand of clover and timothy without sorrel. The section where the wood ashes were applied is the best, apparently showing that additional lime and potash would pay. About one-and-a-half tons of agricultural lime per acre was on the limed part of the field.

Rimbald Brothers' farm was next visited. Here an excellent job has been done with the weeder on soy beans and on corn. The importance of starting the weeder before weeds could be seen was brought out. The soy beans were about five inches high and were entirely free from weeds. The corn which was six inches tall had been gone over that day with the weeder. No torn out or broken stalks were found. The weeds too were among the missing.

Easthampton Alfalfa Meeting

The third alfalfa meeting was held on the McConnell Farm in Easthampton. Manager Haswell has about eight-and-a-half acres of alfalfa growing on land which did not even grow good bunch grass and birches five years ago. The

six-and-a-half acre field sown last July was first seen. Here an alfalfa-timothy-clover mixture was used. The alfalfa and timothy have the upper hand over the clover. On the lighter parts of the field, the crop was suffering from drought but it was agreed that the field should average two tons of hay per acre. Two years ago this field was manured for corn and three tons of lime was harrowed in. Last year the corn stubble was plowed under and four tons of lime per acre were applied, also phosphate at the rate of five hundred pounds per acre.

The adjoining part of the field was seeded in oats two years ago and had three tons of lime per acre. Last year a heavy crop of clover was harvested. This year there is practically no clover and the timothy is rather thin. This piece was compared with a two-acre alfalfa field which was seeded at the same time. The alfalfa will yield about two tons per acre, while the grass will do well to produce one ton. It is expected that at least one more crop will be cut from the alfalfa field this year.

Another field is being prepared for seeding to alfalfa this July. The piece was limed last year for corn and again this spring. It was thoroughly fitted with a tractor harrow followed by a plank drag and smoothing harrow. While the hay fields were bone dry to a depth of six inches, plenty of moisture could be found an inch under the surface of this field. The seed bed was ideal for alfalfa seeding in that it was firm under the top inch or so of soil. Surface cultivations with the smoothing harrow have compacted the seed bed and yet by forming a surface mulch have conserved soil moisture.

Side Lights of the Trips

Teacher: John, how much are six and six?

John: Twelve.

Teacher: Pretty good!

John: Pretty good, be darned! That's perfect!

Some of the dairy farmers must have felt the same way about the alfalfa fields they visited. Fifteen decided they would try fields of their own this summer!

It was interesting to note that a good many of the alfalfa fields visited were on land which most farmers would call pretty poor. Even under this handicap, alfalfa was making a better crop than would any other hay crop.

One man said he never inoculated alfalfa, yet got a perfect stand. Come to find out, he has used some alfalfa every time he seeded. It took him ten years to get inoculation. Now that cultures have been perfected one can get the same results in one season. It pays to inoculate alfalfa.

In 1919 the census showed that there were ninety-seven acres of alfalfa in this

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A program involving more than eighty speakers and all sorts of demonstrations, tours and meetings has finally been arranged for the seventh annual meeting of farmers and home makers at the agricultural College at Amherst July 28 to 31, inclusive.

Speakers, the best that could be found, are coming from far and near to contribute to this program.

These people and many more will discuss farm and home problems and help us to a broader view of affairs at the various meetings that will be in continuous session for these last four days of July.

Write the Extension Service, Northampton, for complete program.

county. The men visited on the alfalfa trips had half as many acres. Every one of them is a booster for the crop. They all say they have just started with the crop. When the next census is taken, we would not be surprised to see these few men having as much alfalfa as the whole county had six years ago.

Director Haskell of the Experiment Station attended the Easthampton meeting. He expected to be back in Amherst at 8.30. He would have had to drive "some" to get home at 10.30. The dairymen at these meetings were surely interested in alfalfa.

A good many men were impressed by the fact that alfalfa was holding its own against witch grass at Earle Bagg's. It won't unless there is plenty of lime in the land.

Mr. Haswell used twelve loads of manure as a top dressing on his two year old stand last fall. The crop shows that it paid.

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THE large attendance in the Auto department last year has led the Trustees to employ a Second expert auto mechanic. The 1st day of next September the boys in the Auto department of the

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H. N. LOOMIS,

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RAISING DAIRY CALVES ECONOMICALLY

Progressive dairymen know that the surest way to build up a high-producing, profitable herd is to raise the heifer calves from the best cows in the herd, sired by a bred-for-production, purebred bull. It is relatively easy to raise thrifty calves cheaply when there is plenty of skimmilk available, but in condensary, market milk, or cheese factory districts, the matter is more difficult.

To gain information on economical methods of raising calves under various conditions, trials have been carried on during the past three seasons at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. As a check lot each year one group of four calves (Lot 1) has been fed the sort of a ration used by dairymen who have plenty of skimmilk. This was not over 14 pounds of skimmilk a head daily, clover hay, and a mixture of corn, oats, wheat bran, and linseed meal. The calves were watered twice daily and had plenty of salt. In each trial they made excellent gains, averaging 1.76 pounds a head daily for the three trials.

Limiting the Skimmilk Allowance

In two of the trials other groups were fed similarly except that the amount of skimmilk was limited to 10 pounds a head daily, to represent conditions on farms where the supply of skimmilk for calf feeding is limited. These calves made very good gains, though somewhat less than Lot 1, which was fed 14 pounds of skimmilk a head daily. They gained 1.52 pounds a head daily in comparison with 1.72 pounds for Lot 1 in corresponding trials. Owing to the lesser amount of skimmilk fed, the feed cost up to six months of age was \$21.32, compared with \$23.80 for Lot 1. The calves receiving 14 pounds of skimmilk daily were slightly more growthy, although there was no apparent difference in the vigor of the two lots, and the gains of the calves limited to 10 pounds of skimmilk a day were actually a trifle larger than is considered normal.

These results show that good thrifty calves can be raised on an allowance of skimmilk limited to 10 pounds daily, if a good concentrate mixture and good hay are fed in addition. When an abundance of skimmilk is at hand, it is best to feed the larger allowance given to Lot 1. However, sometimes it may be advisable to limit the allowance of skimmilk fed the calves in order to have more skimmilk for young pigs or poultry.

A Ration for Market Milk Districts

Each year a third lot has been fed no skimmilk, but has been raised on a minimum amount of whole milk, which did not exceed 400 pounds for each calf from birth, or about 375 pounds from the fourth day after birth, when the dam's milk was salable. This was supplemented

by a simple concentrate mixture rich in protein consisting of equal parts ground oats, ground corn, linseed meal, and wheat bran. After the calves were seven to nine weeks old, they were fed only this mixture with hay, water, and salt, no expensive calf meal whatsoever being fed at any time. In two trials these calves have made an average daily gain of 1.43 pounds at a feed cost of \$22.64 per head to six months of age. This lot gained slightly less than Lot II, fed 10 pounds of skimmilk a head daily, but did remarkably well considering the small amount of milk fed. In fact, the grains would be considered normal for well-reared dairy calves.

These results show plainly that good thrifty calves can be raised on market milk in condensary districts at a reasonable cost by following this simple method, and without the use of any expensive commercial mixtures. In raising calves by this method, if a calf is delicate and not making good gains, it will be necessary to continue the feeding of whole milk longer than otherwise. In these experiments, however, little difficulty has been experienced in getting the calves entirely off milk at seven weeks of age in the case of Holsteins and eight to nine weeks in the case of Guernseys.

Do Not Neglect Watering Calves

The importance of supplying plenty of water to dairy calves even when fed a fairly liberal allowance of skimmilk is not appreciated by many dairymen. To gain definite information on this matter, in two of the trials a lot was fed the same ration as Lot 1, except that no water was given these calves. Both lots received a liberal allowance of skimmilk, the good concentrate mixture mentioned previously, and common salt. Lot 1 received what water they would drink twice daily, while the other lot had no water except that occurring naturally in the skimmilk and

the trifle in the "dry" concentrates and hay. The calves not given additional water gained only 1.32 pounds a head daily, while Lot 1 watered daily gained 1.86 pounds during corresponding trials. The lack of water, therefore, causes a surprising difference in the gains of calves. No farmer who wishes to grow his calves rapidly and well can afford to neglect supplying them with plenty of water—the cheapest item in the ration.

FRUIT CROPS WILL BE SMALLER

THAN LAST YEAR

Only fair crops of apples, peaches and pears are now expected in the United States this year. Department of Agriculture crop officials declared today. Frosts in late May reduced prospects in many scattered sections, particularly in some of the central States, Virginia, Michigan, and portions of New York.

The condition of apples on June 1 was nearly 10 per cent below the usual average on that date. The northwestern States expect more apples than were picked last year, but for the country as a whole the crop seems likely to be lighter, although much depends on the rainfall during the next few months.

Peach production shows a large increase in California where most of the crop is canned or dried, but in practically all other important States the crop is expected to be substantially smaller than last year. Even in Georgia, where many young trees are coming into bearing, the crop is expected to be less than 7,000,000 bushels compared with 8,333,000 bushels last year.

The pear crop also is reported only fair this year, California alone among the important producing States expecting materially larger crop than in the preceding season.

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AN APPLE SURVEY OF NEW ENGLAND

Sometime in July several carefully instructed college students, under the direction of the state experiment station, will enter each important apple producing section for a rapid survey of the apple industry of New England. For years the apple crop of Massachusetts has been reported as "60% of normal" or "80% of normal" and that gave us some idea of the size of the crop. But we have never known how many bushels were produced when we had a "normal" crop, and that has made it difficult to interpret crop estimates. We are going to try to find out how many apples are grown in New England.

Another problem which is bothering New England fruit growers is the future production of McIntosh apples. McIntosh is the most popular apple with consumers we have ever grown, and fruit growers wish to supply the market to the limit of consumption. But the variety has been widely planted, most of the trees are known to be young, and production is increasing rapidly from plantings already made. Should McIntosh be planted heavily in the next few years? This survey should shed some light on that question by showing what we have already and what future production is likely to be.

While we are at it we might as well get any other information which may be valuable and a sizable schedule will be presented to each farmer. Because of the expense it will not be possible to survey the entire state, but certain areas where the industry is highly developed will be selected.

Full co-operation has been promised by fruit growers everywhere and that will be necessary if the results of the survey are

to be of much value. A great deal of time will be saved if each fruit grower will prepare ahead of time a list of the number of his fruit trees by varieties and by ages, and carefully figure the size of his 1924 crop with the number of bushels in each grade.

This is the first serious attempt to go deeply into these questions. If it is successful the survey will be followed by careful studies of the cost of production, the cost of marketing, and other problems on which we need information. In the end it should react directly to the benefit of everybody connected with the great and growing fruit industry of New England.
R. A. Van Meter.

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It is to give its members this quality that the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange directs its poultry feed efforts. From its own mill, into which no grain or feed ingredients go simply because they can be "bought right," quality grain and quality ingredients only can go.

Only No. 2 corn or 40 lb. oats of the cleanest, sweetest sort have gone into our mill, so it is that whether poultry feeders order whole corn, corn meal, cracked corn or corn feed meal, out of the Buffalo Mill, the product contains only No. 2 corn. The oats are all of 40 lb. quality, or better, whether they leave the mill in the scratch, as ground oats, as oats, or as provender. The plump barley and wheat berries being distributed from our mill must be seen and handled to be appreciated.

And what applies to scratch grains and ingredients applies to various chick grains, mashes and the mash ingredients. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange seeks to reduce farmers' production costs, and not to make mill profits. *Poultrymen's costs can be reduced only with the use of quality ingredients.*

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is prepared to take care of the feed and grain requirements of its members whether they wish its Open Formula Feeds or the ingredients for home mixing.

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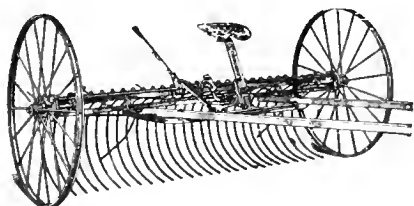
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1925

No. 8

ECONOMICAL FEEDING

Professor Fraser Champions Alfalfa and Sweet Clover

Speaking to a group of about two hundred dairy farmers at the Massachusetts Agricultural College during Farm and Home Week, Professor Wilbur J. Fraser of Illinois stated that he noticed that Massachusetts farmers had better cows than they had feed. Most of the cows are too thin to produce well. He said that regardless of location, the principles of economical feeding are the same.

The first requirement for economical milk production is to have good cows. Then dairy farmers are interested in making a profit. Over half of the expense of milk production is for feed. It is only the part of the ration above that needed for maintenance that makes the profit. If a cow, capable of producing 8,250 pounds of milk in a year, is fed only enough so that she will give 5,500 pounds, sixty per cent of her ration is used to maintain her body. By increasing her feed one-sixth, she will produce one-third more milk or 8,250 pounds. At this point there is two-and-a-half times more profit than there is when she is fed to produce only 5,500 pounds of milk in a year.

Some years ago a demonstration of economical feeding was carried on at the University of Illinois. Twenty acres of land were used and ten cows were fed from these twenty acres of land. No pasture was used and no grain was purchased. Ten acres were in corn for silage each year and the other ten acres were in alfalfa. The daily ration for the cows was sixteen pounds of alfalfa hay and forty pounds of silage. Under this system each acre of land produced 3,888 pounds of milk for the average of six years. Figures obtained from six nearby dairy farmers showed that they averaged 1,402 pounds per acre. The difference was due to the quality of the crops, not to a difference in the kind of cows.

Principles of Economical Feeding

The following are the basic principles of economical feeding of dairy cows: (1) *Fit the ration to the cow.* A cow's rumen holds about four bushels. This is simply a pocket where she stores her food.

Continued on page 8, column 2



H. H. PAYNE'S ALFALFA AND CORN

ALFALFA-CORN SEEDING

Professor Abbott Introduces
New Seeding Method

This spring five hardy men were found who were willing to try a new method of seeding alfalfa on Professor John B. Abbott's recommendation. The plan was to plow, manure, lime and put acid phosphate on the land, fit it as for corn as early in the spring as possible; then to go over the piece with the spike tooth harrow once a week till all of the weeds in the top two inches of soil were killed. This was about the middle of June this year. Corn was then planted a little thinner than usual for the silo and the planter marks levelled with the spike-tooth harrow. Then the alfalfa seed was sown, covered with the weeder and the whole piece rolled. The corn and the alfalfa were then left to fight it out. "Dick" French of Granby was one of those to try this method on five acres. A friend of his was like the man who said that he had to console his wife once in a while. He did it by telling her not to make a darned fool of herself. Dick almost got cold feet but Professor Abbott and the County Agent did some more "consoling" at the critical moment. If you don't believe it works, ask Dick about it and have him show you the field. The corn won't make twenty tons of silage to

Continued on page 10, column 1

TOBACCO GROWERS MEET

Experiment Field Station Plots Inspected

Several tobacco growers from Hampshire County attended the field day held at the Tobacco Field Station, Windsor, Connecticut, Tuesday, July 28. The morning was devoted to inspecting the experimental plots, while a short speaking program was held in the afternoon.

Director Sidney B. Haskell of the Massachusetts Experiment Station stated that the Connecticut valley differs from all other tobacco-growing regions in that rotation of land is not practiced and in that little or no manure is used in growing the crop. Experiments carried on at the Massachusetts station show that tobacco grown on the same land continuously is as good or better than tobacco grown in rotation. This work also shows that the timothy cover crop last year decreased the yield of cured leaf about 200 pounds per acre without increasing the quality enough to offset the loss in weight. This year's experiments show the same result.

In the rotation experiments it makes a difference which crops tobacco can safely follow. Apparently lime increased Black Root Rot so experiments are being conducted to find range of soil acidity where this disease is injurious. Director Haskell stated that where wildfire was really controlled in the seed bed, it was not bad in the field.

Mr. Horsfold of the American Cyanamid Company, who has been doing experimental work on wire worms, was called upon. He stated that wire worm injury was greatest in cool wet seasons. A small narrow beetle lays the eggs which become wire worms. The beetles come out of the ground in June, mate and the female crawls back into the ground and lays eggs. The worms eat little the first year, but are bad the second and third years. Calcium Cyanide has given best results in experiments. Treatment consists of discing the land as early as possible. Then corn or peas are put in drills two feet apart. This land is cultivated so as to encourage the worms to get into these trap rows. When they have moved in, Calcium Cyanide at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds acre is sown in the trap rows with a Planet Jr. seeder. In this way eighty-five per cent of the worms have been killed. It is safe to set tobacco

Continued on page 10, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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ALFALFA LEAVES

Times Have Changed

Time was when a dairy farmer who tried to grow alfalfa was looked upon as a fit subject for admission to an insane asylum. Then there was a shift and the few who had ten plants to the acre (at a cost of two dollars per plant) would throw out their chests and say, "Yes, I grow a *little* alfalfa." Then methods were improved and a certain group would tell that they cut their alfalfa three times. Come to find out they had a half acre of the real stuff. They were the leaders in the movement.

Within a few days, we had the pleasure of introducing two men who are growing alfalfa to each other. "Oh, I've only got five acres," said one. "Well, I've got ten acres that I moved this year but I'll have twenty to cut next year," said the other. With the progressive dairy farmer it is no longer a question of whether alfalfa will grow; it is a question how many acres can be properly fitted and financed.

We Are Not Eating It

The other day we stopped in at the Microbiology Department at M. A. C. to

get eight alfalfa cultures. The clerk could only find three. She asked if we were eating it. We replied that we were not but that there were quite a few farmers who were using a little of it with good results.

Cuts Ton-and-a-half Per Acre

E. Thornton Clark of Granby cut his alfalfa-timothy-clover mixture that he seeded May first about the first of August. In spite of the fact that the majority of the grasshoppers that were in an adjoining hay field moved into the alfalfa, this piece gave about a ton-and-a-half of hay per acre. This will be the only cutting that will be taken this year.

It is Catching

There are three farmers living in the same neighborhood. One man started with alfalfa after attending one of our Twilight meetings. One of his neighbors called the County Agent to find out how it was done. That made two fields as a result of the trip. The third neighbor saw what the other two were doing and decided that he was as smart as they. Now, there are three fields in the neighborhood and the end is not yet. There must be something in the saying that nothing succeeds like success.

GETTING GOOD HATCHES

It was the last day of the Poultry Convention at M. A. C. The subject under discussion was "Solving Incubation Problems." William E. Ryan of Stoughton was the last speaker. He was limited to fifteen minutes. Bill didn't get to be proprietor of one of the largest Rhode Island Red breeding establishments in the state by wasting time. He sure said a mouthful in those few minutes. Here's a summary of it.

"Good fertile eggs are more important than the kind of incubator. The important thing in getting good eggs is to build up the health of the breeders. We use yearling or older hens largely. They are fed fifteen to sixteen quarts of scratch feed a day. For green feed we use three to four pounds of oats that have either been germinated or sprouted, (weight is taken before oats are sprouted). In addition, we use Crude Cod Liver oil at the rate of one quart to 100 pounds of scratch feed. We tried feeding all scratch feed treated with the cod liver oil but found that the birds lost appetite after a couple weeks. Now we feed the oiled scratch feed three times a week. On the breeders, we start feeding the oil the middle of August.

"We also give three to four pounds of semi-solid butter milk to 100 birds each day. The butter milk is fed as it comes from the barrels and is smeared on the wall of the house. Dry mash is al-

ways before the birds in hoppers. It is made up of 100 pounds bran, 150 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds standard middlings, 100 pounds ground oats, 50 pounds high grade beef scraps, 25 pounds bone meal, 25 pounds calcium carbonate and 5 pounds salt. The scratch feed is 300 pounds cracked corn, 100 pounds wheat and 100 pounds barley.

"We used to put in ten males with 100 hens. Now we put in five or six, leave them in the breeding pens two to three weeks and then replace them with other males. When the males are taken out of the breeding pens they are put by themselves. Of course they fight but we always keep one or two cowards in the pen to be picked on."

In answer to a question, Mr. Ryan replied that he always hated to tell how his hatcheries came out. He said that there were many different ways of figuring hatcheries. He set 117,450 eggs this year and hatched 100,067 chicks.

Mr. Ryan has shipped a lot of chicks to this county this year. We can vouch for the fact that they were strong husky fellows.

PINE NEEDLES ARE GREEN, TOO

Last spring we called at Henry Lego's in Greenwich and found that he had a piece of rape planted on his range. The last of July we called again and found that the pullets had eaten it all up. We casually inquired what he was doing about green feed. Henry is not thin-skinned and has been talked to before so he knew what was coming. "Say, you are always worrying about something, aren't you?" he shot back. "Come on out behind the barn." No, we didn't fight, because he showed us as fine a patch of rape as one could wish to see.

"I put hen manure on here as thick as the manure spreader will spread it. Then I drill the rape in rows three feet apart as early in the spring as the land can be worked. Then I cultivate it two or three times to keep the weeds down. As soon as the rape could be cut with a scythe, I start feeding it. I haven't cut over half the piece yet and that which I cut first is ready to cut again. There isn't over half an acre in the piece yet it has kept 3,200 chickens and 1,200 hens in green feed all summer."

No, Henry Lego has no chicks off their feet. Range rotation and plenty of green feed have kept them up. There are poultrymen, however, who have stuff that is green on their ranges but who dislike to be told that it has the same value as pine needles as far as poultry is concerned. Look over the flocks that are on clean land and that have plenty of rape to eat and see if they are having birds off their feet.

TAKE YOUR VITAMINS IN FOODS---NOT DRUGS

Summary of Present Knowledge of Essential Food Factors

"Vitamins should be sought in the garden, or in the market, and not in the drug store," says Dr. D. Bresse Jones, chemist in charge of Protein Investigations of the Bureau of Chemistry, of the department, in a recent report giving a summary of our present knowledge of vitamins. "In cases of suspected vitamin deficiency in the diet," according to the report, "corrective measure should be taken through the use of suitable natural foodstuffs, and not through commercial vitamin preparations, many, if not most of which are worthless."

Vitamins Likened to Spark Plug

Vitamins play a very different role in nutrition from the other food constituents. They are essential to growth, health and life, but they contribute neither energy nor tissue building material. Their function has been likened to that of the spark plug in a gas engine. They are often referred to as the accessory food factors.

People and animals are unable to provide vitamins within their bodies. Lack of sufficient vitamins in the diet is soon followed by serious consequences. Young animals will fail to grow normally, and adults will rapidly decline in weight and develop certain characteristic affections known as deficiency distastes.

It is now known that there are at least five vitamins, designated as A, B, C, D, and E, and it is probable that others will be discovered. The absence from the diet of any one of the five will produce certain characteristic effects.

Vitamin A, for instance, is essential to growth and health. Young animals on a diet devoid of it soon stop growing and lose weight. Their vitality becomes lowered and they are less able to resist disease and infection, particularly of the respiratory tract. In many animals, as rats, dogs, rabbits and poultry, and also in man, a characteristic affliction of the eyes results. The administration of Vitamin A prevents or promptly cures this affliction. Growing animals require more of it than do adults. It is abundant in butter, cream, cheese, whole milk, egg yolk, the liver, heart and kidneys of animals, in spinach, lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, sweet potatoes, parsnips, and green peas, and is present in varying quantities in many other foods. Cod liver oil is rich in this vitamin and the liver oils of some other varieties of fish contain it.

Vitamin B is also necessary for the maintenance of life and health at all ages. Lack of it promptly results in loss of appetite and arrest of growth, followed by various functional disorders and, finally,

death. This is the most widely distributed of all the vitamins. It is abundant in green plant tissues. Cereals and seeds contain it, the germ of the seed being an exceptionally good source. Yeast and wheat germ are standard sources of this vitamin in experimental work. Roots and tubers as a class are good sources of it, and it is especially abundant in tomatoes. Most fruits and nuts are well supplied with it. Meat is reported to contain Vitamin B. The heart appears to be the richest in this vitamin, and the liver and kidney have only slightly lower values. The flesh of the chicken, turkey, duck and guinea fowl, however, are deficient in it.

Diseases Produced by Lack of Vitamin B

Notwithstanding the wide distribution of Vitamin B in foodstuffs, certain classes of people, as soldiers, sailors, travelers, infants, and others, living on restricted or artificial diets, have suffered serious consequences because of a lack of it. Beriberi, one of the diseases produced by the absence of this vitamin, is most commonly found among those living chiefly on polished rice. Removal of the germ and seed coats or bran of cereals takes away practically all the vitamins. Consequently, polished rice, patent white flour, and degerminated corn meal are practically devoid of vitamins.

Vitamin C is sometimes known as the "anti-scurvy vitamin," because a lack of it in the diet causes scurvy, a disease which has been prevalent among sailors, soldiers, explorers, and others compelled to live for long periods on dried and preserved foods.

Even in the late World War, Wilcox states, there were more than 11,000 cases of scurvy in the British colonial troops in Mesopotamia during the last half of 1916. Farm animals are not very susceptible to scurvy and it is considered that chickens and pigs are not harmed by a lack of Vitamin C in their diet. The best sources of Vitamin C are lemons, oranges, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, green beans and peas, and turnips. Most green vegetables, fruits, roots, and tubers contain Vitamin C in varying quantities. Meat, excepting the internal organs, is a poor source. It has been reported that oysters contain it in abundance. Milk contains it to some extent, but is an uncertain source. This vitamin is easily destroyed by the processes used in the preparation of many food products. Orange juice or tomato juice is sometimes given to babies reared on artificially prepared food as a precaution against scurvy.

Rickets Follows Lack of Vitamin D

Vitamin D seems to control to a large extent the utilization of lime and phosphorus in the formation of bone by the animal organism. Its absence in the diet

will cause rickets, a disease characterized by enlargement of the joints, softening of the bones and subsequent bending. Hess states that "Rickets is the most common nutritional disease occurring among children of the temperate zone, fully three-fourths of the infants in the great cities, such as New York, show rachitic signs in some degree." This disease can be prevented by a proper diet. It can also be prevented or cured by administering cod liver oil, which contains Vitamin D in abundance, or by exposure to the ultra-violet rays of sunlight or the mercury lamp, if the diet contains the other necessary food elements in adequate quantity. This vitamin has been found in egg yolk and to some extent in milk. Coconut oil contains it in slight amount. As yet but little has been learned of the general distribution of Vitamin D in the plant world.

Vitamin E Essential to Reproduction

Vitamin E, the anti-sterility vitamin, was originally referred to as Vitamin X, because of the uncertainty as to whether or not it should be classed as a vitamin. Most of the knowledge concerning it has been obtained within the last two years. It has been shown that rats reared on synthetic food mixtures containing fat, carbohydrate, protein, salts, and Vitamins A and B, grow well and have every appearance of health, but exhibit complete sterility, affecting both males and females. When small quantities of natural food stuff were added to the ration of these same rats, there resulted in many cases normal sized litters of vigorous young. An excess of Vitamin E can not increase fertility beyond normal limits.

POTATO CROP 75.9 PER CENT OF LAST YEAR

On a condition figure July 1, of 84.1% of normal and an acreage 94.3% of last year's acreage and 89.1 of the 5-year average the country's potato crop forecast is for 349,566,000 bushels. This compares with 454,784,000 harvested last year and the 5-year average of 417,848,000 bushels.

The total area is 3,453,000 acres, the lowest since 1907; and the July 1 condition is 84.1% as against 86.3 last year and 87.4 the 5-year average. The forecast of production is the lowest since the crop of 322,867,000 bushels in 1919. Drought at planting time in much of the late crop territory explains the low condition.

July 1 forecast for New England is 45,394,000 bushels as against 56,170,000 harvested last year and 44,921,000 the average of 1920 to 1924. Growth here has been rapid and conditions above last year and average.

The 8 major late crop states (Me., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Mich., Wis., Minn. and

Continued on page 19, column 3

HOME MAKING

OLD FURNITURE OR NEW?

Huntington Women Advise Refreshing Furniture

The Huntington women have found that in practically every home there is at least one piece of furniture made of beautiful wood and good in design which has been put up in the attic, or that there are some good, durable pieces that are doing service even though they are badly marred. With a small expenditure for simple equipment, and a few materials, and the willingness to expend some time and effort in refinishing, these same pieces of furniture have been greatly improved.

They found they enjoyed doing the work together so they have had meetings every Wednesday afternoon, helping one another do the hard jobs. Thirty-four chairs have been resealed and refinished as well as numerous other articles. The money saved is hard to estimate but the exhibit shown at the summary meeting of some of the chairs, before they were worked on and after, makes it apparent that the saving on each article is a large item.

These women have decided that to refinish furniture requires care, patience and often times hours of labor if good results are to be obtained. But the time and energy required for the refinishing of a piece of good furniture is worth while if the furniture is good in design, well built, desirable, made of good material and easy to refinish.

Preparations for Refinishing

The first thing to do in preparing to refinish is to remove all unnecessary ornaments and superfluous details. Then if repairs are necessary, make them. It is well to decide upon the new finish before taking off the old because the new finish will determine the method of procedure.

Removal of Old Finish

The old finish may be removed by scraping with a piece of glass, putty knife, or steel cabinet scraper. Scrape with the grain of the wood, not across it. Use an even stroke being careful not to gouge into the wood.

If the old finish is difficult to remove with a scraper, one may use a liquid remover, such as a varnish remover, denatured or wood alcohol, ammonia, lye, washing soda, or strong soap powder solution. There are many varnish removers on the market and the directions for using are found on label of container. The liquid remover should be applied to the surface, allowed to remain until the old finish becomes softened when it may be scraped off. Lye starch paste may be used on turned surfaces where it is most

difficult to remove the old finish. The starch makes it possible to keep the remover on the uprights until the old finish is softened and facilitates the work.

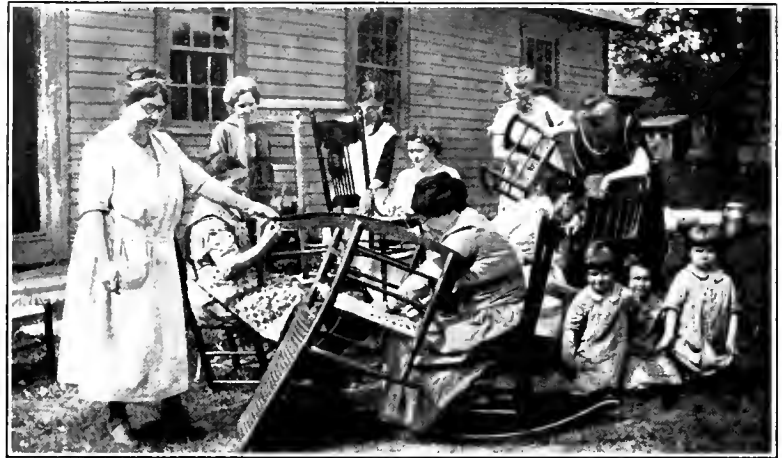
Lye or lye starch paste is likely to darken wood, so care should be exercised in using it. Do not use on woods where the lovely color is to be preserved, i. e., mahogany, walnut, cherry, etc. Exercise extreme care in using it on veneered surfaces. It will loosen the veneer if left on too long or if too strong a solution is used.

After the old finish is removed, rinse and allow the wood to dry thoroughly before any rubbing is done. A liquid remover is likely to roughen the surface of wood, so after using it, when the wood is thoroughly dry, rub the surface with sand paper or fine steel wool until smooth. All rubbing should be done with the grain of the wood. If the sand paper is grasped over a small block of wood the rubbing will be much easier. Use fine (0 or 00) sand paper for fine work. Steel wool may be used for the rubbing.

If there is a stain in the wood it may be removed by bleaching with oxalic acid. One tablespoon oxalic acid crystals dissolved in one pint of hot water. Apply this liquid to the stained spot but do not allow the solution to remain on the wood too long as it may bleach the wood. If any discoloration occurs the color may be restored by rinsing in ammonia water. If a stain is deep set it may be impossible to remove it unless the surface is planed.

If the new finish is to be painted or enameled the surface should be rubbed smooth with sand paper and steel wool. The old finish may be entirely removed by using a liquid remover and in some cases this may be easier than the "rubbing down" process.

Watch for directions in next month's paper for applying new finishes.



Huntington Women Reseating Chairs

PICKLING TIME IS HERE

The following pickling recipes were prepared by Professor W. R. Cole, Extension Specialist in Horticultural Manufactures, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Piccililli

Materials:

- ½ peck of green tomatoes
- 1 pt. of large gherkins
(cucumbers will do if small)
- 1 green pepper
- 2 medium sized onions
- 1 quart cider vinegar
- ½ lb. of salt
- ½ lb. sugar
- 1 t. sp. of peppercorns
- 1 t. sp. of celery seeds
- 1 t. sp. of mustard seeds
- ½ t. sp. of whole cloves

1. Chop the tomatoes, gherkins, peppers and onions, (may be put through food chopper using largest knife).
2. Mix with salt and set aside for 12 hours.
3. Drain well, then press to get out all superfluous liquid.
4. Heat the vinegar, sugar and spices, add the chopped pickles and bring to the boiling point.
5. Pack into jars hot, partly seal, and process five minutes in hot water bath.
6. Complete seal, cool, and store.

Green Tomato Pickle

Materials:

- 12 lbs. green tomatoes
- 6 medium sized onions
- 3 cups brown sugar
- ½ a lemon
- 3 red peppers
- 3 cups vinegar
- 1 tablespoon whole black pepper
- 1 " whole allspice
- 1 " whole cloves
- 1 " crushed celery seed

- 1 tablespoon mustard
- 1 " ground mustard
1. Slice tomatoes and onions thin. Sprinkle over them one half cup of salt and let stand over night in a crock or dish.
2. Tie up the whole spice in a cheese-cloth bag.
3. Slice the lemon and finely chop the peppers.
4. Drain tomato and onion.
5. Put ground mustard, lemon and peppers, and the spice bag into the vinegar.
6. Add tomato and onion. Stir and cook slowly for 30 minutes. Remove spice bag.
7. Pack product into pint jars. Partly seal and process for 15 minutes.
8. Complete seal, cool and store.

Mustard Pickle

Materials:

- 1 small cauliflower
 - 1 doz. small cucumbers
 - 1 lb. pickle onions
 - ½ lb. cut string beans
 - 1 red pepper
 - 1 green pepper
 - 2 qts. vinegar
 - 4 tablespoons flour
 - 1 cup brown sugar
 - 3 tablespoons grated mustard
 - ½ tablespoon tumeric
 - 1 teaspoon celery seed
 - 1 cup salt
1. Wash and cut up all vegetables into chunks.
 2. Place in brine of 1 cup salt and 1 gallon water. Leave for 24 hours.
 3. At end of this period freshen for 2 hours in cold water. Drain thoroughly.
 4. Make liquor of 1 qt. vinegar and 1 qt. water. Let vegetables stand in it 30 minutes.
 5. Bring to boil in this liquor.
 6. Make dressing by mixing and cooking to a smooth paste 1 qt. vinegar and flour, sugar and spices.
 7. Drain vegetables and pour on dressing.
 8. Mix well and pack into jars.
 9. Partly seal and process for 5 minutes.
 10. Complete seal, and cool and store.

Chow Chow

Materials:

- 4 oz. finely cut celery
 - 4 small cucumbers
 - ½ lb. onions
 - ½ large cauliflower
 - 1 green pepper
 - ½ lb. green tomatoes
 - 2 cups vinegar
 - 1 3 cup sugar
 - 6 tablespoons flour
 - 6 tablespoons mustard
 - 4 tablespoons salt
1. Wash vegetables and chop, removing seeds from pepper.

2. Mix vegetables with 3 cups cold water and 4 tablespoons salt.
3. Let stand overnight.
4. Next morning place in kettle and bring to boil, then drain off all liquid.
5. Mix vinegar and sugar and bring to boil.
6. Mix flour and mustard to paste with cold vinegar and stir into boiling mixture.
7. Pour this mixture over vegetables, boil for one minute.
8. Pack into jars and seal.

CHOW-CHOW

Chow-chow No. 2.

Take 2 2 3 ozs. of finely cut celery, 4 small cucumbers, ½ pound of onions, ½ a large head of cauliflower, 1 green pepper ½ pound of green tomatoes. Wash vegetables and chop, removing seeds from the peppers. Mix with the vegetables 2 2/3 cups of cold water and 1 2/3 ozs. of salt. Allow to stand over night. The next morning place in a kettle with the brine and bring to a boil, drain off all brine. Mix 2 cups of vinegar with 3 ozs. of sugar and bring to a boil; mix 2 ozs. of flour, 2 ozs. of mustard with cold vinegar to a paste and stir into the boiling vinegar. Pour boiling hot over the vegetables, boil for about a minute and fill into jars.

Green Tomato Mince-meat

Materials:

- 1 pk. green tomatoes
 - 2½ lbs. brown sugar
 - 2 lbs. seeded raisins
 - 1 lb. beef suet
 - ½ cup vinegar
 - 2 tablespoons salt
 - 2 tablespoons ground cinnamon
 - 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
 - 2 cups fine chopped apple
1. Cut up tomatoes and run through a meat chopper using coarse cutter.
 2. Allow to drain thoroughly, then cover with cold water.
 3. Bring to a boil and cook for five minutes. Again drain thoroughly.
 4. Add the suet, finely cut, the sugar, vinegar, apples and seasoning.
 5. Again bring to boil and let cook slowly for 40 minutes.
 6. Pack into jars, partly seal and process for 8 minutes.
 7. Complete seal, cool, and store.

Tomato Ketchup

Select red-ripe tomatoes. Small ones are as good as large ones. Cook tomatoes thoroughly. Put through a sieve or colander. Measure this fine smooth pulp.

The rest of this recipe is for two quarts of this pulp. The following materials are needed:

- 1 tablespoon of salt
- 2 tablespoons of sugar
- ½ tablespoon ground mustard
- 1 cup of vinegar

Continued on page 8, column 2

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

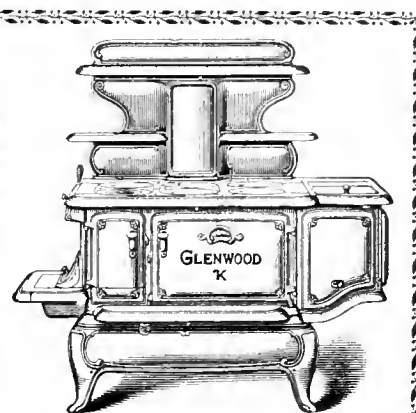
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CLUB WORK

CLUB MEMBERS PRODUCE 6,070 DOZEN EGGS

Average Flock Twenty-two

Poultry club members throughout Hampshire County have been keeping egg records during the past winter. Sixty-eight members have reported their production. Some have reported twice and some eight times. The average number of times reporting was four. The following, therefore, amounts to a report of sixty-eight members' work for four months time. The figures are actual, being taken from the members' report card or record book.

The sixty-eight members kept one thousand five hundred nineteen birds which layed seventy-two thousand, eight hundred forty-eight eggs or six thousand seventy dozen eggs. Accepting fifty-five and one-half cents a dozen as an average price for the eight months in the contest, the value of these eggs was three thousand three hundred sixty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents. The average production for the four months was forty-seven and nine-tenths eggs per bird. In other words they were laying at the rate of forty-nine and nine-tenths percent.

By means of the monthly records sent in we have been able to select the flocks having the highest egg production. The winners each month received grain for prizes which was given by eight different grain dealers in the county. The following are the winners in the yearly egg laying contest of 1924-25.

FLOCKS UNDER 40 BIRDS

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Joe Donis, Hatfield	6	19.4
Eloise Parsons, Enfield	35	18.2
Walter Phelon, Smith School	19	16.9

FLOCKS OVER 40 BIRDS

Joe Sena, Easthampton	53	18.8
Herman Andrews, South'pton	40	15.3
Norman Howland, Huntington	44	14.1

Iowa Boys Judge in England

Raymond Monahan, Harlan Leonard and Lester Olson, Franklin County, Iowa farm boys who were declared the National Champion Dairy Cattle Judging team at the National Dairy Exposition in Milwaukee last fall when they won highest honors over teams from 19 other states in the boys club judging contest, will sail on May 29 from Montreal to represent the United States at the English Royal Livestock Exposition in London this summer.

The Iowa state Legislature has just appropriated \$4,000 for the trip which will include visits to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

Dennett Howe—Hand-H

At Camp Gilbert, recently held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College for County and State Champions, Dennett Howe of Amherst, poultry champion from this county, was chosen to represent the Hand H in the camp first service held the last night of camp. The four H's on the club emblem, the four leaf clover, stand for Head, Heart, Hand and Health. Out of a group of sixty other champions from Massachusetts Dennett was selected as the one typifying most the Hand H, an honor well to be proud of.

ABOUT THE COUNTY EXHIBIT

Northampton Fair

One of the best 4-H Club Exhibits in the State is anticipated this fall at the Northampton Fair. The Fair Association is offering three hundred and seventy-five dollars in cash prizes this year to young people and we have secured special premiums from many grain and supply companies valued at one hundred and ninety dollars. There will be exhibits in clothing, canning, cooking, poultry, gardening, potatoes, corn, dairy animals and handicraft. The club group exhibits will be a feature and five or more special exhibits of individual members will tell the story of their success. The judging contests which include individual contests in livestock, poultry and home economics will be made more attractive this year. Team competition has also been made possible through the help of the Hope Grange of Hadley and the Northampton Chamber of Commerce who have given beautiful silver cups properly engraved to be presented to the winning teams in the boys' livestock and poultry contest and the girls' home economics contest. Any club or school department can enter a team in these contests. The parade will be carried out as in the past years. Each club should have their float. Through the generosity of a man whom you will know later we will probably have a watermelon feast for club members this year after the greased pig race. Further announcements will inform you of this.

Plan to judge, exhibit and take part in the Youth's Department at the Northampton Fair.

The Manhan poultry club of Easthampton spent from Saturday noon, June 20th, to the following Monday afternoon at a lake in Pelham. Fishing was the main sport. All the supplies were purchased with the club fund and cooked by the seven campers and their leader.

Poultry and dairy members are beginning to think about exhibiting and going to the Eastern States Exposition. At the Northampton Fair they will show better than ever before 4-H Club Work.

DAIRY MEMBERS TO EXHIBIT

Eastern States Northampton

Dairy members are fitting their animals for showing. The Eastern States dairy calf exhibit attracts attention first because if a member has an animal fit to go the owner also goes. A week at the greatest show in the East is a goal for many a boy on our dairy farms.

From Cummington to Ware are boys grooming, carefully feeding and training animals to appear their best. Some have training jobs especially. Calves right in from pastures rise high when tied out by the barn. Roger Barstow of Hockanum had to sprint to keep up with his. But a month and one-half of blanketing, coaxing, grooming and good treatment work wonders with the animal and possibly some of the boys.

Club Work Practical

A boy starts with a few pullets kept in a little old shack. Here he learns about feeding and also the advantage of improvements. He accepts responsibility. He then builds a poultry house which is quite a development from his little poultry start. He builds nests, roosts, curtains and hauls gravel. All are for the improvement of his poultry flock. The flock enjoys the improvements and returns a better profit. The boy by means of a logical procedure has not only learned about poultry but about building, business, and planning.

Leroy Nutting, Henry Randall and Leo Noel of Granby; Dennett Howe of Amherst, Roger West of Hadley, Adolf Willer of Easthampton and many others have grown this way in their poultry work. Is it a practical way, parents? A word to the wise is sufficient.

Poultry Members to Eastern States

An opportunity for poultry members to spend a night at the Eastern States Exposition has already prompted members to pick out their birds for the exhibit. They will shut these up separately and give them their best chance to develop. Members who have well matured birds of good quality can exhibit them for premiums at the club poultry exhibit at Springfield and attend the exposition on Tuesday and Wednesday, staying over night at Camp Vail.

Louis West of Hadley, Alice Randall of Belchertown and C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley each bought fine Holstein heifers at the sale on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds the first part of June.

Rachel Randall of Belchertown bought a couple of Guernseys at the East Longmeadow auction recently and is joining the dairy club.

AROUND THE COUNTY

The County 4-H Club Exhibit! Don't forget.

- Your last winter's sewing
- Your last winter's handcraft
- Your poultry
- Your dairy calf
- Your garden vegetables
- Your club group exhibit
- Your cooking

Every 4-H club member is expected to help make the county exhibit show what has been done in county club work. We depend on you.

Six of our Guernsey club members bought privileges at the recent Guernsey sale at Southboro. The animals went too high, however, for them to buy. The sale was run so the boys would get an animal or a profit. The profit for the boys amounted to three hundred and thirty-seven dollars. With this money we hope they will buy Guernseys.

The soybeans being grown by club members are looking fine. Stanley Miska of Northampton, Alice Randall of Belchertown and Stanley Saponkey of Granby, all dairy club members, each have fields of soybeans which they will cut and make into hay about September fifth.

The Easthampton garden and canning club members held their annual picnic on Monday, August third. Forty members met in a field by the Manhan river on Ferry Street. A ball game and sports were run off and at five thirty o'clock they had a picnic supper and frankfurt roast. Miss Faina Thouin, leader of the clubs, showed the members many new games and helped in the singing of club songs.

Howard Streeter of Cummington has joined the dairy club with a Guernsey.

A watermelon feast at the Northampton Fair would not be discouraging. If his crop turns out as well as expected, Mr. William Underwood of Mt. Tom, agrees to furnish the watermelons. 4-H exhibitors and members on floats will be invited. Singing and speaking will follow.

At the recent Mixer Farm Disposal Sale dams of the heifers belonging to some of our club members were sold. The dam of George Moberg's heifer sold for twelve hundred and fifty dollars. The dam of John Howe's heifer was struck off at two thousand dollars. Judge for yourself. Have these boys valuable heifers?

In spite of the dry weather we had the first part of June some fine looking club gardens are in the care of club members. In Plainfield, Worthington and Southampton they are on to their job.

In Easthampton Miss Faina Thouin is visiting the gardens of club members.

A small start has been made with the boys in setting asparagus out. In Hatfield four hundred and seventy roots have been set at Bradstreet and at the Center.

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BANK BY MAIL

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Pickling Time is Here

Continued from page 5, column 2

1 teaspoon of each of whole allspice, whole cloves, whole cinnamon and whole black pepper.

1 small red pepper, sliced and seeds removed.

1. Add sugar, salt, and mustard to pulp.
2. Cook one and one-half hours.
3. Add vinegar and cook until quite thick. Rapid cooking improves color.
4. Pour at once into bottles, cork tightly and store.

Uncooked Tomato Relish

Materials:

$\frac{1}{2}$ peck ripe tomatoes
1 quart vinegar
6 green peppers
6 red peppers
4 medium sized onions
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped cabbage
2 teaspoons celery seed
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon red pepper
1 teaspoon ground cloves
4 teaspoons yellow mustard seed
4 tablespoons salt
1 cup sugar

1. Peel tomatoes, chop all vegetables very fine. Mix thoroughly.
2. Add vinegar, sugar, spice and salt and let stand over night.
3. Again stir thoroughly.
4. Pack into jars, partly seal and process 12 minutes.
5. Complete seal, cool and store.

Cranberry Ketchup

Materials:

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cranberries
1 cup vinegar
1 lb. brown sugar
1 teaspoon paprika
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon grd. clove
1 teaspoon salt

1. Cool cranberries and vinegar until berries burst.
2. Strain through sieve.
3. Mix pulp with other materials.
4. Cook slowly until quite thick.
5. Pour into bottles and seal.

Economical Feeding

Continued from page 1, column 1

This large storage capacity makes it possible for her to use roughages to advantage. Since digestible nutrients are cheaper in roughage than in grain, the cow should be fed all she will eat of the most digestible roughages. On alfalfa hay and good ensilage, a Holstein cow will give twenty pounds of milk per day without any grain. After giving the cow all the roughage she will eat, she should be fed grain up to her productive capacity.

- (2) *Fit the crops to the farm.*
- (3) *Fit the crops to the labor.*

Prof Fraser said that Southern Illinois had as poor land as would be found in this state. To grow alfalfa, the land has to be limed at the rate of from two to

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four tons of ground limestone per acre. One of the best ways to start alfalfa on poor land is to lime heavily and sow biennial white sweet clover in the spring. The next year this crop is plowed under when four feet high. The land is fitted and alfalfa sown by August first.

Sweet Clover for Pasture

By means of diagrams, Prof. Fraser showed that it took from four to thirty acres of blue grass, depending on the season, to support a cow. He stated that from what he had seen of our pastures we would either have to improve them or else breed cows with muzzles two feet wide capable of cutting a swath eighteen miles long every day if we expected to have the cow support herself and make milk. Pictures of cows on sweet clover pasture were shown. A good sweet clover pasture will carry one cow per acre. It will produce enough feed so that a cow will not need any grain till she produces over thirty pounds of milk per day. On sweet clover pasture, cows fill their rumens in from 30 to 40 minutes and then lie down to chew their cuds. One man who noticed this asked if the sweet clover contained any narcotic which made the cows lazy.

There is practically no danger from bloat on sweet clover pasture if the cows are turned out full of the feed to which they are accustomed. The first time they are put on the sweet clover they should be kept in the barn till ten o'clock or till the dew is off. The second precaution is to have a stack of timothy hay or straw near the sweet clover pasture. The third step is to keep the cows on the sweet clover day and night once they have been turned into the sweet clover. The last step is never to feed after the sweet clover is frosted.

How to Grow Sweet Clover

Sweet clover is adapted to a wide range of soils. The one requirement is that the land be limed heavily. In Southern Illinois it takes about four tons of lime per acre. This is put on the land in the fall. In the spring, from fifteen to twenty pounds of the biennial white sweet clover is sown in oats. The sweet clover has to be inoculated the same as alfalfa. When the sweet clover is fifteen inches high the cows are turned in. The first year the sweet clover should be allowed to have twelve inches of top when winter comes, otherwise it will winter-kill.

The second spring from ten to twenty pounds more seed should be sown and harrowed in as early in the spring as possible. The sweet clover plant only lives two years but by following this method and by allowing the two year old plants to make seed in the fall pieces have been kept in sweet clover for seven years and are still good.

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THE large attendance in the Auto department last year has led the Trustees to employ a Second expert auto mechanic. The 1st day of next September the boys in the Auto department of the

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H. N. LOOMIS,

Director.

Alfalfa-corn Seeding

Continued from page 1, column 2

the acre, yet it is as good as a lot of other fields that can be seen in less than a day's drive.

Earle Parsons has five-and-a-half acres of alfalfa in the Northampton meadows planted in the same way. It certainly looks good. The corn the first of August averaged four feet high and the alfalfa had made from twelve to fifteen inches growth.

In Southampton, H. H. Payne has a fine stand of alfalfa sown this year by this same method. The land was sandy and poor, yet the corn is about four feet tall and the alfalfa is coming strong. The above picture shows W. W. Haswell of Easthampton in this corn and alfalfa field. The row of corn on the right was bent over so as to allow the light to get into the alfalfa to take the picture. The stand of corn was as good as it is in the background. The corn and alfalfa were planted on this piece about June 20 and the picture was taken August 4.

C. B. Tower of Leeds has two acres of the alfalfa-corn combination sown the same way. The other field is on the Hill-side School at Greenwich. For some reason, as yet unexplained, the alfalfa did not start on the latter piece. In other words, four out of five demonstrations have come through right, or fourteen-and-a-half of the sixteen acres sown by this method this spring came through successfully.

For the men who are short of feed, this method of seeding according to Prof. Abbott will give from two-thirds to three quarters of a corn crop and will insure a stand of alfalfa that will be in fine shape to go through the winter. The corn will be cut as usual for the silo but the alfalfa is neither to be cut nor fed.

SATISFIED FARMERS

Agriculture is the basic industry of the Nation. It is essential to the life and well-being of all, and it must minister broadly and efficiently for the good of all. As Secretary of Agriculture it will be my purpose to further the development of an agriculture that will serve the Nation amply and well. But, as Secretary of Agriculture, I also represent the farmer in the councils of the Government. I want the farmer to enjoy a standard of living as ample and as satisfying as that enjoyed by his city brother. America wants farmers who remain on the land not because they find it possible to exist there, but because they are really satisfied with farm life. America wants farmers whose standard of living makes for pride in their occupation and for the highest type of American citizenship.—*Secretary Jardine at Ames, Iowa, July 10, 1925.*

Tobacco Growers Meet

Continued from page 1, column 3

co a week or ten days after using the cyanide.

Dr. Paul Anderson, director of the field station, said that there were two classes of tobacco-sick soils: (1) Those affected with Black Root Rot (2) Those affected with Brown Root Rot. No organism has been found in the latter disease. Experiments carried on in Whately showed that increasing the fertilizer on soils affected with Brown Root Rot did no good. It was worse after timothy, corn and clover. After potatoes, tomatoes and onions, there was less trouble. Experiments are still being carried on with this trouble. Regarding "Calico," he advised that diseased plants be pulled out and destroyed.

JUNE POULTRY SUMMARY

Few flocks kept up to the 160 egg standard which calls for eighteen eggs per bird in June. Part of this lapse may be attributed to the unseasonably warm weather. The following is a list of the five best flocks in the county.

	Eggs per bird
F. D. Steele, Cummington	20.2
J. M. Lowe, Amherst	19.1
John Bloom, Ware	19.0
S. F. Thomas, Amherst	18.3
H. F. Duncan, Belchertown	16.9

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Potato Crop Report

Continued from page 3, column 3

N. Dak.) have an acreage 89.1% of last year and 81.5% of their 5-year average. Their July 1 forecast is for a crop 70.8% of last year's harvested crop and 79.5% of their 51-year average.

In the 12 minor late crop states (S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Mont., Wyo., Colo., Ida., Wash., Ore., Calif., Utah and Nev.) acreage is 82.2% of last year and 83.1% of their 5-year average but because of very low yields last year and high conditions as of July 1 the forecast is for about 3% more potatoes than last year. These 20 late crop states combined on July 1 condition have a crop forecast 77.5% of their crop harvested last year.

In the 9 states (Del., Md., W. Va., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ky., Iowa, and Mo.) of deficient production acreage is 103.6% of last year and 102.9% of their 5-year av-

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erage. But due to high yields last year and present low condition the July 1 forecast is for only 71.9% as many potatoes as last year.

14 southern early crop states (Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Tenn., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Okla., Ark., N Mex., and Ariz.) have 94.5% as many acres as last year and 100% of their 5-year average acreage. Low conditions generally promise a crop only 77.9% of last year and 90.4% of their 5-year average.

All states combined on July 1 condition promise a crop 76.9% of last year and 83.6% of the 5-year average.

V. A. Sanders

C. D. Stevens

Statisticians.

**LISTS "DON'TS" IN USING
FEDERAL GRADES FOR ONIONS**

A list of "don'ts" which apply to practices in the use of the United States grades for onions has been prepared by the Department of Agriculture with a view to preventing repetition of the confusion that existed in the produce trade last year through misinterpretation of the grade specifications.

The list is as follow:

1. DON'T quote onions as "U. S. No. 1" without a statement of the minimum size UNLESS STOCK MEETS THE 1½ INCH MINIMUM REQUIREMENT. You may quote "U. S. No. 1-1¼ inch minimum," if such is the case.

2. DON'T quote onions as "Small," "Medium," or "Large" unless they have been especially sized to meet the terms specified. You may quote stock as "U. S. No. 1 Small to Medium, mostly Medium;" "U. S. No. 1 mostly Medium to Large, few Small." But remember that not more than 5 per cent may be below 1¼ inches unless some other minimum size is specified.

3. DON'T think "Small" means "Boilers." "Small" means onions between 1¼ and 1¾ inches in diameter. "Boilers" are onions between ¾ and 1½ inches.

4. DON'T expect to receive a minimum size larger than 1½ inches unless you specify it in your order. *Get the habit of specifying the minimum size with your order,* for U. S. No. 1 stock. If the shipper can not sell you stock of the minimum diameter you ask, he should notify you to that effect.

5. Get a sizing ring to check up your judgment.

The United States grades for onions have been established to provide a basis for wire orders and for future contracts. Copies of the grade specifications may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, upon request to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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**Eastern States Members
Lead Mass. Association**

In the May report of the Southern Berkshire Cow Testing Association, present users of Eastern States feeds figure prominently. The five leading mature cows in butterfat production were Eastern States fed. George H. Kirchoff's America, a pure blood Holstein, leading with 2,312 lbs. milk and 71.7 lbs. butterfat. This great cow has led the Association for two months, and on July 22, receiving one pound of Pulpaal to 4½ lbs. of milk, is still making around 70 lbs. of milk a day. The two leaders in the 2 year old class belong to C. L. Constock & Son, staunch Eastern States and Farm Bureau supporters. Nig, a grade Holstein, made 1,101 lbs. milk and 17.3 lbs. butterfat in May on one pound of Milkmore to 3½ lbs. of milk. The Constock heifers were grown and fitted on Eastern States Fitting Ration.

A feature of Cow Tester Peaslee's May report is the fact that 14 of the 62 honor cows belong to present feeders of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Feed, while only 4 herds not now feeding Eastern States Feed are represented on the list. The mature cows and 2 year old heifers leading their respective classes in milk and butterfat production belong to this Eastern States group.

As has been pointed out in this column many times before, the significant thing from the feeder's stand-point about these reports is that the great majority of the outstanding feeders are supporting the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. These leading dairymen in Berkshire County, for example, understand fully that their Exchange has no monopoly on quality feed and grain, and that other equally good rations can be mixed in mills and at home. They know also that private concerns are in position to offer individual farmers and groups of farmers better prices than their Exchange can offer because their Exchange must treat all its members alike while private companies can meet competition by varying prices to individuals and districts.

But these successful feeders know that their Exchange out of its Buffalo Mill will always ship feeds and ingredients of the highest quality only. Since it seeks no profit for interests other than those of the feeder, "good buys" of cheap commodities do not interest their Buffalo Mill. They know also that their feeds will be fairly priced by their Mill, and that a good trade to themselves is not at the expense of fellow feeders elsewhere. Furthermore, experience has taught these feeders and other wide-awake feeders throughout the East that the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has been a vital factor in reducing price and raising quality standards. They know that to keep this influence active their support of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange along with that of their neighbors is essential, and they give their support for their own sake and for the sake of their neighboring farmers.

It is to a sudden and complete realization throughout the seven states served by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange of the splendid quality of feeds being shipped from the Buffalo Mill that orders for carloads received in July, 1925, have run more than 80 percent ahead of the same month in 1924.

If you have not yet received feed from the Buffalo Mill of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, order some for August delivery at your station. Its quality will more than satisfy you.

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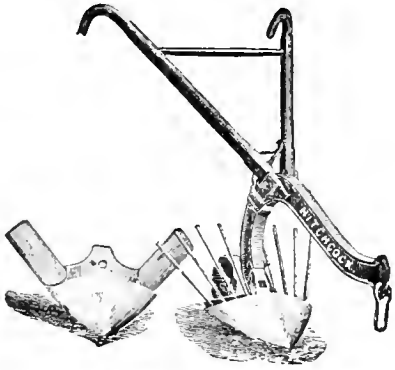
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1925

No. 9

BERKSHIRE COUNTY VISITED

Local Holstein Club Inspects Alfalfa and Holstein Herd

Fine alfalfa fields, excellent Holstein cattle and one of the few pleasant days since the first of July combined to make the field trip of the Franklin-Hampshire Holstein Friesian Club a success. Leaving Northampton at 8.30 A. M. Saturday, August 8, the fifty members and friends of the club went over the Berkshire Trail to Pittsfield. In the morning, County Agent L. A. Bevan of Berkshire County showed the party alfalfa fields and then conducted them to Highfield Farm, owned by Mr. John G. Ellis of Lee.

At Abbey Lodge Farm, Pittsfield, alfalfa was the main subject under discussion. Alfalfa has been grown on this farm for several years with much success. The land is limed and manured heavily and the alfalfa is sown in oats. Grimm seed is used entirely. Only a bushel-and-a-half of oats are used per acre. Last year one piece of Grimm alfalfa was harvested for seed and produced about sixty pounds per acre.

The second stop was at the Bartlett Farm in Lenox. Mr. Bartlett learned alfalfa production in Dakota. His fields showed that the Dakota methods work equally well in Berkshire County. This year he put in a two and-a-half acre field of alfalfa that is as near perfect as any in the state. His method of seeding is as follows:—He selects a piece of sod land and manures it at the rate of fifteen to twenty loads per acre. This manure is thoroughly disced into the sod with a cut-away harrow. Then the piece is plowed and heavily limed. About eight hundred pounds of acid phosphate and eight hundred pounds of high-grade mixed fertilizer per acre is harrowed in. Then the piece is cultivated with the cutaway harrow and the weeder till the middle of June. By this time the weeds in the surface soil are practically all killed and the alfalfa is sown. The alfalfa on the piece seeded this June was knee high August 8. Mr. Bartlett said that he would now clip the top of the alfalfa so as to kill the few weeds that had started and leave the clippings on the ground.

In an adjoining field a four-acre field was seen which was sown in this way

Continued on page 10, column 2

SAVE OCTOBER 16

Every one interested in Holstein Cattle is invited to attend the field trip of the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club to be held Friday, October 16. The following is the program:

11.00 A. M.—Meet at Quouquout Farm, F. W. Wells, owner, Whately, Mass. Inspection of herd and farm.

12.30 P. M.—Basket Lunch.

1.30 P. M.—Visit other farms in Franklin County under direction of County Agent J. H. Putnam.

FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE

Officers Elected for Hampshire County Fruit Growers Association

The fifty Hampshire County fruit growers that met at Charles Gould's Hillside Orchard, Haydenville, Thursday, August 27, decided that there was need of a County Fruit Growers' Association. They elected Charles Gould of Haydenville, President; Wilfred A. Parsons of Southampton, Vice-president; William Fiske of Westhampton, Secretary-Treasurer. The officers were instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws to be presented at a later meeting. It was also planned to actively back National Apple Week by seeing that every merchant in Northampton who is willing to make an apple display is supplied with the necessary fruit.

In the morning the fruit growers went over the orchard with Mr. Gould. They saw a fine crop of Wealthies which were ready to pick. The arrangement for easily filling spray tanks attracted much attention. Mr. Gould stated that he used nitrate of soda from four to six pounds per tree on most of the orchard. On the older trees that are in sod an 8-6-6 mixed fertilizer was used to get a better quality sod. All blocks showed healthy color and good growth. All of the trees were sprayed three times except the McIntosh. This variety got five applications. A comparison between thinned and unthinned Wealthies was seen. Thinning did not do away with all small sized fruit but it did increase the number of A grade apples.

Continued on page 11, column 1

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

Land for Sweet Clover Should be Limed This Fall

Down in Maine, they tell of a farmer who took his sheep to the blacksmith and had their noses drawn out to fine points so they could reach in among the rocks for grass. Professor Fraser goes the Maine man one better by proposing that Eastern dairymen breed a new race of cows with muzzles two feet broad and speeded up to eighteen miles a day in order that they may graze over enough of our Eastern pasture, in the course of the day, to get a belly full—either that or else a radical improvement in the pastures.

Perhaps the latter alternative is the more feasible, on the whole, as cows with muzzles wider than ordinary lawn mowers would be a bit bizarre in appearance, not to mention the danger of being bitten by one of them!

And pasture improvement isn't such an impossible proposition after all if we can but rid ourselves of the old idea that whatever land is not tillage land is pasture and that pasturage is a gift of the gods, requiring no attention from man other than fencing. There is a lot of land, probably far more than half our present so-called pasture, that is not good pasture and cannot be made into good pasture at any reasonable cost. Forget it. Fence the cows out of it instead of into it and give the trees a chance to grow. That isn't the kind of pasture that we are talking about improving.

The kinds of pasture land really worth improving are, first, rather heavy natural grass lands that will grow good grass and white clover if the brush is kept down and the fertility kept up; and second, lighter land which is more or less easily tillable and which, while not good grass land, will grow sweet clover entirely successfully if fertilized a little and limed.

Both the Massachusetts and the Connecticut Stations have demonstrated good results from the judicious use of fertilizer on the first type of pasture land in seasons of normal rainfall.

These and other Stations and some farmers have demonstrated the ease with which sweet clover can be grown once the land is limed heavily enough and fertilized a little. The middle western Sta-

Continued on page 11, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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THE OBJECT OF FIELD TRIPS

You have probably heard the old song about the worthless fellow who married. His wife contracted tuberculosis and died. Then the song states "He went to the funeral but just for the ride." When we hold field trips we sometimes wonder how many people that attend are like this man. Few we hope!

It is a fact that but few people can read how to do a thing and then go and duplicate it. The majority can see how something is done and then do it themselves. The agents of the Extension Service find people who are doing certain things better than the average. They find that by taking people to see how it is done is an effective way of getting the practice or idea more generally used. Field trips held by the Extension Service are not run "just for the ride."

WARE DAIRYMEN MEET

Alfalfa and Soy Bean Fields Visited

Fifty-three Ware Dairy farmers showed that they were interested in alfalfa and soy beans by attending the twilight tour held August 20th. At Dominic Dugan's an acre field of alfalfa was in-

spected. This piece was sown in June and has made a fine growth. The piece was plowed this spring and manured. Then three tons of limestone and five hundred pounds of acid phosphate were disced in. The field was then worked every week with the spike tooth harrow till the middle of June. The seed was inoculated, sown and covered with the weeder and the whole piece rolled. The seed mixture used was twenty pounds Grimm Alfalfa and five pounds of Timothy to the acre. Plants were pulled up and showed fine inoculation.

At E. Dumas' farm, alfalfa that was sown about the middle of July was shown. One piece showed that too little lime had been applied but the lower part with sufficient lime was making an excellent growth. The Dumas Brothers also have an acre of sweet clover which is doing nicely.

At O. B. Buffington's, a two-acre field of soy beans was seen. The beans were planted in drills about eighteen inches apart. The stand looks as though it would produce at least two tons of hay per acre. The county agent explained that the purpose of the trip was to show that excellent quality roughages could be grown on Ware farms. It was also brought out that by growing more and better quality roughages that grain bills could be reduced to a reasonable figure.

FALL LIMING

Has Many Advantages over Spring Application

Much progress has been made in the use of lime in this county during the past few years. Dairy farmers have found that it is impossible to grow profitable crops of alfalfa without liming heavily. Others have found that lime has given profitable increases in clover, timothy, onions and asparagus. Men who have handled lime have shown fine co-operation in that they have obtained orders and handled the business on a very narrow margin of profit where farmers would pay cash and get the lime from the car. Most of the lime has been shipped in during the spring and summer.

Too few farmers realize the many advantages of fall liming. In the first place lime differs from nitrate of soda and other readily available fertilizers in that it works rather slowly. Many have had rather disappointing results with lime because they have used it too soon in advance of the crop. Because of the relative slowness with which lime acts we are urging farmers who plan to sow alfalfa next year to get their soil tested and put on the lime this fall. After spreading the lime, disc it in so that it will not blow away. There is very little danger of loss from leaching.

A further advantage of fall liming is in the better distribution of labor. In the spring there is usually a lot of manure to be spread, fields to be plowed and harrowed and fertilizer to haul. All of these operations take time and leave very little for the hauling and spreading of lime. With fertilizer and seed to be bought, there is very little cash left to buy lime. Under these conditions dairy farmers, who know that lime used to grow alfalfa and clover would make possible a big saving in the grain bill, let the purchase of lime go because it is an easy thing to do. Usually in the fall after the crops are harvested there is more money available to purchase lime than at any other time of year.

Another advantage is that the roads and the fields are in better condition to haul lime in the fall than in the spring. Therefore, we are urging farmers to supply at least a part of their lime requirements this fall. We are in position to test soil samples promptly, free of charge. Just send in samples of the soil from fields where you want to use lime and let us know what crops you want to grow.

ALFALFA RESPONDS TO PHOSPHATE AND POTASH

White spots appearing in a peculiar and distinct pattern-like marking on alfalfa leaves indicate potash starvation, according to soils specialists at the University of Wisconsin. The marking first appears at the border of the leaves (usually the older leaves) and later invades the center, when the leaves lose all their coloring matter and dry up. Because of the pattern of spots at the border of the leaves, potash starvation is easily distinguished from irregular blotches or leaf spots that frequently appear on alfalfa leaves. Experiments show that the addition of potash results in a disappearance of these leaf spots and a greatly increased top growth.

Out of 20 soils from different parts of Wisconsin, 15 responded to potash fertilization, and all responded to phosphate fertilization. Ten of the soils were over medium acidity and responded to liming.

The essentials for maximum production of alfalfa are, first, the correction of acidity, where present, by liming, and, secondly, the use of phosphate, and in many cases, phosphate and potash fertilizers. Alfalfa is one of our best soil improvement crops. When properly inoculated, it gathers most of its nitrogen from the air, and when fed alfalfa adds to the revolving fund of plant food on the farm. However, to get the greatest effect from alfalfa as a gatherer of nitrogen from the air, it is necessary to satisfy the mineral requirements,—lime, phosphate, and potash.

MINERALS IMPORTANT IN THE DAIRY RATION

It is a well established fact that animals fed on rations practically freed from mineral matter will die even sooner than animals deprived of all feeds. From this it is evident that a good ration for dairy cows must supply not only the minerals to be used in the milk but also those necessary to assist in the proper maintenance of the body functions. The value of salt in the ration has long been recognized and any dairyman who has had the experience of overlooking "salt for the cows" can readily vouch for its worth. The effects of a deficiency of some of the other minerals are not so immediate and clear-cut; nevertheless, there is little doubt as to their importance.

Our present system of economic dairy management has increased the cow's need for minerals. Under this system it is desired that the cow freshen approximately once each year, produce milk for ten months, and be dry for only two months before the next calving. Consequently with this practice the cow is either producing milk or pregnant at all times, and for a large part of the time both pregnant and producing milk. Fortunately, to meet these excessive demands for minerals the cow is equipped by nature with a capacity to consume large amounts of roughage. If the roughage part of the ration contain a legume hay, it will do much to forestall a mineral shortage.

The minerals most likely to be deficient in the dairy ration are lime and phosphorus. Table 1 gives the percentages of these minerals present in the more common feeds.

This table shows that the legume hays and beet pulp are rich in lime and that the protein concentrates, especially bran, cottonseed meal, oil meal, and soybean meal, are rich in phosphorus. The small percentage of both lime and phosphorus in timothy hay and corn silage is worthy of note. It is evident, then, that a ration should include a legume hay and at least one concentrate of high-phosphorus content in order to supply a sufficient quantity of these two minerals.

To give the exact amount of minerals necessary for a certain level of milk production is at this time impossible. A large amount of work has been done on the question, but as yet the problem is not solved.

One method of studying the mineral requirements of the dairy cow is by means of balance or digestion experiments. In these experiments the mineral intake in the food and drink and the outgo in the milk, urine, and feces are determined and the amounts compared. If the outgo of minerals exceeds the intake, the animal is said to be losing or taking from her

Table 1—Lime and Phosphorus in Common Dairy Rations

Feeds	Lime Phosphoric Acid	
	Percent	Percent
Rich in lime		
Alfalfa hay	1.95	0.46
Soybean hay	1.72	.68
Clover hay	1.46	.41
Beet pulp	.97	.15
Timothy hay	.21	.32
Corn stover	.66	.45
Corn silage	.08	.11
Rich in phosphorus		
Wheat bran	.14	3.31
Cottonseed meal	.28	2.99
Oilmeal	.46	1.81
Soybean meal	.29	1.37
Oats	.14	.79
Corn	.02	.50
Gluten	.01	.61

body. On the other hand, if the intake exceeds the outgo, the animal is said to be storing minerals.

By means of this method, E. B. Forbes, while at the Ohio Station, showed that liberally milking cows lose both lime and phosphorus from their bodies. These losses were larger when timothy hay was fed than when alfalfa and clover hays were fed. An outstanding feature of his work was the fact that the ability of the cow to utilize the mineral constituents of the ration is much more limited than her ability to utilize the fats, proteins, and carbohydrates.

Later, work by E. B. Hart of the Wisconsin Station showed that the quality of the roughage had an important influence on the utilization of lime and phosphorus by the cow. He found that feeding either alfalfa hay cured under caps or green alfalfa led to a storing of both lime and phosphorus, even by liberally milking cows. He expressed the opinion that the alfalfa hays used in this work contained some unknown factor which assisted in the utilization of the minerals. This factor is generally known as vitamin D, or the anti-rachitic vitamin. The work of Hart, has, in general, been verified by the more recent work at the Oregon Experiment Station.

Professor Hart has further shown within the last year that losses of minerals by milking goats could be changed to storages by subjecting the goats to rays from the quartz mercury vapor lamp. Direct sunlight contains rays similar to those given off by this lamp, and, in experiments with smaller animals, direct sunlight has had an effect similar to the effect of light from the quartz mercury vapor lamp. By direct sunlight is meant sunlight such as an animal receives when out of doors, as contrasted with sunlight which has passed thru window glass.

The Station has conducted four balance experiments in the last four years; one

of the objects being to study the utilization of minerals by dairy cows which had never been on pasture nor received any green feed. The first two of these experiments were conducted during the summer months with the windows in the barn open, allowing the sun's rays to shine directly on the backs of the cows during part of the day. The cows were producing approximately 30 pounds of milk daily. Two types of rations were used—one a high protein ration containing as roughages 12 pounds of clover hay and 2.4 pounds of timothy hay, the other a low protein ration containing 5.5 pounds each of clover and timothy hays. The difference in the lime content of the two rations was not great, due to the use of a large amount of beet pulp in the low protein or mixed hay ration. We found that the cows receiving the larger amount of clover hay were storing lime, while those receiving timothy with the smaller amount of clover hay were losing a slight amount of lime.

In the last two experiments the mineral balances of the dryfeed cows were compared with those of cows taken from the regular herd which had been on pasture the preceding summer. These experiments were made in the winter with the windows closed, hence any sunlight which the cows received was indirect. As in the former experiments, the cows were producing approximately 30 pounds of milk per day. The rations fed were the same in all cases, containing 10½ pounds of timothy hay, and 10 pounds of beet pulp in addition to a liberal grain ration of corn, bran, and oats. The beet pulp supplied 60 percent of the lime, and the bran 52 percent of the phosphorus of the ration. Altho the intake of lime was three times as great as the amount contained in the milk, yet all the cows were found to be taking lime from their bodies. As the lime content of these rations was not far below that of the rations used in the first experiments, it could hardly be said that the lower lime content of the rations was responsible for the losses. We would rather explain these losses as being due to the lack of a legume hay with its vitamin content and to the lack of direct sunlight.

The cows that had been on pasture the preceding summer were found to be taking twice as much lime from their bodies as the dry-feed cows. This, we think, is an indication of a difference in the amount of lime reserves in the bodies of the two groups of cows. The dry feed cows were forced to utilize more of the lime of the ration, because their small reserves had been largely depleted by long continued feeding on winter rations. This was shown by the sudden decline in milk flow when increased demands for lime arose, such as are experienced in the later stages of pregnancy.

Continued on page 8, column 2

HOME MAKING

SKETCHES FROM THE AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS CONVENTION

Attended by the Agent at San Francisco

Dr. W. D. Sansum, the noted blood specialist, gave the following facts in his talk before the food and nutrition section.

During the past fifty years the average life has been increased nineteen years by the study of bacteriology. At the present time one person out of twelve dies from respiratory diseases such as influenza and pneumonia; one out of twelve dies from tuberculosis and one out of fourteen dies from cancer; but one out of every five persons dies from some blood vessel disease. The latter is the most serious, and dangerous of diseases because it develops over a period of years and people do not realize they have it until the disease has its grip on them.

The cause of high blood pressure is due to the irritation and swelling of the very thin and delicate lining of the blood vessels. When the swelling gets to a certain stage there is not room for the blood to go through and pressure results.

Acid urine usually accompanies high blood pressure. It is a thousand times the acidity of the normal blood. Therefore the diet for this disease consists of foods which have alkali ash and will counteract the acidity condition. Red meat is considered to be very acid by most people but it is really not as dangerous as oysters, chicken or fish as far as the acid ash is concerned. Fruits, vegetables and nuts are our best foods to give us the alkali qualities.

Results of Experiments on Rabbits

Thirty-six rabbits were used for this experiment. Twelve were fed a diet of hay and grain. Eleven lived and one died and not one of them had blood pressure.

The next twelve were fed only grain. Five of these lived and seven died and all of them had some blood pressure.

The last twelve rabbits were fed grain and meat only. One of them lived and after three months of this diet they all had Bright's disease.

This all goes to prove that we must be very careful about our diet if we are to keep our bodies in normal condition. Small amounts of fruits and vegetables are not sufficient. We must eat large amounts.

ART IN DRESS

Louise P. Sooy, one of the noted western artists, gave us her idea of art in dress.

There are only three vital forms of art in the world. The exterior and interior

of our homes and ourselves. If we have our garden and the outside of our homes beautiful and if we make ourselves beautiful we should be happy. Everything else is superfluous.

To be beautiful the modern costume should have beauty of design, suitability, becomingness and expressiveness. A garment that is once beautiful is always beautiful. The changing of styles is only a technical limitation and we should be big enough to appreciate the beauty in a gown whether the skirts are long or short if the proportion is good.

A dress must be suitable in design, color and material for the occasion for which it is to be worn.

Becomingness is something we all strive for. A great many things can be done to make a dress becoming. The use of stripes vertically or horizontally is an old method and not a very good one. The stripes themselves are enough to shout to the world one is stout or thin. A more subtle way of obtaining similar results is better. Generally a stout person can wear the same things as a tall person.

Expressiveness is very important. You should ask yourself the question, "Are your clothes just a little more yours than anyone else's? This is what makes your clothes interesting."

THE MODERN CHILD

By Dr. Caroline Hedger of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago

This modern child is not interested in food. The stories for children show that the one about the gingerbread house with the jelly windows that could be eaten after the story was told was once a great favorite. Our alphabet used to read "A" is for apple so rosy and large, "B" is for baker, "C" is for cake. Now what does this modern child like? The other day while I was riding on the loop in a Chicago elevated train, a pretty young mother was reading to her little blond, curly headed girl. When I became interested and started listening in, they had come to "C" is for Cable that brings us the news." Surely the sphere of a child's interests is greater,—much, much greater, than in the old days.

Our problem is not getting the food on the table, but getting the food off the table. When I was a little girl and my mother was kneading bread, I had my own little bit of dough which I kneaded until it was gray, watched it rise in a little pan beside the other rising loaves of bread; baked it; got that delicious smell all the while it was becoming golden brown, and finally ate it with the greatest joy. Now, what happens in the modern child's house. The mother calls

upon the telephone, orders a loaf of bread. It's brought by the delivery boy all wrapped up in heavy paraffin paper so that none of the microbes will get on it, and stored away. The child first sees it cut on the table. The mother wonders why Betty's not hungry. Let your girl or boy cook. What if he does muss up the kitchen. It's worth it. Then you will get the food off the table into the child.

Another point about this modern child. They have great acumen. Don't lie to them. The other day a little youngster of seven years came home from Sunday School, and asked his mother, "Was there ever such a man as Jesus?" His mother showed great surprise, so he went on, "Well, that story about Santa Claus was a fake."

This modern child is over stimulated. Give them a chance to grow, and lay a firm foundation. Let them alone. These radios, and taxi cabs and cables are turning them into bundles of skin and bones. It is the social responsibility of every parent to bring his child to school in fit condition to be taught. They should have meat on their bones, a passage large enough to breathe through their nose and eyes they can see with.

After the child has been brought to school the family should co-operate with the school. No child should be examined by a school doctor without at least one of the parents present. A child can not give a correct history. How does he know that his mal-nourished condition is due to an excessively long period of breast feeding? How can he understand what the doctor says? He is more apt to bring home fake information than correct. And the doctor should not write on the child's health blank,—"Endocarditis." What does that mean? Nothing. And it should be written, "This child has a weak heart muscle. Therefore must be treated carefully."

Lastly, leave the child alone. The school teacher, the dancing teacher, the music teacher, the riding master. How can they grow and be well and mentally controlled? Parents should restrain themselves. Give the child a chance to vegetate.

FURNISH HOME FOR FAMILY, NOT NEIGHBORS

Specialist Says Give Folks Room to
Move in House or They Will
Move Elsewhere

Furnish your home for your family, not for the neighbors, Miss Marion L. Tucker, state clothing specialist of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, advised women in the women's section of the Seventh Annual Farm and Home Week of

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the Massachusetts Agricultural College. There should not be so much furniture in the house, she said, that the family cannot travel about with ease. If there is, the families are likely to travel elsewhere, leaving the family hearthstone deserted. Elimination and rearrangement of furnishings rather than acquisition is a good slogan for the majority of homes.

Plain Wall Papers Best

Walls, she said, are the background of the decorative scheme. The paper on them can make a room seem larger or smaller, sunny and cheerful, or dark and gloomy. The safest effect is gained with plain paper or those with indistinct pattern. If a figured paper is chosen, small are to be preferred to large figures. Good but inexpensive papers can be found in these patterns. The rugs should contain the neutral shades. A guest should not be attracted toward his feet; she thinks, but should if he has any impression from the floor coloring at all, sense security and ease. The largest masses of color Miss Tucker would put in the draperies with smaller and the vivid touches in pottery, candlesticks, lamps and floors.

Home Decoration

The following combinations she gave as examples of good home decoration. With a warm tan paper, she would use a flowered cretonne of tan, orange, green and blue, a blue and orange table cover, a blue pitcher and bachelor-buttons and calendulas in a vase of neutral color. Again, with the same paper, she would properly blend a blue, tan and yellow cretonne with a striped blue and white table cloth, blue candle sticks and a yellow lamp, yellow daisies in a gray-blue bowl, or the same with a monks cloth table cover and a blue and tan monks cloth upholstery. Against a warm gray paper she demonstrated a cretonne of soft reds and blues, a rose and white table cover, and crimson and white clover in a blue bowl. A stand with book ends and books repeated these colors. Again, mulberry and blue striped drapery of irregular weave was used with the gray paper. Tapestry in a small pattern emphasizing blue was suggested for the furniture, a rose and white cover for the table, blue flowers and the same mahogany book ends for the dainty touches.

Clothing Clinic Part of Fall Program

During the fall and winter months we are planning to hold one day clothing schools in the communities where clothing classes were held last year. At these meetings the home demonstration agent or clothing specialist will plan to give a lecture demonstration showing how to use the guide pattern for the new fall styles, particularly stressing the circular flounces and the fullness in the back of the skirt;

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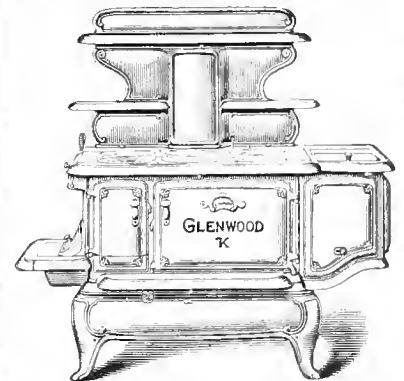
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CLUB WORK

RESPONSIBILITY GOOD FOR BOY

Everyone likes to see a boy at a job, pushing his way, learning. The picture shows James Garvey of Belchertown at work learning the method of caponizing. Alexander Sungel and Raymond George, his chums, are also stealing the knowledge. These boys all have chicks. James bought one hundred Reds from a certified flock and also a 500 chick brooder this spring. Even though he had to learn to run the brooder he raised about 90 out of the 100. He wanted to caponize a few of the cockerels to see what results he would get and so a dozen capons are under his observation this summer.

Linden Avery of Easthampton also caponized twenty-five cockerels and was able to do the job quite well before the whole number was operated on.

A boy matures properly when both his mind and body are being trained at the same time. We all know that muscles develop with use. So does a mind. To grow up as a healthy man, exercise is necessary. To become a thinker and planner, these things must be practised in youth. Obstacles appear often to all of us. It is sometimes easier to go around the obstacle than knock it aside and go straight through. Our ability to plan goes far toward the making of a success. With success goes the power to go straight through obstacles and beat them.

To fit oneself for such a job, accept responsibility, that is, do something yourself. Plan it out and make it go in spite of the difficulties you are bound to have. Henry Randall of Granby didn't stop his poultry project when he lost a whole hatch of chicks in a smoking brooder. Dennett Howe of Amherst lost twenty-five chicks from feeding rotten milk by mistake. He took it as a lesson and still raises chicks. Osborne West lost three of his valuable heifers when the tuberculin test was given. Osborne still belongs to the dairy club. A fox got ninety of Alfred Putnam's chickens but Alfred is still at it. Ruth Besaw of Huntington lost the clothing championship to a South Amherst girl but Ruth is out for it again next year.

In fact we can expect mistakes, hard luck, and sometimes failure before success. But the working out of poultry, clothing, gardening and other tasks fortifies the young people to carry out bigger jobs when older. They learn to beat discouragement and defeat only by doing so. Growth comes largely from accomplishments.

The Extension Service through 4-H club work helps boys and girls to work out their problems in farm and home projects. Any one between the ages of ten and twenty-one can and should belong.



James Garvey Caponizes Chicks

SPECIAL EXHIBITS AT FAIR

See the special exhibits at the Fair of some of Hampshire County's best club workers. Howe Brothers of Amherst, Dorothy Wentworth of South Amherst, and Herman Andrews of Southamptton will have exhibits there.

The Howe Brothers Concern is made up of John and Dennett, brothers, who until last fall were running separate flocks but seeing the advantages in co-operating, combined their individual flocks in one business of which Dennett is the President and Manager, and John is the Secretary and Treasurer. Dorothy Wentworth has served for four years as a club member. See her work and the story of her club work.

Herman Andrews, the last year's wizard at judging livestock in this state, carried on four projects this summer. Corn, potatoes, poultry and dairying will figure in his special exhibit. Watch the string of special exhibits. They show possibilities in 4-H Club Work.

English Government Takes Up Club Work

The English Ministry of Agriculture has recently taken up Club Work in the British Isles and plans to advance it in a more organized way.

Assistant Director, Wm. H. Kendrick of West Virginia, states that the three big problems in 4-H club work are: First, to reach more boys and girls with a four-fold life vision; second, to keep the program flexible enough to meet their needs; third, to train the leaders.

The Russellville Handicraft Club of Hadley exhibited their ninety-two handicraft articles made by eleven boys under the direction of Miss B. A. Ryan at the Middlefield Fair. They will also have at Cunmington and Northampton.

DAIRY MEMBERS TO SHOW

Hampshire Club Sends 25 Heifers

Hampshire County Dairy members have twenty-five heifers at Springfield showing them at the Eastern States Exposition Dairy Calf Club Show. Fifteen boys and girls own the pure bred and tuberculin tested animals they are exhibiting all groomed and polished for the occasion. Those exhibiting are:

Alice Randall, Belchertown	4	Holsteins
Rachel Randall, Belchertown	2	Guernseys
John Howe, Amherst	1	Guernsey
Lewis West, Hadley	1	Holstein
Osborne West, Hadley	4	Holsteins
Gordon Cook, Hadley	1	Holstein
Lyman Pratt, Hadley	1	Jersey
Roger Barstow, Hadley	1	Holstein
Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley	2	Holsteins
Leonard White, So. Hadley	1	Holstein
Steven Brusko, Hatfield	1	Holstein
Christine Osley, Hatfield	1	Jersey
Herman Andrews, South'pton	1	Guernsey
George Moberg, South'pton	1	Guernsey
Irving Clapp, Westhampton	1	Guernsey
Walter Granger, Chesterfield	1	Holstein
Stanley Misterka, North'pton	1	Holstein

These seventeen youngsters are at the Exposition with their animals and have free access to the exhibits and amusements during the week.

THE RECORD BOOKS

Permit us to scold a bit. Canning and garden members, we are aiming this at you. Your record book is our subject. Have you kept a record of your garden crops or your canning work? If you have, don't read any further. You are O. K. If you haven't a record, remember that the record of your work is a part of Club Work. To be a success in your project you must have the record for us by October 15th when it must be sent to the Extension Office in Northampton. And so if you had to read this through we must gently say, "Show your colors and get that record in shape."

AROUND THE COUNTY

Lester Coit of Huntington has been interested in chickens for a number of years. Recently his father bought a small building 9' x 14' for his poultry house. Lester has put up a wire yard and is now better equipped for business.

Some young people don't forget their calves at home. Christine Osley, a dairy club member, attended Sargent Normal School last winter. She wanted to continue to be a club member and is glad to go to the Dairy camp at Springfield this fall.

A New Club Candidate

Tuesday, August 18, a daughter, Mae Caroline, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman F. Whippen. Of course she will be a club member as soon as she is old enough.

Stanley Saponekey of Granby, a dairy member, raised a piece of soy beans that stood waist high. He has them in the barn now for cow feed. They rank with alfalfa in food value.

Strawberries do well if cared for. Thomas McEwan of Worthington has a small piece free from weeds, healthy and in a condition to produce a maximum crop next spring.

Don't forget the 4-H club exhibit at the Northampton Fair on October 6, 7 and 8. Every exhibitor or member of a 4-H Club Float gets a ticket to the watermelon feast held on Boys' and Girls' Day.

Two carloads of Guernsey enthusiasts went to the Falcon Flight Farms at Litchfield, Connecticut on Saturday, August 22, to purchase heifers for club work. Herman Andrews, Erich Moberg and Mr. Fred Graves of Southampton; Irving Clapp of Westhampton, Mrs. Calder and Howard of Granby and the club agent made the trip. Three animals will be purchased if the papers show proper backing.

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HAMPDEN COUNTY VISITED

Poultrymen Visit Three Progressive Plants

Nearly one hundred Hampshire County poultrymen visited the poultry plants of Max Axelrod in Westfield, Sam Hood and E. A. James in West Springfield, Tuesday, August 25. These plants all have up-to-date ideas in poultry production.

Max Axelrod's Westfield Poultry plant was first visited. All of the stock on this plant is tested and free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All the chickens are hatched on the place and the sale of certified chicks, both White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, is one of the main sources of income. The chickens are started in brooder houses and as soon as they are weaned from the heat are put in Tolman Open Air Range houses. There are twelve of these houses being used this year with satisfactory results. Water is piped to the range and hoppers are used to save labor in feeding. Rape is used for green feed. Some of the early pullets were laying and were put into the laying houses. Mr. Axelrod is increasing his incubator capacity this year to take care of an ever increasing demand for certified chicks. The crowd gave Mr. and Mrs. Axelrod a vote of thanks for their kind hospitality.

Sagamore Poultry Farm, owned by Sam Hood was next visited. Mr. Hood explained that he was running a commercial poultry plant with a capacity of about 2,000 layers. Day old chicks to replace the whole flock are purchased each spring. These are brooded in a permanent brooder house. This house is divided into pens and each pen is divided into two parts: (1) a warm room in which is the brooder stove; (2) a cool room where the chicks may get away from the heat after the first few days. After being weaned from the heat, the chicks are moved to open range houses which hold from 800 to 1,000 chicks. These houses are semi-permanent and are moved but once in two years. The first year the pullets run on one side of the houses and then have a yard on the other side the next year. The following year the houses are moved to a new location and the plan is repeated. In this way the chickens are on a given piece of land but once in four years. All were interested in the two-story hen house which is twenty-four by one hundred feet. From eight hundred to one thousand birds are kept on each floor. The only change that Mr. Hood plans to make is to put four ventilators in the top story to cool this floor off in summer.

The next stop was at E. A. James' Poultry Farm in West Springfield. Mr. James said that he had been studying for years on the problem of eliminating drudgery from poultry production. He now

rears 1,600 chicks under a brooder stove, grows his 3,200 chicks on one-third of an acre of land and keeps about 2,000 laying birds. He finds it profitable to keep his best birds two and three years. In the laying house the white leghorns are allowed about two square feet per bird and are kept in pens of 1,000 birds each. His labor saving arrangements make it possible for him to care for the birds in about six hours each day. During the brooding season longer hours are put in. All agreed that Mr. James had his work systematized to a high degree and certainly had eliminated drudgery from his work.

Minerals in the Dairy Ration Continued from page 3, column 3

Another method of studying the mineral requirements of dairy cows is by the more practical long-time feeding trails, using rations of varying mineral content and by supplementing them with different mineral compounds.

Many experiments, made even before the importance of minerals was emphasized, show the inferiority of timothy hay as a roughage for dairy cows. Fraser and Hayden of the Illinois Station found that cows on timothy hay did not keep in as thrifty condition as on alfalfa hay, and that the difference in milk production was 17.7 percent in favor of alfalfa hay. At that time the difference was explained as due to a lack of protein, but we are now reasonably sure that part of this difference came from a deficiency of lime. The Iowa Station, after comparing alfalfa hay with timothy hay, stated that, when alfalfa hay is charged at 15 dollars per ton, timothy hay is worth 86 cents per ton as a feed for dairy cows.

Experiments at the Federal Station at Beltsville, Maryland, in which by adjusting the concentrates all the rations were made to supply approximately equivalent amounts of proteins, showed that the addition of ground limestone to a ration containing timothy hay as a roughage improved the ration somewhat for milk production, but did not give as good results as a ration in which alfalfa was the roughage. The cows receiving a timothy-hay ration without the addition of a mineral supplement were not able to produce living calves, and the milk production was greatly reduced.

The question is often asked, "Is a mineral supplement necessary when one of the legume hays is used as a roughage?" The evidence on record up to date in regard to this is very meager. Some dairy-men have reported favorable results, while others have not been able to detect any difference. This Station started a mineral feeding experiment on the Trumbull County Experiment Farm, January 1, 1923. The herd, consisting of 18 Holstein cows, was divided into two equal groups. Both groups receive the same

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treatment and feed, with the one exception that one group receives in the grain ration a 2 percent addition of bone flour. Clover hay is the roughage fed. The results so far show a very slight difference in favor of the mineral feeding, as represented by the effect on milk production. No difference has been noted so far between the two groups in respect to their general health, reproduction, etc.

Experiments conducted at this Station have shown that when lime hydrate was fed on silage the decline in milk flow was checked somewhat. During the lime feeding, the decline in milk flow was only .3 percent, while without the lime the decline was 4 percent. As yet we have not determined whether this beneficial action was due to the addition of a mineral supplement or to a correcting of the acidity of the corn silage. The silage, however, was not highly acid. Other experiments in which the lime hydrate was fed in the grain and on the hay have failed to show similar results. Clover and alfalfa hays were the roughages fed thruout this work.

We have found that feeding a mineral mixture consisting of 3 parts salt, 1 part bone flour, 1 part acid phosphate, and 1 part lime hydrate in the grain ration at the rate of 4 pounds to every 100 pounds of grain mixture did not lower the palatability of the ration or cause any bad effect on milk on the cows. We were, however, unable to detect any effect on milk yield. The rations contained either clover or alfalfa hay and a good grain mixture.


A number of commercial preparations of mineral supplements for dairy cows are now on the market. The selling price of many of these is in excess of their true worth. The dairyman may profit by supplying mineral supplements from cheaper sources. A number of substances can be used: special steamed bone meal (manufactured for feeding purposes), floats, acid phosphate, wood ashes, spent bone black, limestone dust, and air-slaked lime (when fed on silage). The minerals can be fed in the grain ration at about the rate of 2 to 4 pounds for every 100 pounds of grain mixture, the amount depending upon the kind and quality of the roughage.

The mineral supplements may also be mixed in equal parts with the salt and placed where the cows may have ready access to them. Experiments conducted at this Station have shown that special steamed bone meal is the most palatable for this method of feeding.

The amount of salt needed by the cow will vary with the kind and amounts of feed consumed. A heavy silage ration seems to call for large amounts of salt. It is good practice to add from ½ to 1 pound of salt to every 100 pounds of grain mixture; and, as a safety precau-

Continued on page 10, column 1

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H. N. LOOMIS,
Director.

Continued from page 9, column 2

tion, to have a supply of salt placed where the cows may have ready access to it.

Summary

In the light of the present knowledge of the mineral requirements of the dairy cow the following facts deserve consideration:

Timothy hay has no place in the dairy ration; it would be better business to sell the timothy hay and buy a legume hay.

Alfalfa or clover hay is necessary for supplying not only lime but also the "unknown factor" which aids the animal in utilizing the lime. Soybean hay and sweet clover hay compare favorably with alfalfa and clover hays.

Green grasses or legume hays carefully cured supply more of the "unknown factor" which assists in lime utilization than hay that have been unduly exposed to the bleaching effects of the sun. The practice of curing alfalfa hay under caps has been recommended for this reason.

Direct sunshine, such as an animal receives while out of doors, aids the animal in utilizing the lime of the ration.

The mineral content of feeds grown on the farm can be increased to a marked extent by liming and fertilizing. In fact, this is a good place to add the mineral supplements to the ration.

Leguminous plants in the pasture are to be recommended. The practice of pasturing sweet clover fields is a good one.

Phosphorous is best supplied by one of the high protein concentrates such as bran, cottonseed meal, oil meal, and soybean meal.

Feeding a dry cow on leguminous roughages alone results in a low phosphorus intake. The addition of some bran during this period will be well repaid in the succeeding lactation.

Cows should have access to common salt every day.

The addition of a mineral supplement will do no harm and may be very beneficial, especially with high producing cows and in cases where deficient rations are fed.

Steamed bone meal and bone flour supply the necessary minerals in approximately the right proportions.

Other mineral supplements that may be fed to supply both lime and phosphorus are wood ashes, floats, acid phosphate, and charcoal. Those supplying lime only are finely ground limestone and lime hydrate (always to be fed on silage).

The minerals may be fed mixed with the grain ration or with the salt to which the cows have ready access.

C. F. Monroe Ohio Experiment Station Monthly Bulletin, March-April 1925.

Berkshire County Visited

Continued from page 1, column 1

last year. It was cut June 16 and the second crop was two feet high. Mr. Bartlett has his barn full of hay so is going to pasture seven cows on this field the rest of the year. This caused considerable comment from those present as they apparently have room in their barns for more hay. Mr. Bartlett's method of curing alfalfa is to cut the crop after the dew is off. In the afternoon of the next day the alfalfa is raked and put in cocks. The cocks are not opened and the alfalfa is ready to go into the barn in from three to four days. In another field a demonstration was conducted in which part of the alfalfa was inoculated and part was not. The inoculated portion of the field had a fine stand while the uninoculated portion was very poor.

A little after noon the party arrived at Highfield Farm. Mr. Ellis had provided chairs, ice cold Holstein milk and ice cream. The lawn was an ideal spot for the basket lunch to which all did justice. After lunch, Mr. Ellis stated that he started in 1918 with a herd composed of both grade and registered Holsteins. There were seven registered cows in the original herd. The present herd of registered cattle is descended from three of these. Only two registered bulls have been used. The first increased the production of his daughters three to eight per cent over their dams. The dams average about 16,000 pounds of milk and 608 pounds of fat, while the daughters produced an average of 18,000 pounds of milk and 651 pounds of fat. This bull stands eighth in the leading herd sires of the Holstein breed. He had eighteen daughters with advanced registry records. One of these daughters at one time held the world's record as a three year old for milk and for butter fat production.

The present herd sire, King Segis Pon-

tiac Konegen, besides being a typy individual, has increased the production of his daughters from ten to fifteen per cent over the records of their dams. He has three daughters that averaged 21,666 pounds of milk and 756 pounds of fat in a year. The future herd sire, a calf six months old, was purchased from Carnation Stock Farms.

Since 1918, the herd average has increased from 6,515 pounds of milk to 11,976 pounds in 1924. In the first years of keeping records, Mr. Ellis found that his cows could stand more feed so he kept increasing the grain till he fed an average of 4,792 pounds to each cow. While he has fed as high as one pound of grain to 2.5 pounds of milk, he found that his herd produced the most economically when he fed an average of one pound of grain to 4.34 pounds of milk. With high grain feeding, he found that his cows did not eat as much roughage as on the 1-4.34 ratio of grain feeding. While some of the cows on test are milked three times a day, ninety per cent of the cows are only milked twice daily.

Mr. Ellis stated that while he believed in the tuberculin test, he was not in entire sympathy with the methods of some of the testers. He said that he has had a few reactors where the source of the infection was not satisfactorily explained. He thought bone meal might be a source of infection so has stopped feeding it. This has caused the calves to be lighter boned at birth which has advantages as well as disadvantages. Another source of error in tests, he believes, is due to carelessness of administering the tuberculin. The herd is under Federal supervision.

On visiting the barns, the visitors were asked to pick out the cow that had made the world's records. Some did it, others said they did. No official records were kept of the contest. The cows were all

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large Holsteins that showed that they were producers. After seeing the stock, a vote of thanks was given Mr. Ellis and County Agent Bevan for their part in making this one of the best field trips ever held by the club.

Fruit Growers Organize

Continued from page 1, column 2

In the afternoon Prof. W. H. Thies, Extension Fruit Specialist of the Massachusetts Agricultural College explained the significance of National Apple Week and urged all fruit growers to help advertise the fact that Hampshire County grows fine apples. Secretary Westervelt of the Northampton Chamber of Commerce stated that many of the Northampton merchants had difficulty in getting good apples for display during national apple week last year. This year more merchants are interested in making displays, he stated, and asked for the hearty co-operation of all of the fruit growers to make this year's apple week the best ever.

Pasture Improvement

Continued from page 1, column 3

tions and farmers have demonstrated that an acre of sweet clover will carry a cow giving 30 pounds of milk a day all summer without other feed. That means a worth while saving in the grain bill and would justify even more expense than is involved in getting a sweet clover pasture.

Establishing a stand of sweet clover is simple enough. First have the soil tested for lime requirement and lime it. Work the lime in as much as is practicable. After the lime has had time to act on the soil, depending mainly on how well it could be worked in, apply a seeding down fertilizer to give the crop a start and sow 20 pounds per acre of scarified inoculated seed.

Early spring (oats seeding time) is the best time to seed and the crop may be sown either with a light seeding of oats or barley or alone. Land to be seeded next spring should be limed this fall, particularly if it is not feasible to work the lime in very well. That would be a good thing to be laying plans for right now. There will not be time to put lime on next spring anyway and even if there is time to do the work the lime will not have time enough to sweeten the soil before planting time.

Management of a sweet clover pasture is another story, for discussion later. The present problem is to get some land limed up this fall to a point where it will grow sweet clover in order to be able to do some spring seeding.

J. A. Abbott.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS TELLS MANY STORIES

First-class, profitable dairy farms are usually found in groups. The center of each group is some farm, some man, some idea, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The 732 cow-testing associations now active in the United States represent that many groups of improved dairy farms. What has been accomplished by these groups for the industry and for the members of these associations is told in Farmers' Bulletin 1446, entitled "Cow-Testing Associations and Stories the Records Tell," and is now ready for distribution.

The purpose of this bulletin is to show the need and the value of cow-testing associations, to present briefly some of the outstanding results obtained from a tabulation of cow-testing association data, and to show how such associations may be organized and conducted.

In most sections of the country we have enough cows, but not good enough cows, says the author of the bulletin. Our slogan should not be "More Cows" but "More Good Cows." Here is one place where there is an abundance of room at the top. Knowing the individual production records of the cows in the herd is one way to get more good cows. This information is made available to dairymen through the cow-testing association.

In the Newaygo County, Mich., cow-testing association the herd that one year had the highest average production of butterfat per cow consisted of 10 cows, and the herd that had the lowest average production consisted of 20 cows. The herd of 10 cows had a total income over cost of feed of \$666 and the herd of 20 cows \$455. The owner of the larger herd needed 9 more cows of the kind he was

keeping to get as much income over cost of feed as was produced by the smaller herd.

Local Associations to be Formed

The County Agent is getting many farmers who are interested in knowing just how each cow is doing to agree to pay their share in the cost of a cow testing association. It is figured that the cost of membership will be about forty-five dollars a year, payable quarterly (\$11.25) in advance. This will take care of equipment and pay the tester's salary.

The tester comes to the farm one day a month, weighs and tests each cow's milk for butter fat and figures cost of feed. From this a profit and loss statement is given for every cow in the herd each month. It takes twenty-five men to keep the association working. If you are interested, write to the County Agent at once.

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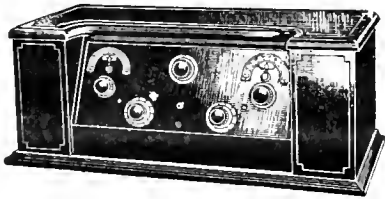
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OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1925

No. 10

SANITATION IMPORTANT IN ERADICATING BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Though the influence of sanitary surroundings in preventing disease is widely recognized, the very direct part it plays is illustrated almost daily in Federal veterinary activities. One of the most important lines of this work is the eradication of tuberculosis from livestock. Owing to the systematic manner in which the testing is conducted, together with retests of infected herds, definite records now take the place of casual observations.

In one herd tested annually for a period of three years, each test disclosed at least two tuberculous animals. The premises and stable were in such condition that thorough disinfection was virtually impossible, and rather than improve conditions the owner finally quit the dairy business. In contrast to this experience are scores of cases in which infected herds, kept in sanitary barns, are soon freed of tuberculosis and kept so for long periods.

One of the most striking examples reported to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, was that of an eastern dairyman who had an excellent herd which he kept in a very old bank barn. The herd numbered between 30 and 40 animals, mostly pure-bred, and the owner paid several thousand dollars apiece for some of his sires. This was some years ago when public enlightenment concerning tuberculosis was just beginning. Frequent deaths occurred in the herd and finally the dairyman decided to have his cattle tuberculin tested. The first test showed a large proportion of reactors, and later tests took still more, indicating that infection was still on the premises. Ultimately his herd, representing years of breeding work and a large investment, was practically wiped out. The cost of a few good cows used in the construction of a modern, sanitary barn would have protected the large investment in the herd and prevented the inroads of the disease.

So important is the sanitary condition under which cattle are kept, with relation to their health, that the United States Department of Agriculture now pays Federal indemnity for tuberculous stock only after the premises have been properly dis-

Continued on page 10, column 2

SUCCESS AT EASTERN STATES

Dairy Boys Take \$500.00

Poultry Boys Take \$101.75

Hampshire County boys and girls had twenty-seven dairy animals at the Eastern States Dairy Club Exhibit this year. Three girls and twelve boys owned these animals and had them in fine shape so that members of the Hampshire County Dairy club took five hundred dollars in prizes. The money was given in gold direct to the winners by Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch who officiated for the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture who makes the Dairy Camp possible. There were twenty-one Holsteins, four Guernseys and two Jerseys in the lot.

The fifteen owners of the animals stayed at the Dairy Camp during the week and had the grand time you might expect around the Exposition Grounds, exhibits, amusements and dairy meetings throughout their stay.

Fourteen poultry members exhibiting about one hundred and fifty birds took one hundred one dollars and seventy-five cents in prizes. Among the prizes were 19 firsts, 11 seconds, 8 thirds, 7 fourths, 3 fifths, 4 sixths. Many of the poultry exhibitors were there over one night on the grounds.

Hampshire County surely profited by the opportunities of the Eastern States.

CORN VARIETY TESTS

Huron County and Lancaster County
Sure Crop Show Value for Silage

At the Three County Fair, we put on an exhibit of ensilage corn varieties under the heading "Are you growing the best variety of corn for silage for your conditions?" The first variety shown was the dent corn commonly grown for husking in the Connecticut Valley. This corn is early maturing and makes fine quality ensilage in towns where the season is short. It grows about eight feet tall and has a good sized ear. This variety is already popular in Middlefield and Ware.

This spring, Earl Jones, formerly Agronomy Extension Specialist in this state, now holding a similar position in Ohio, sent on some seed of Huron County Corn. This variety was tried out by D. C. Randall, Belchertown; W. S. Ben-

Continued on page 10, column 1

WHO'S WHO WITH POULTRY

Nine Months' Record Show

High Production

Twelve of the poultry flocks in the Hampshire County Egg Laying Contest have either equalled or bettered the 160 egg standard of egg production for the first nine months of the contest. This standard, adapted from New Jersey, calls for 134 eggs per bird in the nine months' period from November to July, inclusive. The figures below show the best producing flocks in the county irrespective of size.

	Eggs per bird
F. D. Steele, Cummington	162.4
R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst	151.59
Miss Minnie Moody, Amherst	150.6
S. F. Thomas, Amherst	148.57*
A. H. Ballou, Ware	146.39
Hillside School, Greenwich	145.6
H. C. Booth, Belchertown	143.8
John Bloom, Ware	140.0
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	138.5
H. T. Newhall, Amherst	138.2
S. G. Waite, Southampton	136.8
W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	134.58
A. J. Baker, Amherst	131.2
J. M. Lowe, Amherst	130.99
Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Middlefield	130.0
Miss Mary H. Miller, S Hadley	123.8

*Flock sold, July record not included.

In the high producing flocks, Frank D. Steele of Cummington heads the list. To those who know Mr. Steele, this is not a surprise as they know that he believes that anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. His high record is not a happen stance but the result of seven years of careful breeding. He has bred for early maturity, persistency and non-broodiness. That he has made progress in these things is shown by the flock record. His flock was hatched in April, raised under disease control methods and housed by October first. This past year the birds had reached a production of 11.4 eggs per bird in November. There was no winter pause as production increased each month till the high point of 25.4 eggs per month was reached in April. This flock will do better than 200 eggs per bird for the year.

R. S. Schoonmaker of South Amherst has also made a fine record. His birds did not get started quite as early as Mr.

Continued on page 10, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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FALSE STARTS

"No chance! No chance!" shouts the starter of the horse race as he wildly clangs his bell. Sometimes a driver is warned that it will cost him fifty dollars to repeat a certain maneuver. The drivers turn their horses and are given further instructions. Once in a while the word "go" is given even though the start is poor. Usually the horses line up as they should and the race is on.

Alfalfa production has some points in common with horse racing. Many who try to grow this crop are in no position to start. It is their good fortune if some one tells them that there is "no chance" the way they are starting. Those who do make false starts are usually penalized more than fifty dollars for their errors. The County Agent has acted as starter of a good many alfalfa fields. While there are cases where the word "go" has been given even though every thing was not as it should have been, the big majority have had to be right before the signal was given. There is no need of demonstrations showing how to fail with Alfalfa.

Doubters do not achieve; skeptics do create.—*Calvin Coolidge.*

IT PAYS TO GROW ALFALFA

Dairy farmers frequently ask if it pays to grow alfalfa. Economists, agronomists and others have asked the same pertinent question. There are two correct answers—yes and no. If a man is not willing to do all of the things right in starting the crop, the answer is that alfalfa production does not pay. Very few are willing to go the whole way in preparing for alfalfa and either partial or complete failure results. It is from these failures that public opinion of the crop is formed. It is said that old maids' children are always the best behaved because they haven't any. It is also true that the man who is not growing alfalfa believes that it does not pay, otherwise he would be growing the crop.

Census figures show that there was small possibility of anyone answering yes to the question if alfalfa pays from personal experience. In 1910 only 10 acres in the whole county were devoted to this crop. In 1920 the total reached 92 acres. This year our figures show that there are about 350 acres of alfalfa grown in the county. Earle Bagg of South Hadley has been growing alfalfa for five years and has as many acres devoted to the crop as anyone in the county. The other day we asked him if he really believed it paid to grow the crop. He gave us a look of disgust and said, "Figure it out yourself. Up to five years ago I had never more than two-thirds filled my barn with hay. This year the entire barn is full with only space enough on the floor to get in front of the cows to feed. The second crop filled the upstairs part of my cider house and I have pastured the second crop from about five acres as I did not have any place to put it. Five years ago I had twenty cows and fed fifteen hundred pounds of grain a week. This year, I am keeping thirty head and only feeding seven hundred pounds of grain a week. I have increased milk production one hundred quarts a day and have at the same time reduced my grain requirements over half. If anyone asks you if it pays to grow alfalfa, tell them that the first five acres are the hardest to get, after that the rest just seems to come along."

Since Mr. Bagg has more alfalfa on his farm than there was in the whole county in 1910, he is in a position to judge. That he is not alone in his opinion that it pays to grow alfalfa is shown by the constantly increasing acreage devoted to this crop. When the census figures are taken in 1930, we shall be disappointed if the total is not over 1,000 acres.

FOR SALE: M. A. C. Poultry Account Books. Just the book you have been looking for. Price 25 cents each. Hampshire County Extension Service, 59 Main St., Northampton.

PROF. J. B. ABBOTT RESIGNS

It is with regret that we announce the resignation of Prof. John B. Abbott as Extension Agronomist to become consulting agronomist of the National Fertilizer Association for the northeastern states. Prof. Abbott has made many friends in this county through his sound judgment and advice. While we regret his leaving, we are glad that his new position offers advancement in his chosen field.

Professor Abbott was born and raised on a Vermont farm, attended Tufts College and later graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1907. That same year he was appointed a deputy State chemist at the Indiana Experiment Station in the fertilizer control division. A year later he was transferred to the department of soils and crops where he spent six years in research and extension work. During this time he planned and laid out a number of valuable soil fertility experiments, most of which are still being carried on. In 1914 Professor Abbott returned to the East as State leader of County Agents in New Hampshire. In this position he organized most of the counties in that State and secured the appointment of County Agents. In 1916 he resigned his position intending to devote his entire attention to his farm near Bellows Falls, but a little later was induced to become County Agent of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in which position he served until 1919. In that same year he bought a run-down farm near Bellows Falls and in six years has been able to develop it into a profitable dairy farm. He attributes his success to a liberal use of commercial fertilizers and lime and to sound farm management practises. He has been able to more than double the yields of most crops and to increase the live stock carrying capacity of the farm accordingly.

In his new position with the National Fertilizer Association Professor Abbott will co-operate with the Agricultural Experiment Stations, with the Agricultural Extension Forces and with county agents in an effort to make Northeastern agriculture more profitable and the Northeastern farmer more prosperous. Professor Abbott is convinced that the Eastern dairy farmer is spending too much for concentrated feed. He believes that more money should be spent for fertilizer to be used in the production of feed crops, which will replace a large portion of the grain that is now purchased from the Western States. High freight rates, serving as a tariff wall, and an ever increasing population will materially aid the development of Northeastern agriculture.

Professor Abbott will co-operate with all of the organizations that are working toward the improvement of agriculture

and will be a frequent contributor to the farm press. He will assist county agents wherever possible in planning and carrying out soil improvement campaigns and will be glad to give individual farmers the benefit of his advice if they care to write to him directly. He will begin his new work October 1st with headquarters at Bellows Falls, Vermont.

THE CORDWOOD SITUATION

It appears at the present time that the anthracite coal strike will be a long drawn out proposition, and this means that more than the normal amount of wood will be burned during the coming winter. Many dwellers in rural villages who ordinarily burn coal will go back to wood, while many city dwellers will piece out their diminished coal supply by burning wood in fireplaces and stoves. Well seasoned cordwood therefore, should find a ready market. Those who have such wood are advised also not to hang on to it too long. Generally speaking, it will be wise to have it sold, and for cash, before the first of the year.

If wood is cut now before December 1, it will be seasoned enough for use during the latter part of the winter, February and March, and it is very likely that there will be a market for it by that time. Grey and White birch, hard and soft maple and beech will burn fairly well when only partially seasoned. Oak, on the other hand, is a poor wood to burn green and a slow species to season. There is a chance for the woodlot owner to clean up a little income in the hardwood lot this winter and he will be doing himself a double favor if he will take out this wood in the form of an improvement cutting.

H. O. Cook, Extension Forester.

CONIFEROUS TREES AS A FARM CROP

Profitable crops may be obtained from the poorer areas on many farms by planting coniferous trees. Even in small sizes the conifers may be sold at a profit as Christmas trees, and in the large sizes they have an assured market for lumber or pulpwood. As a class they promise earlier and larger money returns to the farmer than other kinds of trees. Conifers are also very effective as windbreaks. And although they grow best on rich, deep, well-drained soils, some species of conifers—the pines in particular—will ordinarily take hold better than hardwoods on poor soils such as worn-out fields or pastures, sandy areas, cut-over and burned-over woodlands, and areas with shallow soil.

Information on how to obtain trees for planting, as well as complete instructions for producing home-grown seedlings, for planting them, and for caring for the plantation, are given in Farmers' Bulletin

70 PER CENT OF ONION PRICE GOES FOR DISTRIBUTION

More than 70 per cent of the price paid by consumers in Boston for Connecticut Valley onions in the season 1920-21 was absorbed in handling costs between the producer and consumer, and less than 30 per cent went to the grower. Retailers' margins absorbed 54 per cent of the price to the consumer and wholesale and jobbing margins 3 per cent.

These figures are cited by the Department of Agriculture in a discussion of distributing costs in the onion business. It is also noted that distributing agencies do not always make a profit. In 1922 the margins of country dealers handling Texas Bermuda onions averaged zero. These distributors not only failed to make any money out of the crop but lost their expenses. In other recent years, however, the margins of country dealers handling Texas Bermudas have ranged from 10 per cent to more than 20 per cent.

Many factors tend to widen the spread between the producer price and the retail price of onions. Country dealers who assemble and ship onions, wholesalers who receive and sell onions in carlots, jobbers who supply the retail trade and other distributing agencies have to be reimbursed for expenses incurred. They also expect to make a profit. Necessary charges include grading, packing, transportation, storage, labor, display space, and commercial risk. When dealers take a loss on the consignment they endeavor to recover it by extra profits on others.

These cost factors together with others vary in importance according to season and crop, business conditions, and numerous other influences, all of which must be considered before the amount charged by any distribution agency can be judged fair and adequate.

1453, just issued by the Department of Agriculture under the title, "Growing and Planting Coniferous Trees on the Farm."

Eighteen States listed in the bulletin now operate nurseries or provide in some other way for distributing tree seedlings for planting. These States usually furnish the seedlings at cost or free. Good planting stock can also be obtained from commercial dealers.

With the possible exception of two or three species of hardwoods, nearly twice as much saw-log timber can be taken from a fully stocked merchantable stand of conifers as from a similar stand of hardwoods. Conifers can be matured in greater numbers per acre, and their straight, unbranched trunks yield more saw logs. In general, therefore, for timber production conifers are the best choice for farm planting.

KEEP COWS CLEAN

The use of milk as a food has increased from 42 gallons per capita in 1918 to more than 54 gallons in 1921. This is due very largely to an appreciation by the public of the food value in dairy products and a growing conviction that they are produced and kept under sanitary conditions. The greater the consumption of dairy products, the greater will be the demand with a consequent effect on price. A clean milk supply properly safeguarded until it reaches the consumer in the form of milk or other products, is essential if the use of dairy products is to be increased.

Soon, dairy cattle will be kept in the stable at night and later during a portion of the day as well. When kept in the stable, cows need additional attention if clean milk is to be produced.

Most of the dirt that gets into milk comes from the cow's body. Manure or chaff on the hind quarters or on the udders of cows falls into the milk pail during milking. Straining removes the coarse portions of the dirt, but it cannot take out the part that dissolves. The manure and dirt which goes into solution taints the milk, increases the bacteria and injures the keeping quality.

Also the work of keeping the cows clean can be much lessened if the stalls are supplied with plenty of bedding. Plenty of bedding is important at all times while the cows are stabled. It helps to keep the cow stalls dry and more comfortable. When sufficient bedding is used, it tends to work into the gutter and helps keep the cows clean when they lie down.

The amount of dirt and filth that can cling to a cow will be greatly reduced by removing the hair on the flanks and udders. Reducing the amount of filth that sticks to a cow reduces the amount that falls into the milk. With the long hair removed, a cow can be easily cleaned by brushing or wiping with a damp cloth. Clipping the entire body of a cow in the fall makes possible a new growth of hair and the cow does not become itchy. A comfortable cow produces more economically.

Careful attention given to every factor that contributes to cleaner and better milk is important if the present efforts toward securing an increased demand for dairy products are to be successful.

Think big, talk little, love much, laugh easily, work hard, give freely, pay cash and be kind. It is enough.

Before and After

An old darkey upon being asked which, in his estimation, was the most useful domestic animal, replied:

"A chicken, of course. He am de mos' usefulest animule dere am. Yo' kin eat him befoah he am born an' aftah he am dead."

HOME MAKING

THE NEW HATS AND WHO
CAN WEAR THEM

Mrs. Draper Brings Hampshire County
The Styles

Mrs. Joseph R. Draper, assistant home demonstration agent of the Middlesex County Extension Service spoke on the fall styles in millinery to the millinery leaders and their groups from Worthington, Middlefield, West Chesterfield, Norwich Hill, Norwich Bridge and Huntington Street.

Mrs. Draper visited New York early in the fall and took time to visit many shops, wholesale and retail, as well as several clothing classes at the Teachers' College, Columbia. She said,

"One would imagine that purple was the color of the moment and one sees a good deal of it in georgette dresses and coats, felt and bangkok hats, but it has been too common, is becoming to very few women and is too formal for business wear, so its day is evidently over. Glorious deep reds, in wine (called "Black Prince"), mahogany, raspberry and American Beauty are new and featured in the winter forecast. These deep red hats in pressed velour, velvet, felt or silk, will be worn with gray, sand, black and navy blue. Golden-pheasant, a rich brown will be as popular as it was this spring when first introduced. This color is brought out in fall sport clothes, in coats with fur, and in ensemble suits and dresses. In fact the whole gamut of brown will be as popular as ever. Grays are introduced as one of the seasons first colors. A soft green called Epinard is just as good style also. Black and navy blue with touches of bright red, French blue or green are also excellent. "Geranium petal" is new for evening gowns.

"In New York one does not see inharmonious combinations of color. Every well dressed woman evidently knows her own best color. Her hat, shoes and stockings, gloves, bag and jewelry are in studied harmony, so that the effect is pleasing.

"A large number of hats shown are of pressed velour, in all shades, usually trimmed with ribbon very simply applied. Felts are just as good as ever, blocked or stitched. One called the "Fort Mason" is of English make, a stitching put around the upper part of the crown, the edge bound with ribbon and a strap and bow placed at the base of the crown. These sell for \$15. It is far cheaper for us to make our own, a very good substitute being not at all difficult to manufacture. Ribbon hats are very useful and stylish too. Corded ribbon, 3½ to 5 inches in width is best and it takes three yards. The new velvets are fascinating and the

EASTHAMPTON HAS
COMMUNITY CLOTHING DAY

Miss Tucker Speaks on Clothing Helps

Clinics seem to be the vogue. We have health clinics, dental clinics and baby clinics. Why not clothing clinics? We have planned clothing clinics as part of the extension programs this year not only because we want to be in style but because we feel this is one of the ways we can best help every woman in a community who has to do her own sewing.

Easthampton is the first town to have a community clothing day. In the morning about twenty women brought their problems to Miss Marion Tucker, state clothing specialist, who helped to solve them. Individual attention was given each woman. The problems they needed help with, varied. Some women brought dresses which were perfectly good but needed slight changes to make them up to date; others wanted help in selecting the new colors and styles best suited for them or help in planning a party dress for the high school daughter.

In the afternoon Miss Tucker gave a lecture and demonstration on Clothing Helps for the Homemaker. The new fall styles and who can wear them was the first part of Miss Tucker's lecture. The new fall materials and colors were discussed and suggestions made for their use. Several demonstrations were given in which the plain pattern was used to obtain the circular effect or up to date flare that is found in so many new dresses. Miss Tucker cut several different jabots which are being worn this autumn and are very nice to use in remodelling a dress.

Clothes are not the only things that make a person look well dressed. Miss Tucker showed this very clearly by using Miss Pike, a high school girl, who has good posture, clear skin, bright eyes, nice hair and whose radiant countenance just beams good health. Health is very essential and we must combine our food selection work with our clothing work if we are to look well dressed.

We hope to have community clothing days during the winter and spring in every community where there have been clothing groups. Every one should take advantage of the opportunity and be present.

hats made from them are really lovely. Many rhinestone ornaments decorate the hats. Jewelled pins, hand made flowers, ribbon, feathers, gilded or silvered kid and tinsel braides add a festive touch to a plain hat.

"Small hats are altogether too practical to be discarded. Though some large ones are seen for formal wear."

THE DIET SHOP

The Home Department's Exhibit at the
Three County Fair

It was just a corner fixed up as an attractive tea room where diets of all kinds were served. So appealing was it that the crowd would have been glad to have eaten the scantiest diet shown if only allowed to. But our aim was not to give people their dinner but to help them plan dinners to be served in their own homes.

The color scheme of the Diet Shop was blue and grey. The walls were tinted a warm grey, the tables were grey and the chairs blue. Curtains of grey, blue and orange cretonne hung at the window and bittersweet in blue wall vases and in blue bowls on the table added a note of color to the room and helped make it cheerful. With the nice clean linen on the table the whole room gave the appearance of a clean and attractive eating place. Even the men were heard to say, "I wish I might eat here," and "Things certainly look good enough to eat."

Because of lack of space only three tables were set with a dinner on each; one for an overweight, an underweight and a person troubled with constipation. The dinners were planned to show the homemaker that only slight variations were needed to make the same dinner suitable for the three different people.

So that we might more easily explain the value of different foods in the diet we had a show case where we displayed one hundred calorie portions of food. This gave a very good picture to the people who were interested in diets for over and under weights.

Hundreds of people wanted to know if they were the correct weight for their height and age. Members of the advisory council were kept busy weighing and measuring fathers, mothers and children. If there was need of dieting, pamphlets were given the person and the nutrition project which is being carried in several communities this fall was explained in detail.

Do You Use The Green Leaves of Cabbage?

If you throw away the outside green leaves of cabbage, you are wasting the most valuable part of the vegetable, according to advices from the Extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The outer leaves are particularly rich in minerals and vitamins, those mysterious life giving substances without which good health and growth are impossible. Of course the inner leaves are more delicate and tender. Cabbage is one of our most valuable vegetables and is much less expensive than most others which we have.

It is most healthful served raw, but when cooked properly is wholesome and

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relished by most people. It should be cooked for only a short time, twenty to thirty minutes, and served in the juice in which it cooks. During cooking, the cover of the kettle is left off to allow gases to escape. It may be served with cream, butter or milk. Served raw, it may be chopped or shredded and seasoned in various ways, or used as lettuce to garnish a salad. A cabbage leaf or a small amount chopped may be combined with other foods as a filling for sandwiches. Try this when lettuce is hard to get.

AS YE SOW SO SHALL YE REAP

The Chesterfield Vegetable Gardens
Prove the Old Saying to be True

"It is very essential to have a vegetable garden wherever possible, and it takes no more time to take care of a good one than a poor one," Mr. Koon, Market Garden Specialist, told the Chesterfield women last spring. He advised that they have their garden soil tested to show whether it was acid or alkaline; recommended the right kind of fertilizer to be used and the right kind of seeds to be planted.

Evidently these suggestions were planted in fertile soil because most of the women hearing the lecture carried out one or more of Mr. Koon's suggestions. Several of them had the best gardens they ever had. They made their rows longer and therefore the garden was easier to cultivate. Fifteen of them had their soil tested and used the required amount of wood ashes to neutralize the acid condition. These women say they had the best peas, beets, carrots and greens they have ever raised in their garden probably due to neutrality of the soil and the use of proper fertilizers.

Mr. Koon furnished enough spinach seed so that every woman in the group could have spinach in her garden. This was a new adventure and they enjoyed it so much that spinach will be a necessity for the vegetable garden from now on.

How to take care of all the vegetables these good gardens have produced is now the question. So Professor William Cole, Food Management Specialist, is going to talk to the Chesterfield group November 4 on storing fruits and vegetables for the winter.

Miss Foley Appointed Nutrition Specialist

We are glad to announce the appointment of May Estella Foley as Extension Specialist in Nutrition, to succeed Mildred L. Wood who resigned in July and was married. Miss Foley is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, majoring in home economics. She has had Extension experience in Michigan, resident teaching experience at the Woman's College in Denton, Texas, and holds a master's degree from Columbia. Miss Foley began work September 8.

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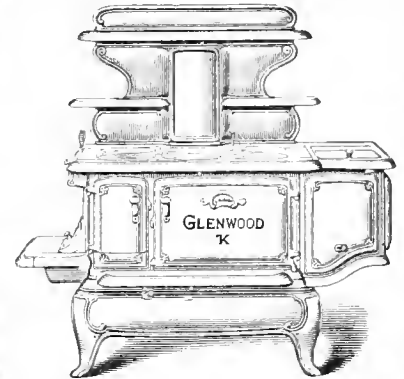
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CLUB WORK

YOUTH DEPARTMENT

HIGH POINTS

Howe Brothers Win Brooder

The Fair is over but we can't forget some high points. In the first place we had sunshine on Boys' and Girls' Day which was appreciated. It brought with it a swarm of youngsters who had a grand time. We saw many girls stop at Amy Oberempts's canning exhibit of twenty-five of her best jars and remark something like this, "Say, she can can." "Golly, look what she's done this summer." All the boys were interested in Spark Plug, the rabbits and witches in the Russellville school handicraft exhibit of over fifty articles arranged to show what boys will do under the direction of a leader. Dorothy Wentworth's special exhibit of sewing showed the remarkable results obtained by an energetic girl as a 4-H clothing club member and Herman Andrews likewise showed in his special exhibit as an all around club member what a boy can do on a farm. He has poultry, a dairy animal, a patch of potatoes and a field of corn. He is a live stock and poultry judge and a winner at both. He learns to make the most of what he has, one of the high points of 4-H Club Work.

Poultry and Dairy Exhibit Best Ever

The poultry and dairy exhibits were both far above anything previously put on. Mr. Farley, state club leader, stated that no county in the state has shown such a fine lot of dairy animals raised and cared for by 4-H club members. There were thirty of them. Last year we had twenty-four. In our poultry show we had 96 pens. Every coop was full. There were over two hundred and fifty birds. Mr. Nodine, state poultry specialist, remarked about the quality of the birds. Many of them were laying. Competition was strong and winners can feel that their stock is very good if put at the head of such classes. Professor Luther A. Banta of Massachusetts Agricultural College who judged the poultry thought this year's exhibit was an improvement over the preceding year.

The club group exhibits arranged by Westhampton, Busy Bees' Home Decoration Club, Smith School Poultry Club, Manhan Poultry Club of Easthampton, and the Worthington clothing club were especially good. Prizes were awarded in the order named.

Watermelon Feast

After the float parade in which the "Seven Sister Club" and "Wideawakes" of North Hadley won first place we had a watermelon feast. Mr. William A. Underwood of Mt. Tom Junction gave

sixty fine watermelons. There were enough melons so that we could feed the Boy and Girl Scouts also. Everyone had all they could eat and we have not heard of any disastrous results.

The Special Prizes

Who won the Newton Coal Burning Brooder? Howe Brothers of North Amherst. Howe Brothers is composed of John and Dennett, brothers. They also won a gold medal for the best display of leghorns, 100 pounds of Wirthmore Mash, a gallon of Disinfectant, a book on Modern Fresh Air Poultry Houses and a can of Louse Chase. Walter Phelon of Smith School won a gold medal on Rhode Island Reds, a Purina Chicken Chowder Hopper and a gallon of Disinfectant. Francis Leitel of Easthampton won a gold medal, a barred Rock pullet, 50 pounds of Wirthmore scratch feed and a two year subscription to the Poultry Item. Osborne West won a gold medal on Wyandottes, a gallon of disinfectant, a Biggle poultry book and 100 pounds of Wirthmore stock feed. Edgar Judd of Lithia won a setting of eggs and a three year subscription to the Poultry Item. Henry Randall of Granby won a setting of Leghorn eggs, a Biggle poultry book and 100 pounds of Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk. Linden Avery of Easthampton won 150 pounds of Wirthmore scratch feed. Alice Randall of Belchertown won a Biggle Cow Book, a gallon of Fly Killer and a subscription to the Poultry Item and a can of Lice Paint.

Other prizes were won by:

Peter Saponcey, Granby—Putnam Stove
James Garvey, Belchertown—Biggle Poultry Book
Philip Reed, Hadley—Subscription to Poultry Item and Setting of eggs
Joel Dwight, Hatfield—Subscription to Poultry Item
William Loud, Plainfield—Biggle Garden Book
Stanley Misterka, Northampton—Biggle Garden Book
Steven Brusko, Hatfield—100 lbs. of Wirthmore Dairy Feed
Walter Granger, South Worthington—Subscription to Holstein Friesian World
Lyman Pratt, Hadley—Biggle Cow Book
Rachel Randall, Belchertown—Biggle Cow Book
Herman Andrews, Southampton—Biggle Cow Book and The Guernsey Breed (book)
Anna Polchinsky, North Hadley—No. 20 Hand Singer Sewing Machine and a Sewing Basket
Dorothy Wentworth, So. Amherst—Subscription to Farmer's Wife
Ruth Sherman, Hadley—Subscription to Farmer's Wife

Cecil Noel, Granby—Subscription to Modern Priscilla
Barbara Rowland, Belchertown—Subscription to Modern Priscilla
Hazel Wolfram, North Hatfield—Subscription to Pictorial Review
Katharine Donahue, Huntington—Subscription to Pictorial Review
Stanley Misterka, Northampton—Subscription to New England Homestead
Joe Sena, Easthampton—Subscription to New England Homestead
Dana Gollenbush, Pelham—Subscription to New England Homestead

Dairy Specials

Hampshire—Franklin Holstein Club prizes went as follows: Osborne West, 1st; John Howe, 2nd; Alice Randall, 3rd. Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders' Association prizes went as follows: Herman Andrews, 1st; John Howe, 2nd; Rachel Randall, 3rd.

Franklin County Jersey Club prizes went as follows: Lyman Pratt, 1st; Elizabeth Pratt, 2nd; Lyman Pratt, 3rd.

We agree with anyone that the 1925 young people's department at the Northampton Fair was a grand success and a credit to the club members of this country.

DAIRY BOYS ORGANIZE

Back in the summer each dairy club member in Hampshire County was sent a ballot on which to vote for a President, Vice-president and Secretary-Treasurer of the Hampshire Dairy Club. There was a wide difference of opinion as to who should have these offices but having received seventeen ballots find that the following officers are elected on a plurality vote: President, Dennett Howe of North Amherst; Vice-president, Osborne West of Hadley; Secretary-Treasurer, Alice Randall of Belchertown.

Gold Watch for Osborne

At the Eastern States livestock judging contest a Hampshire County boy again came out first. Osborne West of Hadley judging at Springfield for his last time because he soon will turn the corner to twenty-one years of age, won first place against seventy-five other competitors. His placing entitled him to a gold watch given by the management.

James Coffey also of Hadley won third place and received a gold medal.

SUMMARY OF WINNINGS

We believe no county in Massachusetts can show a better record. Our boys and girls have competed against the best in the state and have achieved the results shown below. In exhibits and in judging they have taken a heavy toll on prizes offered by six major fairs in the Commonwealth.

A brief summary of the winnings are stated below:

BOSTON POULTRY SHOW
 Championship Team Cup

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION
 15 dairy members went \$500.00
 27 animals
 12 poultry members 101.75
 150 birds
 1st place in stock judging Gold Watch
 3rd place in stock judging Gold medal

BROCKTON FAIR
 1st place poultry judging Silver cup
 1st place stock judging 4 Silver cups
 1st place combination judging Silver cup
 1st place individual contest \$100.00

GREENFIELD FAIR
 1st place stock judging \$15.00
 2nd place stock judging 10.00
 1st team stock judging Silver cup

WORCESTER FAIR
 3rd in stock judging \$15.00
 4th in stock judging 10.00

NORTHAMPTON FAIR
 1st in stock judging \$10.00
 2nd in stock judging 5.00
 1st in poultry judging 4.00
 2nd in poultry judging 3.00
 3rd in poultry judging 2.00
 1st in Boys Team Contest Silver cup
 1st in Home Ec. Judging 10.00
 2nd in Home Ec. Judging 5.00
 3rd in Home Ec. Judging 3.00
 1st in Girls Team Contest Silver cup
 Prizes from exhibits 269.00
 Value of special prizes 200.00
 Totals \$1,265.75
 10 silver cups
 1 gold watch
 1 gold medal

CHAMPIONS AT BROCKTON

Dennett Howe Wins \$100.00

This year two teams of Club boys went to the Brockton Fair to enter the judging contests. The results were amazing. The first team was composed of Dennett Howe of Amherst, Lewis West of Hadley and Herman Andrews of Southampton; and the second team was made up of Walter Phelon of Smith School, Erick Moberg of Southampton and Charles Klimoski of Hadley.

The first team won first place and a silver cup in the stock judging contest and also in the poultry judging contest. A combination contest was also held which included the poultry and stock judging and also vegetable judging. Our team won this also which makes them the champion judging team of Massachusetts.

Each of these six boys also entered for the one hundred dollars scholarship prize in judging and Dennett Howe took first. He will use this money at Massachusetts Agricultural College next year.

The group got to Brockton by auto.

Mr. W. I. Mayo of Smith School, Mr. Fred Graves of Southampton, Mr. Paul Brown of Hopkins Academy and Mr. William Howe of Amherst helped transport the boys with a few others who went for sightseeing to Brockton.

Teams of club boys were at the Cummington Fair stock judging contest from Smith School and Hopkins Academy.

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BUILDING PERMANENCE INTO FARM BUILDINGS

Construction Points Which Should be Followed to Secure Permanent and Satisfactory Results

The use of concrete for farm structures is constantly increasing, due largely to a better understanding on the part of the farmer of the principles involved in making concrete. New uses each year are being found for concrete and a brief knowledge of its application is usually advantageous to the farmer. A few brief rules will be given here which are essential to the making of good concrete and will be found useful in any kind of concrete whether it be a sidewalk or a fence post.

In selecting materials the first requirement is clean aggregates. A quick test for this is to shake sand and water in a bottle and let settle. About two inches of sand covered with at least four inches of water make sufficient quantities for the test. For the average farm structure the loam should be limited to 10%, which would give a layer of loam in the bottle of about 3/16 inches on the two inches of sand.

The second requirement is choosing a coarse sand. Fine sands never give high strengths. Choose sands with hard grains and as free as possible from shale.

Concrete mixed so wet as to be sloppy has its strength seriously impaired. The proportion of water should be kept as low as possible but keeping the material plastic or workable at all times. The proportion of sand to screened gravel or crushed stone is for most work just half. The strength of concrete is dependent on the proportion of cement to the sand. It is evident then that a mix where the sand is half of the total aggregate would give a stronger concrete than where the aggregate consists of practically all sand. It is essential for high strengths to have correctly proportioned materials and in order to get this bank gravel should be screened and re-mixed.

Concrete proportions are usually designated as 1:2:4, 1:2½:5 or 1:3:6, etc., this means one part of cement to two parts of sand, to four parts of screened gravel. Sand is usually defined as that material which will pass through a quarter-inch screen, while gravel will be that part retained on the screen. A sack of cement is considered a cubic foot.

Many persons have the impression that when definite proportions of sand and pebbles are specified that the same results can be obtained by substituting an equal bulk of bank run material, that is, sand and gravel as combined in the ordinary pit. This is incorrect and leads to weak and porous concrete. The majority of wet basements and leaky tanks are traceable to this cause. There is almost in-

variably an excess of sand in natural deposits of gravel and such material should never be used until screened and the fine and coarse materials separated and then in turn correctly proportioned. In re-mixing the correctly proportioned materials only enough water should be added to produce a mixture of jellylike consistency.

There are two things to be remembered when waterproof concrete is desired. First of all the materials must be screened and then re-mixed to the proper proportions. It is because the mix is dense, i. e., there is enough cement to fill all of the air spaces in the sand and also there is enough mortar to fill the air spaces in the gravel or crushed stone. The first of these conditions is extremely important.

Where machines are used for mixing, the concrete should never be dumped before the last of the ingredients has been mixed a full minute. Where hand mixing is used the materials should be first measured and placed on the mixing board and turned twice while dry to incorporate the sand, cement and gravel, a pool is then made in the center and filled with water. By turning in the edges of the pile all the water should be absorbed by the materials. The mixing is then started by placing a man on each side of the pile and turning over about four times or until the mix shows a uniform color. If necessary more water should be added, being careful to avoid sloppy mixes.

Spading is necessary to expel the air and settle the concrete in the forms. Walls are often both porous and unsightly from failure to heed this precaution. Spading may be done with an ice spud, a straightened hoe or a sharpened piece of thin board. This operation forces the gravel or stone back and allows the mortar to come to the face, making a decent looking wall. Concrete should not be placed in the forms all at one place and allowed to flow from there as this tends to segregate the fine and coarse material, as well as the cement, resulting in leaky walls oftentimes. The material should be placed in six-inch or eight inch layers and then spaded. Too rapid drying out of the concrete either by exposure to the sun or hot, dry winds lowers the strength, oftentimes by half, lessens the durability and wearing qualities, and increases the porosity.

It will be necessary to spade the concrete next to the forms to get smooth, dense walls. This will expel a large amount of air and allow the concrete to settle in the forms. At the same time the coarser aggregate is worked away from the walls leaving a dense face.

Concrete should never be allowed to dry out. Concrete should be kept damp by sprinkling or covering with moist earth, straw or old bags. The water originally mixed with the concrete must be retained in the concrete until curing is complete.

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Organic matter is often detrimental to concrete, this is sometimes visible when in the form of roots, decayed leaves or other vegetation, but is often invisible to the eye. A solution of caustic soda in a proportion of one ounce to a quart of water in a bottle with the sand will, at the end of 24 hours, detect any organic matter. At the end of 24 hours, if the color is pale straw there is no organic matter present. An orange color would mean that it is present in small quantities but could be used in unimportant work. A brown color means that this sand should be discarded.

MORE FARMERS USING RADIO

More than 550,000 farms in the United States are now equipped with radio, the Department of Agriculture estimates, following a nation-wide survey through county agricultural agents. A similar survey last year showed 365,000 farms on which there were radio sets, and in 1923 only 145,000 farms.

This rapid increase in the use of radio by farmers is due, department officials declare, to the need for prompt market information in merchandising farm products, to the educational value of radio, and to its entertainment features. Many county agents reported that farmers have installed radio sets primarily to receive weather and market reports.

The department's estimate of 550,000 sets is based upon reports from 1,056 county agents. Illinois leads the list in number of sets on farms, the estimate for that State being 46,000 sets; New York is next with 39,000 sets on farms; Iowa farmers have 39,000 sets; Missouri 37,000; Kansas 35,000; Nebraska 34,000; Ohio 27,000; and Minnesota 26,000. California has 22,000 sets on farms; Michigan 19,000; Texas 18,000; and Indiana 17,000.

The smallest number of sets is in Delaware, for which the estimate is 200 sets on farms; Florida farms have 300; New Mexico 500; and Nevada 600. The Corn Belt States show the greatest development in the use of radio on farms. The reason given for the slow development in the use of radio in the South is natural conditions which hamper clear broadcasting and reception.

JUST PARAGRAPHS

The successful man is always busy whether he feels like it or not. Any man can work when he feels like it.

A leader can only be judged by his ability to foresee emergencies and prepare for them.

God gives every bird food but does not throw it into the nest.

LINCOLN FORDSON

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Did you read what Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I., recently said about Education? He said, in part,

"One of the greatest necessities of the time is a better education of the young, not in book learning so much as in some practical industrial or agricultural direction, for the purpose of instilling habits of industry and tastes that will insure their entrance into real pursuits immediately on leaving school. The launching upon life of so many young people without direction or preparation for a life work creates a serious charge against our system. If New England is to retain its place in the economic life of America, it is necessary to change this capital tendency of the times."

When a man of Sharpe's standing in business and public welfare comes out in favor of vocational education, it is time for people to investigate.

The SMITH SCHOOL, Northampton, is a good school which you should visit.

H. N. LOOMIS,

Director.

Who's Who With Poultry

Continued from page 1, column 3

Steele's but they have shown that M. A. C. blood when properly handled makes excellent producing stock. This year Mr. Schoonmaker is out to better this record as his chicks were hatched a little earlier.

Miss Minnie Moody of South Amherst has a flock of Reds that have been consistent high producers. They started laying early and produced from 14.4 to 21.1 eggs per bird every month after November when their record was 10 eggs per bird. This flock too has a good deal of M. A. C. blood.

In fact, all of those on the list above have had healthy flocks, early hatched, comfortably housed, well fed and cared for. These are the "Four Horsemen" of profitable poultry production. In addition, the birds must be bred to lay. Nine of the leading flocks were bred by their owners. This shows that Hampshire County has some real progressive poultry breeders who are getting results. Five others purchased their chicks from people who make a business of producing high quality day old chicks from bred to lay stock while only two flocks were from doubtful sources.

August Poultry Summary

The leading flocks in the Egg Laying Contest for August show that there are flocks that are producing well. In these flocks the poor birds are culled out as quickly as they are seen. This practice of continual culling always has and always will pay. The following are the leaders for August.

	Birds	Eggs per bird
H. T. Newhall, Amherst	80	19.7
John Bloom, Ware	275	19.1
Albert Baker, Amherst	110	17.7
Frank D. Steele, Cum'ton	101	17.5
John M. Lowe, Amherst	100	17.2
A. H. Ballou, Ware	30	17.0

Corn Variety Tests

Continued from page 1, column 2

son, Granby; and Sereno S. Clark, Williamsburg. This corn grows to be about nine feet tall and has a large conical shaped ear. It is an early maturing corn being a little later than the Connecticut Valley Dent. It gives a good yield of silage per acre. The men who grew it this year all thought well of this variety and are planning to use it again. It is a variety worthy of greater use.

In other demonstrations, Leaming and Sweepstakes were compared. This year a lot of the "Sweepstakes" corn was not the kind put out as "West Branch Sweepstakes" from Pennsylvania. We believe that the true "West Branch Sweepstakes" is one of our best varieties of ensilage corn. It has a larger ear than Leaming and the lower leaves are not so apt to "fire" or dry up.

Of the larger varieties of ensilage corn, Lancaster County Sure Crop is one of the best we have ever seen. It grows about as tall as Eureka but is a decided improvement over that variety in that it carries an enormous ear. For the man who must have a large tonnage of ensilage per acre without too great a sacrifice on quality, this variety offers a solution of the problem. It needs a long season and fertile ground for best results. It is not a variety to plant the middle of June and then expect that it will make good ears.

Local dealers will be informed of the results of these tests and it is expected that both Huron County and Lancaster County Sure Crop seed may be obtained another year through local dealers.

Sanitation Important in Eradicating Bovine Tuberculosis

Continued from page 1, column 1

infected. This is a new ruling based on an interpretation of Federal laws and regulations and on many of the State laws. A thorough clean-up is necessary, of course, before disinfection can be properly performed.

The ruling is expected to be helpful in reducing the number of reactors found on retests of infected herds. Unless disinfection is promptly and thoroughly done following the removal of tuberculous cattle from a farm, there is serious danger of continued lurking infection which may mean more reactors to pay for at a later time. Such a practice is contrary to good business methods and the program of Federal economy.

Practical livestock sanitation includes such matters as good drainage, removal of manure at frequent intervals, foundations of concrete or other material that does not rot or harbor infection, good light and ventilation, and smooth walls, floors and ceilings that can be easily cleaned and disinfected. The trend of

progress is plainly in the direction of better care and housing of farm livestock, since sanitation pays both in a business way and from a health standpoint. But in spite of the excellent progress already made, department officials point out that there is abundant opportunity for more attention to this important subject.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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FOR SALE: Rhode Island Red breeding cockerels from William Ryan's certified stock. Maude A. Frary, Southampton.

FOR SALE: Registered Guernsey bull of serviceable age. Grandsires, Langwater Fisherman and Langwater Warrior; Sire, Langwater Mixer; Dam now on test. A wonderful herd sire. Quincy Bagg, South Hadley.

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Your
Question*



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H. N. WELLS, Secretary Telephone 176

Sales Committee, Farm Bureau, Claremont, N. H.

THE FAMILY LIVING FROM THE FARM

Above their cash income from the farm, farmers have other income in the form of food products which they set aside for consumption by their families, use of houses for their shelter, and some fuel for use in their homes. These items in the aggregate represent an appreciable part of the cost of living of farm families on the one hand and of the returns from the farm business on the other.

Data collected by the Department of Agriculture from several thousand farms show that the value of the family living at farm prices approximates one-third the cost of living of farm families, and two-thirds the cost of food, fuel, and house rent. It is one-ninth the farm receipts, and one-third the farm income.

Variations with localities, with annual production, with years of prosperity and depression, and with different families, accompany these approximations, the department points out. In 1918 and 1919, years of agricultural prosperity, the value of the family living from the farm was only about one-fifth as much as the farm income; but in 1921 and 1922, years of agricultural depression, it was fully one-third as much.

The family living from the farm lends safety and stability to the farm business and to farm life, the department says. It enables the farmer to reduce materially the cash cost of living and to tide over lean years and hard times that would be ruinous if he had to buy all the living for himself and family on the market.

It should not be inferred, however, the department points out, that this living is obtained entirely free of cost to the farmer. The direct money cost for some of the items may be little, but the production of the several times represents labor, capital, and sometimes cash outlay for materials. Much of the labor, however, is performed as an insignificant part of the main labor of the farm business, at times when the work of the main business is not urgent, and often by the wife and children.

Much of the capital employed in the production of the food items of the family living from the farm is necessary for the farm business, the survey shows, and is at hand, and the materials used in their production are sometimes by-products or wastes from the business. Frequently some of the family living from the farm has little or no market value, and some of it is not of the better market grades.

Farm families often utilize small potatoes, overripe or undersized fruits, eggs with soiled shells, and other low grade produce. Many of the garden vegetables grown on the farms in some localities can not be sold. On the other hand, the hogs, butter, poultry, and similar products, which go to make up part of the family

living from the farm, usually have a ready market. The value of the house rent includes interest and depreciation on the house, and the cash costs of insurance, taxes, and repairs.

Detailed results of the department's survey have been printed in Department Bulletin No. 1338, entitled "The Family Living From the Farm," copies of which may be obtained free from the department, at Washington, as long as the supply lasts, and thereafter at a cost of 5 cents each from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS

STUDYING 5,538 PROBLEMS

Many important problems in agriculture are being gradually solved by the experiment stations and the grist of knowledge given to the public. During the year 1924-25 the various State experiment stations were conducting projects dealing with 5,538 different phases of agriculture, an average of 110 projects per station. In some instances projects are finished in one year, but in many cases several years may be required to complete the investigations and make the results applicable in practice.

A classified list of the different projects now being carried on by the stations has been prepared by the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture, which shows the wide range of subject matter covered by the experimental work.

Projects dealing with field crops lead in number, with a total of 1,817. Of the field crops under study, corn leads with 170 or more projects, wheat follows with 164, potatoes 162, cotton 99, alfalfa 82, oats 81, and soy beans 58.

Horticulture comes second with 952 projects, of which over 400 deal with orchard fruits, the leading fruits being apple 115 and peaches 45; 135 in small fruits; 275 with vegetables, the leading representative of which is tomatoes 34; 65 with ornamentals; and 50 with nuts, the largest representatives of which are pecans 20 and walnuts 13.

The third largest group is animal production with 926 projects, including among others poultry 205, dairy cattle 191, swine 189, sheep and goats 81, beef cattle 77, and horses and mules 12.

Plant pathology is another large group having 482 projects, of which 47 deal with potato diseases.

Projects in economic entomology number 472, 38 of which relate to bees and 22 to cotton insects.

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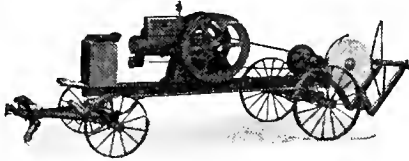
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1925

No. 11

IMPORTANCE OF THE HOME

Massachusetts Home Economics Association Discusses Subject at Meeting at Mount Holyoke College

One hundred and forty people attended the annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts Home Economics Association at Mt. Holyoke, Saturday, October 17. The group was made up of resident teachers in home economics in the public and private schools and colleges in the state, county and state extension workers, heads of houses at Mt. Holyoke and Smith College and a large representation of homemakers. It is significant that every speaker on the program (and the list included Pres. Woolley, Miss Abby Turner, Prof. of Physiology at Holyoke and Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse formerly professor of sociology at Smith College and now in the Bureau of Home Economics at Washington) emphasized the importance of the home and the responsibility of the liberal arts college to fit its students for intelligent homemakers. Miss Turner spoke of the satisfaction that comes to parents who make companions of their children and share in their intellectual life. She told how the science courses at Mt. Holyoke function in the homes of graduates. Pres. Woolley spoke of house-keeping and meal getting as a means to an end, that the end was making a home where each individual could develop to its fullest capacity, physically, intellectually, spiritually. Mrs. Woodhouse said in part, "The family is the most important social and educational unit. It is the connecting link between one generation and the other. It is the unit which is developing for our nation a philosophy of life. Good technique, good household management is essential if we are to have time for perspective, for leisure. You don't have to be a paid employee in order to be a professional woman. While the father is providing an economic basis for the family the mother is developing standards in the home. It is her responsibility to co-ordinate all of the interests of the home and to reconcile all the interests to outside activities in which she wishes to engage."

Mrs. Horatio Dresser was our hostess for luncheon. Mrs. Dresser inaugurated the work in kitchen improvement in Hampden County.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION STARTED NOVEMBER 4

Forty-eight Herds to Keep Production and Feed Records

The Hampshire County Cow Testing Association has been revived after a lapse of about six years. The present organization started November 4 with forty-eight members. There is an opportunity for four more men to join the organization as the testers can handle fifty-two herds each month. The members elected the following directors: Ellis Harlow, Amherst; E. P. West, Hadley; Josiah Parsons, Northampton; Charles E. Clark, Leeds; A. D. Montague, Westhampton.

These directors met October 26 and elected Ellis Harlow, president; Roland A. Payne, secretary-treasurer; Josiah Parsons and E. P. West, executive committee. Chester A. Smith of Hadley and Henry Phinney of Amherst were hired as testers. Mr. Smith will have charge of the work on the east side of the Connecticut River while Mr. Phinney will test on the west side of the river. The testers started work November 4.

Credit for starting the cow testing association is due the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club. Of the twenty-two members of the club in this county that own herds, eighteen have joined the cow testing association. Four of the directors are members of the club.

The object of this cow testing association is to provide means and methods for improving the dairy herds of the members. This will be accomplished through the keeping of production, feed and income records of each cow, on the basis of which unprofitable cows may be eliminated and feeding done more economically. Membership in the association is available to any dairy farmer in the county who is willing to pay his share of the expenses of the association for one year. The cost to each member has been estimated to be about forty-five dollars.

The following are the members of the cow testing association:

Amherst: R. C. Adams, W. H. Atkins, Ellis Harlow, C. E. Stiles, I. Hendrick, J. W. Tufts, C. Hobart, A. Houghton.
Belchertown: A. S. Brown and Son, D. C. Randall.

Chesterfield: Bisbee Bros.

Easthampton: Ralph Clapp, Easthampton Town Farm, Fred Frost, Mgr.

Continued on page 10, column 1

FEWER CIGARS SMOKED

Prospects of Reduced Tobacco Acreage Next Year

A study of the tobacco industry as it affects the Connecticut Valley has been made recently by the Connecticut Agricultural College. The results of this study were presented by Prof. I. G. Davis at a meeting of about two hundred tobacco growers held November 2 at Suffield. In presenting the study, Professor Davis stated that while the information was not complete, it did contain information of value to our tobacco growers.

Charts showed that people are smoking fewer cigars than they were a few years ago. The use of snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco has fallen off since 1910. In 1880 cigarette production was 50 per capita. It is now about 650 per person. Most of the increase in cigarette production has come since 1910.

The production of cigar tobacco began to increase about 1906. This increase came in spite of the fact that the production of cigars had declined. The result has been that the stocks of our tobacco on hand has increased from 70 million pounds in 1920 to 110 million pounds in 1925. The price of this tobacco would have gone down if the tobacco had been sold. The figures on the number of years' supply of Connecticut Valley tobacco in the hands of the trade show that there was 1½ years' supply on hand in 1918. The stock on hand increased gradually till 1922 when it amounted to about 1.8 years' supply. Since then it has increased till this year it amounts to 3 years' supply. No figures are available on the grades of tobacco, making up this supply.

The problem then is to keep from yearly accumulation of stocks. Among the possibilities are: (1) increasing demand for our tobacco; (2) decreased in price; (3) cut acreage to eliminate over supply. The prospect of increasing the demand in the face of decreased consumption is remote. A decrease in the price of the tobacco would drive many men out of the business. A decrease in the price might stimulate demand. As it takes seven pounds of tobacco to make one thousand cigars, a drop in the price of tobacco would not lower the price of cigars very much. Production figures show

Continued on page 2, column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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EAST APPROACHING NEW FARM ERA

Prosperity Ahead for Farmers who Build Soil Fertility

The pendulum of farm prosperity has
already started its long swing to the
East, and the man on the farm who or-
ganizes his farming operations along
better business lines will be in position
to grasp the new and money-making op-
portunities. So believes John B. Abbott,
dairy farmer of Bellows Falls, Vermont,
consulting agronomist for the National
Fertilizer Association, and formerly ex-
tension agronomist with the Massachu-
setts Agricultural College, Amherst.

"The reason for the so-called decadence
of eastern agriculture," according to Mr.
Abbott, "was its inability to compete
with the exploitation of the virgin soil of
the West and the willingness of the
western farmer to produce and sell re-
gardless of cost and prices."

"Conditions have changed, fortunately
for both eastern and western farmers.
The farmers of the Middle West and
West are now farming for present profits
and can no longer afford to flood the East
with farm products sold at prices far be-
low their real cost of production.

"From now on" Mr. Abbott points out,
"the East has to meet only the normal
competition of a settled farm region with
the cream of its virgin fertility expended
in the desperate struggle to hold title to
the land. What advantages the East
lacks in the way of prairie fields are off-
set by its nearness to market and the ever
increasing costs of production in and
transportation from more distant re-
gions.

"The eastern farmers who see and pre-
pare to meet the approaching opportuni-
ties find themselves 'pioneers in an old
land.' Instead of the few simple tools
of the first pioneers, the modern pioneer
must make use of the many modern tools.

"Chief of the tools of the modern pion-
eer is capital, both in the form of ma-
chinery and in the form of fertilizers and
lime, which are so absolutely essential to
overcome the bad effects of the lean years
and to bring the soil back to its former
productivity.

"Have faith in eastern agriculture" is
Abbott's note of encouragement, "organ-
ize the farm on the basis of modern pro-
duction, capitalize it as it deserves, and
the reward will not fail."

FALL PLOWING TO CONTROL INSECTS

Fortunately, most of the insect pests
which are destructive to garden crops can
be controlled by timely applications of an
insecticide, and this fact evidently has
developed a tendency to overlook the
primary cause of severe insect injury,
namely, favorable conditions for the
multiplication of the insect. Nearly all
of the important insect pests of garden
crops spend the winter in the soil, crop re-
fuse, or woods. A thorough clean-up in
the garden during the late fall and early
winter will kill a great many of these
pests, and late fall plowing will kill many
more. Both of these operations are well
worth while in the fight to produce qual-
ity crops. Why wait until it is necessary
to use expensive insecticides to protect
your crop when good farm practice will
often make spraying or dusting unneces-
sary?

Some of the pests to which these sug-
gestions apply, are:

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM—
spends the winter as a chrysalis among
old stalks and crop refuse.

CABBAGE ROOT MAGGOT—hiber-
nates as puparium in soil or in the old
roots or stumps of cabbage.

CABBAGE APHIS—hibernates as egg
on old leaves and stalks of cabbage.

CABBAGE LOOPER—spends winter
in pupal stage in old leaves, stumps, and
rubbish of the cabbage field.

HARLEQUIN CABBAGE BUG—win-
ters as adult insect in stalks, leaves, and

refuse of cabbage field and nearby wood
patches.

CUTHORMS—hibernate as small
worms near the roots of the crop, woods,
or grasses, going deeper as the frost
penetrates the ground.

TARNISHED PLANT BUG—same as
Harlequin Cabbage Bug.

POTATO LEAFHOPPER—spends
winter as adult or egg in old leaves and
crop refuse.

POTATO FLEA BEETLE—winters
as adult in rubbish and trash about the
garden.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE—
winters as adult in soil.

WHITE GRUBS—hibernate as grubs
from 7 to 14 inches below surface of
ground, usually in grass land.

POTATO STALK BORER—spends
winter as adult beetle in old potato
stalks.

COMMON STALK BORER—hiber-
nates as egg on stem of woods and
grasses in or near the garden.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER—spends
winter as larva in corn stalks, stubble,
and many of the common weeds.

TOMATO HORN WORM—winters as
pupa a few inches below surface of soil.

STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE—
spends the winter as adult in trash, re-
fuse, or in the soil.

SQUASH BUG—same as Striped Cu-
cumber Beetle.

SQUASH VINE BORER—winters as
larvae in cocoons 1 or 2 inches below sur-
face of ground.

IMPORTED ONION MAGGOT—hi-
bernates either as adult fly in crop refuse,
or as puparium in soil.

ASPARAGUS BEETLES—pass the
winters in rubbish and crop refuse about
the asparagus field.

This imposing list of insect pests whose
food bill is paid annually by the market
gardeners is far from complete but it
should be sufficient to demonstrate the
value, entomologically speaking, of the
slogan,

"CLEAN UP OR BE CLEANED UP."

Fewer Cigars Smoked

Continued from page 1, column 3

that there is about twenty per cent over-
production of tobacco at the present time.
The present supply is one and a half
years too heavy. By acreage reduction
alone, unless demand changes, the acre-
age would have to be cut forty per cent
to get back to normal in five years.
Present indications are that there will be
substantial reductions in the tobacco acre-
age next season. Some of this reduction
will be forced upon the grower because of
lack of credit.

THE PURE BRED BREEDER AND THE COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

By O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy
Husbandry, Michigan State College

It is quite evident that for the past few years some breeders of purebred cattle have been taking considerable interest in Cow Testing Associations. In many quarters leading breeders of Holstein cattle know little about Cow Testing Associations, and others who have a slight knowledge of what a Cow Testing Association is, have a notion that this sort of record making institution is primarily organized and operated for the benefit of the owner of grade cattle. The last year was quite definitely expressed at the last annual meeting which was held at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

There is another notion held by some that the Cow Testing Association is advanced Registry system. Some breeders feel that the Advanced Registry record is sufficient and that a Cow Testing Association is simply a duplication of record making and not as efficient since the Cow Testing Association records are not recognized by the National breed associations. For the benefit of those who do not know what a Cow Testing Association is I will try to explain in a few words the plan of organization, purpose and aims of an association.

A Cow Testing Association, as known in this country, is an organization of about twenty-six farmers who employ a tester to keep milk and butterfat records, feed records, and prepare an income statement (only feed costs considered) on all the cows in their herds. The tester visits each farm one day in a month and gathers the information for his calculations. In addition to keeping records the tester computes balanced rations for each owner and makes suggestions relative to the care and management of the cows wherever this information is needed or desired. With this information at hand the dairyman can eliminate the poor cows in his herd and feed the individual cows more intelligently.

The Association operates on a yearly basis. At the end of the twelfth month the books are closed and the owner has an exact statement on each individual cow for the year. He knows just how much milk and butterfat each cow has produced and what it has cost him as far as feed is concerned. At the end of each successive year he knows whether his cows are getting better or falling behind. He knows just what the cows are returning him for the feed they consume, whether he is getting the market price for this feed or more or less. In others words his

dairy enterprise is placed upon a business basis and the guess work is taken out of narrow cropping units and farmers' children when ear laps are desirable use to eight years. For boys from 4 to 12, a hat, "not a bit like a girl's" is number 4968. Some adorable little bonnets for babies up to two years may be made from bits of material one may have hand and cut from Pictorial number 326. All the patterns have such clear directions that they are not difficult to make. We know of no better way to save many dollars, and yet have very smart hats, than by making the children's hats. The last one I think she hasn't a knack at trimming she should follow quite closely the suggestions and illustration on the pattern and by keeping the hats simple, she cannot go far wrong. Be sure to order head size (taken around the head here the hat is worn) as children of the same age may have quite varying head sizes. The latest patterns for hats by Buttrick are number 6327 for girls from 12; a six gored soft crown, number 323, for boys from 2 to 8 years. There also one for ladies and misses, number 6359, also six gored and a narrow trim rolled in front. This requires a yard of 40 in. silk or satin, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 7 in. velvet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 35 in. duvet.

The September Good Housekeeping magazine offers one or two remarkably good hat patterns for ladies and misses. When preparing lettuce, cabbage or cauliflower, after washing well let stand in cold water to which a handful of salt has been added. This will cause any bugs or worms to leave the vegetable and come to the surface. It is well to always have on hand some coarse bag or rock salt for such purposes as this. When slicing apples in quantity put them into water to which a small amount of salt has been added—two teaspoons to a quart. This will keep them from turning black. The small amount of salt which clings to the apple adds to the flavor. We would cook cabbage or onions made that some herd of grade cows would make better records. The purebred is going to win finally on her merits, but unfair testing and withholding the actual facts about the herd will destroy confidence. Purebreds are better than grades when a fair comparison is made. However, there are many scrubs kept in dairy herds and saved from the butcher just because they are registered as purebreds.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

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The breeder of purebred cattle needs the most accurate information he can obtain if he is to make the greatest progress in his breeding work.

It is difficult to judge of a cow's ability to produce when only one record is available. In the mad rush to get the most out of a cow and place her in the "upper class" the yearly record finally made more often represents a longer period than 365 days of the cow's life. It is astonishing when we look into the facts. Many cows are dry for months before they start in on their world breaking record and many never calve again. Do such records represent one or more year's production?

The writer had occasion recently to make a study of this situation with the animals in one large herd.

Private records, such as Cow Testing Association records, have been kept in this herd for more than five years. These yearly records were tabulated for each cow by years, beginning on January 1st and closing December 31st. For the five years the average records for twelve months on all cows amounted to 9,800 lbs. of milk and 324.8 lbs. of butterfat. These cows also made Advanced Registry records during this same five-year period. All cows were not kept on Advanced Registry test during the entire time but several cows were tested at a time according to the usual custom. When a cow freshened just right she was placed on Advanced Registry test. Taking only the best Advanced Registry test for each of these cows the average for all cows amounts to 12,986 lbs. of milk and 428.9 lbs. of butterfat per year.

Which figure shall be used as a guide in breeding operations—the actual figure of 324.8 lbs. which represents the average production for twelve months for a number of years or the figure obtained when the cows were in the pink of condition before being tested with several months' rest to their credit before making the higher record and in many cases a long dry period after the record was complete?

The best way to determine the real value of a breeding bull is to obtain a record on all of his daughters and compare these with the records of their dams.

Three and a half million
Savings Department
Interest payable quarterly

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F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President
ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

HOME MAKING

MILLINERY LEADERS

DESERVE CREDIT

Work Carried by Leaders who Received Special Training

The scene of the millinery training class shifted this fall from the Extension Service Rooms, Northampton to the little brown schoolhouse at Norwich Bridge, Huntington. Anyone visiting the schoolhouse during the past three weeks might have received the impression that school was once more in session in the old schoolhouse. There were certainly some busy days when the millinery leaders from six of the surrounding communities came there to learn the best methods of making different types of hats so they could go back to their towns and teach the women.

The leaders at these meetings were Mrs. James Cody, Mrs. Ralph Bell, Middlefield; Mrs. Doris Thorpe, Huntington Street, Mrs. A. L. Moore, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. William Munson, Norwich Bridge, Miss Clara Searle, Mrs. George Barr and Mrs. Leon Woods, Norwich Hill; Mrs. Arlin Cole, Mrs. H. D. Stanton, West Chesterfield; Mrs. Frank Burr, Mrs. Ernest Thayer, Mrs. Carl Loveland, Worthington.

The millinery work was carried on very much as last year. We had one general meeting where an outside speaker brought us the new styles. Then the home demonstration agent visited every group and a hat was planned for each person. The leaders had two meetings, one to learn the best methods of covering and the second to help solve any problems which might come up in their groups and to study the making and placing of trimmings.

These leaders deserve a great deal of credit for their good work. They were new at the job but willing to learn and best of all to help others. Their women have made good looking hats very inexpensively and should be able to continue making them if they wish.

General Editor
Setts Agricultural College, Amherst.

"The reason for the so-called decadence of eastern agriculture," according to Mr. Abbott, "was its inability to compete with the exploitation of the virgin soil of the West and the willingness of the western farmer to produce and sell regardless of cost and prices."

"Conditions have changed, fortunately for both eastern and western farmers. The farmers of the Middle West and West are now farming for present profits and can no longer afford to flood the East with farm products sold at prices far below their real cost of production.

the cream of its virgin fertility expended in the desperate struggle to hold title to the land. What advantages the East lacks in the way of prairie fields are offset by its nearness to market and the ever increasing costs of production in and transportation from more distant regions.

"The eastern farmers who see and prepare to meet the approaching opportunities find themselves 'pioneers in an old land.' Instead of the few simple tools of the first pioneers, the modern pioneer must make use of the many modern tools.

"Chief of the tools of the modern pioneer is capital, both in the form of machinery and in the form of fertilizers and lime, which are so absolutely essential to overcome the bad effects of the lean years and to bring the soil back to its former productivity.

"Have faith in eastern agriculture" is Abbott's note of encouragement, "organize the farm on the basis of modern production, capitalize it as it deserves, and the reward will not fail."

ALL PLOWING TO CONTROL

INSECTS

Fortunately, most of the insect pests which are destructive to garden crops can be controlled by timely applications of an insecticide, and this fact evidently has developed a tendency to overlook the primary cause of severe insect injury, namely, favorable conditions for the multiplication of the insect. Nearly all the important insect pests of garden crops spend the winter in the soil, crop residue, or woods. A thorough clean-up in the garden during the late fall and early winter will kill a great many of these pests, and late fall plowing will kill many more. Both of these operations are well worth while in the fight to produce quality crops. Why wait until it is necessary to use expensive insecticides to protect your crop when good farm practice will often make spraying or dusting unnecessary?

Some of the pests to which these suggestions apply, are:

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM—spends the winter as a chrysalis among old stalks and crop refuse

Worth Trying

To avoid plumbers' bills, pour a cupful of kerosene down the sink once a month, and the next morning pour down a couple of gallons of boiling water. The kerosene loosens and eats away accumulated grease, and the boiling water dissolves and carries it away, thus keeping the pipes clear. Lye often unites with the grease and forms a soap, which may clog the pipes worse than the grease alone.

FELT HATS POPULAR

Women Making Very Attractive But Inexpensive Hats From Commercial Patterns

We hope the women who have been in the millinery groups for the past two seasons are still making their hats. Perhaps the nice velvet hat made last fall is still good but a knockabout hat is needed. If so, the work of this year's millinery class will be of interest.

Most every member is making at least one felt hat. They have obtained felts of every color from the American Felt Company, Boston, and have made the snappiest little hats imaginable for only forty cents. These hats are just as good looking, just as durable, often more becoming and a whole lot cheaper than the felt hat which costs six to fifteen dollars if bought from a store.

Mrs. Nellie Draper, millinery specialist of Middlesex County, gave us the idea when she spoke to the millinery leaders and their groups at Huntington. Mrs. Draper gives the following suggestions in the Middlesex County paper for the use of commercial hat patterns to be used in making these hats or similar ones.

Some very excellent commercial hat patterns are being offered by various pattern makers, some of which are given below to assist our readers in making new hats. Number 4703 Ladies' Home Journal, view A, C, and D, is very good for ladies and misses. This is in one size and used only for felt, silk, velvet, etc. Butterick number 5966 is very good for felts, homespun, etc., in sizes from 20½ in. headsize up to 22½ in., in quarter inch gradations. It may be enlarged by allowing larger seams. This is one of the easiest and most popular patterns.

Butterick also offers an excellent pattern for girls from 2 to 12 years. Pattern number 6089. This has a six section crown and a brim that may be dropped or rolled up. This may be developed in cotton, silk, or linen materials. Velvet, felt, and especially duvetyne are attractively fashioned in this style.

For very little children there is a Ladies' Home Journal pattern number 2474, four to eight years. This has 3 different styles in one folder, view A being a very good four piece crown and Gal EIGHT—Job 4117—Rogers—tight rolling brim.

Butterick has the patterns for the new gored Tam O'Shanter, or artists' cap, number 6246, to be developed in silk, velvet, wool, flannel, or duvetyne. A gathered Tam is number 6188. A boy's sailor Tam is number 5815.

For children, other hats which Butterick supplies are number 5904 a hat with round four section crown and a brim

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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Both our standard grades of goods and our Concentrated 10-16-14 Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer are especially compounded (out of the more expensive materials) to produce not only a quick start but a steady growth over the whole season.

We handle a full line of fertilizer materials.

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The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

very short in back and rolled back away from the face in front. Number 5557 has a narrow drooping brim, and number 4338 is a cunning little soft hat for very little girls. For winter hats for little children when ear laps are desirable use Pictorial Review pattern number 7557, two to eight years. For boys from 4 to 14 years, a hat, "not a bit like a girl's" is number 4968. Some adorable little bonnets for babies up to two years may be made from bits of material one may have on hand and cut from Pictorial number 1826.

All the patterns have such clear directions that they are not difficult to make. We know of no better way to save many dollars, and yet have very smart hats, than by making the children's hats. If one thinks she hasn't a knack at trimming she should follow quite closely the suggestions and illustration on the pattern and by keeping the hats simple, she cannot go far wrong. Be sure to order by head size (taken around the head where the hat is worn) as children of the same age may have quite varying head sizes.

The latest patterns for hats by Butterick are number 6327 for girls from 2 to 12; a six gored soft crown, number 6323, for boys from 2 to 8 years. There is also one for ladies and misses, number 6359, also six gored and a narrow brim rolled in front. This requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 40 in. silk or satin, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 27 in. velvet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 35 in. duvetyne.

The September Good Housekeeping magazine offers one or two remarkably good hat patterns for ladies and misses.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When preparing lettuce, cabbage or cauliflower, after washing well let stand in cold water to which a handful of salt has been added. This will cause any bugs or worms to leave the vegetable and come to the surface. It is well to always have on hand some coarse bag or rock salt for such purposes as this.

When slicing apples in quantity put them into water to which a small amount of salt has been added—two teaspoons to a quart. This will keep them from turning black. The small amount of salt which clings to the apple adds to the flavor.

"We would cook cabbage or onions oftener if they did not leave such a disagreeable odor in the house," we often hear remarked. Try this and you may have these wholesome vegetables as often as you like, without advertising the fact for several hours afterwards. Take two or three tablespoons of vinegar to which has been added a pinch of cinnamon, cloves, or any spice, and boil hard for about five minutes. The odor of the vegetables will entirely disappear.

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CLUB WORK

CLUB LEADERS MEET

A club leader's meeting was held for those taking charge of clothing groups in the western part of the county on Saturday, November 7. Leaders present were:

Miss Anna Brusko, Hatfield
Miss Anna Pelz, West Hatfield
Miss Louise Frisbee, Hatfield
Mrs. R. E. Donnelson, North Hatfield
Miss Marion Chandler, Hatfield
Mrs. M. Powers, Amherst
Miss H. Baird, Worthington
Miss Bertram, North Hatfield

The leaders will take back the points considered to seventy-five girls who are working under them.

Miss Marion L. Tucker, assisted by Miss Mildred Boice, took up patterns, materials, construction and trimmings for the apron. Apron judging was introduced and use of illustrative material mentioned.

At a similar meeting on January 16 Miss Tucker will work with the leaders on dresses.

Mr. Edward Burke states his boys want dairy animals. A number of his boys are to join the dairy club.

THREE NECESSITIES

To form a 4-H Club just three things are necessary. First, there must be a group of ambitious youngsters, the kind of youngsters who are eager to tackle jobs and finish them, the kind of youngsters who aren't afraid of work, who would rather be busy than idle, who enjoy accomplishing things. You can't name a really popular boy or girl who is lazy. We can name hundreds of club members that are wide-awake. Then we must have a helping club leader, one who the "peppy" youngsters admire, get along with, and will work with and for. Some "live" adult will make a club leader the second necessity. Thirdly, we must have interested parents, parents who are eager to see their boys and girls learn, associate with other people, do tasks which will make a good background for their future work, parents who laugh less at their children and encourage them more. A helpful 4-H club may be formed with only three types of people:

1. Ambitious youngsters
2. A lively club leader
3. Interested Parents

Two new dairy members are John Garvey of Belchertown and Joseph Clark of Easthampton

The November issue of the Dairy News Letter was dedicated to the Hampshire Franklin Holstein Club and a copy sent to each member.

The 4-H Club Pledge

I pledge

My Head to clear thinking
My Heart to greater loyalty
My Health to better living
My Hands to larger service

For

My Club, My Community and My Country

WHAT TO DO THIS WINTER

The clothing work for girls has already started in many places. Girls and leaders seem more willing than ever to carry on the work. At Worthington, Huntington, Chesterfield, Belchertown, Amherst, Hatfield and Hadley, we are sure clothing clubs will be formed and will be glad to see them start in other towns. Food clubs will be formed at Pelham, Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Westhampton and West Farms but of course other groups can come in. At South Hadley, Granby, Amherst, Easthampton, Hadley, Hatfield and Northampton poultry clubs will be formed. Handicraft work will be done at Worthington, Huntington, Chesterfield, Hatfield, Hadley, Amherst, Belchertown and Granby. Our dairy boys throughout the county are ever at it and home decoration work will be furthered at Westhampton and Cushman.

The above are the main projects for this winter.

Any youngster between the ages of ten and twenty-one may belong. Ambitious young people are the ones we seek for.

Join the club in your community and make it go. If there is no club in process where you live we depend on you to tell us you want one, to help get the young people together and start one.

GRAIN DEALERS TO HELP

The annual 4-H Club Egg Laying Contest started November 1st. Club members' birds have been hatched earlier and developed better this year than last year and we will doubtless see an improvement over last November in this month's production. We are again getting ribbons for the second and third winners for each month and are also securing grain from local grain dealers which will furnish one hundred and fifty pounds to be given out each month as prizes. Thus far we have six local grain dealers backing the contest and each giving one hundred and fifty pounds of grain. They are:

James A. Sturges, Easthampton
Ryther and Warren, Belchertown
George B. Sampson, Holyoke
Merriek Grain Company, Amherst
W. N. Potter's Sons and Co., Northampton
Bisbee Bros., Williamsburg

ADVICE TO PARENTS

The club leader will not take the place of parents. The responsibility toward your boys and girls does not cease when they go to school or to a club meeting. The parents exert by far more influence on their boys and girls than any other agency. President Coolidge says the greatest need of the present American youth is "more home control through parental action." He further states, "It is not enough that there should be action in the pulpit, there must be reaction in the pews."

This has a bearing on 4-H club work. The club leader in your community must not be given all the responsibility of your youngsters' club projects. Your influence will show up definitely in the club members' results. The reason for successful club work in this county can be traced nearly always to interested parents. The West boys of Hadley, the Howe Brothers of Amherst, the Randall girls of Belchertown, Henry Randall of Amherst, Steven Brusko of Hatfield, James Garvey of Belchertown and many others all have parents who advise them, direct them and are interested in their efforts.

NEWS TO SOME

Question: What do the 4 H's mean?

Answer: The National Club Emblem of Junior Extension Work is the four leaf clover with an H on each leaf. Therefore Junior Extension work goes under the name of "4-H Club Work." The H's stand for Head, Heart, Hand and Health.

Question: Who furthers 4-H Club Work?

Answer: The United States Department of Agriculture, the State Extension Service and the Hampshire County Extension Service Co-operating.

Question: Why have you recently referred to Calf Club Work as Dairy Club Work?

Answer: Because many of the calves owned by members have not grown into cows. They are no longer calves but still belong to club members. In calling the work a Dairy Club it includes both the calves and cows of the members in the project.

It Is Great To Know

You've heard of Stanley Misterka of Pine Grove. He bought a Holstein calf last spring from Charles Clark of Leeds. It came along fine and developed into a good yearling this fall. Stanley's father saw it grow, got interested in purebreds and has recently bought four pure bred heifers. Stanley helped.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Mrs. Sarah Burt of Westhampton, Mrs. Mabel Smith of West Farms, and Miss Ella Buckler of the Massachusetts Agricultural College attended a Food Club meeting at the Hampden County Improvement League Building on Saturday, October 31. Seven leaders from other counties were present. Miss Mae E. Foley, State Food Extension Specialist, gave a demonstration and instructions in food club work which will help them in carrying on work in their communities.

Mr. O. A. Morton, superintendent of Hadley and Hatfield schools, has recently appointed Mr. Edward Burke and Miss Louise Frisbee in charge of boys' and girls' club work in Hatfield and Mr. Paul Brown and Mrs. Doris Champlain in charge at Hadley.

Superintendent Maurice J. West of the Huntington schools has always shown a keen interest in the development of 4-H club work in that town, the kind of interest that pushes things along. He recently has decided to take charge of a group of boys in handicraft work.

Miss Nellie Shea's twenty-seven handicraft boys have set a goal of one hundred chairs to cane during the winter.

Mr. Edward Burke in charge of agricultural work with boys in Hatfield recently sent five boys with the club agent to Mr. Ellis Harlow's farm in Amherst and Mr. Dwight Randall's farm in Belchertown to see young dairy animals suitable for them to purchase. On both farms the boys were well received and were so interested in the animals shown them that they will get their dads to the farms to help them make their decision.

A demonstration on painting glassware was given at the Pomeroy meadow school on Friday afternoon, November 6th. Miss Margaret Zoudlick had previously asked the boys and girls to bring glass bottles to be started. After the club agent demonstrated the steps in vase painting twelve youngsters applied the first coat of paint. Miss Zoudlick hopes to have the home decoration work continued.

No Time To Quit

There's a time to part and a time to meet,
 There's a time to sleep and a time to eat,
 There's a time to work and a time to play,
 There's a time to sing and a time to pray;
 There's a time that's glad and a time that's blue,
 There's a time to plan and a time to do,
 There's a time to grin and to show your grit—
 But there never was a time to quit.
 —Spanish River News.

Lawson Clark of Williamsburg, one of the dairy club members, has recently received a fine heifer calf from his two year old heifer. The sire of the calf was the bull owned by Charles Clark of Leeds.

The silver cup offered by the Northampton Chamber of Commerce for the best team in Home Economics Judging was won by the Smith Academy Domestic Science Department in Hatfield.

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FOSTER-FARRAR COMPANY
 162 Main Street, Northampton, Mass.

The Pure Bred Breeder

Continued from page 3, column 3

plete their Advanced Registry records and these records are never reported because the owner feels that they are not sufficiently high to reflect credit on his line of breeding.

Records are essential to the highest development of a herd of cattle, but relatively few records are kept either official or private. There is little interest in private records and the claim is made by the breeders that the expense of Advanced Registry work is too great. The Cow Testing Association steps right in here and affords an accurate method of testing at a small expense. On a herd of less than 20 cows a yearly record can be had through Cow Testing Association on all cows at almost the same cost of a seven-day official test.

An ideal system for any Holstein breeder to follow would be to place his entire herd on record in a Cow Testing Association and then select from these records the cows that should be placed on official test.

Some Holstein breeders have confined their testing to the seven-day work. Every student knows that it is impossible to get an accurate estimate on a cow's ability when only seven-day records are available. These same breeders give as an excuse that the expense of yearly testing is too great. For this class of breeder the Cow Testing Association in conjunction with the seven-day records would be ideal and still within his reach as far as the expenses are concerned.

There is no doubt but that a seven-day record has value and there is no question but that it takes a good cow to make the equivalent of 30 pounds of butter in seven days as a mature animal. But it is impossible to breed up a herd of cows to the highest standard with this sort of record alone. Take the question of butterfat test. It is a well known fact that cows in good condition will always test higher during the beginning of their lactation period than they will for the year. It is not fair to judge the test of a cow for a year by the test obtained for seven days when the cow is in the best condition to make a good test. Many a breeder has labored under the impression that he was getting a four per cent bull simply because the dam and perhaps the grandam also made this test for seven days. But when the offspring came to milk and the milk was tested by the creamery or milk dealer, he found that the test fell short of four per cent. For the guidance of his breeding operations the Holstein breeder should by all means have his cattle tested once a month, or at other regular intervals. There is little demand for Holsteins that test less than three per cent. This sort should be weeded out.

A distinguished cattle breeder from Germany made this statement to the

writer a few days ago: "I came over to America to see your wonderful cows. We have heard of the great records that your cows have made and it is hard to believe that the cows actually produce such large amounts of milk and butter. These records are difficult to understand because your average cow produces such a small amount of milk."

No further comment is necessary. We have spent much time and money on making big records on a relatively few cows but our average remains lower than that of many other dairy countries.

Is it not time for the breeder of purebred cattle to take the lead in making economical tests on their herds so that other things will be given consideration than the making of milk and butter records on a few cows?

The writer knows full well that many breeders of purebreds are thinking quite strongly along this line. In Michigan many leading Holstein breeders have their herds entered in Cow Testing Associations and they are profiting by this practice. More than thirty per cent of the cows in fifty Cow Testing Associations that have finished their yearly work in Michigan since January 1st are purebreds, while less than five per cent of the cows in Cow Testing Associations in the state four years ago were purebreds.

As intimated before, the breeders of purebred cattle should be the leaders in an effort to place our dairy cattle industry on a more economic and efficient basis. There is great room for improvement since only 1.2 per cent of the cows used for dairy purposes in the United States are members of Cow Testing Associations. Denmark, our principal competitor in the dairy industry, has 26.5 per cent of their cows in Cow Testing Associations. New Zealand is making great progress in the development of dairying and we find that they are starting right since 11.5 per cent of their cows are in Cow Testing Associations.

*Holstein Friesian World.***Benefits of a Cow-Testing Association**

Dairymen who belong to an ideal cow-testing association reap the following benefits:

1. They receive a yearly milk and butterfat record of each cow.
2. They obtain a profit or loss record of each cow.
3. They know the good producing cows from the poor producing cows.
4. They can feed according to a cow's production, which is the only economical and scientific way of feeding.
5. They can build up a higher producing herd by knowing the good cows and raising their heifer calves.
6. They can select the good sires by comparing the records of the heifers with their dams.
7. They know whether or not they are

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getting a square deal at the creamery or milk plant.

8. They get more money when they sell a cow that has a good cow-testing association record than a similar one with no record.

9. They have a good chance of selling their surplus stock at a good price, especially where the association has made a good record.

We need four more dairy farmers to reap the above benefits by joining the Hampshire County Cow-testing Association. Write to the County Agent for further particulars.

T. B. ERADICATION

One hundred and ten counties in the United States have eradicated bovine tuberculosis from within their boundaries, according to a summary of progress issued by the United States Department of Agriculture covering eradication work up to October 1, 1925. These counties, known as modified accredited areas, have completed the testing of all cattle within their borders and removed all of the infected cattle. To be classed as modified accredited areas, infection must be confined to less than one-half of 1 per cent of the cattle within the county and all reactors must be promptly removed.

The 110 counties now on the free list represent a gain of 10 counties over the preceding month and show noteworthy progress compared with the status of the area work at the beginning of the calendar year, when 53 counties were on the modified accredited list. The 110 counties are scattered throughout 19 States, 44 of them being in North Carolina, 12 in Michigan, 9 in Iowa, 7 in Kansas, 6 each in Indiana and North Dakota, 3 each in Florida, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, 2 each in California, Idaho, and Wisconsin, 1 each in Illinois, Missouri, New York, Oregon, and Utah.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, consider the results obtained as ample proof that eradication of tuberculosis from any area is merely a question of time, funds, and organized effort.

During August, the last month for which figures are available, official tuberculin tests were applied to more than 676,000 cattle, of which approximately 19,000 reacted as tuberculous and were removed from the herds. Nearly 12,000,000 cattle are now under supervision for the eradication of the disease and about 3,500,000 more are on the waiting list to be tested. The ultimate goal of the vast project is the eradication of tuberculosis from the livestock of the country.

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Did you read what Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I., recently said about Education? He said, in part,

"One of the greatest necessities of the time is a better education of the young, not in book learning so much as in some practical industrial or agricultural direction, for the purpose of instilling habits of industry and tastes that will insure their entrance into real pursuits immediately on leaving school. The launching upon life of so many young people without direction or preparation for a life work creates a serious charge against our system. If New England is to retain its place in the economic life of America, it is necessary to change this capital tendency of the times."

When a man of Sharpe's standing in business and public welfare comes out in favor of vocational education, it is time for people to investigate.

The SMITH SCHOOL, Northampton, is a good school which you should visit.

H. N. LOOMIS,

Director.

Cow Testing Association Started

Continued from page 1, column 2

Goshen: H. H. Bissell.*Granby:* E. T. Clark, H. A. Cleveland, G. A. & G. N. Galusha.*Hadley:* J. G. Cook, Pelissier Bros., H. J. Searle and Son, E. P. West.*Northampton:* Charles E. Clark, Broadlie Farm, W. W. Haswell, Mgr., Earle Parsons, Josiah W. Parsons, C. B. Tower.*Southampton:* M. J. Madsen, W. A. Parsons, Henry L. Parsons, Edward Searle.*South Hadley:* Quincy A. Bagg, A. Gagne, Herbert B. Lang, L. L. Titus, M. J. C. Walls.*Westhampton:* Clifford Bartlett, Hugh Bridgman, J. R. Clapp, Charles G. Loud, A. D. Montague, E. H. Montague, C. M. Norris, M. K. Parsons.*Williamsburg:* Allen Adams, Sereno S. Clark, Hampshire Silver Black Fox Co., Edward O'Neil.**WINTERING CALVES ON GRAIN****TOO COSTLY FOR GAINS MADE**

In wintering calves the use of grain in the ration increases the cost of wintering very materially and does not sufficiently increase the total gains at the time or subsequently to justify the additional expense, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This conclusion was reached from the results of a series of experiments carried on by the department in co-operation with the West Virginia Experiment Station in which grade Shorthorn, Hereford, and Aberdeen Angus calves were used to determine the effect of different winter rations on gains the following summer.

One lot of calves receiving a ration of mixed hay and a grain mixture of 3 parts corn, 1 part bran, and 1 part linseed meal made a winter gain of 98 pounds each, which was more than twice as much as another lot which was fed corn silage and clover hay. The latter drove, however, made a greater gain the following summer on pasture and lacked only 42 pounds of reaching the same total as the grain-fed calves. The cost of the grain ration through the winter did not justify the extra gains, says the department.

In fact, the experiment was carried until the calves were 3 years old, in which time the advantage in weight due to grain feeding the first winter was practically all lost by the time they were 3 years old.

THE COMMON BEAN WEEVIL

Although there are several kinds of weevils which injure beans, the most common species is known as the BEAN WEEVIL. This brownish-gray beetle with mottled wingcovers, about one-eighth of an inch long, is probably a native of Central or South America. In the

warmer sections of this country its injury is so severe that dried beans cannot be grown successfully.

The erroneous belief that beans become infested in storage has developed from the discovery that beans apparently sound at harvest are later full of the characteristic round holes, and is one of the "mysteries of Nature" which makes the study of insects so interesting.

Infestation occurs while the beans are in the field. Early in the summer the female weevils fly from their hibernating quarters or the storage to the beans where their microscopic eggs are laid in the splits of the drying pods, or in holes eaten through the pod. From these eggs, 85 of which may be laid by a single female beetle, hatch tiny white grubs which feed from 2 to 6 weeks, depending on the temperature. When full grown the grubs pupate within the beans, being inactive until they have transformed into the adult beetle. When beans are stored in a warm place or in large quantities which will heat, the beetles develop in them and multiply until all of the beans are infested. Otherwise they remain inactive during the winter and resume development when the beans are planted the following spring.

The control of the bean weevil in the field is extremely difficult and can be accomplished only by a rigid starving-out program induced by the prohibiting of the growing of all beans and peas and destruction of all weevils in stored beans over a large area for two or three years.

Fortunately, however, bean weevils are very easily controlled in dried beans by fumigation or heat. Stored beans which show any evidence of, or which have been exposed to weevil infestation, should be treated as soon as possible after they are dried.

The most satisfactory material for killing weevils in stored beans is carbon di-

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95% of the cows of Sullivan County, New Hampshire have been under Federal supervision for over 3 years and are free from tuberculosis. As a final check, however, they receive a Federal test just before shipment. Several carloads of High Producing Grade and Pure Bred Holsteins and a few of other Breeds are now available direct from farmers. Our agent takes you to see them and attends to all details of testing, loading, etc. Buy here and save on Time, Expenses and Freight. Quick shipments insure arrival of stock in good condition.

H. N. WELLS, Secretary Telephone 176

Sales Committee, Farm Bureau, Claremont, N. H.

sulphid, commercially known as "high life," when used at the rate of 1 pound to each 100 cubic feet of space at about 75° temperature for 48 hours. This liquid, which costs about twenty cents a pound, forms, upon exposure to air, a foul smelling gas which is more than twice as heavy as air. Beans to be fumigated should be placed in an air-tight container such as a wash boiler or an iron drum. After computing the cubical contents and measuring the dosage, the fumigant is poured into shallow dishes or pans placed on top of the seeds. The container is then covered with heavy paper or sacks tied over the top. A wooden cover is also good for confining the fumes. **CARBON DISULPHID GAS IS HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE.** It has been known to explode from the fire of a lighted cigar and from a protected electric spark. The odor disappears quickly when the beans are aired.

Bean weevils may also be killed by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at the rate of 2½ pounds of cyanide for each 1000 cubic feet of space, but this is not as practical for small lots of beans. A temperature of 131° F. for 1 hour will kill all stages of the bean weevil if the beans are spread on the floor or in shallow pans, and this method of control is gaining favor since it has been found that this heat did not injure the germination of the beans.

Cold will delay and stop the development of the bean weevil but an exposure of 56 days at 31° to 32° F. is necessary to kill all stages of the insect.

After the seed is fumigated or heated, be sure to discourage infestation in the field next season by:

1. Planting only sound seed.
2. Gathering and destroying all scattered pods in the field this fall.
3. By harvesting, thrashing, and sacking the crop as soon as possible.

—W. D. Whitcomb.

CORN VARIETIES

Sweet corn is fast becoming one of the most popular of vegetables. Its season is so comparatively short that much attention is being called in all the seed catalogues to "new" early varieties. For quality the old true Golden Bantam is hard to beat. This is so true that a large proportion of the yellow corn sold over the counter, either at roadside stand or retail store, is sold as "Bantam." There have been any number of crosses of Golden Bantam with larger types and selections for larger ears. The standard size of Golden Bantam is an ear about 7 inches long with 8 rows of kernels. It not only is small but does not fill out well, making it unattractive to the consumer when placed beside the new types of yellow corn which masquerade under a multiplicity of names such as, Early

Golden, Early Sunrise, Golden Dawn, New Yellow, Buttercup, etc. Most of the produce an attractive, large, and well filled ear of from 10 to 18 rows, some are long and slender, others short and fat. The catalogues list these varieties as maturing a few days later than Golden Bantam, some claim they have a variety that will mature ahead of Golden Bantam, but the writer knows of only one instance where this has proven true. In the corn variety test at the Field Station this year one strain of Golden Dawn was a few days ahead of the earliest strain of Golden Bantam. As is the case with different strains of the same variety of all vegetables, there was considerable difference between the strains of Golden Bantam tried this year not only in date of maturity but also in type of ear.

This year in the variety test of corn planted May 5, one strain of Golden Dawn was the first yellow corn to mature, August 3; on August 6 the earliest strain of Golden Bantam was picked, while the first picking of any of the other types of yellow corn was made August 10 (Whipple's Yellow). Of the white corn, Earliest of All was picked July 22 but the ears were quite small, running 7 to 8 dozen to the bushel box. Early Dighton Corn from seed of a private grower matured a week (July 27) ahead of seed from a seedsman (August 3) and produced over 50 per cent more marketable ears. This variety, Early Dighton, produces a good sized ear of fair quality running 6 to 6½ dozen ears to the box and is the best early white varieties of corn observed by the writer.

Information as to sources of seed of strains and varieties mentioned here, as well as records of the corn variety test of 1925 may be obtained from the Field Station office.—P. W. Dempsey.

FARM MORTGAGE LEVY INCREASES

Estimates made by the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census indicate that the total farm-mortgage encumbrance in the United States increased from \$3,320,470,000 in 1910 to \$7,857,700,000 in 1920. There is reason to believe, says the department, that the total has increased since 1920, although there is no exact measure of the increase. While some of the increase represents merely a refunding of short-term debt, a part is attributed to the tendency to expand farm operations. Transfers of lands by purchase or inheritance have also no doubt been responsible for some of the increase.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Tancreds Royal Mating World's Best Strain. \$5.00 each. F. J. Ward, Southampton, Mass.

PRODUCTION INSURANCE

Did you ever stop to think that you ought to take out production insurance on your cows? A 30,000 pound five year old cow is worth more than \$200.00 to you, and a six year old canner is worth less than \$80.00, the exact sum depending on her size and age. A 10,000 pound cow is a profitable machine in the dairy barn, and a canner is junk in the dairy barn.

By the care which you give your herd and by the way you feed your animals during the various stages of their development you control to a large extent the length of time they stay out of the canner class.

Eastern States Open Formula Feeds are built to furnish the members of the Exchange feeds which will produce strong calves, mature healthy heifers, and keep cows in good order while producing milk at capacity month in and month out, year in and year out.

The astonishing figures in the cow testing association article in the November Eastern States Co-operator are made possible only through the comprehensive way in which Eastern States Feeds are formulated and mixed. The records of Hampshire County herds show that Eastern States Open Formula Feeds are making good in all of these regards.

Hampshire County young stock is being raised economically on Eastern States Fitting Ration. Hampshire County mature cows are holding out profitably through their lactation period and from year to year on Eastern States Feeds. Hampshire County herds which have been using Eastern States Feeds consistently have increased their production per cow from year to year.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

Why experiment with substitutes when you can secure Eastern States Feeds from your Eastern States local agent and thus go a long way toward insuring your individual cow and herd production?

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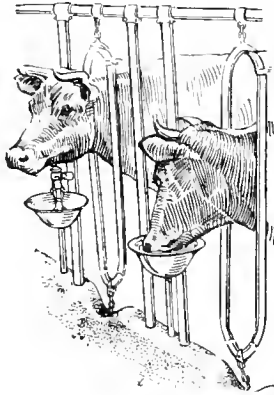
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. X.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1925

No. 12

SOIL FERTILITY PROGRAM

Judges and Farmers Agree That It Works

The soil fertility program for dairy farms has been used in whole or in part by a large number of dairy farmers in this county. These men have found that it works on their farms. It was indeed gratifying to the county agent that this program should have been awarded first prize in the competition for the best county soil improvement program. That every farmer in the county may know what the program is and the results obtained by it the following report is given:

Need of Soil Fertility Program

After the Civil War economic conditions were such that the more farming a man did in Hampshire County the worse off he was. This was because farm products such as grain and beef could be shipped from the central west and sold for less than they cost to produce here. To meet these conditions, farmers of this county adopted a long rotation in which ninety per cent of the improved land is devoted to forage crops and pastures. Dairying became one of the major sources of farm income. As long as low grain prices continued it was more profitable to take what hay the farm would produce with little expense and depend upon purchased grain to produce all of the milk. The 1920 census figures show that on the majority of farms this condition still exists even though economic conditions have changed. Grain is no longer cheap. Under these changed conditions, roughage production pays fair wages for the time and expense put into its production. These wages are received by dairy farmers in terms of reduced grain bills made possible by substituting roughage for part of the purchased grain.

Forty-eight thousand acres are devoted to hay and forage. Thirty-five per cent of this acreage is "timothy and clover mixed." Other tame grasses make up 34%, while timothy alone has nine per cent of the acreage. The other 22% of the "hay and forage" acreage is in silage and other minor forage crops. The figure for "timothy and clover" is at least fifty per cent too high. Observation and the fact that this land only yields 1.4 tons of hay per acre substantiate this belief. The yields of hay run from 1.3 to 1.6 tons per

Continued on page 2, column 3

A Merry Christmas

and

A Happy New Year

is the wish that the Trustees and Agents of the Extension Service extend to every farm home in Hampshire County.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

Work of the County Agent for the Year

The following is the annual report of the County Agricultural Agent for 1925:

Work on Better Roughages for Dairy farms.

Work has been continued on the long time program of soil fertility for dairy farms. This program consists of five parts: (1) Manure conservation; (2) the use of acid phosphate to balance manure; (3) the use of nitrogenous fertilizers on the hay crop; (4) the use of high-grade mixed fertilizers on cash crops; (5) the use of lime where necessary. In past years one or two steps in this program have been emphasized. This year special emphasis was placed on the use of lime.

Last year the Soiltest Tester was used on dairy farms in practically all parts of the county to determine lime requirements. These tests all showed that the soil was very strongly acid. The fact that clover did not give as good crops as it should on these farms corroborated these soil tests. At dairy farmers' schools, these facts were presented. It was pointed out that with such acid soil it was practically impossible to get good clover crops for two years regardless of the fertilizer used. Local leaders were equipped with Soiltest outfits and a campaign was started to get more farmers using lime. Articles were published in the county paper to stimulate interest. As a result of this work forty-eight Soiltest outfits were used and the use of lime increased from 356 tons last year to 1625 tons this year.

As a part of this work, a campaign was carried on to get dairy farmers to grow more and better roughages. Special emphasis was placed on alfalfa and clover. As a result of this work, forty-

Continued on page 8, column 1

WHO'S WHO WITH POULTRY

Twenty-two poultrymen in this county have sent in complete accounts of the production of their flocks for the year ending October 31, 1925. The completed reports show an average production of 155.4 eggs per bird for the year. This production shows that the 160 egg standard of egg production is about right for our flocks. However, there were twelve of these flocks that did better than the standard as follows:—

	Eggs per Bird
Frank D. Steele, Cummington	205.2
A. H. Ballou, Ware	186.6
R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst	183.5
John Bloom, Ware	182.8
Miss M. Moody, Amherst	179.4
Hillside School, Greenwich	177.6
Samuel G. Waite, Southamptton	172.2
Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Middlefield	166.8
M. J. Lowe, Amherst	166.8
H. C. Booth, Belchertown	166.0
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	164.1
Mrs. W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	162.5

Frank Steele of Cummington takes first honors in the contest with the truly remarkable record of 205.2 eggs per bird. This flock started out with 11.2 eggs per bird in November and unlike many flocks kept well above the standard every month in the year. More honor is due Mr. Steele because he has bred these birds himself. This flock average is the result of seven years of intensive breeding combined with skillful management and the use of disease control methods. If ever a flock showed the value of "healthy stock, early hatched, comfortably housed, well fed and cared for" this flock does it.

A. H. Ballou of Ware placed second with 186.6 eggs per bird. This flock started out with 8.3 eggs per bird in November, did not suffer a winter pause and maintained fine production through the year. R. S. Schoonmaker got away to a poor start with only 5.6 eggs per bird in November, but maintained high production without a serious winter pause for the rest of the year. John Bloom of Ware started out with 8.1 eggs in November and had difficulty in keeping up production through the winter. Miss Minnie Moody made a June record with her flock. The birds started out with 10 eggs each in November, increased to 18.2 in

Continued on page 10, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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CHICAGO TRIP

The county agent has received many inquiries regarding the soil fertility program contest in which he took first honors. The contest is open to all county agents in the twenty six northern states. Its purpose is to encourage county agents to formulate better soil fertility programs. Six prizes are awarded which were trips to the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy. The prizes were made available by the National Fertilizer Association through the Soil Improvement Committee.

The county agents entering the contest send their programs to a committee of agronomists who act as judges. The prizes are awarded on the following points: (1) Analysis of the problem; (2) Methods used; (3) Results obtained; (4) Plans for future work. The first point counted forty, while the other three counted twenty each. We were told that the reason that the prize came to Hampshire County was because of the analysis of the soil fertility problem.

In company with Prof. J. B. Abbott we left Springfield Saturday night at nine o'clock and arrived in Chicago at six thirty Sunday night. Only those who are

used to traveling on sleepers can appreciate how good the hotel bed looked and felt. Monday was spent at the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy. The morning session was devoted to "Methods and Relations in Extension Work in Agronomy."

Director M. S. McDowell of Pennsylvania emphasized the fact that agronomy specialists should have information which is adapted to local conditions. He also stated that the job, not the department, was important. Prof. L. F. Graeber of Wisconsin, known to many of our people through his writings on Alfalfa in Hoard's Dairyman, spoke on Visual aid in Agronomy. He illustrated his talk with charts, enlarged pictures and lantern slides. Prof. Henry Lefevre, official representative of the French society of agronomy stated that admission to the agricultural colleges in his country was limited so that there would not be an over-production of college graduates. The county agent had to give "A review of my soil improvement program" before noon and proceeded to enjoy the meetings from then on. The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of "Soil Deterioration." Prof. B. O. Weitz of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A., gave an analysis of crop yield statistics which did not paint too black a picture as regards lower yields per acre. Director C. G. Williams of the Ohio Experiment station discussed "The testimony of the field experiments of the county." Dr. O. Schreiner of the United States Department of Agriculture discussed "Changes in characters, conditions and amount of organic matter." He stated that the amount of organic matter in the soil varies from season to season and depends upon environmental conditions. Director Hartwell of Rhode Island stated that toxicity in soils was due to a super concentration of mineral plant foods. Acid phosphate, lime and building up soil fertility is necessary to overcome toxic conditions in the soil. In very acid soils it is better to use medium amounts of lime and large amounts of acid phosphate to overcome these conditions than to use excessively large amounts of lime. We need to know amount of lime used each year by crops.

Tuesday morning the county agents visited the stock yards and packing plants. In the latter, we saw hogs, sheep and cattle slaughtered and dressed for market. In these plants each man performs just one simple operation while the animals move on an endless chain from the slaughtering floors to the ice box. The operation which attracted the most interest was the cutting off of the fore quarter of the hogs. A colored man wields an enormous cleaver, severing the fore quarter from the rest of the pig at one blow. He looks for all the world like the headsmen of old. For some reason

the agents were vegetarians that noon.

Tuesday night a banquet was held in honor of the prize winning county agents by the Soil Improvement Committee at which time certificates were given the agents. Wednesday we visited the Armour and the Swift fertilizer plants. In the former we saw sulphuric acid manufactured. In both plants the manufacture of acid phosphate was studied. In the large mixing rooms the raw materials are moved by enormous cranes to the mixing hoppers and again from the mixing machine to the storage bins. At the Swift plant we saw their control laboratory where all fertilizer material and the mixed goods are analyzed. Wednesday night we took the sleeper for home. While we had a wonderful trip we believe that another Payne told the truth when he wrote that "there's no place like home."

Soil Fertility Program

Continued from page 1, column 1

acre which denotes poor fertility. Then too the bulk of the acreage is devoted to forage crops which are resistant to acid soil conditions. The problem of soil fertility can be divided into two parts: (1) To build up the fertility of the soil so that profitable roughage crops may be grown; (2) To reduce the acidity of the soil so that better quality roughages may be grown. Both of these factors must be met on dairy farms before grain bills can be reduced to a reasonable figure.

Soil Fertility Program

A study of the important steps in building up soil fertility in this and in other counties showed that the following practices were necessary:

1. Manure conservation.
2. The use of acid phosphate to balance manure.
3. The use of nitrogenous fertilizers on the hay crop.
4. The use of high grade mixed fertilizers on cash crops.
5. The use of lime where necessary.

Economic and agronomic conditions force Hampshire County farmers to use a long rotation with clover usually occupying the land once in six or seven years. This means that clover is of greatest importance when fed to dairy cows, the manure conserved and the fertility returned to the land in this way rather than being returned directly to the soil by plowing under of the rowen crop.

Results Obtained

When work was started on this program it was expected that it would take several years before any great number of farmers would adopt it as a whole. For this reason individual steps in the program were stressed each year. The first work was on the use of nitrogenous fertilizers on the hay crop. The use of ni-

trate of soda at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre with acid phosphate and potash increased the hay crop from 1200 to 1900 pounds per acre over unfertilized parts of good mowings. The use of nitrate on the hay crop is now common practice on the majority of our dairy farms.

The second step was to use acid phosphate to balance manure. Demonstrations showed that acid phosphate to balance manure for corn increased the crop and in many cases made possible lower applications of manure. In this way more manure was made available for top-dressing of mowings and for other crops. Besides balancing manure, acid phosphate has been useful in rendering acid soils less toxic for legumes such as clover, soy beans and alfalfa. Work is still being carried on to show the value of acid phosphate when seeding down.

The third step was the use of high grade fertilizers on cash crops. Potatoes are the main cash crop on most dairy farms. It has been shown that most farms could profitably use larger amounts and higher grade fertilizer on this crop. This results in better clover crops following the potatoes.

The fourth step has been the use of lime where necessary. Last year soil samples were tested on dairy farms in about every town in the county. These tests with practically no exception showed that the soil was very strongly acid. This explained why clover failed so often and also why alfalfa was practically always a failure. In 1924 eighty-six men were induced to use 356 tons of lime. This year about four dozen Soil-tex outfits have been used by the county agent and by local leaders. The use of lime has increased so that 1600 tons were used this year. While some of this was used for alfalfa, the bulk of it was used for clover. The value of lime on onions has also been demonstrated this year. In one case the man using it stated that it had meant \$2500 to him on this year's crop.

With manure conservation, progress has been less spectacular than with the other steps. Progress is being made however in handling methods. New manure pits are being built every year and more attention is being given to the conservation of the liquid portion.

It has been found that where a farmer could be induced to use one step in the program, he soon tried another. At the present time there is a small group of farmers who are carrying on the whole program, the larger part of the work from now on is to get more farmers to see the value of the program as a whole.

The dairy farmers who co-operated with the county agent in carrying out demonstrations of this soil fertility program were responsible for the fine showing that was made in the soil fertility

program contest. Without this co-operation the program would simply be so many written words.

DAIRYMEN'S PROGRAM

The following is the dairy program for Thursday, January 7, 1926 at the State Armory, Worcester, Mass.

10.00 A. M. "The Health of the Herd" Dr. E. C. Deubler, Ardassan Farm, Ithan, Pa.

10.45 A. M. "Abortion and Sterility" Dr. W. W. Williams, Springfield, Mass.

11.30 A. M. "Proposed Increase in Milk Transportation Rates as Affecting Massachusetts" Richard Pattee, N. E. M. P. A., 51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

12.15 P. M. Luncheon.

1.30 P. M. "Dairying in South America" Thomas Elder, Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass.

2.30 P. M. "Co-operative Dairy Marketing in New Zealand" Dr. Theodore Maeklin, University of Wisconsin.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION STARTS

Testers Report Many High Producing Cows

Reports of Chester Smith and Henry Phinney, testers for the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association show that 620 cows were milking in the herds of the forty-eight members during November. In these herds, many cows were making fine production records. The following are the cows making over forty-five pounds of butter fat during November:

Owner	Breed	Milk	Test	lbs fat
E. P. West	RH	1974	3.2	63.17
G. A. & G. N. Galusha	RH	1425	4.4	62.7
Fred Frost, Mgr.	RH	1446	4.0	57.8
Ellis Harlow	RJ	1179	4.9	57.8
J. G. Cook	RH	1755	3.2	56.1
Ellis Harlow	RJ	1074	5.2	55.8
W. H. Atkins	RJ	1206	4.6	55.4
E. P. West	RH	1575	3.5	55.12
E. P. West	RH	1710	3.2	54.72
R. C. Adams	RH	1350	4.0	54.0
Bisbee Bros.	GH	1638	3.25	53.2
D. C. Randall		1110	4.7	53.0
Ellis Harlow	RJ	948	5.5	52.1
C. G. Loud	RH	1674	3.1	51.9
Ed. O'Neil	RH	1260	4.0	50.4
Q. A. Bagg	RH	1524	3.3	50.2
Bisbee Bros.	GH	1326	3.75	49.7
Ellis Harlow	RJ	993	5.0	49.65
C. E. Clark	GH	1302	3.8	49.5
Ellis Harlow	RJ	819	6.0	49.1
H. H. Bissell	RH	1591	3.05	48.6
H. H. Bissell	GH	1290	3.75	48.1
G. A. & G. N. Galusha	RH	1125	4.3	48.3
S. S. Clark	GH	1272	3.7	47.1
J. G. Cook	GJ	1134	4.1	46.5
Pelissier Bros.	GH	1185	3.9	46.2
L. L. Titus	GG	1215	3.8	46.1
Pelissier Bros.	RH	1530	3.0	45.9
W. H. Atkins	RJ	810	5.6	45.36
Fred Frost, Mgr.	RH	1509	3.0	45.3
Pelissier Bros.	RH	1308	3.45	45.13

Sixteen cows produced over fifty pounds of butter fat in November while thirteen more produced over forty-five

pounds of butter fat during the month. These records show that there are some high producing cows in the herds. The following table shows the leading five herds in milk production per cow on the basis of the number of cows milking.

Name	No. of Cows Milking	Average No. lbs. Milk per Cow
J. G. Cook, Hadley	8	1121
Bisbee Bros., Chesterfield	9	1088
H. H. Bissell, Goshen	10	1050
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	7	1010
R. Pomeroy, Amherst	7	967

Ten herds averaged better than 849 pounds of milk per cow for the month.

The leading herds in butter fat per cow are as follows:—

Name	No. of Cows Milking	Av. lbs. B. F. per Cow
J. G. Cook, Hadley	8	36.9
H. H. Bissell, Goshen	10	36.3
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	7	35.7
R. Pomeroy, Amherst	7	35.2
Ellis Harlow, Amherst	28	34.8

Eleven herds averaged better than 30 pounds of butter fat.

LOCAL LUMBER MARKET

The native lumber market of southern New England is in the process of a readjustment and like all such readjustments is being accompanied by more or less confusion and loss.

For thirty years or more second growth white pine has been the principal timber crop of this region and the leading market for white pine has been in the wooden box industry. Owing to a variety of circumstances, but chiefly due to the fact that fibre boxes have been substituted, the wooden box industry has been cut in half and a substantial per cent of the market for native white pine eliminated. This condition of the pine market has been made worse by the fact that in the boom period following the war many men went into the lumber operating game and cut down many millions of feet of pine timber which could not be sold when the boom burst. This last condition is slowly correcting itself as the surplus pine lumber is gradually finding a market, but the curtailment of the wooden box industry is more or less permanent, although even here there will be some improvement to come when our other industries get to running full time. The net result, however, will be to keep the stumpage price of pine lumber at \$2 or \$3 less than it would have otherwise been if this change in the box business had not come about and also makes it questionable whether our land owners should put the same dependence on low grade second growth pine as chief woodlot product as has been our custom in the past, but we will discuss this phase of the problem more fully in a future issue.

H. O. Cook, Extension Forester.

HOME MAKING

WILL YOUR CHILD RANK
100 PER CENT

Let us check up on ourselves and see if our children show the effects of being well fed and cared for. To help in doing this Dr. Fritz Talbot of Boston has carefully defined good nutrition as including all the following factors.

Expression—alert
 Eyes—clear, bright, no puffiness
 Skin—clear, neither too dry nor too moist
 Color—good in cheeks, eyelids, earlobes, lips
 Tongue—clear, red
 Breath—sweet
 Muscles—firm with sufficient firm subcutaneous tissue
 Muscular co-ordination—good
 Nervous control—good
 Endurance—good, no distress on ordinary exertion
 Weight—optimal for height and type
 Teeth—strong, even, closing well, no cavities
 Shoulders—even
 Back—straight
 Chest—broad and deep
 Knees—joints of normal size
 Legs—straight
 Ankles—joints of normal size
 Feet—toes straight—arches long
 Posture—head erect, ear in line with shoulder cap, chest held forward of abdomen, flat, held back of line of chest, anteroposterior foot position, weight on balls of feet

An air of vitality and joy characteristic of a healthy child.

If your children test 100% you may be well pleased with yourself. You are probably doing your duty and raising healthy children.

WHAT ONE HUSBAND THINKS

A saying that has been in vogue for years, "That a man with good footwear and an up to date hat is well dressed," is no doubt applicable to the women for we know that an unbecoming hat on a woman is quite noticeable. I think this should be taken into account in selecting the proper shapes as well as colors and trimming materials and we can help ourselves greatly in this matter by observing the effects of these suggestions on others. For like the old Scotch saying, "O had we the gift to gi' us, to see ourself as ithers sae us."

Thanks to their instructor, the women feel that for the first time they have made a creditable showing and with the instruction they get and a proper interest on their part this venture will result in the desirable coupling of pleasure and profit.—Mr. Cleaveland,

West Chesterfield.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

You know the model of your Car,
 You know just what its powers are.
 You treat it with a deal of care
 Nor tax it more than it will bear.
 But as for self—that's different;
 Your mechanism may be bent,
 Your carburetor gone to grass,
 Your engine just a rusty mass.

Your wheels may wobble and your
 cogs

Be handed over to the dogs.
 And you skip and skid and slide
 Without a thought of things inside.
 What fools, indeed, we mortals are
 To lavish care upon a Car
 With n'er a bit of time to see
 About our own machinery!

—John Kendrick Bangs.

HOME HAPPENINGS

The millinery groups in West Chesterfield, Worthington, Huntington Street Norwich Bridge, Norwich Hill and Middlefield finished their millinery work with a style show at Huntington. Eighty-two women were present and wore their hats. Each leader gave a report of the work accomplished by her group and from them we are led to believe that the women have not only had good fun meeting together and have good looking hats but they have saved some money which is quite an important item in these days. One hundred twenty hats were made at a cost of \$150.18 and a saving of \$660.32.

Westhampton and Easthampton women are doing just what we want them to do, that is, keeping along with work which they carried as a project the year before. These women are making felt hats by the dozen and all the Home Demonstration Agent has had to do is supply their leader with the patterns and the address of the American Felt Company.

Belchertown women are starting work with the children's clothes project.

The towns not taking the food selection project are missing something good. The nutrition leaders have larger enrollments this year than any leaders have had in the last three years. Amherst has twenty, Granby twenty-five, South Hadley thirty, Southampton forty-two, and Westhampton twenty-six. This does not mean only enrollment, in most instances this number of women are attending meetings.

Extension School plans are being made. Be sure to attend the school to be held in your town.

A MATTER OF MINERALS

Minerals may be Obtained from Sweets

Many persons eat things they do not like for the sake of getting needed minerals in the diet. It is well, therefore, to know how to supply minerals in attractive form, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Cookbooks have for many years carried recipes for a kind of confection known as Parisian sweets, made by finely chopping and mixing equal weights of dates, figs and shelled walnuts. This mixture is usually formed into caramel-shaped pieces or into balls which are rolled in sugar to reduce their stickiness. Or it can be spread between slices of bread, and if it happens to be graham bread the product is a sweet sandwich in which mineral is added to mineral. If we compare a sandwich made of 1 ounce (two small slices of graham bread) and 1 ounce of the mixture mentioned above—or, in fact, almost any combination of nuts and dried fruits—with a sandwich made from the same amount of white bread spread with butter and sugar, we find that the former has more than six times the calcium, more than twice the phosphorus, and, best of all, since iron is hardest to find among foods in common use, more than four times the iron. This one sweet sandwich, in fact, supplies one-tenth of all the iron needed by a grown person in the course of a day.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1925

Project	Enrollment	No. Towns Carrying Project
Vegetable Garden	35	3
Food Selection	243	10
Food Preservation	151	5
1st Year Clothing	76	3
2nd Year Clothing	98	5
Children's Clothes	55	4
Millinery	189	10
Kitchen Improvement	72	5
Furniture Renovation	75	5

994

Every town in county reached but one. Practically one thousand women enrolled in project work. Women reported saving \$2,485.06 from the clothing and millinery projects and \$825.42 from the furniture renovation project.

The Home Department of the Hampshire County Extension Service has made progress in several ways this past year.

1. In the development of the advisory council into a working body.
2. In the number and quality of our local leaders.
3. In the development of leader training in our project work.
4. In the response of local women toward project work.
5. In the methods of checking results.

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

6. In reaching more women who actually need extension work.

We are planning this year:

1. To reach more rural women.
2. To hold extension schools in towns where project work has not been carried and by so doing, reach women who are not enrolled in project work.
3. To use some shorter time projects so that the home demonstration agent may meet a larger number of different women.
4. To keep in touch with women who have had clothing projects by means of a community clothing day.
5. To have other projects as well as clothing carried on the leader training basis.
6. To have the nutrition project a major one.
7. To give more and better publicity to our project work.

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

Incorporated 1842



A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

Deposits begin to draw interest on the first business day of each month. \$1 will open an account.

Your income from your deposits in Massachusetts Mutual Savings Banks is not taxable under the State Income Tax.



Open 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to noon
Monday evenings, 6.30 to 8

**OLD DEERFIELD
FERTILIZERS**

Both our standard grades of goods and our Concentrated 10-16-14 Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer are especially compounded (out of the more expensive materials) to produce not only a quick start but a steady growth over the whole season.

We handle a full line of fertilizer materials.

A. W. HIGGINS, Inc.
SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

RECIPES FOR FRUIT CONFECTIONS

Plum Pudding Candy

- 1 c. seeded raisins
- 1 c. pitted dates
- 1 c. figs
- 16 pitted prunes
- 16 cooked or canned apricots

Grind thru meat grinder and add 1/2 cup nut meats cut small. Form into small balls and roll in powdered sugar.

Candied Orange Peel

Remove peel from four thin-skinned oranges in quarters. Cover with cold water, bring to boiling point, and cook slowly until soft. Drain, remove white portion, using a spoon, and cut yellow portion in thin strips, using scissors. Boil 1/2 cup water and 1 cup sugar until syrup will thread when dropped from tip of spoon. Cook strips in syrup five minutes, drain, and coat with fine granulated sugar.

Grapefruit or lemon peel may be prepared in the same way.

Stuffed Dates

Split dates down sides and remove pit. Fill cavities with nuts and roll in granulated or powdered sugar.

Stuffed Prunes

Wash and soak plump prunes over night. Cook in water in which they are soaked until tender but not until prunes are broken. Remove pits and use one prune to fill another, putting a nut meat in the center of each. Allow to dry on a platter or cloth, and roll in granulated sugar.

Fedora Figs

Steam figs until soft. Cool and make an incision in each lengthwise and stuff with one-half of a marshmallow and an English walnut meat broken in pieces. Close and roll in powdered sugar.



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KITCHEN FURNISHINGS

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The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
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**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
NORTHAMPTON**

The Bank on the Corner

Assets over

Three and a half million

Savings Department

Interest payable quarterly

EDWARD L. SHAW, President

F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President

ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

CLUB WORK

FOOD CLUB WORK

Girls in Granby, Pelham, South Hadley, Hatfield, Hadley, Amherst, Plainfield and Northampton are interested in food club work. Miss Harriet Woodward has visited many of these places with the Club Agent and told the girls of the way, the fun and value of a 4-H food club. Imagine ten 4-H club girls going home from a club meeting and making baking powder biscuits or making clam chowder. That explains what food club work is, the cooking of foods. Of course there are requirements like other clubs.

Food Preparation

- 3 kinds quick bread
- 2 soups
- 2 scalloped dishes
- 2 milk desserts
- 3 kinds vegetables
- 3 bakings of cookies
- Food Habits Scoring

Home Tasks

Choose three

- Dishes—50 times
- Beds—25 times
- Clean silver—once
- Set table—10 times
- (Clean windows twice)
- (Dust twice)
- (Sweep twice)
- (Iron twice)
- Exhibit
- 1 kind of quick bread
- Story and Record

You can see that the girls are asked to cook only wholesome foods—the kinds of foods we like to eat and also those that are good for us. The food habit scoring is required. It encourages the girls to eat the proper foods. When the list of foods was selected for the girls to cook the food habit score card was kept in mind and so if the girls eat or learn to eat what they are required to cook, their food habits percentage will be high.

The home tasks are required. A 4-H club girl to be at her best must help about the house. The exhibit will come in the spring and many other foods than quick bread will be on exhibition.

A record sheet is being prepared for each food club girl on which to keep an account of her accomplishments in cooking and in doing home tasks.

In many places the girls will meet once in two weeks with their leader and take up the cooking of some foods. Between the meetings the girls will cook at home a number of times the food learned about.

The leaders of these clubs are mostly expert cooks themselves. With their help the mothers of these club girls will get more willing cooking and more home tasks done than ever before.

Merry Christmas

To every 4-H Club Member. May "Santa Claus" bring you your heart's desire and when "Old Father Time" cuts down 1925 may the new year, 1926, find you happy and full of courage.

WEST FARMS CLUB CARPENTERS

They are going to have a work shop if they have to build it themselves. Ten boys under Mrs. Mabel Smith's directions have cleaned out the wood shed to re-finish it for a workshop. They have removed two tons of coal, ripped up the worn out floor and are ready for reconstruction. The room is twelve feet square. Mr. Congdon, Superintendent of Schools, succeeded in securing the materials to make the changes. A floor will be the first job. Then a window will be cut on the south side and the walls and ceiling will get covered with beaver board. A stove and bench will follow and a job will be well along—work for the boys while being done and a place to work in when finished. There can be no better club work than such practical jobs.

SOUTH HADLEY GIRLS MEET

On the evening of November 16 Miss Harriet Woodward, assistant state club leader, talked to a group of girls at Mrs. R. O. Nicolai's home in South Hadley about a 4-H Food Club. Twelve girls were present and were interested in having such a club. Mrs. Arthur Ryan, another enthusiast for club work, was present. Doubtless two groups will be formed with Mrs. Nicolai as one leader and Mrs. Ryan the other.

At West Worthington Mrs Carl Loveland has taken the leadership of seven girls in clothing work.

Boys at Pelham, Cold Spring and Bondsville in Belchertown, Worthington and Southampton have taken up chair caning. Demonstrations have been given at each community at which chairs were started.

Miss Martha Conklin, household arts teacher, has a group of twenty-five girls in food club work in Belchertown.

Make some resolution for the new year. To aim high is a good policy. Therefore make some big, desirable, upbuilding resolutions. Hitch your wagon to the stars.

The Bay Path Handicraft Club will make an eight foot bobsled as one of their handicraft requirements.

DEVELOP THE HEALTH H

Remember that the 4 H's in 4-H club work stand for Head, Heart, Hand and Health. The Head H is developed by clear thinking; the Heart H is developed by greater loyalty, that is, more interest and effort on the job being done. The Hand H is developed by larger service. What about the Health H? That is developed by better living—better food, more sleep, better care of one's self. This winter we want to work a little more on the Health H. What do you eat? What should you eat?

We want every 4-H club member in 1926 to have a food habit score card and score his or her food habits. We furthermore want each 4-H club member to increase his or her score during the year.

There will be a place for the name of the club member and her address on the top of the card. Below on the card will be the following list of habits and scores.

HABIT	Perfect Score
At least 1½ pint milk daily	15%
Two servings of vegetables daily, not including potato or dried beans	15%
Leafy vegetables twice weekly	10%
Fruit once daily—fresh, dried or canned	15%
Whole grain breads or cereals three times weekly	15%
Six glasses water daily	10%
No tea or coffee	10%
Candy at end of meals only	10%

Total score 100%

You will do this scoring yourself. Don't try to see how large a score you can get. Be fair with yourself and really put down the score you deserve and then try to increase it during the year.

Whether you be a food member or a clothing member, a dairy member or a handicraft member, you will receive direct by mail or through your local leader a food habit score card.

Let's set this as a goal. 100% of the 4-H club members are trying to develop the Health H.

LEADERS IN CLUB WORK

The back bone of 4-H Club Work is the local leader, the adult who takes charge of anywhere from five to twenty-five youngsters and directs, encourages, pushes, helps them to complete a piece of work. We know from experience that a club won't run without a local leader. You wonder who we get for leaders. We are advised in communities to see such and such a person because he isn't very busy and would have time to help the youngsters. The chances are that such individuals won't do anything—they are out of practice. We are fast believing that the one to seek out for a local leader

is one of the busiest ones in the place. Last year it took sixty leaders to oversee the boys and girls in club work in this county. This year it will take as many and may be more. We haven't as yet a complete list of the 1926 leaders but are printing the names of those thus far starting work. Remember when you read the names that they are those of busy people who are also accepting a service for the boys and girls in their community.

Amherst: Miss Cora Howlett, Mrs. L. E. Walsh, Miss Ella Buckler and Mrs. J. L. Sanborn.

Belchertown: Mrs. E. F. Shumway, Miss Nellie Shea, Miss Helen Keyes, Miss Gertrude Makepeace, Miss Mabel Randolph, Miss Martha Conklin, Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald.

Chesterfield: Mrs. Egbert Damon.

Cummington: Miss Olive Morey.

Easthampton: N. F. Whippen.

Granby: Mrs. Ashley Randall, Miss E. D. Haines and Mr. Ashley Randall.

Hadley: Mr. Paul Brown, Miss B. A. Ryan, Mrs. Caroline Scott, Miss Slattery, Miss Katharine Crowley, Mrs. Edna Powers, Miss E. Chittim, Miss Margaret Brooks.

Hatfield: Mr. Edward Burke, Miss Louise Frisbee, Miss Anna Brusko, Mrs. R. E. Donelson, Mr. Ford, Miss Anna Pelc and Miss Leoine Betram.

Huntington: Miss Mildred Gillette, Mr. Sterling.

Middlefield: Miss Margaret Boyle.

Northampton: Mrs. Mabel Smith and Mr. W. I. Mayo.

Pelham: Miss Alice Collis, Mrs. Guy Reed and Miss Ruth Thompson.

Plainfield: Mrs. A. Derby.

Southampton: Miss Margaret Zoudlick and Mr. Fred Graves.

South Hadley: Mrs. R. O. Nicolai and Mrs. Arthur Ryan.

Westhampton: Miss E. C. Stiles and Mrs. Charles Burt.

Williamsburg: Mrs. Charles Gould and Miss Marion Chandler.

Worthington: Mrs. Carl Loveland and Miss Hazel Baird.

There will doubtless be other leaders come in throughout the winter.

Mr. E. H. Nodine, assistant state club leader, told a group of boys at South Hadley about 4-H poultry club work. There appeared interest enough among the boys to form a club, and officers were elected at once. A local man Mr. Orsborne has been sought out by the boys for a local leader.

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AROUND THE COUNTY

Joe Sena and John Clark of Easthampton and Joel Dwight and Joe Donniss of Hatfield have recently joined the Dairy Club.

The Hampshire County Dairy Club now has thirty-eight members who own sixty-nine head of dairy animals. Sixty-four are purebreds. Some of them are milking heifers now.

WESTINGHOUSE MAZDA
ELECTRIC LAMPS

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for all purposes—

For the House, Store, Shop, Garage, Barn or wherever you want ready, dependable light, we have plain, frosted and colored bulbs, in a great variety of candle power.

FOSTER-FARRAR COMPANY
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Agricultural Report

Continued from page 1, column 2

three men enrolled in a campaign to produce at least 18 pounds of hay and 35 pounds of silage for every cow they kept. Fifty men started 149 acres of alfalfa which will be used as demonstrations in 1926. In this work we tried to get every man to put the alfalfa in right as we already have too many farmers who have demonstrated how to fail with this crop. Next spring, a check of these demonstrations will be made in which we believe 90% of the acreage will come through right. We have been fortunate in getting some men not to try to grow alfalfa because they had failed to make conditions right for this crop. Census figures show that there were only ten acres of alfalfa in this county in 1909. This had grown to 92 acres in 1919. Since that time, the acreage has increased till we now have 356 acres of alfalfa to be harvested in 1926.

Some men objected to losing the use of the land for one year in starting alfalfa. The following method of starting the crop was used successfully in three out of four demonstrations:—The land was manured and plowed early in the spring. Then three tons of agricultural lime and 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre were disced in. Then the piece was gone over once a week with the spike tooth harrow till about June 15. Then corn was planted as usual. The piece was leveled with the spike tooth harrow. The alfalfa was sown, brushed in and rolled. The one failure from this method resulted where the weeds were not killed before planting. On this plot too much corn also was used.

Another phase of the better roughage campaign was the production of emergency hay crops. Twenty-four men carried on "soy bean for hay" demonstrations with a total of 30.5 acres. Several years ago the planting of soy beans in corn for silage was stressed. This work was not a success, so many were prejudiced against soy beans. One man was found who was growing soys for hay. From this man we obtained soil enough to inoculate all the soy beans; only one had what could be called a failure. This was on land that was very poor. Four others had only fair crops. This was because these men let the weeds get ahead of the crop or else the woodchucks made short work of part of the field. Some excellent yields were secured. The average yield was about two tons of hay per acre. These demonstrations show that soy beans have a place on our dairy farms as an emergency hay crop.

In addition to soy beans, many farmers used oats and peas as an emergency hay crop. Several splendid fields that gave a heavy yield of good quality hay were grown in the county. Other farms used Japanese millet as a green feed to help out short pastures.

Two new varieties of corn were tried out: (1) Lancaster County (Pa.) Sure Crop; (2) Huron County (Ohio) Dent. Ten men tried out Lancaster County Sure Crop and found it to be a large, heavily eared variety which is far superior to Eureka. Huron County corn is a smaller and earlier variety which produces a good ear. These varieties will be tried out again next year on a larger scale.

At the beginning of the year we asked dairy farmers to try economical corn production. This consisted of using improved methods such as planking the field after planting, the use of the leveling harrow and the weeder before and after the corn was up. The importance of using the leveling harrow and the weeder before the weeds got started was stressed. As a result of this work, three of the men did not use the cultivator in the corn at all. The others used the cultivator from one to three times. All were able to entirely eliminate hand hoeing. One man said that he had grown his corn cheaper this year than he had ever been able to before.

This year two men carried on white sweet clover demonstrations in their pastures. The land in both cases was plowed and manured lightly (about 8 loads per acre). From three to four tons of limestone per acre were applied. The sweet clover seed was inoculated and sown about the first of May. Both fields produced fine crops. Pictures taken of these demonstrations have been shown to other farmers with the result that several have signified their intention of trying the crop next year.

Work on Cash Crops

Work was continued with nine potato growers in the western part of the county on the production of certified seed. On the first inspection, it was found that some of the fields had so much disease in them that it would not be profitable to rogue. Of the nine entered, only two passed inspection, although all had profitable crops.

For some time it has been thought that high acidity probably coupled with aluminum toxicity was one of the limiting factors in onion production. Experiments at the Rhode Island Station have shown that onions cannot produce a full crop on acid soils. The Soiltest was used to determine the acidity of the onion soils. Tests were made in Amherst, Hadley and Hatfield. In all cases it was found that the soil was very strongly acid. Five men carried on lime tests, using from one to two tons of agricultural lime per acre. Two of these tests showed startling results. One man got 1440 sacks of large sets and one-half sack of picklers on 4 1/2 acres of land. A neighbor on the other side of the street got 125 sacks of medium sets and 75 sacks of "picklers." Both men had the same kind of sets, fertilizer and soil conditions. The first man used

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lime, while the second used none. In another demonstration an unlimed plot was left. This man stated that if he had not used lime he would have lost \$2500 on his crop. On the other three demonstrations, good crops were secured by using lime.

Animal Husbandry

As a result of Dairy Farmers' Schools, twenty-five dairy farmers have been keeping monthly records of feed costs and milk production. The object of this work was to get farmers to feed cows according to production. In cases where dairy farmers had a liberal supply of good quality hay and silage it was found that grain could be greatly reduced by increasing the amounts of roughage fed per cow.

From this dairy record work then came a demand for a cow testing association. The county agent started to form an association in August. By the first of November, fifty-one men had agreed to pay their share of the expense. Directors were elected as follows:—E. C. Harlow, Amherst; E. P. West, Hadley; J. W. Parsons, Northampton; Charles E. Clark, Leeds; A. D. Montague, Westhampton. Two testers were employed. These men started work November 4. Three men dropped out so that the association has forty-eight members at present.

Reports already received from the cow testers show that while all farms have some fine animals, all seem to have some that are either extremely low testers or that are low producers. It is hoped that improvement in feeding practice can be secured through this work and that many unprofitable cows will be eliminated.

The county agent has co-operated with the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Club in running its program. Two field trips have been held, one in Berkshire County, the other in Franklin County. Both of these trips have been well attended by members and friends of the club in this county. Of the twenty-three members of this club in this county, eighteen are members of the cow testing association.

Farm Management

Fifteen farmers have been keeping accounts in the standard Massachusetts Farm account book. These men were helped to get their inventories started and have been visited from time to time during the year to see that the books were being kept up to date. On these visits, the specialist or the county agent has answered questions and made suggestions as to the proper way of keeping the books.

Fruit Growing

A county-wide meeting of the fruit growers was held at which a committee was chosen to formulate a program of extension work in the county. This com-

Continued on page 10, column 1

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Did you read what Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I., recently said about Education? He said, in part,

"One of the greatest necessities of the time is a better education of the young, not in book learning so much as in some practical industrial or agricultural direction, for the purpose of instilling habits of industry and tastes that will insure their entrance into real pursuits immediately on leaving school. The launching upon life of so many young people without direction or preparation for a life work creates a serious charge against our system. If New England is to retain its place in the economic life of America, it is necessary to change this capital tendency of the times."

When a man of Sharpe's standing in business and public welfare comes out in favor of vocational education, it is time for people to investigate.

The SMITH SCHOOL, Northampton, is a good school which you should visit.

H. N. LOOMIS,

Director.

Agricultural Report

Continued from page 9, column 1

mittee met three times and suggested the following lines of work:—(1) The use of nitrate of soda on orchards in sod; (2) The use of the spray schedule as recommended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College; (3) Thinning; (4) Pruning.

Instead of holding pruning demonstrations in different towns, it was decided that a meeting on pruning be held at the Agricultural College, so that the pruning experiments could be seen. Thirty-five men attended this meeting. Fifty-three men agreed to carry on demonstrations in a better fruit campaign. All of these men agreed to try nitrate of soda on their trees; eighteen agreed to carry out the spray program, while twenty-four agreed to try thinning of the fruit.

A summer meeting of the fruit growers of the county resulted in the formation of the Hampshire County Apple Growers' Association. Charles Gould, Haydenville, was elected president; W. A. Parsons, Southampton, vice-president; and William Fiske, Westhampton, secretary-treasurer. This association worked with the state bureau of markets and succeeded in getting more complete market reports from the Springfield market for the fruit growers. They also co-operated with the Chamber of Commerce in putting on an Apple Week exhibit. Sixty-five merchants co-operated in this work. About six real window exhibits were made, the rest simply being small displays of apples. While this year's display was not what it should have been, it was a step in the right direction.

Poultry

Follow-up work on the poultry disease control campaign has been carried on. This disease control program consists of (1) brooder house disinfection; (2) range rotation (or disinfection of the range); (3) use of tobacco dust to control round worms; (4) disinfection of laying houses. This year, fifty men agreed to carry on disease control work. There are fully another hundred who, while they did not sign up, have carried on this program. Much less trouble from diseases has been reported than in previous years. This does not mean that all the problems of disease control have been solved, but it does mean that gratifying progress has been made. On many plants, round worm infections have been successfully cleaned up in two years, while in others, the ravages of this parasite have been greatly reduced.

In the county egg laying contest, fifty-five men agreed to send in production records and costs. Twenty-nine complete reports have been sent in for the year. The highest flock average was made by Frank D. Steele of Cummington, with an aver-

age production of 205 eggs per bird. Each month timely information is sent out with the summary of production and costs for the preceding month. In this way about one hundred poultrymen have been kept on our monthly mailing list.

Two poultry breeders' schools were held at which the principles and practices of production breeding were discussed. This information was given to a selected group of poultrymen who are doing their own breeding. As a result of this work, four men are carrying on Cockerels' Futurity tests to determine the line of breeding they should follow.

Poultrymen who are selling day-old chicks have been urged to have their flocks tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea so that disease free sources of day-old chicks may be established in the county. Three flocks in the county are already on the Certified Breeders' list and several more are taking up testing work.

One poultry tour, attended by seventy-five poultrymen, was held in Hampden County to show improved managerial practices. The use of summer shelters of the Tolman type has been urged. One large poultry plant built nine of these shelters this year, while several men tried out one or two. All report good results and that they will increase the number of shelters another year. The use of range hoppers has also increased and users report excellent results.

The statistical summary shows that the county agent made 891 farm visits, wrote 331 letters and held 40 meetings with an attendance of 1378 people.

Who's Who With Poultry

Continued from page 1, column 3

December and 18.1 in January, then paused slightly in February and March.

Some of the other flocks were held up either by failing to get birds in laying condition by the first of November or through failure to keep the birds up in body weight after they start laying. The following record is typical of a severe winter pause. The figures show eggs per bird: Nov. 10.5; Dec. 8.1; Jan. 6.8; Feb. 10.5; March 17.9; April 21. This flock was all set and ready to go in November but was not getting scratch feed enough to hold body weight. If poultrymen would forget some old ideas and realize that it is practically impossible to get pullets too fat at this time of year they would get better winter production. High protein mash does not make eggs when the birds are thin any more than it makes milk from thin cows.

There is an opportunity to join the Egg Laying Contest. We want more poultrymen to send in monthly records of egg production and feed costs. Just drop a line to the County Agent, Northampton.

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POULTRY SHOW

Worcester County Poultry Association

WHAT DOES CERTIFICATION MEAN?

In the last few years many states; working independently, have developed schemes for "accrediting" or "certifying" poultry. Massachusetts was one of the leaders in this movement altho actual certification did not begin to function here for two years after the project was proposed. This delay covered the formative period of the Massachusetts Association of Certified Poultry Breeders Inc., made necessary because of the thoroughness with which the job was to be done and by the high standards which were set as the bases of certification. Now we have had actively functioning in this State for more than a year past a splendid certification program supported by the majority of our prominent poultry breeders and which is rapidly gaining in recognition as a model organization for the purpose.

The foundation upon which certification and accreditation rest are *health* and *productivity*; health which lessens mortality, the cause of appalling losses to poultrymen and *productivity* which makes for efficient production at lowered costs. Briefly it consists in properly identifying superior sources of breeding stock, hatching eggs and baby chicks in order that purchasers may be assured of quality stock and so that breeders of this superior stock may be officially identified and protected from the competition of inferior stuff and unscrupulous dealers.

The Massachusetts Association of Certified Poultry Breeders Inc., has the most rigid qualifications for membership and an extremely high standard of breeding from standpoints of general excellence, productive capacity and freedom from disease. The Massachusetts Certified chick is absolutely free of diarrhoea and in other respects the best that can be obtained. In other states certification or accreditation does not mean so much. In some cases it simply means "approved flocks" that is the breeding flocks have passed inspection as being fairly typical of the breed and variety claimed. Others go further and certify for productive capacity and still others simply accredit the breeding flocks as being free or relatively free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea.

Hence, to buy intelligently one must be informed concerning the form of accreditation or certification practiced by the state or organization involved. Last Spring many hatcheries simply had their incubators examined by veterinarians and certified as not being sick! It is likely that this coming season many hatcheries will perpetrate similar frauds and make extravagant claims for the quality of their chicks.

In Manhattan, Kansas, last August a National Conference was held for the

purpose of formulating a mutually agreeable and more uniform system or standard of practice to regulate accreditation or certification programs. This conference defined accreditation as the lowest form of breeding flock approval which means simply that the flocks are inspected and found fairly typical of the breed and variety represented, in good health and kept under satisfactory conditions of sanitation. In addition to this such flocks if proved free of diarrhoea infection may also be called "Accredited Diarrhoea Free."

Certification was defined as a higher type of approval. Certified flocks must be not only accredited but also must evidence high productive capacity and be mated to male birds backed by 200 egg or better ancestry. In addition certified flocks if proved free of diarrhoea infection may also be "Certified Diarrhoea Free."

It will take some time for all states and poultrymen's organizations sponsoring certification programs to work over their organizations to meet these definitions. In the meanwhile, however, Massachusetts poultrymen and purchasers of stock and baby chicks will do well to recognize that Massachusetts Certified means real quality and that such stock is guaranteed for:

1. Constitutional vigor, standard breeding and productive capacity.
2. Management and sanitation conducive to health.
3. Absolute freedom from Bacillary White Diarrhoea as ascertained by consecutive non-reacting official tests by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

—Wm. C. Monahan.

BULLETIN ON STRAWBERRY DISEASES

The more important diseases of strawberries are described in a recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin 1458 together with an account of such control methods as are of proved value. The great variety of conditions under which the strawberry is grown necessitates different methods of culture and handling. Methods of control of strawberry diseases must be adapted to local conditions.

Severe attacks of leaf diseases—leaf-spot, scorch, and mildew—may be controlled by spraying or dusting. Often, however, frequent renewal of strawberry patches or the use of resistant varieties will serve to keep these diseases in check.

A copy of the bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

COWS HAVE HORSE SENSE

An Eastern States farmer in Lancaster, N. H., was running low on Milkmore, and he ordered of a dealer an open formula feed. The tag read very much as did the Eastern States Milkmore tag, and as the dealer feed cost a little less, its purchase looked like a good trade. To each of his cows the dairyman fed some Exchange grain and some dealer grain, placing each portion in opposite corners at the back of the crib. *Every cow cleaned up her Eastern States feed first.*

What is the explanation? Do cows believe in standing by their owner's co-operative under all conditions, regardless of price? This could not have been the answer, because their owner did not tag the two samples of feed to show that they were different. Is this a question of bovine psychology? Or does this simply prove that cows have common horse sense?

An article in the "Larro Dairyman" for October, entitled, "The Open Formula," ends with the following significant paragraph: "After everything has been said, therefore, the fact remains that the buyer of any mixed feed must rely on the honor and integrity, the skill and the facilities and equipment of the manufacturer, for the results that he expects from the feed. To the extent that the 'Open Formula' idea diverts the mind of buyers from this important truth, it is a detriment to the dairy industry rather than an advantage."

With this sentiment, Eastern States farmers heartily agree. Dairymen who do not catch the full significance of it at one reading should read this paragraph over and think about it until they get the full meaning clearly fixed in their minds. This Lancaster farmer knows what it means. He has a clearer comprehension of what it means to him to be able to get an open formula feed from his own mill than he had before his cows declared themselves unanimously on the question.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

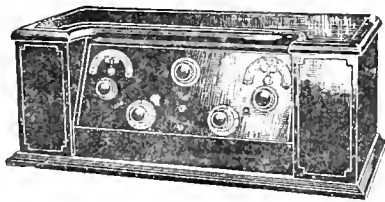
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1926

No. 1

PULLETS LAYING WELL

November Records Have 22 Flocks Above 160 Egg Standard

Thirty-eight poultrymen sent in reports of their flocks for November, the first month of the county egg laying contest. Twenty-two of these flocks reported egg production of over 8 eggs per bird which is the production called for by the 160 egg standard. The average production per pullet for all flocks reporting was 10 eggs per bird. The following are the leading flocks in the county for November:

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Hillside School, Greenwich	373	20.4
Mrs. F. T. Frary, South'ton	180	18.86
Mrs. J. R. Gould, Bel'town	152	16.05
Mrs. W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	114	14.93
H. I. Bean & Sons, Florence	184	14.19
J. W. Fuller, Palmer	130	14.06
H. C. Booth, Bel'town	1420	13.4
Geo. H. Ball, No. Amherst	289	13.4
Smith School, Northampton	233	13.25

These records show splendid production which was partly made possible by early hatching. Early hatched birds are likely to moult. In severe cases this is accompanied by decreased production. The use of electric lights combined with heavy scratch grain feeding does much to avoid this condition. In case of moult birds should be given all the scratch feed they will consume. Leghorns should clean up from 14 to 16 pounds per 100 birds daily while Reds should eat from 18 to 23 pounds per 100 birds.

The state summary in which our county flocks are compared with state averages shows the following:

	The State	Hampshire Co.
No. farms reporting	194	39
No. of females per farm (end of mo.)	396	342
Percentage of hens	19	11
Percentage of pullets	81	89
No. flocks reporting deaths	102	18
Average No. deaths per flock for those reporting	4.6	2.1
Deaths per 1000 birds (all flocks)	6.1	2.8
Eggs laid per hen	2.8	2.7
Eggs laid per pullet	8.4	10.0
Total production per bird	6.9	9.1
Price recd. per doz. for eggs	\$.765	\$.745

The following shows the size of the

flocks reporting in this county: 2 flocks with over 1000 birds; 8 flocks having between 500 and 999 birds; 24 flocks with 90 to 499 birds and 5 flocks of less than 90 birds. We should like to have more poultrymen sending in these monthly reports. This gives you an opportunity to compare your flocks with others in the county and in the state. For further information write to the County Agent, Northampton, Mass.

FARM BUREAU ELECTS OFFICERS

Raymond Dickinson of Amherst was elected president of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau at the annual meeting held in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton, December 30. He succeeds A. D. Montague of Westhampton in this office. Other officers elected were G. Fred Pelissier, Hadley, vice-president; Joel Searle, Hadley, treasurer; Fred Bean, Florence, secretary; executive committee, E. P. West of Hadley and A. D. Montague of Westhampton; Legislative Committee, Wright A. Root of Easthampton, W. R. Cutter of Hatfield and Roland A. Payne of Northampton.

The report of the treasurer showed that ninety members had paid their dues in 1925 and that there was a balance of \$740.15 in the treasury. Secretary Fred Bean who represented the local Farm Bureau at the annual meeting of the national association in Chicago gave a report of his trip in which he stated that President Coolidge was opposed to legislative price fixing.

Silas Wetherbee of Stowe, president of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau stated that farmers here are in much better shape than farmers in the middle west. Legislative activities have been one of the great functions of the national association. He stated that farmers in the past had organized only for defense and hoped that in the future they would be more aggressively on the offense. At present the state organization is pushing a bill to return the administrative authority to the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Other important lines of work have been on fire prevention and insurance. Plans are being formulated to buy co-operatively through the state organization certain materials which counties cannot get in large enough quantities to get favorable discounts.

THAT OLD APPLE TREE

Use Either the Axe or the Pruning Saw

"Good fruit" or "good fuel" is the present-day verdict against the old apple tree. And just at this season the question "Shall we cut it down or prune it up?" should receive serious consideration. Some of the most profitable orchards in Massachusetts are more than fifty years old, and yet many a younger tree should go to fill the wood pile instead of the apple barrel.

The following points will determine the worth-while-ness of a tree: (1) Is it of a desirable variety? (2) Is it in a favorable location as regards drainage, possibility of spraying, etc.? (3) Is the trunk reasonably sound? If the tree can answer these questions in the affirmative, renovation is likely to yield a mighty good profit.

Any tree worthy of the space it occupies should be pruned and sprayed. Some states have even gone so far as to insist that every orchard be sprayed. If the owner fails to do it himself, the job may be done at his expense. The reason for this is very obvious. One of the outstanding causes for the prevalence of such pests as the curculio and railroad worm is that the "antique tree," so common in our state, offers an ideal breeding ground. Here these pests multiply from year to year, unmolested.

The conclusion to be drawn is merely this,—if a tree for any reason cannot be made to bear good fruit, it should be cut down. If it seems to be worthy of attention, that is what it should receive. Renovation, or the development of new bearing wood, is the thing most needed in the average old tree. Many of the fruit spurs have outlived their usefulness, and the tree is likely to be either too high or too thick, or both.

The first year, all dead limbs should be cut out and the top thinned out quite heavily, with the aim in view of using water sprouts in the development of new branches where needed. Excess scaffold branches must be removed and the sunlight permitted to reach those parts of the tree where growth is desired. Two or three years should be taken in renovating the tree because heavy "topping" will stimulate growth where the tree is already too thick. Limbs exposed by such cutting are also very subject to sun scald.

W. H. Thies, M. A. C.

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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FARM ACCOUNT SERVICE

The keeping of accounts has never been
one of the popular indoor sports on the
farm. One reason for this is that most
systems of farm accounting take too
much time chasing a few cents from one
page to another. They place the farmer in
the same position as a dog chasing an
automobile. The question is what will he
do with it after he catches it? There is
a system which any farmer can keep up
to date in less than ten minutes a day.
This system is used in the Massachusetts
Farm Account Book.

This book has the following advan-
tages. All of each month's receipts and
expenses are kept on one page. This is
made possible by using numerous columns
on the same page. At the end of the
month each column is added and the re-
sult shows the expense or the receipts of
each farm department. Men who are us-
ing this system like it as it gives them
necessary information regarding their
business with a minimum expenditure of
time and labor. Copies of the Massa-
chusetts Farm Account Book can be ob-
tained by sending fifty cents to Hamp-
shire County Extension Service, 59 Main
St., Northampton. If you want the book

started right, send in your receipts and
expenses for one or two weeks and we
will enter them in the book for you.

COW TEST RECORDS

December Records Show Many Fine Herd and Individual Records

Fifty-one herds were on test in the
Hampshire County Cow Testing Associa-
tion during December. Five herds aver-
aged over 1000 pounds of milk per cow,
while thirteen herds averaged over thirty
pounds of butter fat per cow for the
month. Forty-five cows made over forty-
five pounds of butter fat during Decem-
ber.

The following are the five leading
herds in average milk production per
cow:

Owner	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	6	1197
H. H. Bissell, Goshen	12	1078
J. G. Cook, Hadley	10	1057
R. Pomeroy, Amherst	8	1006
E. T. Clark, Granby	21	1003

The following are the leading herds
in the average production of butter fat
per cow:

Owner	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat
Ellis Harlow, Amherst	26	40.1
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	6	39.2
R. Pomeroy, Amherst	8	38.7
H. H. Bissell, Goshen	12	36.4
J. G. Cook, Hadley	10	34.4

Fifteen cows made over fifty-five
pounds of butter fat during December.
The following table gives the details of
these records:

Owner	Breed	lbs.		
		Milk	Test fat	
Ellis Harlow	R J	1116	6.5	72.5
Q. A. Bagg	R H	1758	3.9	68.5
C. G. Loud	R H	1925	3.2	61.6
C. E. Stiles	G G	831	7.3	60.6
W. H. Atkins	R J	1262	4.8	59.3
Pelissier Bros.	R H	1736	3.4	59.0
H. H. Bissell	R H	1841	3.2	58.9
Bisbee Bros.	G H	1401	4.2	58.8
E. P. West	R H	1776	3.2	56.8
E. P. West	G H	1534	3.7	56.7
Ellis Harlow	R J	1110	5.0	56.1
A. D. Montague	R H	1640	3.4	55.8
Ellis Harlow	R J	992	5.6	55.5
Ellis Harlow	R J	1206	4.6	55.4
Bisbee Bros.	G H	1578	3.5	55.2

FUEL FOR BROODING

Substitute for anthracite may have to be used this year

Altho there is a ray of hope that the
coal strike may be settled soon, poultry-
men who have an adequate supply of coal
for brooding are indeed fortunate. Many
will have to depend upon substitutes for
anthracite. It may at first seem a hard-
ship for it means new experience and
more work; yet it can be and is being
done quite successfully.

Some months ago contact was made
with the Fuel Administrator seeking to
secure preferential delivery of coal for
incubation and brooding. Such a ruling

was not secured. When anthracite is
available at local coal dealers', poultry-
men can get special consideration by ap-
pealing to the chairman of their boards
of selectmen.

Of the substitutes for anthracite to use
in regular brooder stoves, chestnut size
coke is probably the best. Men who are
now using coke, experience little difficulty
excepting the need of firing one half
again as often as when using coal. Its
freedom from gas is really an advantage
in brooding. If a little anthracite is
available and it is used with coke, ex-
cellent results are obtained. Alternate
layers of coke and anthracite do extreme-
ly well in very cold weather. Boullets
and briquettes are probably the next best
substitutes. They are now giving quite
satisfactory service especially in the
larger stoves.

Here at the Massachusetts Agricul-
tural College we are also experimenting
with buckwheat and soft coal. Buck-
wheat is fairly satisfactory if the fire is
not too thick, is tended frequently and if
the draft is excellent. In incubator
stoves with tall chimneys, it works fairly
satisfactorily. In small brooder stoves a
tall funnel should be used and the smoke
must be kept warm to insure a draft.
This means slipping a larger sized funnel
over the regular one from the roof line
up or wrapping the funnel with paper
and burlap from the roof up. Buck-
wheat mixed in alternate layers with
larger sizes of coal proves very satis-
factory and when mixed with twice or
three times the amount of coke it makes
an excellent fire.

In some sections of the country they
brood every year with soft coal. Many
poultrymen experienced in its use report
satisfactory service. However, they all
say it requires attention during the night
and that one must be cautious to avoid
coal gas. At least a five inch funnel
should be provided and a small red spot
kept showing thru at one edge of the
fire.

It is likely that oil burners will be used
extensively this season. They are con-
venient and for warm weather give very
satisfactory service. In early brooding
and during cold weather there is a ten-
dency to close the buildings and not afford
adequate ventilation when oil is used.
Most poultrymen have coal-burning
equipment and must use it. The prob-
lem then is largely a matter of learning
to use anthracite substitutes. Many
poultrymen are doing so now with early
broods of winter chickens. Coke, bri-
quettes and soft coal all do the job. It is
simply a matter of more work plus know-
ledge gained of experience.

Those who must use anthracite sub-
stitutes this year will save loss as well
as worry by experimenting with these be-
fore the chickens come rather than after-
wards.—William C. Monahan.

GETTING GOOD HATCHES

Feeding and Management of Poultry Important

The following article from "Hints to Poultrymen" from the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., contains much information of value to the poultrymen who believe in "hatching their own."

Feeding of Breeders

The breeding hens, having completed a year, or, in the case of early hatched pullets, a partial year of successful laying, should be allowed to rest during the months of November and December. This rest does not mean starvation diet, however. Usually the birds have lost weight during the summer and fall and to build this up, heavy feeding of scratch grain is necessary. Fourteen to sixteen pounds of scratch grain daily for every hundred birds will not be too much, provided the birds will eat it. Any regular scratch grain mixture will be found suitable, the main point being to have the birds consume as much as they can. Heavy grain feeding will not only assist in the building up of body weight but will also help the bird through the moult.

In addition to the grain, the breeding hens should be allowed continual access to a regular laying mash. They will not consume very much of this if the grain is fed properly, but will obtain a sufficient amount ordinarily to insure the bird enough minerals and protein for the proper development of feathers. If the birds are in extremely heavy moult, it is often a good plan to remove half the beef scrap and replace it with an equal amount of gluten feed or oil meal. If this is done, 5 pounds of a mineral mixture should be added to every hundred pounds of mash in order to provide for the lack of minerals in the vegetable protein food.

In addition to supplying the bird with a proper balance of the feeding nutrients, it is essential that one consider the vitamin content of the ration. In some research work done at the Wisconsin Station by Halpin (2) and others it was found that practically all of the offspring from hens fed a vitamin deficient ration died within 48 hours after hatching. Kennard (3) reports an increase of 25 per cent in the hatchability of eggs at the Ohio Experiment Station in 1923 over 1922 and gives as one of the primary reasons the fact that the breeders in 1923 were given access to free range and direct sunlight throughout the entire winter. This naturally meant that the birds received more vitamins. Kennard (4) again reports that the percentage of hatchability of hens allowed bluegrass range all winter was 60.5 as compared with 29.2 for birds confined and denied any direct sunlight. At the same time he

reports that when cod liver oil was added to the ration of confined birds the hatchability was not improved but that when chopped alfalfa hay or skim-milk was added the hatchability increased from 29.2 per cent in the cheek pen to 39.2 per cent and 44.7 per cent in the alfalfa and skim-milk fed pens respectively. Atwood (1) found that confined birds without green food produced eggs that gave a 52 per cent hatch, whereas birds on range in direct sunlight, without green food but receiving milk, produced eggs that gave a 94 per cent hatch. Sherwood (6) found that the addition of some alfalfa meal to a ration deficient in vitamin A, increased the percentage of hatchability from 56 to 73.

What do all of these results indicate? They indicate the necessity of supplying the breeding stock with all the vitamins possible. This can be done best by feeding a Standard ration Supplemented with a green food and direct sunlight. The direct sunlight may be had best by allowing the breeders free range all winter; this should be done by all means. The birds will not go out in inclement weather and when the weather is good they will obtain not only the benefit of direct sunlight when out on range but also the exercise so essential to good health and vigor in breeding stock. A good stand of rye or wheat on the range will improve the conditions. If this natural green is not available, however, one will have to supply it artificially. Sprouted oats fed liberally once a day will be found to be very satisfactory but, if this cannot be produced, some alfalfa leaf meal may be added to the ration. The best method is to substitute the alfalfa for one-half either of the ground oats or of the wheat bran (preferably the ground oats) in the ration. As much of the alfalfa meal on the market is very high in fiber, care must be taken to see that a good grade of the meal is used. Mangel beets should never be fed to breeders. They do not contain any appreciable amount of vitamins A or B and are, therefore, valueless as a green food (5).

Lights

If early hatches are desired, the breeding stock may be placed under lights about January first. This will bring the flock into production, and hatching eggs of good quality may be produced in relatively large numbers before the end of January—assuming that the stock has been well taken care of during November and December and is ready, physically, to come back into production. Birds that have been under lights since November first, however, should not be used as breeders. When the lights are used the feeding schedule for breeders may be changed. One similar to that used for the laying flock will be satisfactory. Free range should be allowed, however.

Matings

For best fertility it is well not to have too many males in proportion to females, because nothing is more detrimental to fertility than the constant fighting of male birds. For Leghorns and other varieties of the Mediterranean class of poultry, one male to every fifteen or twenty females is sufficient. With heavier breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, or Wyandottes, one male to every ten or fifteen females will be sufficient. Better fertility will be had if half of the males are removed and alternated with the other half, changing them twice weekly. This is particularly important in case one is mating in the proportion of thirty or forty females to one male bird as is frequently done. The male birds should be placed with the breeders at least two weeks previous to the time hatching eggs are to be saved and fertility can usually be depended upon for one week after the male birds are removed. If male birds are changed during the season, however, one will have to allow 10 days after the removal of the old male and the introduction of the new one before eggs that have been fertilized by the new male only can be depended upon.

Care of Males

Male birds should be deloused frequently in order to prevent as much as possible the spreading of lice among the flock.

In many instances the freezing of the combs of Leghorn male birds, resulting in inactivity on the part of the male, is the cause of poor fertility in cold weather. This may be prevented by cutting off the comb at the beginning of the winter. Use a sharp razor and make the cut just a trifle below the points but above the ridge running through the comb. The bird will bleed profusely but will soon recover, and the suffering is infinitely less than when the points are frozen off. The wattles may also be treated in the same way.

After the breeding season all male birds not needed for another season should be disposed of immediately. Remove from the hens any to be kept over and feed on a grain ration throughout the season, keeping them on range if possible.

Care of Females

If the females show a tendency to become too fat previous to the breeding season, the amount of feed may be reduced and the birds forced to find more of their food from the range. If range conditions make this impracticable, the grain should be fed in deep litter and the mash hoppers covered, thus forcing the birds to exercise.

In the case of some of the heavy breeds, particularly Wyandottes, it is sometimes necessary to clip away the fluff around

Continued on page 7, column 1

HOME MAKING

JANUARY SALES

After Christmas the merchants begin to advertise "white Sales!" January and February are the months for careful housewives to take account of stock and to replenish the supply of sheets, pillow cases, table linen and other household fabrics.

A "bargain" so called does not always prove to be an economical purchase, but the wise housewife patronizes the January sales. If she buys standard makes of white goods from reliable firms she can be sure she is making a real saving for the family pocket book. At this time there are offered at reduced prices slightly soiled goods, broken lines, and odd lots of merchandise which the dealer wishes to move quickly or has been able to secure at a low price from the wholesaler.

If your supply of table linen needs replenishing perhaps you are looking for runners, doilies or table sets. They have quite replaced the regular table cloth for breakfast, luncheon and supper as they are attractive, less expensive, and much easier to launder. Plain linen in white, natural or color, crash, unbleached cotton, and ginghams are commonly used. When buying these pieces look carefully to see if they are cut by a thread of the goods. If not, it will be difficult to launder them nicely. Remember that white or natural color linen will launder more easily than the colored materials and there will be less difficulty in removing stains.

The best rule to follow in selecting a table cloth is to buy from a reliable store. It is not easy to tell at the counter the quality of table linen. This is learned from use. If you buy of a store which sells reliable goods and stands back of its sales you have fewer disappointments. Good quality table linen should be leathery, thick and heavy as you work it between your fingers. Double damask is generally more satisfactory than single for there are more threads in the make up of the cloth. A small patterned cloth shows off the table furnishings better than a large pattern and wears better because the overshot threads on the surface are shorter.

Most people consider huck, or huckaback, towels the most satisfactory hand towels. If bought by the dozen or half dozen there is a saving. Coarse huck absorbs moisture better than fine. "Union" huck means that it is made of cotton and linen. A cotton towel, after continued washing, will not be as white as a linen one, will be linty, and will wear out more quickly. Good quality Turkish towels have loops which are securely fastened so that they do not pull out or slip back and forth.

If you are buying sheets this winter be sure you buy them long enough and wide

enough. This will insure protection for the mattress and greater comfort. A sheet should have at least twelve inches to turn over on all edges; that is, it should be twenty four inches longer and wider than the mattress. There is very little difference in the cost and quality of ready made sheets and pillow cases and sheeting bought by the yard and made at home. Most people nowadays buy the ready made unless they want to get some special size. "Torn Sheeting" means that the sheeting was torn, not cut, before hemming. Such a sheet launders much better than the cut sheet.

*Marion L. Tucker
State Clothing Specialist.*

THE ETERNAL DISHPAN

The dishpan is a shining example of the truth of that famous adage that "A certain amount of fleas are good for a dog. They keep him from forgetting that he is a dog." In all of our modest homes, the dishpan appears three times a day to remind us that life was never intended to be one glad gay song.

We have yet to find the person who really enjoys the process of washing dishes. It is the inevitable end of every party, every family dinner and every good time. What entertainments we would give, how joyously we would gather our friends around us—if it were not for the dishes. We would try every delectable recipe and make our own health breads. We would always serve the perfectly balanced meal. Indeed, we housewives would "go hitch our wagon to a star," the star of the efficiently managed home—if it were not for the dishes. That glittering emblem of drudgery keeps us right here on the earth.

To the young husband who wrote, "Is it absolutely my duty to wash dishes in the evening, after a full day's work in the office?" we can only reply:

You cannot be considered entirely lacking in your husbandly duties if you refuse to do so. The gentle art is catalogued as belonging to your wife's share in homemaking. But, young man, if you do don a big apron and immerse your hands in the warm soapy suds after dinner, you are creating a halo about your head which time or circumstances can never dim.

It is not merely a matter of dishes. It is a question of partnership, sympathy and understanding. Just lend a hand when you see her look wearily at the cluttered kitchen sink. Send her out for a quiet walk when her nerves are on edge. When pleasures come your way, insist that she share them with you.

Many a broken home would have survived those first hard years, if it were not for the dishes.

—*The Boston Herald.*

WHY BE SICK?

Many Troubles can be Traced Directly to Improper Food

Once upon a time there was a doctor who had a very sick patient whom he left in the care of a nurse. He was obliged to prescribe some medicine in the form of powder, and which had to be measured exactly. He said to the nurse, "Give this powder twice a day, and each time give as much as you can get on a dime." The next day the doctor received a hurry call because the patient was dying. The nurse was questioned if she had given the medicine as directed, and she replied, "Yes, doctor. I gave everything as you told me, but I didn't have a dime to measure the powder so I thought it would be all right to use two nickels."

How many homemakers have used two nickels instead of a dime in measuring treatment for themselves and family and have been unsuccessful? Since the homemaker must apply the remedies for the ailments of her family, it is very important that she appreciate not only what the trouble is but also what the treatment is, and why it is expected to be effective.

The cause of the disease is very important. The great majority of diseases, such as colds, headaches, underweight, overweight, constipation, brights disease, diabetes and even irritability, can be traced back to improper diet.

To understand what and how much to eat, it is necessary to know a little of the human machine. In the steam engine fuel is burned to produce steam which in turn furnishes power. Our food is our fuel and when digested and absorbed gives the energy necessary to live and move. If more food is taken than is necessary fat is stored in the body. When less is taken natures used the already stored to make up the deficit. This is the principle behind all plans of weight reduction. Less food is eaten than the required number of calories and the surplus body fat is removed.

It is impossible to outline a diet for all these different diseases, which will be suitable for each individual. But the Extension Service will be very glad to send anyone who is interested suggested menus for overcoming constipation, overweight, and underweight. Some of the women taking food selection have tried these suggestions and report obtaining very satisfactory results in a short time.

BELCHERTOWN LADY PLAYS
TRUE EXTENSION GAME

Mrs. Arthur E. Warner of Belchertown is playing the extension game as it should be played. She realizes when she learns something new and valuable that

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HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
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she is not the only one who can use it to advantage and so she passes on the good work.

After attending in Belchertown the first meeting on children's clothes, Mrs. Warner made four of the one hour rompers and sent them away with the pattern. She also gave the pattern of that romper to five other women who could use it. One afternoon she invited all her neighbors to her home and taught them the work given at the meeting. Besides this she spent one afternoon with a young mother helping her with the romper and taught six more women to make bound button-holes. She even put into practice the alteration of patterns and reduced the romper pattern to doll size making some little girl happy at Christmas time.

We hope we have in the county a lot of Mrs. Warners who are helping to make life better and easier for other women. The following poem might be applied to the real extension game.

"Have you had a kindness shown
Pass it on
'Twas not given for you alone
Pass it on
Let it wipe another's tears
Let it travel down in years
Till in heaven the deed appears
Pass it on".

A POPULAR LUNCHEON

At the last meeting of the food selection class the leaders served a luncheon that proved very popular. It consisted of vegetable loaf, dark bread and butter, apple and banana salad and cocoa. The recipes were so good that we are passing them on.

Vegetable Loaf

- 2 cups cooked carrots, cut small.
- 1 cup diced celery cooked.
- 1 cup white sauce.
- 1/2 cup grated cheese.
- Buttered bread crumbs.

Scrape carrots, dice, cook in small amount of water. Cut celery small and cook in small amount of water. Coarse stalks may be used, in fact they have a better flavor than the bleached stalks. Make a white sauce with one cup of milk, 2 tablespoons of flour and 2 tablespoons of butter. Any juice from vegetables should be substituted for part of milk. Add to it while hot the grated cheese. Put vegetables in layers in buttered baking dish, pour white sauce and cheese mixture over vegetables, put buttered crumbs on top, and brown in oven.

A Good Salad

- 5 finely cut apples.
- 1 finely cut banana.
- Juice of 1 small onion.
- Dash of salt.
- Mix ingredients together and serve with fruit dressing. Ground nut meats and cherries add to attractiveness and flavor.

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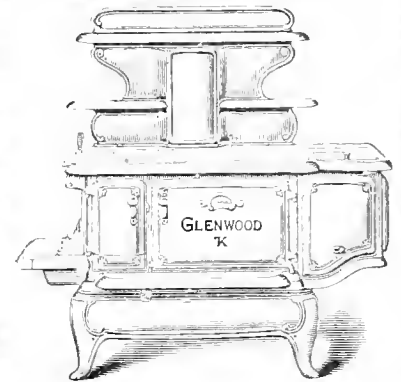
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CLUB WORK

DAIRY CLUB TO MEET

Fathers Urged to be Present

Dairy club boys of this county are being encouraged along many lines. First they must own a dairy animal. It may be a calf, a heifer, or a cow. If possible we wish it to be a good pure bred. They learn to feed. We want them to learn how to raise the feed. In short the dairy club is developing into an all around dairy job.

With these above jobs in mind we are holding on Saturday, January 23, at the Hampshire County Extension Service rooms a dairy club meeting and will have the following program starting at ten o'clock.

Roll Call—Alice Randall, Secretary, Belchertown.

Value of a County Dairy Organization—Geo. L. Farley, State Club Leader.

Economical Feeding—C. J. Fawcett, Dairy Field Specialist, M. A. C.

Growing Alfalfa—R. A. Payne, County Agricultural Agent.

Report of the President—Dennett Howe, North Amherst.

Basket Lunch—Hot cocoa will be served. Selecting calves—W. F. Howe, Assistant State Club Leader, E. J. Montague, Superintendent of College Farm.

Exhibiting, Field Days, Tours, etc.—discussion led by George L. Farley.

Kolrain Cornicopia Colantha—Stephen Brusko, Hatfield.

My Interest in the Farm—Alice Randall, Belchertown.

My Aim in Dairying—Osborne West, Hadley

James Harper, Sec'y, Mass. Guernsey Breeders' Association.

This meeting is run also for the fathers of the dairy members and we expect fathers and sons to get together in dairy work.

OSBORNE FIRST AT BOSTON

Osborne West of Hadley won first place in the poultry judging contest at the Boston Poultry Show. He has finished his judging as a club member with a grand victory. Osborne passes on to twenty-one shortly. Forty-nine boys judged in this contest, boys who had previously proved themselves the best judges in the county. Hampshire County had seven in the contest and they placed as follows:

Osborne West, Hadley	1st
Roger West, Hadley	6th
Dennett Howe, Amherst	7th
Walter Phelon, Smith School	9th
Erick Moberg, Southampton	9th
James Coffey, Hadley	16th
John Byron, Hadley	34th

The Hampshire County team competing for the State Championship was composed of Walter Phelon, Erick Moberg and John Byron with James Coffey as

alternate. They received a score of 1265 points placing them sixth place out of fifteen teams judging. On our way home from Boston after the judging which happened to be on the 31st day of December, the boys made a New Year's resolution to win at the Boston Show next year if they won the chance to represent the county.

However we had other judges there. Osborne West, Roger West and Dennett Howe have all been to New York as judges in the National Contest and so were not allowed to form a team and compete for the State Championship. They were allowed to judge individually and we find the sum of the scores of the three boys one hundred and fifty points above the score of the Norfolk County team which won the state championship.

THE HEALTH OF YOUNGSTERS

Miss Harriet Woodward in talking with Miss Dargie, teacher at the Plainfield Union School found that a recent weighing of the youngsters showed a 10% deficiency in weight. Miss Dargie is to help improve this condition with the help of Mrs. Mildred Guernsey, school nurse, and a lunch box club. Hot cocoa or soup will be served and the young people through the lunch box club will learn more about the health building foods with an idea of improving if possible their daily lunch box.

FOOD CLUBS GET HELP

We have about one hundred and fifty young people in the county in 4-H food clubs. They are learning more about what to eat, how to cook it, and furthermore, they do cook.

On January 13 and 14 Miss Lillian Shaben, Extension Specialist for the Russell Miller Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, will meet five of our clubs to give food demonstrations. At Granby, Belchertown, Pelham and Westhampton she will make quick breads. At Plainfield she will show a lunch box some fine pointers in sandwich making and packing lunch boxes.

AROUND THE COUNTY

The Manhan Poultry Club of Easthampton has had an offer to use a moving picture machine later in the winter. They anticipate getting poultry films from Washington and spending a meeting or two watching them, and furthermore, other surrounding clubs probably will be invited.

The work shop at West Farms being made out of an old woodshed is progressing. A floor has been laid and the walls covered with Upson board. A window has been set in the south side and the job promises to be a success.

LOCAL LEADERS' MEETING

During January three local leader meetings will be held. One comes on January 16 at which Miss Marion L. Tucker, state clothing specialist, will demonstrate on the making of undergarments, including patterns, materials, trimmings, judging, etc. Miss Mildred Boice will show the leaders how to make a felt sport hat.

On January 23 food club leaders will meet Miss Mae Foley, state food specialist, at the Hampden County Improvement League Building at West Springfield.

On January 30 Miss Pratt of Singer Sewing Machine Co., Boston, will show leaders the use of sewing machine attachments.

WIRTHMORE POULTRY CLUBS

South Hadley now has a poultry club, a poultry club house and lots of enthusiasm. It started back in November when the club agent called on a few boys known to be interested in chickens and then arranged a meeting at a later date. The boys were to find a leader and they did. Mr. Osborne consented to help the eight boys and has furnished the upstairs of his garage for a club room. On one meeting night all hands took hold and nailed up a piece of heavy canvas on either side of the room to help make it warmer. Between this canvas on the two ends of the building is a space about 14 feet wide and 25 feet long. Toward one end sets a stove and the secretary's table with the president's stand. When the meeting starts the president rules and all others have to obey. At a recent meeting diseases of chickens were discussed by each member of the club and each member has in mind the getting of good stock for the next year.

Mrs. J. L. Sanborn of North Amherst has recently organized a club of ten girls in clothing work.

The Needlecraft club has recently lost Miss Baird for their leader but have secured the interest of Mrs. Burrows who will keep the club together.

A little salt improves the flavor of coffee, cocoa, or any dish made with milk, even ice-cream and custard. Use only a few grains, of course, about one-eighth teaspoon to a quart.

A burn, however slight, is likely to prove quite painful. A cloth well wet with vinegar bound over the injured place will relieve the pain almost instantly, and unless in case of a very bad burn, will prevent blistering.

Mrs. Gordon Dargile is the Plainfield club leader. This is to correct the statement made last month.

Mrs. E. M. Burrows is leading the Needlecraft Clothing Club of Worthington as Miss Baird has left town.

Mrs. Charles Gould of Haydenville has a club of twelve girls taking food club work. These girls took up clothing last year.

SOME FARM WORKERS STILL COME CHEAP

Now, in the lee fringe of any Northern grove or orchard, you are likely to come across this humdrum firm: Woodpecker, Chickadee, Nuthatch & Co., General Contractors for Good Ridance of Bad Bugs, Borers Extracted While You Sit by the Stove, Cankerworm and Plant-Lice Eggs—a Specialty, Scale Removed. Terms, one chunk of suet in advance of sleety weather.

The black-and-white senior partner is sparrow size. He attends to borers. The rest are about as big as your Boy Scout's thumb. Chickadees half the time hang upside down, de-bugging twigs; they'll tell you in two sweet whistled notes that winter's not so di-mal. Our Mr. Nuthatch scattles over tree boles like a crab, sounds like the last late tooter of election night in elfland, and cleans rough bark with a combination awl and pair of tweezers. The Co. are a ceaseless flitting of elusive lispng atoms—kinglets, whose jeweled crowns you may not see—and a mousy little party who keeps to himself and creeps with a crooked needle.

Nobody knows exactly what the firm is worth to man. The only way to find out would be to put it out of business. Each bird, for his lifetime, has been appraised at fifty cents in bug.—but what about the progeny of the bugs? Ask your friend the gardener how fast green aphs multiply. Then ask your butcher for suet, and tie it up so cats can't reach it.—*Collier's Weekly*.

Getting Good Hatches

Continued from page 3, column 3
the vent of both males and females in order to insure good fertility.

After the breeding season is over, the birds should be treated as a laying flock and only those kept over for another season that show they have the strength and ability to deserve it.

The following are the references referred to above:

(1) Atwood, H. 1922 Effect of confinement and green food on number and hatchability of eggs. *In* W. Va. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 178, p. 11.

(2) Halpin and Steenbock, 1924 Growth of Chicks affected by Ration of Hens. *In* Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta. 40th Ann. Rpt. Bul. 362, p. 94.

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vestigations. *In* Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bimo. Bul. v. 10, no. 7, whole no. 115, p. 118-120.

(5) Mitchell, H. H., and Keith, M. H. 1924 Vitamins in livestock feeding. *In* Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 282, p. 19.

(6) Sherwood, R. M. 1924 Comparative influences of various protein feeds on laying hens. *In* Tex. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 317, p. 22.

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If the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange were to put its growing mash up in white cotton sacks and label it "Eastern States Chick Starter," it would be able to sell hundreds of tons at from \$4.50 to \$5.00 a hundred. This statement is made each spring by local agents who know what the farmers in their towns are buying.

But for around \$3.00 a bag on the present market this same feed is available in new jute sacks marked "Eastern States Growing Mash." If anything could be gained for the poultryman by putting out a special chick starter, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange would do so. The authorities assure us, however, that our growing mash is adequate. Thousands of farmers are using it successfully as a starter for the third year.

If you are one of those farmers who believe in the magic of words, try a chick starter, but if you have fed birds long enough to know that the ingredients of a mixture rather than the color of the sack in which it comes determine its quality, order a months' supply of Eastern States Growing Mash on the next Eastern States car to your station. Be sure to order enough so that you will always have some on hand.

For the formula of the Eastern States Growing Mash write the office.

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Springfield, Massachusetts

STUDY OF FOREST TAXATION BEGUN

A nation-wide study of the forest tax problem in relation to reforestation is being launched by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture which has just announced the appointment of Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University as director of the investigation.

A detailed study of forest tax problems will be made in principal forest regions of the United States to determine the effect of present tax laws on reforestation and timber holding, and the conditions that must be met in any effort to read just present tax laws so as to be fair both to the land owner and the county.

Study Authorized by Congress

The study is the outgrowth of a country-wide investigation of reforestation conducted by a special committee of the United States Senate in 1923-24. This committee came to the conclusion that timber growing would be greatly stimulated by giving land owners security against unjust and burdensome taxation. Provision for the study is embodied in the Clarke-McNary Forestry Act, passed by the last Congress.

Prof. Fairchild, who will take active charge of the work about the middle of this month, is an authority on general tax problems, and on forest taxation in particular. He has written much on general taxation problems and has frequently acted in the capacity of consulting tax expert to municipalities and States.

Since 1904 he has been connected with the Department of Economics of Yale University, acting for the past six years as chairman of that department. In 1918 he served the military government of San Domingo, and in 1923 the Republic of Colombia, as tax expert, assisting these governments to plan national revenue systems. For several years he has served as a member of the advisory committee of the financial department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and also of the National Commission on Federal and State Inheritance Taxation.

Timber Crops Very Important

Commenting on the appointment of Prof. Fairchild, Chief Forester William B. Greeley stressed the importance to the country of the proposed investigation.

"Timber growing as a private business is of the utmost importance to the welfare of this country," said Col. Greeley. "This activity will be hampered by the uncertainties of forest taxation, and it is necessary to devise systems of forest taxation that will not tax growing forests over and over again before they reach merchantable size.

"The tax investigation provisions of

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the Clarke-McNary law are aimed directly at getting the facts on which to base forest tax reform so that State tax legislation will encourage rather than hinder the cause of reforestation. As the result of this investigation it is expected that the Federal Government will be able to help the States in a national reform of forest taxation.

"I regard this tax study as one of the most important steps of recent years in forest conservation, and the Forest Service is fortunate in securing Prof. Fairchild to conduct the work."

Aim for Practical Results

The purpose of the section of the Clarke-McNary law providing for the forest tax investigations is clearly interpreted by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine as aiming for practical results rather than merely theoretical study of the taxation of forest land. Prof. Fairchild's staff will study actual conditions both of present-day forest taxation and its effects, and the effects of proposed changes in the tax systems on State and county revenues.

The field of information which the Department of Agriculture wishes to cover in this investigation is extensive, ranging from the constitutional, legislative, and traditional basis for taxation in different States to the practical matters of levying assessments and collecting taxes. Intensive studies will be made in typical countries, of the character and age of timberlands and what taxes they have paid over a series of years, how these taxes compare with those paid on other kinds of property, and just how important forest lands are now and will be in future years in the general scheme of local revenue.

Forest Taxation Little Understood

The effect of the existing tax situation on timber growing and reforestation is little known at present, save in a few specified instances. The study will go into the land policy of timberland owners, the purchase and blocking up of forest land units, the relinquishment of forest land for delinquent taxes, the policy of owners with regard to maintaining continuous production of timber on their lands, and the efforts at reforestation on the part of owners of cut-over land.

A third group of facts, at present lacking, will tend to show how modified systems of taxation may be worked out, which would cause the minimum disturbance to local finances and at the same time bring relief to owners of growing timber from the danger of excessive taxation. It is probable that at the same time information will be collected regarding systems of forest taxation in foreign countries.

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Did you read what Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I., recently said about Education? He said, in part,

"One of the greatest necessities of the time is a better education of the young, not in book learning so much as in some practical industrial or agricultural direction, for the purpose of instilling habits of industry and tastes that will insure their entrance into real pursuits immediately on leaving school. The launching upon life of so many young people without direction or preparation for a life work creates a serious charge against our system. If New England is to retain its place in the economic life of America, it is necessary to change this capital tendency of the times."

When a man of Sharpe's standing in business and public welfare comes out in favor of vocational education, it is time for people to investigate.

The SMITH SCHOOL, Northampton, is a good school which you should visit.

H. N. LOOMIS,

Director.

WILL TOBACCO FARMERS GROW VEGETABLES IN 1926?

The tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley have in storage at the present time a year's production of tobacco in excess of normal. They have not yet been able to cash in on this at the slightest profit and may be obliged to take substantial loss. Tobacco will not be grown as extensively next year. As a consequence some 8,000 or 10,000 acres of tobacco land will be released from tobacco growing. A portion of it will be devoted to other crops. Market gardeners are wondering how much of this area will be planted to vegetables, and how it will affect the vegetable markets which are already so unstable.

As to the first question, it is difficult to surmise. The tobacco land is admirably suited to the production of certain truck crops. Little additional equipment will be necessary. Labor costs less in the valley than in the principal vegetable growing areas of the state. As a result of these circumstances certain venture-some tobacco farmers may attempt some truck growing.

The second query is the more important, of course. How will this production affect the markets of the State? Much less than has been prophesied by some. Market gardening is a highly specialized industry in which each different vegetable requires its own particular culture and management. It is not an easy matter, therefore, for the untrained person to step over into the realm of vegetable growing and walk off with a prize at the end of the season. On the contrary, it is easy to fail. And so, even though considerable tobacco area be planted to vegetables, the volume of production will be small in proportion to the area, and the effect on the market be of slight consequence.

It is certain that those who feel inclined to experiment with vegetables in the valley next summer, will discover that there is no fortune in it. The season just closing marks for New England market gardeners a year of as low net returns as have ever been realized. Many of these growers have developed a pronounced squint. This is the result of looking for a bank balance that isn't there. The kindest thing that these men can do for tobacco growers who contemplate vegetable growing, and who are already in distressing circumstances, is to submit to them for careful consideration, the figures of the year's production. The margin of profit in most cases is very narrow, and in many instances it is invisible.

An economic adjustment will be brought about in the tobacco section just as surely as it has been done in hundreds of similar agricultural situations. By

just what means no one can say now, but it will not be accomplished by the wholesale growing of vegetables.—*R. M. Koon, M. A. C.*

ECONOMIC FEEDING

Kind and amount of grain depends on roughage supply

The subject of feeding dairy cattle is always timely, that is, they always have to be fed, but the advice given is often so timeworn as to be of little value in any particular case.

Rather than suggest any one grain mixture in this letter, I shall attempt briefly to show why this would be unwise. Why do most grain manufacturers now put out at least three dairy rations, containing usually 16%, 20% and 24% total protein? Simply because feeders are learning that the kind of grain to be used depends upon a number of conditions.

1. THE AMOUNT AND KIND OF ROUGHAGE FED.

Cows receiving on an average 15 lbs. of hay and 40 lbs. of corn silage will require less grain for a given milk production than will cows eating only 10 lbs. of hay and 20 lbs. of silage. If the hay contains much clover or alfalfa, less protein will be necessary in the grain. The mistake is often made of feeding a high protein grain with leguminous hay, resulting in unnecessary expense and often injury to the cow.

Well eared corn silage as compared with the immature sort will mean a saving of corn meal in the grain mixture.

2. THE PRODUCTION OF THE COW.

The cow of high production deserves and must have more grain than the low producer, but assuming that the same

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quantity and quality of roughage is fed, to each, the high producer will require a lower protein grain.

Suppose two cows of similar weight and breed are giving respectively twenty-five pounds and fifty pounds of milk daily, and each cow is eating 12 lbs. of mixed hay and 30 lbs. of corn silage. The 25 lb. cow will need 6 lbs. of grain containing 24% protein in addition to her roughage. The 50 lb. cow will need nearly 16 lbs. of grain containing 20% protein in addition to her roughage.

A following letter will contain some more suggestions for feeding producing cows, dry cows and young stock.

Prof. C. J. Fawcett.

Effect of Age and Development on Butterfat Production of Official Tested Dairy Cows

It is well known that the butterfat yield of a heifer is not so large as that of the same cow at mature age. Hence it is impossible to compare records made by cows of different ages without adjusting for age differences. To determine the value of a sire for breeding purposes it is necessary to compare his daughters with their dams; and cows are not all tested at the same age. It is customary, therefore, to assume a certain average rate of increase for every six months of age, and on this basis to calculate the mature production of a cow from her record at an earlier age.

The Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture has been making careful studies to ascertain the actual relationships of the production records of cows at different ages. These studies, which are reported in Department Bulletin 1352, just issued, were made with Guernseys and Jerseys. A large number of official records were classified according to age, and it was found that the increase for every six months is much larger in the earlier six-month periods than it is as the cows approach maturity. Since the official testing requirements used by the breed associations assume equal increments for all the six-month periods, it appears that heifers are considerably favored by the existing requirements, while cows of more than three years are expected to increase faster than they actually do.

For both Jerseys and Guernseys the existing requirements assume maturity at the age of five years; but the studies made indicate that Guernseys are likely to mature a few months later, and Jerseys not until the age of six years. There is no increase in the official requirements after the age of five years, but in fact it is found that the records do improve, which gives an advantage to the older cows, though not so great an advantage as is given to heifers.

In the study made by the Bureau of Dairying, it was found that cows retested

are able to make higher records than those that have never been tested before. For this reason, only initial records are used in the tabulation that shows the effect of age.

The difference between initial and re-entry records represents two elements; one is the increment due to age, and the other is that due to development resulting from special care given to young cows undergoing their first test. There is sufficient evidence to prove that official testing develops the productive ability of dairy cows, and that the feeding and care, combined with the prolonged milking period during which the cow is encouraged to yield her utmost, have a positive and appreciable effect on her production during subsequent lactation periods. It appears that close to one-third of the improvement made in the re-entry record is the result of this development factor.

Another fact brought out by these studies is that pregnancy during the test reduces butterfat production, and the tax of pregnancy seems to increase with advancing age. While the young animal carries on the function of reproduction without affecting materially her productive capacity, the older cows do not stand up so well under the double strain.

A further interesting fact in this connection is the noticeable improvement in production records made since the beginning of 1920, especially in the last one thousand records. The rise is gradual, and seems to indicate that with the increase in experience gained by handling test cows the breeders have developed better methods of feeding, conditioning and caring for animals on test. The effect of years of selective breeding for high production is also a force operating to raise these averages. Re-entry records made after a lapse of six years show a larger increase due to development than those made after a shorter interval.

The bulletin may be obtained by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Two Registered Holstein heifer calves, dropped August and December. John Reid, South Hadley, Mass.

WANTED: Names of Holstein Breeders having bull calves for sale. Cow test or advance registry records of dams must be shown. J. A. Simms, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

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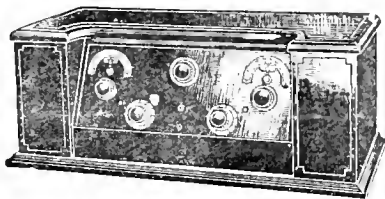
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OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1926

No. 2

ANNUAL CLUB MEETING

Boys Win \$644.00

Own 80 Animals

Young owners of dairy animals from towns in the county attended the first annual meeting of the Hampshire County Dairy Club held at the Hampshire County Extension Service Rooms in Northampton on January 23. Seventeen parents and twenty-seven club members were present. Others brought the attendance up to fifty-five. Members were present from Cummington, Huntington, Chesterfield, Williamsburg, Southampton, South Hadley, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, Northampton, Easthampton and Belchertown.

President's Report

Dennett Howe, the president of the club, in his annual report stated that \$644.00 in prize money had been taken by the members during the past year. At the Eastern States \$500.00 was won where they exhibited 27 head of dairy animals. At Northampton \$125.00 and at Cummington \$19.00 was won. "In judging contests the club has been very successful," the president went on, "three members of the club; Lewis West of Hadley, Dennett Howe of Amherst and Herman Andrews of Southampton, won the state championship in judging at the Brockton Fair while one of our members (meaning himself) won first place entitling him to a \$100.00 Scholarship prize. At the Worcester Fair Osborne West and I took third and fifth places while at the Eastern States Exposition Osborne took first, winning a gold watch. At Northampton in the Tri-County Fair judging contest the club team composed of Osborne and Roger West and Dennett Howe won the Hope Grange cup, making the 7th cup this year.

"The club membership increased during 1925 from twenty-seven to forty-six members. They own over eighty head of dairy animals, seventy-two of which are purebreds. Holsteins predominate, there being fifty-two head. Guernseys follow with eleven. There are nine Jerseys and eight grades."

Directors Elected

During the business meeting a board of nine directors was suggested and later accepted by the club to advise and further the organization. Men were picked from

all sections of the country and most of those chosen are parents of club members. The directors elected are as follows: Mr. Lucius Nutting of Granby, Mr. W. F. Howe of Amherst, Mr. Dwight Randall of Belchertown, Mr. Osborne West of Hadley, Mr. E. J. Burke of Hatfield, Mr. John Boynton of South Hadley, Mr. Fred Graves of Southampton, Mr. Homer Gurney of Cummington, and Homer Granger of Chesterfield.

Continued on page 6, column 2

FOOD MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Good Lunch Boxes Urged

Cummington, Plainfield, Worthington, Chesterfield and Goshen young people are to be in a health contest which will terminate at the Cummington Fair next fall.

Miss Boice says "Food makes a difference." Health is a big factor in success. Intelligence, efficiency, achievement, success and happiness will follow. Where in any of these towns is there a youngster who doesn't want perfect health? Or show us a mother or father who wants their young folks to be weaklings. We are thinking of the food boys and girls eat because good food and good health are closely linked together. A large percentage of the young people in the hill towns take their lunches to school with them. Their noon meal, the most important meal of the day, is a lunch box. Therefore we are proposing to the teachers in these towns a lunch box club which will be organized with officers and a program in which some time will be spent in considering the variety of foods that are best for them. Each will score their food habits and their lunch boxes.

In order to further encourage the young people to consider their food habits a health contest will be run in each town and at the Cummington Fair next fall. In June Mrs. Mildred Gurney, school nurse, with the help of the school physician will pick out two town winners in each of the five towns above mentioned.

The winner will be picked as follows:

1. The healthiest boy or girl.
2. The boy or girl making the greatest improvement in health.

At the Cummington Fair next fall the ten will meet for examination to compete for the winners in the whole five towns. How would you like to be picked as the healthiest out of four hundred others?

Continued on page 7, column 1

HATFIELD FARM HONORED

Gold Medal Awarded Oscar Belden Sons for Excellence in Farming

Oscar and George Belden of Bradstreet were given a gold medal recently by the State Department of Agriculture for excellence in farming. Those who know the Beldens realize that the honor was well deserved. The Belden brothers took over the home farm when they were young men. They have increased the size and the productive capacity of the farm till they have one of the largest and best farms in the county. "Quality" seems to have been the motto on this farm. It shows in their crops, in their livestock, in their homes and in their families.

The two brothers work together the best of any combination we have ever seen. Oscar takes charge of the business end of the farm, while George supervises the production work. The importance of both parts of the farm business can be realized when we know that they grow and market about fifty acres of onions, fifty acres of tobacco, eight acres of potatoes, about two hundred fifty barrels of apples, besides Southdown rams, lambs, ewes and Hereford bulls and steers. A single man would probably have to neglect some of the details of a business of this size. There are no loose ends on this farm. The division of labor between the two brothers is in itself a work of art.

Excellent Results with Sheep

If you want to know about the livestock, see George Belden. Recently he said, "That bunch of registered Southdown ram lambs are going to do some farm flocks a lot of good." They certainly were a likely looking lot, fine rugged fellows that have the type and vitality that sheep breeders are looking for. While George might not be able to sell palmleaf fans to the Eskimos, they would have to avoid talking sheep with him unless they had a place to put them. The results obtained with sheep on this farm are enough to make anyone enthusiastic. The flock of registered Southdowns, about one hundred in number, has been a consistent winner at fairs in this state. At the International Livestock Exposition held recently in Chicago, the flock won the following honors: Champion Ram, fourth yearling ram, third ram lamb, third on pen of ram lambs, first and reserve champion yearling ewe, third ewe lamb, second on pen of ewe lambs, second on

Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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REGARDING TOBACCO ACREAGE

We know of a man who was once in serious trouble. Most physicians gave no hopes of recovery. Specialists were interviewed with about the same results. All agreed as to the trouble. Finally a specialist was found who had seen a similar case where an operation had saved the patient's life. He had the necessary skill to perform the operation and did it. This was not a case where "the operation was successful but the patient failed to rally."

The tobacco situation presents a similar situation. The trouble has been diagnosed as too much tobacco. A specialist would undoubtedly go further and state the particular grade. The thinking men know that the industry is worth saving. Opinion as to the extent of the operation offers chance for argument. History of similar situations proves that a total cut in acreage means the death of the industry. Other recommendations vary from twenty to forty per cent. Somewhere between these limits the probable solution will be found.

The problem of the individual grower is to decide upon the acreage he should cut out this year. Practically every

tobacco grower has some land which always has and which always will produce poor quality tobacco. The sooner this land is put to some use other than tobacco production the better. There are other growers who have good tobacco land but who are growing more acreage than can be handled properly with available labor. The result has been careless handling with an attendant large percentage of damaged tobacco. These men should reduce their acreage to a point where the crop can be properly handled. Most tobacco growers come under these two classes. For them only partial acreage reduction should be the rule. A third small group consists of men who have neither the land nor the ability to grow good tobacco. They only make a profit when prices are high. This is not a year for them to plant tobacco.

T. B. TEST DISCUSSED

Holstein Club Holds Annual Meeting at Greenfield

A large delegation from this county attended the annual meeting of the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club held January 8 at the Mansion House. The main topic discussed was the tuberculin testing of cattle. Dr. Harrie M. Pierce of the Bureau of Animal Industry reviewed the laws regarding the tuberculin testing of cattle. He said that the State only pays for cattle that react to the tuberculin test. That tuberculosis is prevalent in cattle is shown by the fact that the following percentages of reactors were found in these years: 1923, 28.9%; 1924, 37.1%; 1925, 41.5%. That progress can be made in eradicating tuberculosis in cattle by using the tuberculin test is shown in the experience of herds that have been tested several times. On the second test 9.1% of the cattle have reacted. This dropped to 5.6% on cattle tested a third time. In 1921, cattle in state institutions were tested and 50.4% reacted. In 1925 these same herds showed only 2.2% reactors.

The percentage of reacting cattle has been higher in this county than in Franklin County. One reason for this is that herds have been assembled and tested simply to get state indemnity. In farm herds the percentage of reactors would run about 15% while this past year 43.6% of the cattle tested for the first time reacted. There are nine accredited herds in Hampshire County.

Mr. Carl Peck of Shelburne stated that he had one of the first accredited herds in the state. He has always raised his own cattle and there has never been a reactor found in his herd. E. P. West of Hadley stated that his experience as regards reactors had been different from that of Mr. Peck. He said he had started out to get an accredited herd and was pleased with the progress made so far.

Prof. V. A. Rice of the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave a talk on "The Science of Breeding" illustrated by lantern slides. He stated that breeding as an art had been carried on for centuries. The science of breeding is comparatively new. While much has been learned about breeding as a science, only a start has been made.

The following officers were elected for 1926: President, Thomas E. Elder, Mt. Hermon School; Vice-presidents, Harvey Copeland, Colrain and Josiah Parsons, Northampton; Secretary-treasurer, Enos Montague, Amherst.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET

Officers Elected and Program Planned for this year

"The apple crop will double in ten years" H. A. Yount of the Massachusetts Agricultural College told the Hampshire Fruit Growers at their annual meeting held in Northampton, January 14. This assertion he said, is based on facts brought out by an apple survey carried on last summer by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He stated that this study showed that there are about one million apple trees owned by commercial growers in the state. About forty per cent of these trees are not yet of bearing age. Baldwins make up 39.4% of all the apple trees while 24% are McIntosh. The percentage of the total made up by the other varieties are: Wealthy, 6.7, Gravenstein 5.1, Delicious 4.3, Duchess 2.1, all other varieties 18.4%. The percentage of trees which are not of bearing age are: McIntosh 31.9, Baldwin 29.5, Wealthy 8, Gravenstein 5.7, Delicious 8.9, Duchess 2.5, all other 13.5%. Baldwins gave 51.5% of all the apples produced in 1924 while McIntosh made up 13.1% of the total apple production.

Thirty-two per cent of the Baldwin trees and sixty-six per cent of the McIntosh are under ten years old. This means that the Baldwin crop will double in fifteen years while McIntosh will double production in ten years without further plantings. In this county there are about 80,573 apple trees of all ages. Of these 11,196 are fillers which leaves a total of 69,377 permanent trees.

County Agent Payne told the growers that the marketing problem was sure to increase in the next ten years. To help solve this problem growers will have to produce the kind of fruit the market demands. It will have to be packed as the market wants it and then supplied in the quantity and at the time wanted. There are fruit growers in the county that have equipped themselves with home storages so as to lengthen their marketing period. Others depend on commercial cold storages with satisfactory results. With an increased crop more attention will have

to be given to advertising. A good start was made on apple week this year but plans should be made for better displays next fall. One great problem will be to devise more economical methods of production Mr. Payne said. Pruning, spraying, fertilization, thinning and packing methods will have to be studied more carefully than ever before.

Lunch was served at Boyden's Restaurant with over forty fruit growers present. After adopting a constitution and by-laws, the following officers were elected: Charles H. Gould of Haydenville, President; E. B. Clapp of Easthampton, Vice-president; Wm. Fiske of Westhampton, Secretary-treasurer; E. R. Critchett of Amherst and E. F. Shumway of Belchertown, executive committee; Ellis Clark of Williamsburg, auditor.

It was decided that three meetings be held during the year. The spring meeting is to be held before the time of the delayed dormant spray, then a meeting is to be held in August and the annual meeting comes in January.

President Gould stated that although the organization was not old enough to have many teeth it had been able to secure more complete reports of the Springfield apple market. Some co-operative purchase of supplies has been carried on. He said that with a representative membership the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association could do much in helping to solve problems confronting the fruit growers of the county. He stated that all fruit growers in the county were eligible for membership and requested more men to send their membership dues to him at Haydenville.

DECEMBER POULTRY RECORDS

Two-thirds of Flocks Above Standard Production

Thirty-six poultry reports were received for December. Only ten of these flocks were below the 160 egg standard which calls for 10 eggs per bird in December. It is interesting to note that only four flocks decreased in production. The decrease in one flock was two-tenths eggs per bird while the maximum decrease was 3.26 eggs per bird. The following are the leading flocks in egg production for the month.

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, So. Hadley	30	21.8
Hillside School, Greenwich	372	20.2
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amb'st,	153	18.18
Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown,	497	18.13
H. F. Duncan, Belchertown,	322	17.3
H. C. Booth, Belchertown,	1,375	17.08
J. T. Geer, Belchertown,	539	17.06
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst,	175	16.3
R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst,	228	15.98
J. W. Fuller, Palmer,	129	15.90

Progressive poultrymen are seeing the

value of electric lights for the laying flock. This is shown by the fact that one co-operator who does not have lights wrote in that it was no use for him to send in reports as he could not compete with lighted flocks. The reports have been of value to this man if they have shown him this fact. If he does not put in lights next fall he is not using his best judgment. Where it is impossible to have electric lights, as good results are being obtained by using gasoline lanterns. Now that the fact that lights make it possible for birds to eat more scratch feed is known, there are few lighted flocks that go through a severe moult.

The reports of some flocks show that pullets should be culled more rigidly before they are put in the laying houses. The time to cull is when one sees a poor bird. Flocks where this is done keep up their egg production through the year. The number of birds taken out during the year depends largely upon the skill used in making the first selection. There is no profit in keeping birds which do not lay.

The following is the state summary:
Month of December 1925.

	State	Hampshire Co.
No. farms reporting	226	35
No. females per farm		
Nov. 1st.	405	352
Dec. 31st.	382	341
Percentage of hens	20	12
Percentage of pullets	80	88
Reduction by death		
Since Nov. 1st	1.4%	.9%
*Total reduction since Nov. 1st.	5.7%	3.1%
Eggs laid per hen		
Dec.	4.3	3.6
Eggs laid per pullet		
Dec.	11.1	12.8
**Total production per bird—Dec.	9.5	11.9
since Nov. 1st.	16.4	21.0
Price rec'd. per doz. for eggs—Dec.	\$.651	\$.618

*Includes sales, thefts, and fowls eaten in addition to deaths.

**Average for the entire flock—combines hen and pullet production.

"There is no formula under the sun that can guarantee the well-being of the inefficient producer."—Secretary Jardine.

COW TEST REPORT

Twenty-one Herds average over thirty pounds of fat per cow in January

Fifty-two herds were under test in the local cow testing association during January. The records show that twenty-one herds averaged over thirty pounds of butter fat per cow for the month. Of the 721 cows tested, fifty-nine produced over forty-five pounds of butter fat for the

month. The following are the records of the high cows for January:

Owner	Breed	Milk Test	Lbs. Fat
E. P. West	R H	2473	4.1 101.4
E. P. West	R H	2306	3.1 71.4
E. P. West	R H	1828	3.7 68.0
M. S. Howes	R H	1544	4.3 66.4
Geo. Timmins	R G	1352	4.9 66.2
C. G. Loud	R H	2052	3.2 65.7
Bisbee Bros.	G H	1683	3.8 64.0
Fred Frost	R H	1590	4.0 63.6
Ellis Harlow	R J	1196	5.3 63.2
Geo. Timmins	R G	1324	4.4 58.2

The following gives the highest herds in average milk production per cow:

Owner	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
J. G. Cook, Hadley	8	1156
Bisbee Bros., Chesterfield	12	1134
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	6	1119
H. H. Bissell, Goshen	13	1066
M. S. Howes, Cum'ton	10	1020

The five leading herds in average butter fat per cow are as follows:

Owner	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
M. S. Howes, Cum'mington	10	39.8
J. G. Cook, Hadley	8	39.2
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	6	39.0
Ellis Harlow, Amherst	21	38.5
Bisbee Bros., Chesterfield	12	38.3

The January records also show that ten herds produced utter fat at a feed cost of less than forty-five cents per pound. With only one exception these herds average over thirty pounds of butter fat per cow for the month. Twelve herds had a feed cost per pound of butter fat between forty-five and fifty cents. The other herds had feed costs per pound of fat as follows: 8 herds 50¢-55¢; 6 herds, 55¢-60¢; 10 herds, 60¢-65¢; 2 herds, 65¢-70¢; and three herds where the feed costs were over seventy cents per pound of butter fat.

Every one of the ten herds having a low feed cost per pound of butter fat returned over five dollars for every dollar expended for grain. This shows that butter fat can be produced at a low cost without excessive grain bills where the farms are producing large amounts of good quality hay and silage. Where there are more cows than are needed to market the hay and silage produced on the farm grain bills are sure to be heavy.

FARM BUREAU ACTIVE ON LEGISLATION

The different towns of the county were well represented at the legislative meeting held by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau in Memorial Hall, Northampton, Friday, January 22. Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware explained the bills coming before this legislature which affect farmers. He said that the present tendency in the government is to form bureaus and then let them rule the people. This leads away from democratic government. It is only made possible through the indifference of the people about legislative measures.

Continued on page 5, column 2

HOME MAKING

SEWING LEADERS MEET

Learn to Use Sewing Machine Attachments

Ask the question, "Do you use your sewing machine attachments?" Invariably the answer will be, "No, I can do it by hand quicker." Of course these women can do it by hand more quickly if they have never learned to use the attachments. They could sweep a room quicker and better with a broom than with a vacuum cleaner if they did not know how to use the cleaner. But if you ask a person who has learned to use the attachments and use them well, the same question, the answer is always, "I could not get along without them."

It is a shame to have labor saving devices in our homes and not make use of them. For that reason Miss A. F. Pratt, a representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, has been teaching some Hampshire County leaders the artifice of using machine attachments. In the morning session Miss Pratt gave a demonstration using each attachment in several different ways. If anyone thought they could use the binder, they changed their mind when Miss Pratt began binding scallop after scallop, turning square corners and making plackets. In the afternoon each leader was furnished with an electric sewing machine and materials to practice making all the clever things Miss Pratt made in the morning.

The leaders representing the home department are Mrs. Roscoe Hatch, Mrs. Fred Johnson, Mrs. Frank Cebula, Mrs. Jozef Slowiak, Miss Ann Kerrigan and Mrs. Henry Fisherick of Ware; Mrs. Henry Witt and Mrs. Harry Conkey of Belchertown; Mrs. Lawrence Bergman and Mrs. Pauline Esser of Easthampton. Each leader is planning to teach a group of women what she has learned. If you want to know how to use your attachments well, get in touch with the woman representing your community.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF DRESS

1. Thou shalt not follow fads and follies regardless of thine own individuality and type.
2. Thou shalt clothe thyself in simplicity.
3. Honour thy body and keep it clean.
4. Thou shalt dress appropriately for the occasion and thine own purse.
5. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's clothes or accessories.
6. Thou shalt zealously study thy type, coloring, temperament and physique.
7. Thou shalt dress in harmony with thy type.
8. Thou shalt learn the principles of Balance, Rhythm, Proportion and Dom-

inant Interest and their application.

9. Thou shalt see thyself as others see thee and endeavor to correct thy mistake.

10. Thou shalt persist in the determination to make the very best of what God has given thee.

Educational Press Bulletin.

WHAT SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES

"Yes, potatoes are expensive, but I use very few now. My family likes rice or macaroni fully as well, and they are good substitute." How often do you hear this? And do you know that it is not true? Rice is almost entirely pure starch, macaroni contains some protein or muscle building material in addition to starch, but both are lacking in certain very valuable minerals and vitamins which we find in potatoes. And even though potatoes seem rather expensive, when we consider how valuable they are we do not want to do without them entirely. But we must remember that if we are to get the most good from them we should cook or bake them with the skins on, as most of the minerals lie close to the skins.

If you feel you must cut down on potatoes because of the cost, then use plenty of the other vegetables. Winter vegetables particularly high in mineral content are beets, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas. In addition to these for vitamins use plenty of raw cabbage, and lettuce and spinach when available.

Sweet potatoes may be substituted for white potatoes, though the mineral content is not quite so high. However, they contain more starch and sugar, the energy giving substances.

Miss Mary Foley, State Nutrition Specialist.

AN INTRODUCTION TO PROFESSOR HAPPY

Professor Happy has written so many clever epigrams for the American Child Health Association that we feel you should have the benefit of his wisdom. So we are going to print a few of his sayings each month. Do not just read and laugh—practice them. There is more truth than poetry in what he says.

He who eats too much pastry can never take the cake.

Eat fruits and fruit juices—you need pep, not pop.

Taste may be one of the five senses, but it is not always common sense.

No matter where your talents lie—make a business of drinking milk.

Decorate your innard with greens.

In onion there is strength.

Eat plenty of fruit or you'll be up a tree.

Your sitting position may make you a person of standing.

When you're not feeling just right remove the window pane.

Fill your lungs—don't be a flat tire.

HOW LONG SHOULD

A WIFE LIVE?

Subject Discussed at Extension Schools

The answer in the old days to the question above would have been "not very long." The Pilgrim Mothers died young and it took two or three of them to bring up one family. The fathers were tough and lived long but work and hardships made short work of the wives.

As we analyzed the situation of today we find the real purpose of every homemaker is the achievement of a successful home. She wants her children, her husband and herself to be happy, useful and successful. She does not want to spend all of her time in eating, sleeping and working. She wants to rest, play, read and do some things for her neighbors. She wants many other things that take time. It is the easiest thing in the world to allow keeping our stomachs filled and keeping ourselves clothed to crowd out the things that make us happy and keep us growing.

The reason for showing kitchen slides and talking household management at the extension schools this year, is to give us a chance to check up on ourselves and to find out if we are crowding out vital things, and if there are possible ways of cutting down the time required to do the work in order that we may have time for more of the things that we all want to do. There are just about five ways in which the homemaker can save time in her housework, viz; (1) labor saving furnishings and equipment, (2) step saving arrangement of equipment, (3) improved methods of work, (4) efficient planning of the work, (5) simple living.

If our kitchens are good workshops and the homemakers think their job through carefully, half of the battle is won and the mothers of the future will live to a good old age and keep their youth and good looks to the end.

A BEAUTY SECRET

Why not let Dame Nature paint your cheeks from within? She can do it with the aid of vegetables, fruit, and the whole cereals. To have a good complexion, the owner must have good red blood, and one of the necessary ingredients of red blood is iron.

The leafy vegetables are our best sources of iron, besides being valuable for other reasons. At this season of the year we will have to depend upon cabbage, lettuce, spinach and canned greens for leafy vegetables. A very cheap source of all necessary minerals is bread made from whole grains. Of course, bread is a very concentrated food, also rich in starch which gives energy, and protein

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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Both our standard grades of goods and our Concentrated 10-16-14 Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer are especially compounded (out of the more expensive materials) to produce not only a quick start but a steady growth over the whole season.

We handle a full line of fertilizer materials.

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The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

which builds and repairs muscles. Dried peas and beans furnish many minerals, including iron, in liberal amounts. Egg yolk is one of our best sources of this most necessary mineral, and lean meat, providing the blood is eaten also, furnishes considerable iron. The dried fruits which are brown in color, particularly prunes, dates and raisins contain iron. Even the humble carrot contains a good deal, and old-fashioned cooking molasses, another food easy to get, is a good source.

A physician famed for his treatment of anemia, a disease in which the blood lacks red blood corpuscles, recommends as part of his diet, "a poached egg on spinach, on whole wheat toast daily."

Are you getting your supply of iron?

Farm Bureau Active on Legislation
Continued from page 3, column 3

One bill before the legislature gives the Commissioner of Agriculture authority to enforce rulings which he may make regarding the apple grading law. This was given as an example of state department reaching out for more power. A bill is soon to be heard which makes it necessary to have cows tuberculin tested or else have the milk pasteurized before it can be sold. This bill should be opposed by farmers at the present time, Mr. Sawyer said. Speaking of House Bill 6, which asks that administrative authority be returned to the trustees of the Agricultural College, Mr. Sawyer said that farmers should give this bill their whole hearted support.

S. R. Parker of the Mass. Agricultural College explained the reasons why the graduates and others interested in this bill wished to have it passed. Under the present system the minute details of college administration are being inefficiently handled. It was voted that the Hampshire County Farm Bureau make every possible effort to support this bill.

As a result of this meeting, the directors of the Farm Bureau sent G. Fred Pelissier of Hadley, W. A. Cutter of Hatfield and Wright A. Root of Easthampton to attend the hearing on this bill in Boston. The committee attended the hearings and had an opportunity to see the representatives from this county. They also obtained an interview with Governor Fuller.

Drone trees in the orchard and great variation between trees is in part due to failure of root and top to "nick." The next forward step in efficient orcharding is to use uniform rooted trees in new plantings.—*Dr. J. K. Shaw.*

Drum process skim milk powder may be successfully used in rearing dairy calves where skim milk is not available. Because of its cost it should only be used for high grade or pure bred stock. Only stock of this kind should be raised anyway.

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

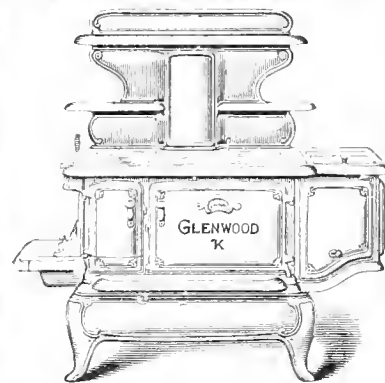
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CLUB WORK

EGG LAYING CONTEST

December records came in pretty well. Forty-nine members reported their egg production. These members reporting own 1170 birds which laid 671 dozens of eggs so that the average production per bird was 6.9 eggs per bird. This means that some of you boys want to plan to get a few more eggs in the month of December. If your hens were laying as they should each one should have laid ten or more eggs during that month.

The winners of the December contest for flocks between five and forty birds

	Birds	Eggs per bird
Phillip Ives, Amherst	24	18.87
Lovett Peters, Amherst	11	18.80

Winners for flocks over forty birds were:

	Birds	Eggs per bird
Walter Phelon, North'ton	30	10.8
Henry Randall, Granby	67	10.4

The boys will get their prizes of fifty or twenty-five pounds of grain as given by the local grain dealers in the county.

The other boys whose hens laid over ten eggs per bird were:

	Birds	Eggs per bird
George Ritter, North'ton	30	15.0
Robert Cutter, Hatfield	20	13.7
Howard Gorham, East'ton	5	13.0
Dwight Nutting, Granby	11	12.1
John Cernak, Hatfield	7	12.0
Donald Truesdell, So Deerfield	14	10.9
Charles Klimoski, Hadley	15	10.7
Phillip Reed, Hadley	7	10.5

GRANBY GIRLS COOK

Mrs. Ashley Randall has twelve Granby girls in a 4-H club. They met to organize on Thursday, January 7, when they elected Gertrude Bernier, president, Bertha Taek, vice-president, and Sylvia Bardwell, secretary-treasurer. Their regular meetings will be on Thursday afternoons when they will be excused from school by Miss E. D. Haines, their teacher, to go to Mrs. Randall's home. Demonstrations on making baking powder biscuits, custards, chocolate pudding, corn chowder and so forth will be sometime given by the leader, Mrs. Randall, and sometimes by the girls themselves. On Thursday morning, January 14, Miss Lillian Shaben, of the Russell Miller Milling Company gave a demonstration on the making of cinnamon rolls to the club.

Some of the girls preferred to sew and therefore the group will learn to clothe as well as feed themselves.

Some over six hundred boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H club work so far for 1926.

Annual Club Meeting

Continued from page 1, column 2

Also during the business meeting a committee of members on tours, field days, exhibits, etc. was appointed to help arrange some interesting trips for the coming year. The committee appointed is as follows: Alice Randall of Belchertown, Stanley Sapoweky of Granby, Frank Misterka of Northampton, Ashley Gurney of Cummington and Dennett Howe of Amherst.

George L. Farley, state club leader, told the group in the morning of a New England-wide attempt to organize dairy club work and was enthusiastic over the successful first meeting of this county organization. Later in the day he helped line out a program of tours and field days which stirred the interest of the club members.

Roland A. Payne, county agricultural agent, gave a lantern slide talk on raising roughages, urging the members to raise clover, alfalfa, soy beans and other good roughages to reduce their grain bill. Then C. J. Fawcett, dairy specialist at M. A. C. followed with a plan of Economical Feeding.

W. F. Howe, assistant state club leader, and E. J. Montague, Superintendent of the College farm, told the members some good points in selecting calves and urged breeders to help boys to get good calves and not use them for a dump for their poor stock as a few have attempted.

Three club members gave fine talks. Alice Randall of Belchertown who owns six animals herself and is her father's right hand man on a farm of over 60 head told "My Interest in the Farm" while Steven Brusko of Hatfield told about his prize winner, Kolrain Ormsby Cornicopia, and ended up by saying, "When I get too old for club work, I'll teach others what I know. I'll be a local leader and keep club work on the go." Then Osborne West (Suds) told of his "Plans in Dairying" and said he was going to keep at it. Suds already has nine purebred Holsteins of fine quality.

This dairy club is organized to encourage young people on farms to start with high quality stock and develop small herds. Proper breeding, feeding and raising of breeds follow.

At the Russell School in Hadley about seventy girls will be in clothing work led by Mrs. Edna M. Powers, Miss Doris Chittim and Mrs. Margaret Brooks. Further attempt is being made to get together a group of girls in a food club who get help from Mrs. Doris Champlain, domestic science teacher, and her home economics girls.

MY HERD

This is my sixth year in the Dairy Club and I have five registered Holsteins. I am a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America from which I received a fine certificate, a button and a picture of a true type Holstein cow. The letter of thanks I wrote to Mr. Cooper for the prize money I received through the association was printed in the November issue of the "Calf Club News."

During the past year I have had a great deal of work to do; caring for my stock and poultry, helping my father and mother, and taking the Commercial course at school.

This year Eleanor Pontiac Model, No. 763628, was milking but my father has a milking machine so I do not have to milk, altho I help do all the other chores. I fed her Eastern States Milkmore and she had a good milk production as shown in my record book. Her calf, Alice Fayne, No. 1015328 has done very well and I think she will be a fine individual.

My other two heifers, Elina Rag Apple Mata and Blue Meadow Vivian Elsie Pietje, did not do very well this year, as they were at pasture all summer, so I sold one at the last of September.

In June I purchased Summit Roxland Parthena, No. 972720, at an auction at the Eastern States Exposition of the Summit Lumber Co. of Davidson, Maine. Her sire is Iowana Aaggie Sir Fayne and her dam is K. W. J. L. Brua Korndyke who is a daughter of King Walker Johanna Lad and who is a good transmitting son of the King of the Black and Whites. Her dam as a 3 year old produced in 305 days, 532.34 lbs. butter and 13287.70 lbs, of milk.

I staked Parthena out doors every good day, but I kept Alice in the barn, and she did the best.

Two weeks before the Exposition I had the job of turning the crank on the clipping machine for my father to clip seven head. It was certainly some task but they looked fine after we were through. Then some of them had horns so I had to scrape, sandpaper and polish them. It was a busy time. All the cattle exhibited at the E. S. E. must be tuberculin tested within ninety days prior to the show or come from an accredited herd.

On Sept. 19, they were ready to be loaded into a big truck to go to the Exposition. When we arrived there we found a great many more calves than had been there the previous years. I have exhibited at the Exposition for three years and each year I learn and see many more interesting things. This year three new buildings were built,—Maine building, Hampden County League, and the Eastern States League building which

was given by Horace A. Moses. In here all the Camp Vail and Junior Achievement boys and girls stayed and gave many interesting demonstrations. We stayed in the Camp Vail building. Each morning we heard some interesting talks.

Monday was judging day and everyone was up early, making their calves look their very best, and while doing so the Governors and then their Aides of the New England States passed through our tent to see our calves.

Nathaniel Bowditch representing Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, presented \$1,500 in gold to sixty boys and girls of which I received \$80. This made me feel well repaid for my work, but next year I want more blue ribbons. At the Northampton Fair I exhibited three and received \$20, and a gallon can of Fly Killer. At the Belchertown Fair I received \$9.00. It cost me \$40. for transportation so my prize money was very acceptable.

I raised one-half acre of soy beans and harvested about one ton of soy bean hay. This winter I expect to run a test on "Eleanor" to show the value of soy bean hay for milk production. I saw a moving picture demonstration of soy beans, which was very interesting. They can be raised with clover, oats, corn, etc. After planting, a rotary hoe, spike tooth harrow and a weeder must be used many times at frequent intervals, to prevent the weeds from growing. My father did not harrow my piece enough so I had to weed part of it. I am going to put the blinders on Dad next year instead of on the horse as Mr. Payne suggested in his letter.

My father has joined the Cow Testing Association and once a month the tester comes around and weighs each cows feed and milk. Then he takes samples of milk and morning and tests it. I think it is a very good thing, for then, we can tell which cows are paying and which ones are not, as our milk is sold by weight and test now.

Last September, officers were elected for the Hampshire County Dairy Club. Dennett Howe, president; Osborne West, vice-president and I was elected secretary.

I hope our club has many good meetings so we can see each other's stock and get better acquainted.

Alice R. Randall, Belchertown, Mass.

Food Makes a Difference

Continued from page 1, column 2

With the help of the Hillside Agricultural Society we will be able to offer cash prizes to the winners. We do also hope to acquaint the young people with the varieties of food needed for best health hoping that a greater desire for correct living will create even a greater enthusiasm.

Such a work is not new. In a number

of other states a work similar to ours is being carried on called growth work. We like to see fine exhibits of cows, vegetables, sewing, chickens, why not continue with your thoughts and realize that a club member's best exhibit is himself, in perfect health, and therefore equipped for endurance in his daily tasks.

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Northampton, Mass.

SOW CERTI-SEED

Guided by the experience of the colleges and extension services of the states in which its members live, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has again purchased only seed which will produce results under the rigorous climatic conditions of these states. The Exchange guarantees the source as well as the purity and germination of the seeds it offers and from the standpoint of these three important features, the prices are most attractive.

Dairymen who in accordance with the sound recommendations of the county agents are trying to increase their production of legume roughage with wider use of clover, alfalfa, winter vetch, and soy beans, will find that the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is offering them exceptional values on quality seeds.

These dairymen will be pleased to know also that the Exchange is offering for silage corn West Branch Sweepstakes and Lancaster County Sure Crop. Both of these dent varieties produce abundance of stalk and leaves and ear out well in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. The Lancaster Sure Crop is new with the Exchange, but it comes highly recommended by the authorities who know it best.

Both the Sweepstakes and Lancaster Sure Crop offered by the Exchange are produced and marketed by associations of farmers who realize that the future market for their respective varieties rests upon the quality of the seed which they deliver. New England farmers are fortunate to have so reliable a source of seed corn supply as their Exchange has found for them.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange believes that these two varieties of corn are adequate for the silage needs of all its members, and therefore urges their use in accordance with its policy of standardization. To those farmers who have a variety which satisfies them, it suggests for 1926 the purchase of a trial order of both its Sweepstakes and its Lancaster Sure Crop, so that they may learn exactly what both of these corns will produce in comparison with the corn they have been using in the past.

This season Eastern States Certi-Seeds are being delivered in feed and grain cars to the farmers who live near one of the 500 stations which these cars serve each month. Farmers living in other localities will have their seeds shipped to them as in the past.

Write at once for descriptions and prices of Eastern States Certi-Seeds for 1926.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-Stock, non-Profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

Hatfield Farm Honored

Continued from page 1, column 2

flock, second on yearling fat wether, fifth on wether lamb. The flock was runner up for championship. When we consider the fact that the best Southdowns from this country and from Canada compete at this exposition, it will be seen that the Beldens' flock is among the leaders in North America.

The ram that sired the young stock in this flock was imported as a yearling three years ago from Lady Fitzgerald's flock in England. This flock and the one owned by the King of England are conceded to be the best flocks of Southdowns in England. The results that the Beldens have obtained with this ram show that he is a wonderful breeding animal.

In addition to the flock of Southdowns there is a flock of about one hundred grade Dorset-Delaine ewes on the farm. These were purchased over a year ago in Ohio. These ewes lamb between November and March usually having one lamb each. The earliest lambs have already been marketed. They weighed about twenty five pounds hog-dressed. A tobacco sorting shop on the farm is fitted up with lambing pens. After lambing, the sheep and lambs are put in tobacco sheds where they do nicely. So far, demand for these "pre-hot house" lambs has exceeded the supply. Here again the Beldens show the value of their "Quality" policy.

All of the sheep are kept in Hatfield during the winter and in the summer are transferred to "Mountain Farm" in Colrain. The Hereford herd consisting of sixty head is handled in the same way. This takes the livestock away from the Hatfield farm when work on crops starts. In the winter the help on the farm is kept busy shipping onions and caring for livestock. In this way the Beldens have organized their business so as to give a full year's work for the help on the farm. That is one of the factors that makes this a successful farm.

Good Crop Farmers

The Beldens have always been good crop farmers. In their rotation they produce a large amount of good quality hay. This is fed out to the sheep and beef cattle and makes a large amount of manure. Instead of raising grain so as to get straw for bedding they use waste from cotton mills which makes a good bedding as it is very absorbent. In this way they have a large amount of manure which they use largely on tobacco. They have demonstrated to their satisfaction that manure is necessary to produce a profitable quality of tobacco. They used to sort their own tobacco and in doing this noticed that the crop grown on manured land was superior in quality to that grown entirely on commercial fertilizers. Not only has the manure increased the quality of the tobacco but it

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has also increased the yield per acre. They know that the use of manure has reduced the percentage of low grades in their crop. Then too both men are on the job every minute when the tobacco is being harvested. Their crop, while harvested speedily, is handled with care. One of the brothers has charge of the men in the field, while the other takes care of the hanging. In this way they see that tobacco is not damaged in handling.

The Beldens have made a real study of economical production. It would be a revelation to many to study their methods of growing onions. They have battled and subdued onion smut so that it no longer causes them losses. They were among the first to use the multiple-row onion seeder which sows eight rows at once. Their weeding has been cut down to a point where in most seasons a man can weed an acre and a half a day. The secret of this is getting the weeds before they really get started. The fight begins before the onion seed is sown. The seedbed has to be fine and mellow. As soon as the onions are up, a weeding machine is used on the onion rows. This machine has a pair of rotating "spiders" which kick up the soil in the row. The principle is that the onions being straight are not hurt but the weeds are taken out. The reason that many fail with these machines, the Beldens believe, is because the seedbed is not carefully prepared and because growers wait till the weeds get too much of a start. By using these weeders all that the men have to do is to pull out the larger weeds which the machines have missed. By getting the "jump" on the weeds they have been able to reduce the hoeing of tobacco far below that given by most farmers. This decrease in the amount of hoeing is not done at the expense of decreased tobacco yields.

Use Improved Methods on Onions

In the harvesting of onions the Beldens too are ahead of most growers. They believe in "pulling" the crop before the tops are entirely dead. They have experimented with the keeping quality of the onions and find that the proper time to harvest the crop is while the tops still have a little green on them. Their system of harvesting too is different. The onions are not allowed to lie on the field for a long period. As soon as the tops and roots have dried down, the onions are put in crates in the storage before they are topped. In the winter these untopped onions are run over an electrically driven topping machine which also screens the crop. This takes the work of topping and screening from a season of the year when other work is pressing and puts it into the winter when there is more time available for this work. The onion storage on the farm holds about one hundred cars. When the crop on the farm is not large enough to fill the storage, space is rented to local growers.

Continued on page 10, column 1

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To receive training for successful farm ownership, attend the Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton.

H. N. LOOMIS,
Director.

Continued from page 9, column 2

One striking thing about both of the families is that every member has certain duties to perform and everyone knows just what is expected. The boys go at the work just as though they like it. This is an attitude which is altogether too uncommon in most young folks. The boys and girls in these families are getting a wonderful training in farming and in business. They are learning at first hand the value of labor. This education will be worth more than they know in the years to come.

If you want to see a real farm run by real farmers look up Oscar Belden and Sons of Hatfield. Don't expect to waste their time because they won't let you. But if one can keep his eyes open he can learn a great deal about farming as a business from these men.

DAIRY MEETINGS HELD

Importance of Good Roughage in Economical Milk Production Emphasized

The fact that dairy farmers are overlooking a chance for profit by not growing more and better hay and silage has been brought out in dairy meetings held in this county this winter. Prof. Warren of Cornell states that "in all studies of farm management the fact is brought out that crops pay better than cows for the time spent on them." The common maladjustment in this county is that we have more cows than we have home grown feed. The result is that dairy farmers have little left from the milk check after the grain bill is paid.

The remedy suggested is to produce more and better roughages on the farms so that grain bills may be reduced to a reasonable figure. There are three main obstacles to growing more roughage: (1) Unfavorable topography of land; (2) A heritage of inefficient methods; (3) A seriously depleted condition of our soils. Land that is too rough or stony to work will never pay decent wages to the man working it. The inefficient methods of production can be overcome. Take corn production as an example. A man with a hoe can till a half acre a day. With a riding cultivator a man cares for five acres a day. The reasons that we have to hoe corn are (1) that the seedbed is not properly prepared; (2) after planting, the field is too rough to use a spike-tooth harrow or weeder without seriously injuring the corn. Fall plowing and thorough discing will make possible a good seedbed. After the corn is planted the field should be gone over with a plank drag to fill the planter marks and to break up lumps. Even before the corn is up the weeder or spike tooth harrow may be used to kill weed seeds. Allow time between harrowing so that the weed seeds can germinate, then use the weeder before the weeds get rooted. Where

there is no witch grass a cultivator does not need to be used on the crop and hand hoeing is also unnecessary.

The major problem is that of soil fertility. These are the steps necessary to correct present conditions: (1) Conservation of manure; (2) Use of acid phosphate to balance manure; (3) Use of nitrogenous fertilizers as a top-dressing on the hay crop; (4) Use of lime; (5) Growing of legumes; (6) Use of mixed fertilizers on cash crops. Manure conservation simply means having a tight floor and using enough bedding so as to soak up the liquid portion. Where the cows are kept above a cellar, the tight floor should be in the cellar. The sooner manure is spread after it is made the less the loss will be. Manure is low in phosphoric acid so the use of this material makes the manure go further. On seeding down, from three to five hundred pounds of acid phosphate should be used per acre. For corn, 200 to 300 pounds per acre in the drill is enough to balance the manure.

One reason that we do not get better clover crops and why alfalfa fails is that the land is too acid for these crops. There is no land in this county that does not need lime for alfalfa and clover. The amount needed per acre depends upon the crop to be grown and upon the acidity of the land. The county agent offered to test soils for lime requirements. All that is necessary is to take samples from five or six places in the field. Mix these together and send in a cupful of this soil to the Extension Service, 59 Main Street, Northampton.

It is a fact that where manure is conserved, acid phosphate used to balance manure and lime used to correct excessive acidity, clover can be grown with greater success than is usual. In sections where hay occupies the land only two years, these steps are enough to keep up soil fertility. Here hay normally oc-

cupies the land from six to sixty years. Under our conditions it is of great importance that the land be given manure, acid phosphate and lime before seeding down. Then to maintain profitable hay crops the hay land should either be manured in the fall or top dressed in the spring with 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda plus 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate plus 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. Treatment of this kind has resulted in an increased hay crop of from 1500 to 2000 pounds of field cured hay per acre where there is a good sod.

On some farms that are overstocked for the amount of roughage, the use of emergency hay crops such as soy beans, millet and oats and peas will be found a great help in reducing the cost of milk production. These are but temporary steps and should supplement efforts to get good legume crops.

In tackling the crop problem the dairy

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farmer should first drive for quantity of roughage and then work to increase the quality of his crop. This places the growing of alfalfa as something to aim at but demonstrating that good crops of clovers can be grown first. The New York Extension Service sums it all up in this statement: "Grow alfalfa if you can. If you can't grow alfalfa grow red clover. If you can't grow red clover, grow alsike. If you can't grow alsike, plant the farm to pines and leave it. You and the rest of the world will benefit by the change."

At these meetings men have agreed to carry on demonstrations to show the value of acid phosphate, lime and the use of nitrate on the hay crop. Others who would still be short of roughage have agreed to try soy beans as an emergency hay crop. Some will demonstrate the growing of alfalfa and of sweet clover for pasture. With these we are asking the men to do the job right or to leave these crops alone. There have been too many men already who have demonstrated how to get "ten alfalfa plants to the acre."

REMEDY FOUND FOR TAPEWORMS

IN POULTRY

Kamala, a brownish powder obtained from a plant in India and long used there as a drug, has been found satisfactory for removing tapeworms from poultry. This announcement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture as a result of experiments carried on by Dr. Maurice C. Hall and Dr. J. E. Shillinger of the Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Tapeworms cause serious disturbances in chickens, turkeys and other poultry, the injuries ranging from unthriftiness to conditions simulating paralysis, due to deficient diet, sometimes resulting in death. Up to the present time no satisfactory treatment had been known. The demand for a remedy has been insistent and was considered the more urgent in that the life histories of so many tapeworms are unknown that satisfactory preventive measures can not be recommended as yet. Moreover, so far as life histories are known they involve such intermediate hosts as flies, earthworms, slugs, and similar animals which are themselves difficult to control under farm conditions. The need for such a drug as kamala is therefore apparent.

The drug was tried out on 120 chickens and 6 turkeys, counts being made daily of the tapeworms removed, the birds finally being killed to determine whether any of the parasites were left. The result indicated that a dose of one gram to a chicken removed all the worms in approximately 19 cases out of 20, a much better result than has been secured with

any other drug. The dose for turkeys seems to be 2 grams.

The investigators say the best method of administration appears to be individual dosing with pills, but that the use of capsules is also satisfactory. Flock dosing by the administration of the drug in feed is much less satisfactory. The dosing of individual birds is easily accomplished and fasting and purgatives do not appear to be important. At the present time it may not be possible to obtain kamala at all drug stores, but it is thought that within a short time manufacturers will have it on the market in convenient form. An estimate of the cost of the kamala itself for treatment of chickens is about one cent per bird.

MAKE MANURE GO FARTHER

The limited supply of stable manure can be made to go over more land and with better results by "reinforcing" the manure with acid phosphate. In this way the manure becomes a better balanced fertilizer and the acid phosphate acts as an absorbent and preservative, thus preventing losses of ammonia and potash.

Livestock manure is a valuable source of organic matter and plant food but is unbalanced, having only 3 to 5 pounds of phosphorus per ton. By adding 40 to 50 pounds of acid phosphate to each load of manure, a very much better fertilizer is made, the needed phosphate is spread on the land at no extra labor or expense and a given number of loads of manure may be used on a greater acreage than if the manure is not reinforced.

The agricultural experiment station at Geneva, New York, found that acid phosphate is the best preservative for manure that is to be stored for some time before applying. The Ohio Station found

that the value of the crop increases (on the 3 crops following) from the use of 40 pounds of acid phosphate with each ton of stall manure was worth \$1.51 per ton of manure; when used on yard manure, the increased value was \$1.55 per ton of manure. On this basis, about 50 cents for acid phosphate produced \$1.50 more in the following crops.

In an experiment at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, it was found that 200 pounds of acid phosphate used with 5 tons of stall manure gave increases of 6.3 bushels corn, 14.3 bushels wheat, and 580 pounds clover hay more than the manure not reinforced with acid phosphate. Missouri tests show increases of 3.7 bushels corn, 477 pounds soy beans, 4.9 bushels wheat and 1077 pounds of clover hay as a result of reinforcing manure with acid phosphate.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1926

No. 3

HEADS AND HATS

Ware Women Hear Mrs. Chamberlain Discuss Subject

"If we are to be good looking we must pay particular attention to our hair and how we dress it and to the type of hat we wear," said Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain, representative of Filene's Information Bureau, while talking to a group of one hundred and eighty girls and women at Ware.

"Our hair is our indoor hat," continued Mrs. Chamberlain, "we must dress it becomingly." In these days of bobs and flat hair dressing, heavy hair is no longer an asset. Many girls are shortening and thinning theirs so that their heads shall be small and sleek. The quality of your hair is much more important than color or amount. Hair should be healthy, shiny and smooth.

Short hair and simple flat coiffures are generally becoming to girls. In every season, however, with every fashion, the face comes first. If your head is flat at the back, or your nose is prominent, perhaps you need the balance that a knot of hair will give. If your forehead is high and your hair fine, though sleek hair and center parts are the vogue, you will do well, maybe, to choose side part and to wave your hair to soften the forehead.

Round heads may be sleek, long narrow ones are often benefited by a little fluffiness. The short thick neck is usually benefited by cutting the hair or raising the knot; the effect of the long thin neck may be lessened by a low horizontal roll or figure eight.

The important thing to remember is that your hair should be so dressed that it is becoming from the back and side. A becoming profile is really more essential than a becoming front view.

Hats have very little trimming this year and are generally more becoming. Hats like hair should subordinate themselves to faces. When the hat is more important than ourselves we make a mistake. Broad hats are not for little women. High trimmings are not for tall ones. Crowns should measure at least the width of the face and bulky crowns should never be worn on small heads. A hat with a brim is usually more flattering than a brimless turban.

Only trim, tailored people can wear severe hats with clear cut lines. Harsh or

Continued on page 4, column 3

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING

Massachusetts Agricultural College

Thursday, March 25, 1926.

10.30 Fernald Hall.

How the Codling Moth has Fooled us. A. I. Bourne.

Mr. Bourne has all the apple pests in captivity! Come and see what they look like. Learn how to control them.

Life History and Control of Apple Scab, given so you can understand it. W. L. Doran.

12.30 Fruit Growers' Dinner,
Draper Hall

1.30 French Hall

Saving Time and Cutting Cost of Spraying.

Some interesting suggestions and figures on how to handle equipment and the costs of doing it will be given. W. H. Thies, C. H. Gould.

A chance will be given everyone to tell how they do it.

Every Fruit Grower in this County is invited

OSBORNE WEST, DAIRY CLUB MEMBER, OUTLINES WORK

Below is printed a dairy club story written by Osborne West of Hadley.

"This was my fourth year in the dairy club. I bought my first calf when I was about ten years old. I kept grades several years and had eight at one time.

Tested for Tuberculosis

In 1919 I bought a purebred heifer calf but it died after I had had it a little while. In 1920 I bought a purebred heifer. She had four heifer calves till I lost her in January on T. B. test. I have two of her daughters now. One I traded for another calf and I lost one on T. B. test. In 1922 I bought a calf. She did not turn out very well but had twin heifer calves which look very good. I lost her on T. B. test. In 1922 I bought a heifer calf from Mt. Hermon School.

Continued on page 6, column 1

DAIRY FARMS NEED LIME

Acidity Reduces Yield and Quality of Hay in this County

Dairymen have noticed that cows drop in production when they are changed from good to poor hay. To keep up production more grain has to be fed. It is reasonable to conclude from this common experience that if there was more good hay to feed that grain bills could be materially reduced. The reason that we do not have enough good hay is that we use short lived legumes in a long rotation. The long lived legumes such as red clover and particularly alfalfa need a large amount of lime in the soil if they are to do well. We cannot adopt a short rotation on most of the dairy farms of the county but we can use more lime. Many farmers think that they cannot afford to buy lime. It is the truth that the things that a man wants he gets, if he wants them badly enough. If farmers wanted lime badly enough they would use the same methods that they employ to get radios, flivers and other things, i. e. by going without something else.

The man that is without cash has just one thing to capitalize,—his labor. For dairy farmers in this financial condition the thing to do is to grow the crops that do not need lime. Corn, millet, oats, oats and peas, Red Top, rye and vetch are crops that do well on acid soils. By growing large crops of these, the grain bill can be kept from becoming burdensome. These men should stop wasting money trying to grow crops that must have lime to succeed. The man with more cash can grow all of the crops in the foregoing group and by using a small amount of lime can grow alsike clover, Soy Beans, Sunflowers and turnips and have better success with timothy and red clover.

While it is possible to "get by" with crops in the groups that need little or no lime we must eventually use lime enough so that we can really grow the longer lived and heavier yielding hays such as red clover and alfalfa. These legumes are more palatable than the acid soil grasses. The statement that it is not the first cost but the upkeep that counts in buying a car is equally true as regards hay fields. The first cost of establishing red clover and alfalfa is greater than

Continued on page 10, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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GETTING EXCITED

Changes in the price of milk always excite dairymen. Lower prices are not popular. They are particularly unpleasant for those who depend on the grain sack instead of their farms to feed their cows. Co-operative purchase of grain and the co-operative marketing of milk have caused considerable excitement. Important as these steps have been they have not been as important as economical production. There are too few that get excited over this part of milk production, yet the production and feeding of liberal amounts of good hay and silage is the foundation of dairy profits.

The January cow testing records showed that there were ten herds that produced butter fat at a feed cost of less than forty-five cents per pound. In every one of these herds less than one fifth of the milk check was spent for grain. Liberal feeding of good hay and silage made this small expenditure for grain possible. The owners of these herds can stand lower milk prices and still stay in the business. More than half of the dairymen in this county spend one third or more of their milk check for grain. These men have very little left

for their labor. There are but two things to be done if they are to stay in the business (1) Produce more and better roughages on their farms; (2) Get better cows. If dairymen would get excited over these things they would find that profits could be increased.

In a recent editorial, Hoard's Dairyman said "If all eastern dairy farmers were to get as much excited over lowering the cost of production by growing the crops needed for economic milk production as a few seem to be over the story that milk from the Middle West will be coming into eastern markets, it would result in making their business much more profitable." There are a few men who have gotten excited over the production of better roughages. There is a need for more.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

You have undoubtedly noticed the bottle of hair tonic on the barber's shelf which has three cartoons depicting a man losing his hair. The figure in the first two drawings has some hair on it's head while in the third it has none. Under the first two pictures it says "Going!—will save it!" while under the third it states "Gone! Too late for—!" These cartoons show the way we usually go about pasture improvement, we wait till the good grasses and clovers are gone and then try to bring them back by using fertilizer. It is then too late to get results in this way.

Many alleged pastures in this county are of value only as exercising grounds and, indirectly, because the cows get ultra-violet rays from the sun while on them. Pastures of this kind are a handicap to the farmers who think that the cows get much to eat from them. Too much dependence on them means thin cows in the fall. These cows have to be fed more liberally than production warrants to get them in shape to produce well. About the time that they get to doing well there is more milk on the market than is needed in fluid form. This means that the farmers with poor pastures must "cash in" on a low market for their liberal fall feeding. In other words dairymen pay for pasture improvement even though they attempt no changes.

The first step in pasture improvement should be to try topdressing some of the better parts where there is still a good sod with some clover in it. In the western part of the county the use of acid phosphate at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre has made a great change on some pastures both in the kind and in the amount of grasses and clover. In no case has clover been grown on a rock nor has a solid bed of moss been changed into sweet grasses. C. E. Clark of Leeds; S. S. Clark of Williamsburg; R. E. Bates and C. M. Thayer of Cummington; Fred

Thayer and William Baker, Jr. of Chesterfield; Fred Cole of Plainfield and Ralph Cole of Huntington,—all have demonstrations that have given striking results. Both the clover and the grasses have been increased by the use of acid phosphate. Lime has shown but little results on these plots. At the Experiment station in Amherst, lime and potash have given far better results than acid phosphate. By putting on test plots on the better parts of the pasture, one can find out which chemical or combination of chemicals will give best results.

The last census showed that there are about 11 000 acres of tillable land in this county that are used for pasture. This land offers an opportunity to try White Sweet Clover. This crop was started last year on the Pollard Farm in Northampton and by H. J. Searle and Son in Hadley. On both farms the land was plowed, manured at the rate of about six loads per acre and limed about three tons to the acre. The lime was thoroughly disced in and the sweet clover was sown May 1. The first of August the clover was two feet tall and the cows were turned into it. On the Pollard Farm twelve Jersey cows and five heifers were pastured a month on two acres and a half. In about a week the cows increased about a quart and a half each a day. This increase came at a time when there would normally be a decrease in production.

White Sweet Clover needs lime and inoculation the same as alfalfa. It can be pastured for a short time the first year if it is sown early. The seed costs about eighteen cents a pound, and it takes about twenty pounds per acre. Full directions for starting white sweet clover are contained in Extension Leaflet No. 91, copies of which can be obtained by writing to the Hampshire County Extension Service, 59 Main Street, Northampton. The greatest expense in starting sweet clover will be for lime. Manure and acid phosphate (or mixed fertilizer where there is no manure available) are also necessary to start the crop. The County Agent would be glad to assist farmers who can see where this crop can help them to get started right.

HAY MOST VALUABLE CROP

More Than 75 Per Cent Crop Acreage
Devoted to Tame Hay

Tame hay is the real "King" of New England crops, as shown by the fact that 79% of the crop acreage of this section is devoted to tame hays, according to recent report of V. A. Sanders and C. D. Stevens, statisticians for the Crop Reporting Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This figure would be reduced slightly if acreage of orchards, small fruit and other crops of minor importance were taken into consideration,

A LITTLE REPAIR WORK WILL PUT HIM ON HIS FEET



COW TEST SUMMARY

The February cow testing association records show that there were thirty-three cows that produced over forty-five pounds of butter fat during the month. This is a smaller number than last month but this is because of the smaller number of days this month. The following table gives the records of the cows producing the largest amount of butter fat in February:

Owner	lbs.	
	Breed Milk	Test fat
E. P. West**	R. H. 2318	3.3 76.5
E. P. West**	R. H. 2080	3.4 70.7
E. P. West**	R. H. 2136	3.3 70.5
E. P. West**	R. H. 1814	3.5 63.5
C. E. Clark	R. H. 1464	4.2 61.5
M. S. Howes*	R. H. 1778	3.5 60.2
W. H. Atkins	R. J. 987	5.6 55.2
Geo. Timmins	G. G. 1254	4.4 55.1
E. P. West	G. H. 1629	3.3 53.7
Fred Frost	R. H. 1484	3.6 53.4
E. Harlow	R. J. 1002	5.3 53.1
E. Harlow	R. J. 1108	4.7 52.1
C. G. Loud*	R. H. 1627	3.2 52.1
H. J. Searle & Son	G. H. 1187	4.3 50.8
Geo. Timmins	G. G. 1058	4.8 50.7
W. H. Atkins	R. J. 1148	4.4 50.5
A. Gagne	G. H. 1319	3.8 50.1

* Milked 3 times daily.

** Milked 4 times daily.

The summary shows the following herd averages of production per cow; three herds over 1,000 pounds of milk; four herds between 900 and 1,000 pounds; six between 800 and 900 lbs.; eleven between 700 and 800 lbs.; twelve between 600 and 700 lbs.; seven between 500 and 600 lbs.; five less than 500 pounds of milk per cow for the month. The following gives the herds having the highest average milk production per cow:

Owner	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	5	1184
J. G. Cook, Hadley	9	1107
E. P. West, Hadley	26	1055
H. J. Searle & Son, Hadley	11	984
Bisbee Bros., Chester'fd	12	967
A. D. Montague, Westhampton	13	963

The average butter fat production per cow, taking the herd as a unit, was as follows: Four herds averaged over 35 lbs. per cow; six herds between 30 and 35 lbs.; seventeen between 20 and 25 lbs.; and seven below 20 lbs of butter fat per cow for February. The following is a list of the herds having the highest average production of butter fat:

Owner	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	5	40.0
J. G. Cook, Hadley	9	39.2
M. S. Howes, Cum'ton	12	36.4
E. P. West, Hadley	26	36.0
Ellis Harlow, Amherst	24	34.6
H. J. Searle & Son, Hadley	11	33.6

but it is certain that three out of every four acres of tillable land are in tame hay.

The tame hay crop also exceeds in value that of any other single crop in every New England state except Maine and, if the potato county, Aroostook, be omitted, the comparison holds for that state as well. It is shown, too, that in a number of northern dairy counties the hay crop excels in value all other crops grown.

"A crop of this importance is worthy of serious attention and consideration on the part of farmers," believes J. B. Abbott, formerly extension agronomist at Massachusetts Agricultural College, and now consulting agronomist for the National Fertilizer Association, at Bellows Falls, Vermont.

"What is hay worth? Does it yield a profit? Can it be made more profitable?, are some of the questions to be considered. If hay must be bought, it is worth to the farmer the amount of money he can save by feeding his home-grown hay in place of purchased feeds—for hay and grain are interchangeable within certain limits and may be substituted one for the

other. One ton of a good 20 per cent mixed dairy feed furnishes 1500 pounds of digestible nutrients and costs around \$48 per ton; a ton of clover mixed hay contains 924 pounds of digestible nutrients. Of this basis a ton of such hay is worth \$25.22. The way to realize such value from home-grown hay is to feed it in place of grain at every possible opportunity,—feeding it more liberally during the winter and to supplement short pastures during the pasture season."

"Hay at \$25 a ton in the barn is a profitable crop and worthy of the farmer's best attention to the details of manuring and fertilizing. When the hay crop is well manured or fertilized before seeding, and fertilized annually thereafter, yields will be so much higher than at present that the cost per ton will be materially reduced. Profit per ton and per acre of hay land will then be correspondingly increased", Abbott concludes.

Dr. J. K. Shaw of M. A. C. states that sooner or later every orchard needs nitrogen. This applies to cultivated as well as orchards in sod.

HOME MAKING

GOOD FUN

Easthampton Women Enter Work
Enthusiastically

It is fun to work with a group of women who enter into what they are doing heart and soul. That is the way the home demonstration agent has found a group of women who meet her at the German Church in Easthampton.

The project they are studying is Children's Clothes. At the first meeting only thirteen women came. At the second meeting twenty-two attended. These women brought in thirteen rompers they had made since the first meeting and they had bound all the edges in the machine binder and made beautiful bound buttonholes. Twelve of the original thirteen members passed on information to someone who could not attend the meeting.

At the third meeting twenty-six women were present and thirty-five garments were on exhibit. On every one of these garments the women had some of the suggestions they had learned at the other two meetings such as bound buttonholes, two kinds of set in pockets, arrowheads, seam finishes, piping and facing combination, false binding and decorative stitches.

The women decided to invite their friends to the last meeting and have a real exhibit of the garments they had made. Sixty women attended and about fifty garments were on exhibit. The hostesses served coffee and Kuchen and everyone seemed to have a good time.

The reports show that one hundred and thirteen garments were made and that eighteen women passed the information to fifty-four of their friends who could not come to the meeting. We'll say it was a good group of women!

MISS TUCKER RESIGNS

New Clothing Specialist Appointed

It is with regret that we announce Miss Marion L. Tucker, state clothing specialist, has resigned her position to study for her Masters degree at Columbia University. Miss Tucker has been state specialist for the last three and one-half years and has conducted several very fine leader training groups in this county.

We are however very fortunate to be able to announce that Miss Bertha Knight, clothing specialist of Maryland, has been secured to succeed Miss Tucker. She began her duties March 1st.

Miss Knight has been trained at the following institutions: Dakota Wesleyan University 1905-1906; 1908-1909; Northern Normal Industrial School, 1910-1911; Lewis Institute, Chicago, 1914-1915; University of Chicago, 1917-1918. (Received Bachelor of Science degree University of Chicago.)

She has had the following experience: Taught in South Dakota 8 years, Home Demonstration Agent in Iowa 3 years; Clothing Specialist, Maryland, 4 1-2 years.

Miss Knight was home demonstration agent in Iowa while Miss Tucker was clothing specialist for that state. We feel doubly fortunate in having some one who has worked with Miss Tucker and we hope soon to welcome her to Hampshire County.

HAPPY'S EPIGRAMS

Laugh through the months and grow healthy with Happy.

Vacuum cleaners are a great development but they have nothing on prunes.

You'll find the seven wonders of the world in an apple.

In hot weather get in the shade of some lettuce leaves.

Morning showers make your powers.

A well balanced meal means a well balanced scale.

LEST WE FORGET

Remember if we are to have a good vegetable garden this year we cannot have it on acid soil. Perhaps that is the reason why you are not able to raise good peas or spinaeh. If you will send a sample of soil to the Hampshire County Extension Service, we will be very glad to test it and tell you how much lime or wood ashes you will need to use per acre.

The women who used lime or wood ashes last year should have the soil tested again this year. The land will probably need liming for at least three years to bring it back to neutral conditions.

COMMUNITY MEALS SERVED

The Community meal was the topic of discussion at our last meeting of the food selection project and in most of the towns a meal was served.

The agent was not able to attend all the meetings but the two she did visit were certainly successful.

South Hadley had visiting day and fifty-two women sat down to delicious lunch prepared by the leaders, Mrs. C. E. Barney, Mrs. Arthur Ryan and Mrs. R. O. Nicolai. The menu was:

Escalloped Salmon and Peas	
Date Bran Muffins	Butter
Jelly	Relishes
Perfection Salad	
Pinapple Bavarian Cream	
Oatmeal and Raisin Cookies	Coffee

Just the group members were at the Westhampton meeting but thirty-two women were there, so it shows what kind of meetings the leaders, Mrs. Harold Cushing and Mrs. J. C. Williams have been having. They had a real community meal, everyone doing something. Their menu was:

Meat Loaf	
Escalloped potatoes	Tomato sauce
	Dark bread and butter
Pineapple Sherbert	Coffee

Both of these lunches were served for twenty-five cents per plate. Now, if lunches like these can be served for that price, some of us ought to give a lot of thought to the type of community meal we are serving.

Perfection Salad

2 tablespoons gelatin
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup mild vinegar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 cups boiling water
1/2 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup finely shredded cabbage
1 cup celery, cut in small pieces
1 grated carrot

Dissolve gelatin in cold water for at least five minutes. Add hot water and stir well. Then add lemon juice, vinegar, sugar and salt. When gelatin begins to set, add vegetables. Pour into individual or large molds. Serve on lettuce leaves with boiled or mayonnaise dressing.

This makes ten servings.

Hats and Hats

Continued from page 1, column 1

shiny materials are apt to be trying too. As a matter of fact, the flexible felts and velours now in vogue are the most becoming things we have worn for a long time.

Beware of bright colors! Pink is to be a very popular shade this spring. But there are several shades of pink. The light pink is for the younger girl and should be worn by the matron with discretion. There is, however, a very pretty rose that is generally becoming to the older woman who wants a bright hat. The new green is very hard to wear because it brings out the sallowness in our complexions. Many people will wear green this spring because it is popular who would look much better in some other color.

It is always well to remember how close a hat comes to the face. Sometimes a color that is becoming in thin material and used for a scarf proves not so amiable on top of the head. It also makes a color difference how big the hat is, and how shadowy its brim.

Hats tell a story about us. The person

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

**OLD DEERFIELD
FERTILIZERS**

Both our standard grades of goods and our Concentrated 10-16-14 Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer are especially compounded (out of the more expensive materials) to produce not only a quick start but a steady growth over the whole season.

We handle a full line of fertilizer materials.

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SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

who simply follows the style giving no thought to becomingness of line, design, material and color would be classed immediately with the brainless little chatterbox who chews gum and earns her living in a way that takes no brains. Yet, dress that same girl in a becoming hat with appropriate costume and accessories and we have her transferred from the slums to the mansion on the hill. She is a girl of means, and education and the hat has made the difference.

The question is "What does your hat say about you?"

HOME HAPPENINGS

Our Huntington friends are still at work. Last August we told you about them and all the work they had done refinishing furniture. We thought they stopped then but they did not. They are still meeting every week putting in rush, splint and cane seats and refinishing the chairs and some very nice old tables and bureaus.

Between times they have taken millinery on the leader training basis. Those women not wishing to work on furniture make hats.

Several of the women attended Farm and Home Week and saw the demonstration on drafting a kimona pattern and the application of the pattern for various types of dresses. With what subject matter the agent could send the leaders Mrs. A. L. Moore and Mrs. W. A. Munson, they have qualified themselves to teach it, and so for spring work the women will be making the two hour dress.

This is what is going on in the county as a result of good leadership and co-operation.

The agent was pleasantly surprised to find that the Westhampton women under the leadership of Mrs. John Hathaway had made forty-five felt hats since the first of December.

It all started when these women saw the agent's thirty cent hat. They immediately wanted the pattern and the address of the firm where they could buy felt. Having taken millinery for two seasons they had no difficulty in making some very attractive and practical hats. And think of the money they saved!

Mrs. Frank Taylor of Williamsburg reports having renovated and re-seated eight chairs in her spare time this winter. Five of the chairs belonged to a dining room set, one was a bed room chair and one was a real antique. Mrs. Taylor has certainly made good use of the knowledge she learned from the extension meetings held in her town a year ago.

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F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President
ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

CLUB WORK

Osborne West Outlines Work

Continued from page 1, column 2

At the first of this year I had ten head, four of them milking. I had them tested for T. B. and lost three of them. I now have nine head, three of them milking, three two-year olds, one yearling, one calf and a bull calf.

The Way He Feeds

I feed the milking cows a grain mixture of equal parts of bran, ground oats, corn meal, oil meal, cottonseed and gluten feed.

I feed the young stock a grain mixture of two parts of bran, corn meal, ground oats and one part of oil meal. Also good hay and silage. Young calves I feed whole milk about six to eight weeks and then change to skim milk. We try to get them to eat grain and hay as soon as possible as it develops their capacity.

Wins \$670.00 in Prizes

I showed my animals at Eastern States and Northampton Fair. At Eastern States I won first and second on heifer over two years, third senior yearling, second and fourth Junior yearling, first calf and second herd. Also champion heifer from Massachusetts and a medal for being the best showman. Winning a total of \$180.00 on six head.

At Northampton in the open class I won second two-year old, second yearling and third calf. In the club class I got first calf, first and third yearlings, and second, third and fourth on two year olds. Also first prize in the Hampshire Franklin Holstein Club Special. Forty-nine dollars in all, making a total of \$229.00 at the two fairs.

I first started showing in 1922 and have showed each year since. That year I showed one heifer and won \$43.00 on her. In 1923 I showed two heifers and won \$104.00. In 1924 showed five and won \$294.00 on them. This year \$229.00 making \$670.00 in four years besides many ribbons and a lot of good times.

How He Fits Them

About four weeks before the show is to start I bring them into the barn and feed them better and blanket them. About two weeks before the show I clip them all over. The day before the show I wash them.

Heifer Makes 21,072 of Butter

I have just tested my heifer that won first three times at Eastern States for seven days. She made 515.5 lbs. of milk, 21,073 lbs. of butter. She is now giving about 70 lbs. of milk a day. I fed her 30 lbs. of silage, 50 lbs. of beets, 18 lbs. of grain and what alfalfa hay she would eat.

I have enjoyed being in the dairy club very much. I have learned many things and made lots of friends.

JUNIOR EGG LAYING CONTEST

Boys reporting their egg production for January showed a production of 7,576 dozen eggs from 1,106 hens. Forty-eight boys sent in reports. At sixty cents a dozen their eggs are worth \$432.96.

The contest was won by John Cernak of Hatfield and Walter Phelon of Northampton. Phillip Ives of Amherst and Edgar Judd of Goshen were second. These four win the prize grain from local grain dealers. The ribbons given to the three individuals having the highest production per bird go to John Cernak, Phillip Ives and Russell Burr of Huntington.

Members having good production are printed below:

Small Flocks	No. of Birds	Eggs per Bird
John Cernak, Hatfield	10	17.9
Phillip Ives, Amherst	23	16.9
Russell Burr, Huntington	23	16.4
Joe Donis, Hatfield	12	15.4
Dwight Nutting, Granby	11	14.9
Lewis West, Hadley	18	14.9
Edward Wesolowski, Hatfield	5	14.4
Victor Fournier, Northampton	26	14.3
Lovett Peters, Amherst	11	14.5
Joe Newman, Hatfield	17	13.1
Donald Truesdell, So. Deerf'd	14	12.8
D. Bradley Gaylord, East'ton	16	12.5
Adolf Willer, Easthampton	7	11.7
Alan Damon, Williamsburg	14	10.5
Phillip Reed, Hadley	7	9.4
Madeline Howland, Hunt'ton	24	9.3
Helen Parker, Amherst	16	9.3
George Ritter, Northampton	30	9.3
Large Flocks		
Walter Phelon, Northampton	80	14.9
Edgar Judd, Goshen	40	13.1
Joe Sena, Easthampton	40	12.2
Henry Randall, Granby	65	10.2

ALICE RANDALL DAIRY CHAMPION

Alice Randall of Belchertown has been six years a dairy club member. At present she has five fine registered holsteins. She tries to get typy looking animals and those that fill the milk pail. Alice says she doesn't milk because her father's milking machine does that chore, but she does every other duty required on a dairy farm. Alice knows not only her own animals by name but also those in her father's herd which numbers over fifty head. She's her father's walking encyclopedia of his herd.

At the Eastern States Exposition Alice always reports a grand time. She has been every year and so knows most of the better dairy club members in Massachusetts who bring their calves there for exhibit. This last year she had five animals at the show and won \$80.00 in prizes. At Northampton she won \$20.00.

We try to get the dairy members from

now on to think of growing good feed as well as getting good stock. Alice jumped right into this idea and grew one-half an acre of soy beans last season. This winter she has noticed their value in producing milk. She had been feeding alfalfa twice a day. When she fed soy beans in place of one feeding of alfalfa the milk flow remained the same.

Eleanor Pontiac Model No. 763628 is her favorite animal and from her she has two daughters as a start toward the Eleanor family.

Alice has been a steady worker in dairy work and is surely entitled to the honor of Dairy County Champion.

AROUND THE COUNTY

C. Hilton Boynton recently had two heifers freshen. He got one bull and one heifer calf. His Mt. Hermon heifer, May Rose, milks around twenty-five pounds while Sarah milks thirty-five pounds per day.

The Russellville school clubs in Hadley are in progress. Miss B. A. Ryan still leads a club of boys in handicraft and one in sewing.

Miss Harriet Woodward, assistant state club leader, met with ten girls of the Merry Kitchen Club of South Hadley on Friday evening February 12th. Miss Woodward showed them how to make scalloped apples and bread crumbs and also baked spinach. The meeting was opened by the president who called for the secretary's report. The secretary asked each member to give a list of cooking she had done since the club started. Each one reported cooked articles such as baking powder biscuit, bran muffins, custards, soups, cookies and so forth, which they had made.

Mrs. R. O. Nicolai and Mrs. Arthur Ryan, the local leaders, were present and are pleased with what the girls are doing.

The Granby poultry club and the Wirthmore poultry club of South Hadley met at Mr. Ashley Randall's home in Granby on February 13 for a joint meeting on Judging. Mr. E. H. Nodine, state poultry club specialist was present and gave a demonstration on how to judge birds taking up the points desirable in the good layer. Following his talk each of the fourteen boys present were given cards and judged a class of five leghorns, placing them as they thought best basing their judgment on ability to lay eggs. Frank Deitz and Elmer Ittner of South Hadley were first with a score of 90%. Howard Ittner of South Hadley and Peter Saponckey of Granby were second with a score of 80% while Dwight Nutting of Granby with a score of 70% was third.

VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR 1926

The seed catalogues are coming in,—handsome, alluring, irresistible! Surely nobody will be satisfied with less than three or four from as many different seedsmen, and six are not too many to have for it usually happens that one seedsman does not offer all the latest approved varieties.

A few of our most enterprising seed-houses have adopted that very essential principal upon which modern salesmanship is based, truthfulness. Their varieties are described as accurately as possible and the phraseology they employ has the ring of sincerity. Even so, it is not easy for those unfamiliar with peculiarities of the various sorts to make selections. Then too, a great many old timers in the seed business continue to use such terms as "unexcelled, unsurpassed, and gigantic," applying them to one variety after another. Such practices create confusion in the minds of prospective buyers and often make it difficult to choose the correct sorts.

The following list of varieties has been designed to aid in this difficulty. It is intended for the home gardener.

- Asparagus—Mary Washington; Martha Washington
- Bean—Green Snap—Bountiful; Stringless Green Podded
Wax Snap—Wardwell (flat); Sure Crop (semi-flat); Pencil Pod (round)
Green Pole—Kentucky Wonder
Wax Pole—Kentucky Wonder Wax
Dwarf Shell—French's Horticultural
Dwarf Lima—Fordhook Bush
- Beet—Crosby's Egyptian
- Cabbage—Early, Golden Acre; mid-season, Succession; late, Danish Ball-head
- Carrot—Early, Chantenay; late, Hutchinson
- Cauliflower—Snowball; Dwarf Erfurt
- Celery—Early, Golden Self Blanching; Easy Blanching; late, Pascal
- Corn—Golden Bantam; Whipples Yellow
- Cucumber—Davis Perfect; Boston Pickling, for pickles
- Eggplant—Black Beauty; New York Improved; Florida Highbush
- Lettuce—Early, May King; mid-season, Black Seeded Tennishall; late, Big Boston
- Muskmelon—Hearts of Gold; Benders Surprise
- Onion—Danvers Yellow Globe; Southport Yellow Globe; Egyptian Multiplier, for scullions
- Pea—Early, Little Marvel (dwarf); Gradus (half dwarf); mid-season, Telephone (tall)
- Parsnip—Hollow Crown
- Pepper—Harris' Earliest (red); Ruby King (red); Golden Queen (yellow)
- Radish—Early, Scarlet Globe; White Icicle (long)

- Spinach—Early, Round Thick Leaf; summer, King of Denmark
- Squash, Summer—Bush Scalloped
- Squash—Fall and early winter, Des Moines; winter, Blue Hubbard, Golden Hubbard
- Tomato—Early, Bonny Best, late Ponderosa or Beefsteak
- Turnip—White Egg, Purple Top Strap Leaf; Rutabaga—Macomber.

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ARE YOU A BUYER?

During the past decade selling has become a profession. Business schools and colleges have established courses in advertising and selling. Weekly and monthly magazines devote their entire space to telling salesmen how to make the public take more of their wares. Half of the newspaper and magazine space is covered with advertisements and a considerable portion of the editorial and news space is devoted to selling us something.

It is high time to put some emphasis on buying. To buy intelligently from highly trained salesmen is a fine art. On every hand we are besieged by selling specialists backed by advertising specialists. It is human nature to be most interested in production and in selling what we produce, and to buy in a more or less hit-or-miss fashion. Salesmen have the odds all in their favor when they tackle us. It is the old story of the professional vs. the amateur. The time will come when our institutions of learning will begin to balance their advertising and selling instruction with instruction which develops the fine art of buying.

In the meantime, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has been set up as a buying cooperative by eastern farmers. Its sole aim, its sole excuse for existence, lies in its ability to secure for its members—more than 16,000 farmers—the right kind of feed, fertilizer and seed at the best prices obtainable. To carry out the Exchange's program, the farmer Board of Directors has built up an organization composed of men who are devoting their entire time to buying for the members of the Exchange and distributing to them. They are watching the markets. They know where the quality materials are to be had. They are equipped with plant and laboratory facilities for the collective service of the membership which farmers as individuals cannot secure, and the success of their efforts is clearly indicated by the steady demand of eastern farmers for the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange buying service.

If you are not familiar with this great cooperative which is filling so satisfactorily a need for the farmers of the East, write for a copy of the March issue of the Eastern States Coöperator which reviews in considerable detail the annual meeting of the Exchange—reports of the officers, etc., etc.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-Stock, non-Profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

POULTRY SUMMARY

Flocks Maintain Excellent Production in January

The January poultry records showed that ten flocks averaged over seventeen eggs per bird for the month. The "160 egg standard" calls for ten eggs per bird in January. Of the thirty-five flocks reporting only ten were below this standard. The three leading flocks had more than double the production given in the standard. The following is a list of the flocks that had the highest production per bird in January.

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amh't	153	23.41
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley	30	22.43
Hillside School, Greenwich	322	20.12
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	170	18.61
Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown	450	18.31
John Bloom, Ware	300	17.60
F. D. Steele, Cummington	308	17.33
H. F. Duncan, Belchertown	321	17.30
Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Md'fd	173	17.18
J. T. Geer, Belchertown	538	17.02

The January records show that there has been a big improvement in getting winter eggs. This improvement is due to a combination of factors. Breeding has been one of the main factors. Birds are now bred to mature in a shorter period than formerly. This means that poultrymen can get eggs in a shorter time after hatching. The combination of early maturity and early hatching has put more eggs on the market in November than was the case a few years ago. When early maturing birds were first introduced, few people knew how to avoid serious moult. The use of electric lights with heavier feeding of scratch feed has made it possible to reduce moult in early hatched birds to a minimum. It has taken a long time to convince poultrymen that the danger of getting pullets too fat has been greatly overestimated. More difficulty is experienced in getting the birds fat enough to do their best.

Healthy stock is absolutely essential for good production. Most of the poultrymen in this county have adopted the "Disease Control Program." This means starting with chicks that are free from bacillary white diarrhea, putting them in brooder houses that have been thoroughly disinfected and giving the chicks clean range each year. Clean range means ground that has not had poultry on it for at least three years and which has not had poultry manure spread on it for a like period. On many plants it is hard to find land that measures up to these specifications until a definite rotation is established. For this reason it has been recommended that tobacco dust at the rate of two pounds to 100 pounds of dry mash be fed during two periods of three weeks each; first when the pullets are twelve weeks old and then for three weeks

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before they are put into the laying houses. This is to avoid round worms.

The following state summary shows how the flocks in this county compare with those in the rest of the state:

	State	Hampshire-Co.
No. farms reporting	223	33
No. females per farm Nov. 1st.	396	305
No. females per farm Jan. 31st.	364	292
Percentage of hens	18.5	12
Percentage of pullets	81.5	88
Reduction by death since Nov. 1st.	2.1%	1.6%
*Total reduction since Nov. 1st.	9.7%	4.4%
Eggs laid per hen in Jan.	5.3	7.5
Eggs laid per pullet in Jan.	12.7	13.3
**Total production per bird in Jan.	10.7	12.5
**Total production per bird since Nov. 1st.	27.1	33.5
Price recd. per doz for all eggs sold in Jan.	\$531	\$495

*Includes sales, thefts, and fowls eaten in addition to deaths.

**Average for the entire flock—combines hen and pullet production.

FEEDING BABY CHICKS

1. Mash

- 200 lbs. yellow corn meal
- 100 lbs. bran
- 100 lbs. middlings (preferably white)
- 100 lbs. ground oat meal or oat flour
- 50 lbs. meat scrap (50 to 55% protein)
- 50 lbs. powdered buttermilk
- 25 lbs. bone meal

2. Scratch Feed

- 200 lbs. yellow cracked corn
- 100 lbs. cracked wheat
- 100 lbs. pinhead oats

3. *Cod Liver Oil.* In case cod liver oil is used, it should constitute not more than 1% of the total mash and scratch feed and usually it will be unnecessary after April 15 if chicks are on good range. Cod Liver Oil need not be fed the first week.

4. *Egg Feeding.* That in case eggs are used as a source of vitamins A and D, they should be fed at the rate of 1 egg to each 30 chicks daily or four eggs added to each pound of dry mash. The eggs should be boiled at least 30 minutes before feeding and need not be fed the first week.

5. *Salt.* In case salt is used in the mash, it should constitute not more than 1% and should be fine, dry, and thoroughly mixed.

6. *Powdered Milk.* The amount of powdered milk in the mash may be reduced to 25 lbs. at eight weeks of age and if some other form of milk is used the powdered milk should be eliminated from the mash entirely.

7. *Milk Feeding.* That some sort of milk should be given the chicks from the time

Continued on page 10, column 1

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H. N. LOOMIS,

Director.

Continued from page 9, column 1
they are placed in the brooder until the close of the brooding period and that it is desirable to feed milk throughout the entire growing season if facilities and price permit.

8. *Oat Products.* In case oat meal or oat flour cannot be secured, 40-42 pound oats finely ground may be substituted.

9. *Hopper Feeding.* That for economical and sanitary reasons both scratch and mash should be hopper or trough fed from the beginning.

10. *Proportion of scratch to mash.* That the proportion of scratch to mash to broiler age shall be at the ratio of two to three and reversed for the remainder of the season.

11. *Range Feeding.* That the best results may be obtained by growing chicks on clean and abundant grass range at the rate of not more than 500 baby chicks per acre. The number should be gradually decreased throughout the growing season.

12. *Supplementary Green Feed.* To insure ample green feed it is recommended that poultrymen raise a patch of rape or other green crop to supplement the range.

Dairy Farms Need Lime

Continued from page 1, column 3
that of starting grass hays. Yet the upkeep is less.

There are many men in the county that think that they are growing good crops of red clover without lime. These men would be surprised if they would lime adequately before seeding. For example, there are two farms within a short distance of each other. Both owners use lime. One uses one ton per acre, the other tests his soil and uses the needed amount to correct the acidity for the crop to be grown. This usually means about two tons of lime per acre for red clover. Both farmers get good clover

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crops the first year. The second year the clover is gone on the fields where only one ton of lime is used, while the other farmer's fields look as though it was the first year after seeding.

The amount of cash on hand is the first thing to consider when purchasing lime. The second is to test the soil for lime requirements. The third is to grow the crops that will do best under the given conditions. Don't try to grow alfalfa when the soil is too acid for red clover. Don't try to grow red clover when alsike would do better. But don't do nothing because you haven't all the lime that you would like to have. If you have cash to buy lime have your soil tested. Samples sent to the County Agent, 59 Main St., Northampton will be tested free. Those who would like to do their own testing can get a Soiltex outfit by sending in 75 cents to the County Agent or by sending this sum to the Soiltex Company, Lansing, Michigan. The outfit is enough to test every field on the farm. If more farmers would use this tester they would waste less money on clover and alfalfa seed.

The kind of lime to buy is the kind that will give you "effective oxides" at the lowest cost per 100 pounds. The amount of "effective oxides" per ton varies with the material. For example, quicklime contains about 1,850 pounds of "effective oxides per ton; hydrated lime, 1,400 lbs.; fine ground limestone, 1,000 lbs.; ground oyster shells, 650; agricultural lime, 1,300; lime ashes, 1,000 lbs. It takes about four tons of limestone to equal three tons of agricultural lime. Where the freight rate is low, limestone is a good buy. Where the freight rate is high or it is a long haul from the depot to the farm the agricultural lime is usually the cheapest per 100 lbs. of effective oxides.

Regardless of the kind of lime used, it should be spread on plowed land and

thoroughly disced into the soil. The longer it can be worked in before the seed is sown the better, as lime acts slowly. Some make the mistake of putting lime on in the morning and then sowing clover or alfalfa seed in the afternoon. This does not give the lime any chance. For alfalfa, the lime should be disced in at least three weeks before you expect to seed, longer in advance of seeding if possible. For this reason lime orders should be in early. Usually prompt shipments can be had on early orders but late ones have to wait their turn. If the demand is heavy, it sometimes takes from three to four weeks to get a car load. Normally deliveries can be made in about a week.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1926

No. 4

HOME FURNISHING

Radio Talk given by Miss Lucile W. Reynolds, State Home Demonstration Agent Leader, from WBZ

This is the season when plans are being made to "brighten up the corner" where we live, not necessarily by the addition of costly pieces of furniture, but rather by the use of paint, stain or wall paper. It may be that new draperies or curtains are contemplated or some choice pieces of old furniture are to be refinished. I am going to take a specific room, the living room, and discuss with you certain principles that should guide us in planning the furnishings for that room.

First, what is the purpose of the living room? It is just what its name suggests, a room where the family life is carried on. In the average home, it is the room in which the family gathers for relaxation at the end of a busy day. This room then should be a restful, cheery attractive place, not so elegant but that the man of the family feels at home there, even though he is not wearing his best clothes, but inviting enough so that daughter will want to bring her friends home to plan for the May day party.

If the living room is to be restful then the background—the walls, woodwork, floors and rugs, must not be too conspicuous. This does not mean that they cannot be interesting. Nature has followed certain principles in furnishing the out of doors. If we follow these principles in our houses we cannot go far astray. The floor covering, like the earth or the grass, should be darkest in color or value as we say; the walls and woodwork, like the trees should be somewhat lighter and the ceiling, like the sky, should be lightest of all.

As to the color to be used for our walls, we are safe in saying that one in which the yellows and oranges predominate, giving the effect of warmth, is most satisfactory. We want our living room to be a cheerful place. Aren't we all in better spirits when the sun shines? We can't control the sun but we can contribute tremendously to the sunny effect in our homes by our choice of colors for our walls. Let us not be persuaded to use cold grays for our walls or rugs even, though we may read that gray is to be "all the style" this spring. There are

Continued on page 4, column 2

HOLSTEIN CLUB MEETING

The Spring meeting of the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club will be held at Boyden's Restaurant, Main Street, Northampton at 12.00 o'clock noon Saturday, April 24. The following is the program:

12.00 M.—Dinner.

1.00 P. M.—Holstein Moving Picture.

1.30 P. M.—C. N. Crissey, National Holstein Club.

2.15 P. M.—J. C. Cort, State Department of Agriculture.

Everyone interested in Holsteins is urged to attend this meeting. Come and bring the family.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET

Spraying Subject of Spring Session

Over fifty fruit growers attended the second meeting of the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College Thursday, March 25. Prof. A. I. Bourne described various insects which the fruit growers have to combat. Particular emphasis was placed on the control of codling moth and railroad worm. Professor Bourne stated that observation over the past few years had shown that this insect did not come out according to the calendar but according to weather conditions. All of the moths do not come out at once so there is danger of having trouble with late moths if they are not watched. He is to furnish the fruit growers with information as to the proper time to spray this year. The importance of picking up "drops" was shown in the control of railroad worm also the need for a spray containing arsenate of lead about the first week in July.

Prof. W. L. Doran discussed the control of apple scab. The scab spores go through the winter on last years infected leaves. These spores infect the present years leaves. The problem then is to keep the foliage from becoming infected. He said that it is still debatable how many sprays are needed before the calyx spray to control scab. Most growers are

Continued on page 3, column 1

WHO'S WHO WITH POULTRY

Hampshire County Flocks Lead State in Winter Egg Production

A recent list of state leaders in egg production for the four months period ending February 28, 1926 shows that Hampshire County poultrymen captured nine of the eighteen leading places. The reports are divided according to size of flocks: (1) "Large flocks," over 500 birds. (2) "Small flocks," less than 500 birds. As regards pullet production, the state leaders of "large flocks" for the four months' period are: (1) Hillside School, Greenwich, with 76.6 eggs per bird; (2) Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown, 63.4 eggs per bird; (3) J. T. Geer, Belchertown, 62.8 eggs per bird.

In the "small flocks" division, the following were the state leaders with pullets: (1) Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst, 68.7 eggs per bird; (2) P. L. Wheelock, Amherst, 67.1 eggs per bird; (3) Mrs. F. T. Frary, Southampton, 65.6 eggs per bird; (4) Frank D. Steele, Cummington, 60.5 eggs per bird; (5) Geo. H. Ball, North Amherst, 59.4 eggs per bird; (6) H. I. Bean and Sons, Florence, 57.8 eggs per bird. There are 239 poultrymen in the state sending in these records. This shows that Hampshire County poultrymen do not have to take their hats off to any in the state.

The following is the summary of winter egg production (Nov. 1 to Feb. 28) for the county, showing egg production of pullets:

Owner	Address	No. of Birds*	Eggs per Bird
Hillside School,	Greenwich	322	76.61
Mrs. R. P. Thayer,	Hadley	29	72.99
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge,	Amh't	147	68.87
P. L. Wheelock,	Amherst	170	67.02
Mrs. F. T. Frary,	South'ton	152	65.72
Geo. E. Scott,	Belchertown	413	63.43
J. T. Geer,	Belchertown	537	62.86
H. F. Duncan,	Belchertown	305	61.15
F. D. Steele,	Cummington	306	60.50
Geo. H. Ball,	No. Amherst	241	59.33
H. C. Booth,	Belchertown	1,218	58.40
H. I. Bean & Sons,	Florence	175	57.83
Henry Witt,	Belchertown	510	54.67
R. S. Schoonmaker,	Amh't	270	54.55
Mrs. E. H. Alderman	Middlefield	172	54.37

*No. Pullets reported in February.

A study of the ten leading flocks shows that only two were getting less than ten

Continued on page 8, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
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REGARDING SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Extension Service makes but one direct appeal to the people of this county for financial support. This is through subscriptions to the Farmer's Monthly. It is for only fifty cents per year. This is a small sum for the individual yet if all subscribers would send it in the total would make a respectable sum. In fact our yearly budget is figured so closely that the way subscriptions come in determines whether we have sufficient funds to carry us through the year or not.

Bills for the 1926 subscriptions have been sent out recently. The response has been good but it should have been better. You can help us materially by looking up that bill and by sending your subscription in promptly if you have not done so already.

MARCH COW TEST REPORT

The March report of the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association shows that there were 688 cows on test. Thirteen of these cows made over two pounds of butter fat during the month. The following is a list of the cows giving the

largest amount of fat for the month:

Owner	Breed	lbs.	
		Milk	Test fat
E. P. West	R. H.	2384	3.8 90.5**
E. P. West	R. H.	2406	3.3 79.4**
Geo. Timmins	R. G.	1320	6.0 79.2
E. T. Clark	R. H.	2108	3.7 78.0*
E. T. Clark	R. H.	1922	3.7 71.1
E. P. West	R. H.	2120	3.3 70.0**
E. P. West	R. H.	1699	4.0 68.0**
W. H. Atkins	R. J.	1178	5.7 67.1
M. S. Howes	R. H.	1910	3.4 64.9*
W. H. Atkins	R. J.	1157	5.6 64.8
W. A. Parsons	R. H.	1407	4.5 63.3
C. E. Clark	R. H.	1708	3.7 63.2
G. A. & G. N. Galusha	R. H.	1373	4.6 63.1
C. G. Loud	R. H.	1202	4.6 59.9
E. P. West	G. H.	1652	3.6 59.5
E. Harlow	R. J.	899	6.4 59.4

*Milked three times. **Milked four times.

Fourteen of the forty-eight herds averaged over 900 lbs of milk per cow during March. The following is a list of the herds with the highest average milk production per cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	6	1230
E. P. West,	Hadley	27	1140
J. G. Cook,	Hadley	9	1106
M. S. Howes,	Cum'ton	12	1059
Bisbee Bros.,	Chesterfield	12	1035
A. D. Montague,	Westhampton	13	1021
E. T. Clark,	Granby	22	1013

Twenty one of the herds averaged over thirty pounds of fat per cow in March. The following are the leading herds in fat per cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	6	43.1
E. P. West,	Hadley	27	40.2
Ellis Harlow,	Amherst	26	40.0
M. S. Howes,	Cum'ton	12	38.6
J. G. Cook,	Hadley	9	37.9
E. T. Clark,	Granby	22	36.6
D. R. Pomeroy,	Amherst	9	36.2
A. D. Montague,	West'ton	13	36.0

At the end of the month Henry Phinney, who has been doing the testing on the west side of the Connecticut River, resigned to take a position as farm manager for R. S. Bracewell in South Hadley. John Vaber of Lee has been hired to take this route. Mr. Vaber graduated from the M. A. C. two-year course two years ago and has experience in testing for advanced registry.

The ability of dairy cows to absorb mineral supplements is yet to be demonstrated. The best method of meeting the problem of mineral deficiency is by growing and feeding more legumes. This necessitates better fertilization of our soils.

Better control of the codling moth may be secured by timing the sprays to the moth rather than to the tree or other seasonal calendar.—*Prof. Bourne, M. A. C.*

TOO MUCH PROTEIN

Lack of Total Digestible Nutrients Often
Limits Milk Production

Preliminary experiments carried on by the Ohio Experiment Station seem to indicate that dairymen have put too much faith in high protein feeds. They state that "Our results support the contention. . . . that the older standards call for unnecessarily high amounts of protein; that the actual maintenance requirement is less than prescribed in these standards; that above this maintenance requirement an amount of digestible protein only slightly greater than the protein content of the milk appears to be adequate; and that beyond this point, production seems to follow "total digestible nutrients". . . . rather than protein content. The results of fifty-one full lactation periods on fully controlled feeding arranged by groups according to protein content of the rations, which covered a range of 8 1/3 percent to 33 1/3 percent, failed to show any marked or consistent effect of high protein content in increasing the productive efficiency of the ration. Variety in the ration is thought to have had an important bearing on the favorable results secured with rations so low in protein. These results, if confirmed by later investigation, should be of great economic significance."

"If it should be confirmed that less protein is absolutely necessary than formerly supposed and that production is more directly dependent on the consumption of total digestible nutrients. . . than on the consumption of large amounts of protein, farmers will be more nearly independent of expensive purchased dairy feed. The dairyman who can grow roughage (legume hay and silage) of the highest quality and palatability and who feeds liberally of these and of a mixture of locally-grown grains and wheat bran. . . should be able to reduce very materially the customary amount of purchased protein concentrates without reduction in the amount of production. Indeed, our results seem to indicate that even the non-leguminous roughages, if palatable and accompanied by a liberal feeding of the common grains, are capable of yielding good results. Although the protein content of feeds is an important consideration, especially in the case of hays where protein content and palatability seem to run nearly parallel, our results show that perhaps too much attention has been focused on protein and not sufficient attention on palatability, liberal feeding and, possibly, other factors."

The results obtained in this experiment agree with the results obtained by practical dairymen in this county. This is shown by the fact that a certain 24 percent grain was very popular a few years ago. One year's trial convinced many

that a 20 percent grain was not only more economical but that, in the quantities usually fed, it was safer. The old rule of thumb statement that low protein hay needs high protein grain is not always infallible. It works well on poor cows but it is not a safe rule to follow on good producers. Cow testing association records in this county show that a large percentage of the cows suffer more from a shortage of total digestible nutrients than they do from too little protein. Several times salesmen have got men to use grain that was too high in protein with the result that cows had trouble with garget and digestive disorders. Several times the testers have reported that fresh cows have been thrown off feed by too liberal use of high protein grain. All of this indicates that most dairymen are giving the cows all the protein they can handle. The number of cows that are too thin to do their best is an indication that few herds suffer from too many digestible nutrients.

Fruit Growers Meet

Continued from page 1, column 2

using both the "pre-pink" and the "pink" sprays on McIntosh, Delicious and other susceptible varieties. Liquid lime sulphur is the best material to control scab. The use of "spreaders" has been of little value except on varieties that are apt to be "russeted" by spraying. As to the lasting effects of an application of lime sulphur he stated that its maximum length of control was three weeks. In rainy seasons the spray should be put on at least every two weeks, preferably before a rain. If the leaves can be kept free from scab till two weeks after petals fall the crop will be reasonably free of the disease.

About fifty fruit growers attended the dinner and a fine time was enjoyed by all. At the afternoon session spraying costs were discussed by Prof. W. H. Thies and by President Chas. H. Gould of the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. Gould stated that he had kept fairly accurate account of his spraying costs and while the figures might not apply to other orchards they did indicate the proportion charged to material and to labor. The total cost of the delayed dormant spray was made up as follows: Materials 60%, Labor (horse and man) 30%, Gas and Oil 3.9%, Miscellaneous 6.1%. For the calyx spray the costs were made up as follows: Material 47.2%, Labor (horse and man) 47.2%, Gas and Oil 5.6%.

The next meeting of the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Chas. Gould's Hillside Orchard about the third week in August. The Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association and the county associations in Hampden and Franklin counties are being invited to attend this meeting.

TWELVE COMMANDMENTS FOR ALFALFA GROWERS

Put This Where You Can Find It

1. Thou shalt not sow alfalfa on poorly drained soil for it will surely perish.
2. Thou shalt not sow alfalfa on acid soil for it will not do well. One to three tons of limestone will make acid soils sweet and productive.
3. Thou shalt use no other fertilizer but acid phosphate when sowing alfalfa. It is iniquitous to waste your money on any other.
4. Thou shalt not sow the ordinary variety. Grimm and Ontario Variegated are less likely to cause blasphemy owing to failure.
5. Verily, verily I say unto you that bacteria are essential in order that alfalfa may take nitrogen from the air; therefore thou shalt not sow alfalfa on land that has never grown it, without inoculating, for such a sin will be added unto others.
6. Thou shalt not sow alfalfa on poorly prepared, weedy and cloddy soil. A deep, firm, finely pulverized seed-bed will give alfalfa unto you.
7. Thou shalt not plant alfalfa in winter, but in spring or summer instead. Alfalfa seeded alone from June 15 to July 15 will surely, without a nurse crop, give best results.
8. Thou shalt not wait till a large percentage of the leaves are lost or stems become woody before cutting. Such hay will cause the wrath of a cow to become intense and her milk will be denied you.
9. Thou shalt not cure alfalfa in the swath, but in the windrow is best.
10. Thou shalt not kill alfalfa by cutting late in the fall or by too close pasturing. Blessed is the farmer who leaves a good growth of alfalfa to go into the winter, for he shall prosper by it.
11. Thou shalt not desire thy neighbors alfalfa fields, or his high producing cows or his milk check, for you can have the same if you try.
12. Thou shalt have no timothy hay before your cows if alfalfa can be grown. Such cruelty to dumb animals is surely a sin and whosoever follows such a practice will be forever damned.

L. A. Dalton, in the American Agriculturist.

As regards potatoes for 1926, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield says "Opinion favors no increase in acreage and a decrease if anything." This is a year when growers should make every effort to keep production costs down if they expect to realize a profit next fall.

Experiments at M. A. C. have shown that dry lime-sulfur is not as efficient as the liquid for the dormant spray.

THE FILLER TREE

The recent Apple Survey reveals the fact that there are approximately 75,000 filler trees in Massachusetts. And if every case of crowded planting were taken into account this number would perhaps be doubled. A large percentage of these trees should be removed immediately. Why?

As its name implies, a "filler tree" must be considered only as a temporary proposition. Just as soon as it begins to hinder the development of the permanent tree it should be eliminated. We are inclined to look only at the top, thinking that so long as the limbs do not interfere seriously, everything is O. K. But there is competition among the roots even before the tips of the branches touch those of the tree adjoining. This retards growth of the permanent tree.

Furthermore the tendency of a tree, even when moderately crowded, is to grow upward instead of spreading out. No amount or type of pruning will compensate for the uniform distribution of sunlight. And unless the filler tree is removed promptly, the permanent tree is the victim of a second handicap which results from difficulties in pruning.

And lastly, when crowding begins, it is physically impossible to do a good job of spraying. The fruit is therefore of poorer quality and the tree suffers indirectly due to a weakened leaf system.

The writer is fully aware of the temptation to "leave the filler tree one more year" because each year it is bringing in a larger return. But the few dollars which it nets now will not offset its damage to the permanent tree. In the case of large-growing varieties such as Baldwin and McIntosh, forty feet of space is not too much. To allow this space, growers should wield the axe before spring work begins.

W. H. Thies, M. A. C.

THE DELICIOUS APPLE

The recent apple orchard survey in Massachusetts shows rather heavy planting of Delicious especially during the past five years. While the College has not vigorously advocated planting this variety it has not advised strongly against it. Its value in Massachusetts is not yet fully determined. It is evident that some growers have had good success with this variety and others have had rather poor success. It appears that in many cases the apples tend to run small and of rather poor quality and are not of the most attractive appearance. This tendency is apt to appear after the first few crops if it does not in the first years of bearing.

The question arises what to do in those cases when the variety does not succeed

Continued on page 8, column 2

HOME MAKING

THREE CHILDREN WIN PRIZES
AT PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC

Russell Riel, Clifton Sias and Helen Tyler Found to be Most Normal

The Young Married Woman's Club of Northampton under the leadership of Mrs. Sowersby ended their food selection meetings in a different way from the other groups. Having served a community meal at each of the previous meetings they held a health clinic for the pre-school child. During the project we talked about physical defects as well as food habits and these mothers, realizing that it is often hard to see defects in your own children, wanted to have the advice of a physician so the clinic was arranged.

Dr. J. G. Hanson, the school physician, assisted by Miss Dorothea Stewart of the Hampshire County Public Health Association, examined seventeen children. Prizes were awarded to the children considered most normal. The awarding of prizes was based on the physical examination, weight, posture and general physical condition.

The awards were as follows: First, Russell Riel, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Earl Riel, 101 West Street; second, Clifton Ralph Sias, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sias of Munroe Street; third, Helen Tyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tyler of Rust Avenue.

Doctor Stresses Obedience

After the examination Dr. Hanson spoke to the mothers on the care of the small child. He said that 75% of the pre-school age children examined had physical defects which should be corrected immediately. These children are passed as normal by the average parent.

"One thing which most mothers fail to have is obedience," said Doctor Hanson. "The child rules the home after it is a few weeks old." His advice was to be careful not to keep telling the child "don't" but when you say the word, mean it, and make the child mind if it takes all day to do it.

Most of the defects are found in the mouth, ears and nose and should be attended by a physician, but faulty posture is also very common. The mother can correct that by having the children go through posture exercises and having them stand correctly, that is, with stomach pulled in and hips pulled down.

If attention is given to shoulders alone, very often it will exaggerate the protruding stomach and the hollow back which should be avoided.

REMEMBER ?

June 9 is the date for the annual Homemakers' Meeting at Laurel Park.

We have planned a treat of treats for you this year in Dr. Caroline Hedger, member of the staff of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund of Chicago.

Those of you who heard Dr. Hedger at Farm and Home Week will not miss the meeting, I feel sure. Those of you who have not heard her, should make every effort to take advantage of this opportunity, as Dr. Hedger may not be in this county again.

Remember the date, June 9.

Home Furnishing

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

lovely warm grays with much yellow in them and they are admirable for all treatment. But be sure, if you use gray, that it is the warm gray you choose!

When we have decided on the color of our living room walls, then we need to decide what sort of paper we are to use. Some people may prefer to use the dull glaze oil or water paint preparations. But most of us prefer the texture of wall paper for the living room walls, leaving the paints for the kitchen, bathroom and possibly the bedrooms. Shall we have plain or pattern wall paper? Before answering that question we need to know if pictures and decorative textiles are to be used on the walls to provide the pattern or if the decoration is to be supplied by the paper. If pictures are to be used, then the walls should be unobtrusive, they should appear flat. There is a type of wall paper on the market with small, conventionalized rather indistinct designs which do not stand out away from the paper, and shout at you, but which appear to lie flat against the wall. This type of paper provides a very satisfactory background for pictures and furniture as well as for people and may be used if one prefers it to an absolutely plain paper. But it requires much more care and thought to select this type if we are to achieve a restful background which we can enjoy for several years. And for most of us the living room paper cannot be changed oftener than every four or five years. Frequently it has to last much longer than that. The ceiling of the room, like the sky, should be lightest in value, but not white unless the woodwork is white. It should, of course harmonize with the walls. It should never have pattern.

Most of us, if we have already acquired rugs, must get along with them even if they are not what we would choose. If we are buying a new rug for the living room it is well to remember that while plain rugs make a perfect background, they are apt to show every foot print. That is disastrous to the peace of mind of the mother in the home, particularly if there are children. If a rug with a pattern is purchased be sure that the design is conventionalized, that the surface of the rug is evenly covered by the pattern with no outstanding spots or medallions. There should be a little contrast between the colors used and between the lights and darks.

The woodwork—the doors and door casings, the window casings should harmonize with the general color scheme for the living room background. The general rule is to have the standing finish a lighter value than for the floor and a slightly darker value than for the walls. In many of our old New England homes the woodwork is white or ivory. When the workmanship has been good and the design for the doors and window casings beautiful as it is in many of the old Colonial houses, there is nothing lovelier. But, in our more modern homes, where the wood trim is quite ordinary, a color similar to the wall background is less conspicuous than white.

To be continued next month.

WHAT WILL YOUR SPRING GARDEN CONTAIN ?

"I hear that milk and garden greens
Have snappy things called vitamins
That give us health and strength and pep
And put the ginger in our step."

—Bob Adams.

To the garden lover, a seed catalog at this time of year is far more fascinating than the latest novel. How alluring all the new vegetables and many of the old ones look. But do you ever stop to ask yourself just what vegetables you should plant to insure a supply—fresh, canned, and stored for all the year round?

The tomato is a vegetable liked by most people, is easy to grow and gives a good yield. And it is one of the best and easiest vegetables to can for winter use. Tomatoes furnish necessary minerals, but are most valuable for vitamin C, the one which prevents scurvy. Nearly everyone knows that tomato may be substituted for orange juice in the diet of the baby or child, and the fact that it is almost as valuable cooked as raw makes it one of our best canning vegetables. And in the winter time it adds variety, color and interest to any menu. Since it is really a fruit though usage makes it a vegetable, it may be used in the diet as either.

Green beans give good returns for time

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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FERTILIZERS**

Both our standard grades of goods and our Concentrated 10-16-14 Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer are especially compounded (out of the more expensive materials) to produce not only a quick start but a steady growth over the whole season.

We handle a full line of fertilizer materials.

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

expended and are valuable fresh or canned. Corn is a New England standby and is found in every garden. Most gardens contain lettuce, turnips, peas, onions, parsnips, carrots, and celery, which are all desirable.

Most people do not plant enough greens. Spinach, beet tops, kale and Swiss chard are all easy to grow, and freshly cooked or canned, make a valuable addition to the diet. Greens contain minerals and vitamins so necessary for body growth and health, and if they are served as one of the two daily vegetables the health of the family will be improved.

If any vegetable can be said to be more important than any other, perhaps cabbage is that vegetable. Early and late varieties may be planted. How delicious the first head from the garden tastes, made into crisp cole slaw or salad, cooked and served with cream or butter, or put into a boiled dinner on a cool day. Then, in the fall it may be stored in the vegetable cellar or in pits for winter use, or made into sauerkraut. Cabbage contains a liberal supply of minerals and vitamins and should be eaten in abundance all the year round.

Mary E. Foley.

The extension service is offering a correspondence course on the home vegetable garden. The plan is to mail to the people interested material which will cover all phases, such as pest control, liming, fertilizing, hints on general care of the garden, the need and value of vegetables in the diet, new and attractive ways of preparing them and easier methods of canning or preserving these foods.

If you are interested in receiving this information just let the Home Demonstration Agent know.

The Young Married Woman's Club of Northampton under the leadership of Mrs. Sowersby are planning to end their food selection meetings in a different way than the other groups. Having served a community meal at each of the three previous meetings they are planning to have a Health Clinic for the pre-school child. We talked about physical defects as well as food habits at the meetings and these young mothers want to know just what defects their children have so they can be remedied immediately. Dr. Hanson the school doctor, and the school nurse are going to do the examining, and the home demonstration agent will help the mothers with any special nutritional advice they may need.

Plant seeds about four times their depth if the soil is cold; deeper after it warms up.

**SAFE DEPOSIT
BOXES**

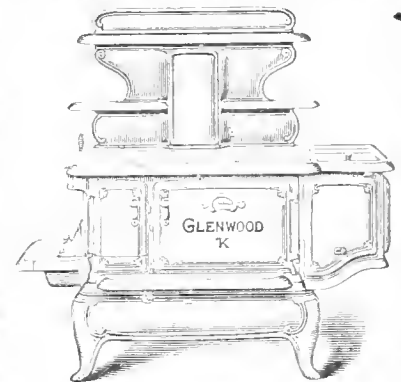
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CLUB WORK

HERMAN ANDREWS
OF SOUTHAMPTON

State Corn Champion

Herman lives with Mr. Fred Graves of Southamton, five miles from the center of the town. He was sent to his place in 1920 and since that time has been an important part of the farm. The second year he was there he started club work and has carried on eleven projects up to the present time. These have been four years of poultry, one year of gardening, one year of potatoes, four years of corn and one year of dairying.

Recently he has been selected as State Corn Champion for the summer of 1925. Each year he has planted one-half an acre and last year would have put in an acre and a half had he not decided to plant an acre of potatoes side of his corn. In 1922 he harvested sixty-two bushels making a profit of \$60.00. In 1923 an early fall frost got his patch before it ripened and the crop was used as stover. In 1924 he again had good results and harvested eighty-one bushels with a profit of \$59.75 while in 1925 he harvested sixty-five bushels with a profit of \$66.65.

In 1924 he began to get interested in having a dairy animal and so with Mr. Graves' help and through a loan from the Northampton National Bank he bought a fine Guernsey from the Mixer Farm.

As a judge he has stood way above the average. His first public appearance in judging was at a field meeting at Lombello's farm in Westfield where he won first place, competing against experienced dairy owners. He got all the practice he could in judging at Fairs, field days and at Smith Agricultural School which he now attends as a Senior. Then he began to show his ability. At the Eastern States Exposition he won the gold watch for first place in stock judging in 1924. He was picked to represent Hampshire County at the Boston Poultry Show on our poultry team and helped that team to win the State Championship. Later the team went to New York City to enter the National Judging Contest where they took second place. And then this fall he made the team to try for the State Championship in combination judging at Brockton. The team won six cups of the seven offered. At the High School Day at M. A. C. in 1925 Herman was first in judging (which included all types of animals) and received a loving cup from the College and a silver medal from the State. At the State Dairy Club Field Day held at the Mixer Farms on May 9, 1925 Herman tied for first place with three other young people in the livestock judging contest in which sixty or more competed. Another class was

DAIRY MEMBERS KEEP RECORDS

On April 1 starts a contest among the dairy club members owning milking animals. The work might better be called a Juniors' Cow Test Association for they will carry out about the same plans as the Seniors. There are eleven young people having fifteen to twenty heifers which have freshened. It is to their advantage to know what they make in profit and so this contest or cow test association is started. This is what they will do.

I. The milk from the cow must be weighed at least three days each month throughout the term of the contest which will close on October 1. The weighing will be done on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of the month which will be set down on a sheet sent to the member by the Extension Service.

II. On the 16th of each month the following records must be sent in:

- (a) Record of milk for the three days.
- (b) Record of amount and kind of grain given for the three days.
- (c) Record of amount and kind of roughage given for the three days.
- (d) A sample of the milk taken from milkings on the 15th day of the month.

The milk will be tested by the Agricultural Department of the Smith Vocational School. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is backing us in the attempt to encourage the dairy members to keep and use records. They are offering 1,000 pounds of dairy feeds to the three winners. The winners will be selected on the following points:

1. Production of cow—45%.
2. Keeping of milk and feed records—45%.
3. Use of milk and feed records—10%.

And so a member may win though he hasn't the best cow because a lot of consideration will be given to the use they make of milk and feed records.

Ribbons will be given to the three highest producing animals each month and a report of the results will be published in the Farmers' Monthly.

judged by these first four in order to break the tie and Herman placed first receiving a rosette ribbon from the Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders' Association.

His attitude toward farm work is excellent. One day he was asked, "Herman, what if I don't get Mr. Graves back by milking time?" He replied, "Oh, Fred doesn't mind, he knows we can do the work here all right."

Canning and garden members should enroll as soon as possible so as to get copies of all material that goes out.

EXHIBITS COME IN MAY

How the time does fly! During the month of May fifty clothing and food and handicraft clubs will hold their exhibits of work. In some cases two or three of these clubs will have their exhibit at the same time. At all exhibits the public is urged to come and look over the work of the youngsters. Little plays showing the value and what is learned in Club Work are being prepared by a number of clubs throughout the county. The following leaders have agreed to the suggestive dates sent out by the Extension Office.

Miss Martha Conklin, Belchertown—May 17—Food
Mrs. E. F. Shumway, Belchertown—May 17—Clothing
Mrs. Carl Loveland, Worthington—May 4—Clothing
Mrs. C. A. Kilbourn, Worthington—May 4—Clothing
Mrs. Charles Burt, Westhampton—May 5—Food
Miss Ruby DeLisle, Westhampton—May 5—Handicraft
Miss Nellie Shea, Bondsville—May 10—Handicraft
Miss Marion Keyes, Bondsville—May 10—Clothing
Miss B. Fitzgerald, Belchertown—May 12—Clothing and Handicraft
Miss Yvonne Cayer, Goshen—May 26—Lunch Box
Mrs. Ashley Randall, Granby—May 31—Clothing and Food
Miss E. D. Haines, Granby—May 31—Handicraft

At the exhibits 4-H club pins will be awarded to all members completing successfully the year's work. Gold seals will be placed on their charters when 100% of the members have finished. Over six hundred boys and girls are in these three kinds of clubs in Hampshire County.

SURE-TO-WIN CALF CLUB

South Hadley has the distinction of having the first local organized dairy club in this county. C. Hilton Boynton who has been a member of the county dairy club for three years was instrumental in getting the boys together. Seven members belong and they selected "Sure to Win" as their name. Conrad Chouinard was elected president, Nathan Buekout, vice-president; Hermon E. Freeman, secretary and C. Hilton Boynton on publicity. The club agent, Mr. Whippen, was present at their meeting on Saturday, February 27th, and told them about the doings of members of the Hampshire County Dairy Club. Four of the boys have Holsteins and the other three are planning to get something good.

STATE HONORS WON

Record for poultry club members are compared at the state office each month. The ten highest are considered state winners. Hampshire County had two boys on this list in the December contest. Phillip Ives and Lovett Peters of Amherst stood ninth and tenth for egg production, their birds each producing 18.8 eggs for the month of December.

Walter Phelon was ninth among the first ten in Massachusetts for January.

Edgar Judd of Goshen was sixth for large flocks in March. His forty birds laid six hundred and twenty eggs, 15.5 eggs per bird. Howe Brothers of Amherst were tenth with their forty birds which laid five hundred ninety eggs or 14.7 eggs per bird.

AROUND THE COUNTY

James Garvey, Jr. has two hundred Rhode Island Red chicks and one hundred white Leghorns. All came from certified flocks.

On May 27 and 28 Hampshire and Franklin Counties will unite in holding a Club Members' Jersey Meeting and a Holstein meeting at Massachusetts Agricultural College. The Jersey folks will be gotten together on the 27th, and on the 28th the Holstein members will be rounded up. Plans will be made at Draper Hall for a banquet supper at six o'clock after which will be moving pictures of the Holstein Breed on the second night. On each night there will be a Dairy Breeder from each county to talk to the members and parents present and also a club member from each county will talk on their club work. A trip to the college barns will be arranged before the banquet if the people arrive on time.

Every club member who is interested in developing the Health H in the four leaf clover ought to be a garden or a canning member. A garden produces crops entirely necessary for health. Canning keeps them.

The Wirthmore Poultry Club of South Hadley is to have on May 8th a poultry show at which each member will exhibit a pen (four females and one male) of birds. Mr. Howard Orsborne helped get these boys together in the winter and now has ten enthusiastic youngsters planning their chicken work for this coming summer. At a recent meeting the President, Howard Nelson, appointed three boys to prepare a demonstration on feeding chicks and two other boys to be getting ready to give one on the control of lice and mites. These will be given at the show for the benefit of all who attend.

The judging contests at Northampton next fall are all arranged for. The Hope Grange of Hadley and the Northampton

Chamber of Commerce each have given three five-dollar gold pieces which will be used as prizes and given to the three winners of the winning teams in the home economics and livestock judging contests. These gold pieces are given this year in place of the cups which the same two organizations presented last year to the Hampshire County Dairy Club Team and the Smith Academy Home Economics Team.

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

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162 Main Street,

Northampton, Mass.

Most Luck is Applied Common Sense

There is no use denying the fact that we all have the gambling instinct. This tendency is more pronounced in some than in others, but all who are getting ahead are taking chances. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained," is a true saying.

Some folks are credited with more luck than others. The element of luck of course comes into the picture always, but it is not so important a factor as the less fortunate consider it to be. Look over the record of those who have the reputation for being generally lucky, and you will find that when they take chances the odds are usually in their favor. It is because this is so that they usually win.

Take the question of feeding grain to cows on pasture, for instance. The dairymen who are making a decent profit over cost of feed on spring cows are all doing it, and they stand to win by doing so. Figure it out. A cow making forty pounds of milk a day needs at least 150 pounds of pasture grass to hold her weight and make that amount of milk unless she gets something to eat besides the grass. The work of making the milk is as great a tax on her system as is a day's work for a horse, and if in addition to doing all that you ask her to grub 150 pounds of grass out of your pasture, you are not giving your cow a chance to keep earning a profit for you.

Remember that the late summer and early winter are the periods of high milk prices, and that the spring cow which is kept in flesh through the early summer and through fly time is the cow which delivers the most premium milk. Remember, too, that the spring cows which are not worth graining because they give so little milk are not worth keeping through the summer. They use up grass which the good cows can turn into more money, and they bring more at the butcher's in the early summer when your neighbors hate to sell the boarder cows than they do in the fall when your neighbors have to sell their boarder and surplus stock.

If you have not read the paragraphs on pasture feeding in the 1926 Eastern States Feed Booklet, be sure to write for a copy.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

Who's Who With Poultry

Continued from page 1, column 3

eggs per bird in November, while only three were getting over 50% production. Two of these flocks were able to maintain high production while the third dropped from 18.86 eggs per bird in November to 15.6 eggs per bird for December. In December all of the leading flocks had reached 50% production or better and maintained this high production through February. This shows that if pullets are bred for egg production, are healthy, early hatched and properly fed that it is possible to maintain high winter egg production. At least three of the flocks made high production without the use of artificial light. To do this the owners have to be exceptional feeders.

The following are the leading flocks in egg production for February:—

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amh't	147	20.87
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley	29	20.06
F. D. Steele, Cummington	306	17.75
J. T. Geer, Belchertown	537	16.37
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	170	16.31
Henry Witt, Belchertown	510	16.30
Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown	413	16.12
Geo. H. Ball, No. Amherst	241	16.10
Hillside School, Greenwich	322	15.89
F. T. Frary, Southampton	152	15.76
Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Middlefield	172	15.71

The following is the state summary of the poultry records for February:

	The State	Hampshire Co.
No. farms reporting	239	35
No. females per farm Nov. 1st.	400	355
No. females per farm Feb. 28th.	347	316
Percentage of hens Reduction by death since Nov. 1	17	11
*Total reduction since Nov. 1	3.1%	2.6%
Eggs laid per hen in Feb.	13.4%	10.6%
Eggs laid per pullet in Feb.	8.3	9.1
**Total production per bird in Feb.	12.5	13.1
Total production per bird since Nov. 1st.	11.4	12.4
Price recd. per doz. for eggs sold	38.5	45.9
Wholesale	\$465	\$456
Retail	\$583	\$564
For All Sold	\$495	\$474

*Includes sales, thefts, and fowls eaten in addition to deaths.

**Average for the entire flock—combines hen and pullet production.

The Delicious Apple

Continued from page 3, column 3

well. Either cultural methods that will improve size and quality must be adopted or the trees had better be top-worked to other varieties. Second rate Delicious are not likely to be profitable. It is hardly possible to say with confidence what

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should be done but some tentative suggestions may be made. The Experiment Station plans to give some study to the problem in order that something more positive may be said.

In the first place it is safe to say that when the Delicious sets heavily in the bearing year it will pay to thin, probably it will pay to thin heavily. With much less confidence it may be suggested that in the bearing year it may be wise to delay application of nitrogen carrying fertilizers until the June drop is about over. Then about the middle of June or the first of July according to the season, a liberal application of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia may be made. By a liberal application is meant, for a normal 12 year old tree, from three to five pounds of nitrate of soda in a sod orchard or from one-half to two-thirds that amount in a cultivated orchard. Four-fifths of these amounts of sulfate of ammonia will furnish the same amounts of nitrogen. The proper amounts will be determined by the age and size of the tree, and the fertility of the soil as indicated by the vigor of the tree and the growth of grass or cover crops in the orchard. Probably it will be wise to adopt this suggestion in an experimental way at first. Try it out on part of your trees and see if it works.

It will be generally understood that it is highly important to spray this variety with care and skill in order to protect the fruit from scab and maintain a maximum of healthy foliage.

Dr. J. K. Shaw, M. A. C.

RESISTANT CHESTNUT TREES

The chestnut as a timber tree owing to the ravages of a parasitic fungus disease has disappeared from its northern range and is rapidly being exterminated southward. Here and there, there are native chestnuts which still have a portion of their top and branches alive, in spite of the fact that the disease has been present for ten years or more. Dr. Perley Spaulding, forest pathologist of the U. S. Forest Experiment Station at Amherst says that this indicates that those trees are more or less resistant to the disease and desires to receive information concerning the location of such trees with the idea of getting nuts or cuttings from them with which to begin the breeding of resistant trees. This sort of thing has been done with other kinds of plants and may be possible with trees. Dr. Spaulding also suggests that when cutting chestnut timber that trees which still have some life be left standing so that if they do happen to have disease resistant qualities in them they will have an opportunity to propagate themselves. The number of such trees is small and will never be missed from the lumber pile.

H. O. Cook, Extension Forester.

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THE BUILDING TRADE

I told you last month of a boy who graduated from the Agricultural Department and now owns his own farm and is a state inspector.

This month I will tell you of a boy who entered the Carpentry Department in 1911 and didn't get to going very strong at first but improved year by year until he graduated in 1914. He went to work for \$9.00 a week, then he received \$3.50 a day. When he received \$7.00 a day it occurred to him that with the training he had received at Smith School in mechanical drawing, building estimates, framing and use of woodworking machinery, he ought to direct the work of less fortunate men. He thereupon entered into partnership with an older man and began to plan houses and to figure contracts. His next move was to go into business for himself. For several years he has been conducting his own business, bidding against old contractors, getting some jobs and losing some, but most of the time having from six to ten men in his employ and often two buildings going on at the same time.

The Smith School, Northampton, has 38 boys studying to be carpenters.

If you would like to be a contractor eight or ten years from now, you had better visit the

Smith's Agricultural School

GIVE PINES A CHANCE

Cutting of Birch and Hardwood Sprouts Pays

A new business requires considerable capital for initial investment. So it is in the case of establishing a forest by direct planting. For that reason many land owners shy off when approached on the subject of reforestation. But if they only knew how much potential forest they may have already established on their farms they would look at the proposition in a different light.

There are many hundreds of acres in Massachusetts with a good stand of soft wood reproduction on them. This reproduction, if properly cared for, will return many dollars to the owner's purse in later years. But at present the young trees are either totally shaded out, or are hampered materially by the overtopping hardwood sprouts. Acres of forest land are clear cut for cordwood of the stand of saw timber has been harvested. Nature, through her extreme generosity, has seeded these areas for a new crop. The owners, either through rush of other work, or because of negligence, have allowed these cutover areas to take care of themselves. This method may have answered in years past, but in this present age, when every acre should be worked effectively, the owner cannot afford to use this slipshod manner of doing business. His property is taxed to the limit in many cases, and if he does not produce a merchantable crop on every acre, he is sure to go behind before long. So it is up to him to change his ways.

Liberation cutting or release work can be accomplished by the owner at odd times when other work is not pressing or he can spend a day or two at a time and go over his woodland. All that has to be cut are the hardwoods that are interfering with the leader of the preferred tree. Many instances have been observed where the cutting has been down to the ground. I do not recommend this except when the trees taken out are cordwood size. The reason for this is that for each stump left there are a number of sprouts and before the trees have had a chance to take advantage of the opening formed, they are covered up again by new brush. Another reason for not cutting to the ground is that the energy in the soil needed for the growth of the softwoods is used up by the new hardwood sprouts, consequently, the young trees do not shoot ahead any faster. The best way to accomplish liberation cutting with any degree of success, is to lop the hardwood tops at a height that is convenient to the operator. The hardwoods then die, no new shoots are formed and the energy required by the growing trees is at once applied to the roots of the pines.

Grey birch and other hardwood sprouts act as a nurse tree to young pine for the

first four or five years, but after that they become a menace rather than a help. Release cutting can be accomplished at an expense averaging \$2.50 per acre. Some acres will need less than others and the expense may be as low as \$.50 per acre. Planting costs average \$20.00 per acre for trees and labor, thus making a larger initial expenditure. Since nature has so generously aided mankind with her seeding, it is better to use the ax and allow the young forest a chance to push ahead and overcome the undesirable hardwoods.

Many inquiries are made as to the advisability of clear brushing a lot before planting. The answer to that is, plant under the brush and in the open places and later perform liberation cutting. If clear brushing is performed before planting, the hardwood brush grows faster than the young pine and soon the area is as bad or even worse than before cutting and the work of clear brushing is far more expensive. Liberation cuttings even if they must be repeated one or more times are far less costly.

R. B. Parmenter, *Extension Forester.*

BETTER PINE LUMBER

The average pine lot today is close grown and the lower branches are dead but still hanging. As long as these branches remain on the trunk, the lumber is bound to be full of knots, as they extend from the heart of the tree to the surface in every case. If they are pruned off with a saw or knocked off with the ax, the new wood that is put on each year will be clear. Most of them are dry enough to be broken off with the head of the ax, but as soon as they do not succumb to this treatment, it is time to use a saw on the end of a pole, and cut them off as high up as they are dead. By this means, you will have a sixteen or eighteen foot butt log that is entirely clear. Everyone knows that clear legs are in demand, while knotty logs are almost a drug on the market. It is necessary to start this pruning when the trees are four inches in diameter, or as soon as the lower branches show signs of dying. This treatment can be afforded the trees when other work is not pressing and can be done very inexpensively.

READ GOOD BOOKS

Library Trustees Vote to Buy Books Recommended by Nutrition Leaders

One way to know more about a subject is to read the good books which have been written on it. A list of books which will be interesting to every homemaker who is anxious to feed her family correctly was given to the nutrition leaders.

Mrs. Barney found the library in South Hadley had most of the books and some new ones not included in the list.

Mrs. Taylor reported that the Trustees of the Granby library voted to buy all the books which were recommended and Mrs. Clark of Southampton who happens to be librarian as well as a nutrition leader has started some of the books in circulation and the Trustees voted to buy those which they did not have.

The following is the list of books recommended. If your library has them it will be worth while to make use of them.

Spending the Family Income. S. Agnes Donham.

Miss S. Agnes Donham until this year as the Budget Advisor with the Society of Promotion for Savings, Shawmont Bank, Boston, now acting head of the Garland School of Homemaking. This book has very practical discussions on standards for saving, for preparing food, clothing development, etc. It includes an excellent chapter on the Budget for the Family.

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The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition. Dr. E. V. McCollum, Revised edition 1922.

Dr. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, who is well known for his work on vitamins, is the author of this book. He emphasizes in this book in a very readable way the importance of including in our daily menus foods rich in vitamins. A history of the development of man's diet is included, also the national characteristics of various peoples is discussed from the standpoint of nutrition.

Feeding the Family. Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, 1916.

Mrs. Rose is assistant professor of nutrition at Teachers College, Columbia University. She has had many years of experience in the field of nutrition. The book contains some excellent suggestions for feeding the family, also some suggestions for special diets for the sick, for infants and for school children. It includes some excellent suggestions on menus. 100 calorie portions are worked out and illustrations are given.

Boston Cooking School Cook Book. Fannie Merritt Farmer, Revised edition 1919.

This is one of the standard cook books. It is very complete and the recipes are well classified.

Body Mechanics and Health. Leah Thomas and Dr. Joel Goldthwait, 1922.

Dr. Goldthwait is a well known Boston physician. Miss Thomas is one of his assistants. The book contains some excellent physical exercises to improve posture and health as well as a discussion of their importance.

Child Training. Angelo Patri, 1922.

Angelo Patri is Principal of a school in New York City. Quotations from his book appears daily in the Boston Herald. He makes his points through the medium of human interest stories. The book is very readable and sound.

A few thoughts on the Boston Apple Market

Apples intended for immediate sale do not appear to move any better or more rapidly when wrapped. Apples intended for storage will generally keep better if wrapped, as oiled wraps will retard development of scald.

Growers whose fruit will not grade high in "A" quality would do better to pack "orchard run" than to attempt to pack by sizes.

Boston market does not like apples packed "stem up." It prefers "cheek up" and row pack although diagonal pack is in good favor.

Grocery store and market buyers like barrels because one barrel will weigh out 3 1/3 times as much as one Massachusetts Standard Box. A quality of Baldwin that is now selling for \$2 per box can be bought for \$5.00 per barrel.

As a general thing fruit of good qual-

ity, not fancy, but also not "middled" with poor stuff will bring the best net return if marketed in barrels.

There is not now, nor never was, a bushel basket that equals our "Boston Box" as a market package.

The time is coming, in fact is practically here, when the fruit stand trade will use McIntosh to the exclusion of Western varieties. The time is not far distant when the New England Baldwin will replace Western fruit in the fruit stand trade.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Registered Holstein bull calf from high producing stock. E. P. West, Hadley.

FOR SALE: Day old Rhode Island Red chicks from stock free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. C. A. Cook, Amherst.

FOR SALE: Empire Milking Machine—four single units. Good condition. George Timmins, Ware.

FOR SALE: Certified Green Mountain seed potatoes. Heavy yielding strain. Homer Granger, South Worthington.

FOR SALE: Day old Rhode Island Red chicks. Free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. Mrs. Ida Rhoades, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE: Rhode Island Red Hatching eggs. Early maturing strain. Heavy layers, \$1.00 per setting. Edgar Judd, Goshen.

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Red Clover	98.5	90.0
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1926

No. 5

HOMEMAKERS! ATTENTION!

Laurel Park—June 9—10.30 A. M.

June 9 is the date for our annual homemakers' picnic. It is a day planned especially for the homemakers of Hampshire County and every effort should be made to attend.

The program is going to be one of the best because Dr. Hedger is going to speak to us. She is one of the best authorized speakers in the country on the problems of the youth.

Temporary Program

10.30 A. M.—Greetings from the Council
Mrs. Clifton Johnson

Advisory Council

10.45 A. M.—“The Miracle of the Guide Pattern”

West Chesterfield Clothing Club

11.15 A. M.—Evolution of Extension
Miss Lucile W. Reynolds

State Home Demonstration
Agent Leader

11.30 A. M.—The Four Leafed Clover
Westhampton Food Club

11.40 A. M.—A Recipe for Health
Miss May E. Foley

State Nutrition Specialist

12.00 M.—Making the Most of What We Have

Huntington Furniture Renovation Group

12.15 P. M.—Basket Lunch

1.30 P. M.—Social Hour

2.00 P. M.—Art In Dress And In The Home

Miss Bertha Knight
State Clothing Specialist

2.15 P. M.—The Problem of the Adolescent

Dr. Caroline Hedger of the
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund

We are featuring this year a playground for the children. There will be several in charge of the playground and you can leave your children there where they will be taken good care of and you can enjoy the meeting. Babies are no excuse for not attending.

Our goal is to have every town in the county represented. In other words if you are interested in Extension Work now is the time to show your interest. Pass the word along to your friends and neighbors, prepare a basket lunch, and be at Laurel Park at 10.30 Wednesday morning, June 9.



SOY BEANS FOR HAY

No Need to be Short of Hay this Year if You Have Land

The above cut shows soy beans grown by Joe Hathaway on the Pollard Farm in Northampton.

Last year about twenty-five men grew soy beans for hay. The most of these men are growing them again this year. Their greatest value is: (1) as a green feed to supplement short pastures; (2) as an emergency hay crop. If properly handled, soy beans are easy to grow and rather difficult to cure if one is used to “strong arm haying methods,” otherwise they are no harder to cure than clover and alfalfa although they do take longer.

The following are the advantages of soy beans:

(1) Can be planted after corn. Any time in June.

(2) Easy to grow if one is willing to use the spike tooth harrow or the weeder.

(3) Yield from two to three tons of hay per acre which is as high in protein as alfalfa.

(4) Ready to harvest before silo filling time.

(5) Not as sensitive to acidity as some of the legumes.

(6) Will withstand more rain than other legumes in curing if cocked up.

Last year the following troubles were found:

(1) A few men tried to get too much mud on the beans in inoculating. (2) Failure to properly prepare the seed bed and skepticism as to the ability of the beans to withstand cultivation with the weeder made some fields very weedy.

Continued on page 10, column 3

DON'T WEAR OUT HAY

Improved Haying Methods Decrease Handling and Give Better Product

A westerner seeing eastern farmers' hay for the first time remarked, “I'd think they'd wear it all out before they get it into the barn.” When clover, soy beans and alfalfa are treated the same as most farmers treat witch grass, red top and timothy, the resulting hay is worn out before it is put into the mow. It is a fact that from 40 to 60% of the weight of alfalfa is in the leaves. These also carry four-fifths of the protein and three-fourths of the nitrogen-free extract. The stems contain what is left which is three-fourths of the crude fibre. Clover and alfalfa with a large percentage of the leaves lost in curing admirably fills the darkey's description of near beer—“It looks like it, tastes like it but lacks the authority.”

It has been shown that clover, soy beans and alfalfa can be cured economically with very little loss of leaves. Roughly speaking, while the plant is alive the leaves draw moisture, laden with plant food, from the roots. The moisture is given off and the plant food is built into organic matter. When the plant is cut, the leaves continue to draw moisture from the stems if they are not dried out quickly. In the curing of legumes this fact should be kept in mind as it is an almost hopeless job to try to cure the stems if the leaves have been killed quickly.

For best results the legumes should be cut in the evening or in the morning after the dew is off. As soon as the plants begin to wilt, the tedder or the side delivery rake is used to turn the swaths over. Then before the leaves are too wilted the crop is raked. The side delivery rake does a splendid job and is one of the best haying tools ever invented. It tends to rake the leaves on the inside where they will do the most good and leaves the stems exposed to the sun. By raking in mid afternoon a lot of heat is conserved in partially cured hay. Unless the weather looks threatening the windrows are not cocked up. The next morning after the dew is off the side delivery rake is used to turn the windrows over. In the afternoon the same operation is performed and usually the following day the hay is ready to go into the barn.

Continued on page 7, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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CONCERNING MESSAGES

Sometimes men say "I've been trying to get you for a week." This shows that their method is faulty. Call up Northampton 53. If the agent you want to speak to is not in, tell the clerk that answers the phone what's on your mind. Since there are 3000 farm families in this county, it is not at all unlikely that somebody has had the same problem that confronts you. Often the clerk can give you an answer to your question immediately. If not, she will put a note on the agent's desk telling all about it. If urgent, give your telephone number and the agent will call as soon as he or she comes in. It gets the clerk's goat to have a nameless, uncommunicative person call up and say "I'll call again." If you want efficiency in service tell the clerk.

COUNTY NOTES

Checking up the Chicks

"If I have trouble with my chicks I check up the things that I am doing to see where I have gone wrong" we were recently told by one of the successful poultrymen of this county. This man buys good chicks. Then he knows that any trouble that develops is up to him. By checking on his brooder temperatures, his

supply of green feed, his methods of feeding milk, grain, mash and cod liver oil, he is able to spot the source of trouble quickly. This means that he has very little wrong with his flock. This year he lost less than five per cent of his chicks up to three weeks of age. Faulty brooder temperatures, improper ventilation, improper feeding and failure to keep the chick's bowels open are some of the things that kill as many chickens as bacillary white diarrhea.

Looks are Often Deceiving

Last year a local dealer had samples of certified Grimm alfalfa and of "Northern grown Montana" seed. He had a sample of each in his desk. Both were clean, plump seed and looked exactly alike. He said that he had come to the conclusion that since he could not tell the difference that the only safe thing to do was to handle only certified Grimm seed. At the present time practically all of the dealers in this county are carrying this seed which is Certified by the state of Idaho. It is the best that money can buy. If your local dealer does not or will not carry this brand, the County Agent will be glad to tell you where you can buy it.

As Regards Jockeys

"I have traded with horse jockeys and with cow jockeys, but the chick jockey has them all beaten" we were told by a man of wide experience. This statement was occasioned by a man who thought that he was buying chickens free from bacillary white diarrhea but an autopsy showed that the chicks were badly affected. Correspondence developed the fact that the man shipping the chicks had had a neighbor hatch them for him. Apparently the neighbor substituted eggs also with the result that about half of the chicks died. Experiences of this kind strengthen the argument for buying certified chicks.

Some Better Than Others

An old soldier once remarked that all whiskey was good but that some kinds were better than others. This is true of the alfalfa started last year. From present indications it looks as though our knowledge about this crop was increasing. Alfalfa seeded in corn, particularly heavy stands of ensilage, are thin and none too good. Seeded in oats the same is true. If seeded alone before the weeds were properly killed the alfalfa is weak in the weedy spots. We have come to the conclusion that the best stands are obtained where alfalfa is seeded without a nurse crop on a properly prepared seed bed. Lime, manure and acid phosphate (or complete fertilizer), Grimm seed and proper inoculation has brought alfalfa through a mighty hard winter. Alfalfa can be grown successfully here if we do it right. If you are planning to put in alfalfa it may save disappointment if you talk to the County Agent.

What Do You Mean, "Certified"

The law term "Caveat Emptor" means "let the buyer beware." It would be a fine label to put on certain brands of chicks that are now sold as "Certified." In some states certification means that the chicks simply come from flocks that have been culled by an expert. The term carries no assurance as regards freedom from Bacillary White Diarrhea. In other states "certification" goes a step further and twenty per cent of the breeding stock is tested for bacillary white diarrhea. If this part of the flock tests free the flock is "certified." This is a step in advance but it offers a fine chance for unscrupulous persons to slip something over.

In this state we are fortunate in having a group of poultrymen with a long name which sells "certified" chicks that are the best that money can buy. To become eligible for membership in this association, a man's entire flock must pass two clean tests for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Then an expert culls the flocks and only those birds that pass his rigid inspection are certified. In this way Massachusetts Certified Chicks are free from Bacillary White Diarrhea and are from breeding stock that shows high production. They cost more than common chicks but they are the cheapest source of chicks in the world.

It Makes a Difference

The last of April we called on Leon Fowles of Southampton to see if his alfalfa had lived through the winter. "I thought you said Grimm was better than common alfalfa" he said. We agreed that he was right in his statement. He then showed a field where half was sown with Grimm the other half with northern grown Montana seed. We agreed that the north half of the piece was by far the best. "Well that is the Grimm" he said. Anyone that thinks that there is no difference should look this piece over. The common has done fairly well but it is not half as good as the Grimm. Mr. Fowles knows what kind of seed to buy in the future.

White Pine Blister Rust

In order to prevent the spread of white pine blister rust the State Department of Agriculture has recently issued the following order: "In accordance with the authority provided by Section 27, Chapter 128, General laws, the sale, transportation, or further planting of currant and gooseberry bushes is hereby prohibited—." This order applies to the towns of Belchertown, Chesterfield, Huntington and Worthington. For further information regarding the control of white pine blister rust write to: Ralph E. Wheeler, Blister Rust Control Agent, Hampden County League, West Springfield, Mass.

COW TEST SUMMARY

Thirty-two cows made over fifty pounds of butter fat during April. The following is the list of the leading animals:

Owner	Breed	Milk	Test	fat
E. P. West	R. H.	2184	4.1	89.5**
E. T. Clark	R. H.	2130	3.8	80.9*
E. P. West	R. H.	2037	3.6	73.3**
E. P. West	R. H.	2130	3.3	70.2**
E. P. West	R. H.	1899	3.7	70.2**
Bisbee Bros.		1230	5.6	68.9
Ellis Harlow	R. J.	1392	4.8	66.8
E. P. West	R. H.	1941	3.4	65.9
E. T. Clark	R. H.	2010	3.2	64.3*
C. M. Norris	R. H.	1596	3.6	57.5*
E. P. West	G. H.	1650	3.4	56.1
A. S. Brown & Son	R. H.	1725	3.2	55.1*
Fred Frost	R. H.	1440	3.8	54.7
M. S. Howes	R. H.	1467	3.7	54.3
Pelissier Bros.	R. H.	1575	3.4	53.5

*Milked 3 times daily. **Milked 4 times daily.

The high herds in milk production per cow are as follows:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	6	1202
E. P. West,	Hadley	28	1156
Fred Frost,	Easthampton	11	994
Bisbee Bros.,	Chesterfield	12	980
H. J. Searle & Son,	Hadley	11	961
E. T. Clark,	Granby	20	955
J. G. Cook,	Hadley	10	955

The herds having the highest average butter fat production per cow were as follows:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	6	41.9
E. P. West,	Hadley	28	40.4
W. H. Atkins,	Amherst	11	39.5
Bisbee Bros.,	Chesterfield	12	36.1
Fred Frost,	Easthampton	11	35.7
R. Pomeroy,	Amherst	8	33.9
Fox Farm,	Williamsburg	12	33.3
M. S. Howes,	Cumm'ton	12	33.2

Chester A Smith of Hadley resigned as tester for the eastern section of the association. Fay Montague of Westhampton will take this route the first of May. Mr. Montague has had considerable experience testing advanced registry cows before starting this work.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET

Local Club to Award Cup for High Production Cow

The spring meeting of the Hampshire Franklin Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club was held at Boyden's Restaurant, Northampton, Saturday, April 24. Mr. C. N. Crissey, eastern representative of the National Holstein organization was the main speaker. He stated that this was a time of efficiency in production. In industry more efficient machinery and more efficient methods have maintained production and at the same time de-

creased the need for 2,000,000 workers. The dairy farmers of this country have over \$750,000,000 invested in cows that are not paying full value for the feed they are eating. Only three per cent of the dairy cattle in this country are registered. This means an opportunity for the sale of good stock.

He stated that a cow producing 9,000 lbs. of milk in a year did it at a production cost of \$1.84 per hundred pounds less than the cow that produces 5,000 lbs. of milk in a year. Better feeding methods and better kinds of crops were urged to cut production costs as all cows have got to pay at the milk pail. A summary of the record of 777 cow test associations show that pure bred cows averaged 1,000 lbs. more milk and 64 lbs. more fat than grades.

The Hampshire Franklin Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club voted to award a suitable cup to the registered cow making the best record for the year 1926. The following are the rules.

1. *Eligibility:* Cow must be a registered Holstein owned by a member of this club.
2. *Acceptance of Records:* Cow testing association records and records made under the rules of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be the only records accepted.
3. *Year:* Test must be finished within the calendar year January 1, 1926 to December 31, 1926.
4. *Points:* In figuring records one (1) point will be given for each pound of butter fat produced during the year; four (4) points will be given for each one hundred pounds of milk produced during the year.
5. *Handicaps:* Heifers under five years of age will be given a handicap of one pound of butter fat and forty pounds of milk for every ten days under five years of age. This handicap will be added to the yearly record.
6. *Calving Requirement:* Cow must drop a living calf within a period of not exceeding fifteen months from birth of last previous calf.
7. The cup will be engraved with the name of the winning cow, her record, and the name of her owner. The cup is to become the property of the member winning it three times.
8. The cup will be awarded at the spring meeting of the club.

CONTROL OF ANTS

Ants in houses cause considerable annoyance. Prof. A. I. Bourne of the Mass. Agricultural College has the following to offer on the subject:

Usually it is quite easy to ascertain the point where ants are entering the house and to trail back their runways to the nest outdoors. Once its position has been determined, I would suggest the use of

calcium cyanide. This is a material which contains cyanogen in the form of a dust carrier combined with calcium. It gives off its cyanogen gas quite readily under atmospheric conditions, and is therefore of considerable value for use such as this. Once the outline of the nest is pretty well determined, sink holes to the depth of six to eight inches, at spaces of about a foot apart over the area inhabited by the ants. A teaspoonful of the calcium cyanide should then be poured down in each hole, and the earth smoothed over and firmed down. The gas which evolves from this will penetrate through the runways of the nest and kill large numbers of the workers, and eventually penetrate to the queen. Of course that is the main object of any control measure. Once the queen is eliminated, the colony soon dwindles and cannot be replenished.

ECONOMICAL CORN PRODUCTION

The Use of Leveling Harrow and the Weeder Cuts Costs

Figures obtained from farmers in different parts of the state last year by the Massachusetts Agricultural College show that the average cost of a ton of silage in the silo is about \$9.60. At present grain and hay prices, this is about its feed value. Some have concluded from these figures that it does not pay to grow silage. In some cases where there is no real corn land or where other more profitable crops conflict with corn production, this conclusion is undoubtedly correct. In the majority of cases the real answer is that it does not pay to use antiquated methods of production.

On the majority of the farms of this county, silage can be grown and stored for far less than the average cost if good farm management methods are used. The first step in economical silage production is to grow the corn on a field as near to the silo as possible. The further the field is from the silo the more teams and men are needed to keep the cutter running at capacity. An outfit capable of cutting twelve tons per hour and actually only handling six makes the filling job expensive.

The second step is to fully prepare the land before planting. If there is much witch grass in the land it is better business to delay planting so that additional discings may be given rather than to hurry the seed into the ground. If there is much witch grass the corn had best be checkrowed to allow cross cultivation. Some men have found that it pays to go over the piece two or three times, at intervals of from five to seven days, with the leveling harrow or the weeder before the corn is planted. This is to kill weeds before they get started.

Continued on page 8, column 2

HOME MAKING

DR. HEDGER TO SPEAK

Homemakers Picnic Will Provide
This Treat

To the homemakers of Hampshire County June 9, the date of our county-wide homemakers' day, is a red letter one for Dr. Caroline Hedger is to be with us as speaker.

The following tells something of her work and experience but nothing of her unusual personality. She inspires one with her strength of mind and purpose and ideal to make the world a better place for children and adults to live in.

Dr. Caroline Hedger is a member of the staff of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund of Chicago. Previous to her connection with that organization, Dr. Hedger was a school physician under the Chicago Health Department, and in that capacity, and also as a member of the Board of the Infant Welfare Society, she was influential in putting on the Baby Saving Campaign in Chicago some years ago.

In the early years of the World War Dr. Hedger was sent by the Chicago Woman's Club to Belgium, to assist in the fight against the terrible typhoid epidemic which was ravaging the country. This work proved to be to a large extent among the children.

Dr. Hedger has had many years experience as a physician and has devoted much of her time to child welfare and educational work with mothers. During recent years she has spent a great deal of time lecturing and training health workers. This work has largely been carried on through State Colleges, in co-operation with the Extension Workers and the United States Department of Agriculture. Last year she spoke in fifteen different states to 207 organizations and her total audiences numbered 51,859.

The general purpose of the work of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund is to improve the condition of child life in the United States. In carrying out this purpose, in its early years the Fund conducted tents where babies were cared for during the summer, established and maintained open air schools and open window rooms for pre-tuberculous and anaemic children, and made studies of various phases of child welfare. It continues to assist in supporting infant welfare work in Chicago and to encourage the establishment and standardization of open air schools, while carrying on its main activities of promoting nutrition work and general health education among children.

Nutrition work under the direction of the Fund is conducted among groups of children in schools, social settlements, municipal playgrounds and United Charities centers. The Fund has introduced

WHY NOT YOUR CLUB?

Two Mothers' Clubs in Northampton have voted to make June 9 their annual picnic day and go to Laurel Park. This gives the mothers a chance to have a "real picnic." They will hear one of the best speakers obtainable, they will meet women from other towns who are interested in the same things they are, and they will have some one to take care of the children while they attend the meeting. In fact, it is a good scheme. Why doesn't the club of which you are a member vote to do the same thing?

general health education into several school systems, including certain rural schools, and has collected data and made studies in regard to the growth of children.

The Fund distributes a great deal of material on child welfare. This includes publications and loan collections of exhibits, films and slides. It also maintains a Speakers' Bureau through which speakers are supplied for meetings desiring lecturers on child health and kindred subjects.

THE EGG IS A GOOD FOOD

As a food, there are few which surpass eggs. It is interesting to know just what value they have in the human diet.

Eggs are easily obtained, are generally liked, and at this time of the year are a cheap food.

They are delivered in a practically germ proof wrapper—the one provided by the hen.

Eggs contain a very good protein, a tissue building substance, so necessary in building and repairing muscular tissue.

Phosphorus, iron and sulphur, necessary in building bones and teeth and in regulating certain important bodily processes, are found in eggs in abundance and in easily usable form.

An emulsified fat, easy to digest, is found in the egg yolk.

And eggs are rich in vitamins—the D vitamin, so necessary in the prevention and control of rickets, is found in abundance.

Eggs combine readily with milk, cereals and other foods to form pleasant and nutritious dishes.

An egg a day for every child and adult over two years of age is recommended, especially when they are cheap. The child from nine months to two years should have an egg yolk every other day, even when they are expensive. A teaspoon of egg yolk, either raw or hard cooked and grated, is often added to the milk of a bottle fed baby at three months.

HOME FURNISHING

Continued from last month

Granted that we now have a satisfactory background arrangement, the furniture for the living room is the next consideration. First of all, it should be adapted to the family. Second, it should suggest comfort. You remember in the fairy tale when Goldilocks made her visit to the strange house in the woods she found that each one—Papa Bear, Mama Bear, and little Wee Bear, had his favorite chair. Why isn't it a good plan for the Papa and Mama and the wee ones in our homes? It is the "Wee Bears" who are often left out in furnishing the living room. There are such attractive, comparatively inexpensive chairs on the market now for children that it seems as though almost every home could be provided with them. Not many homes can afford an upholstered davenport for the living room. Not all can have a wicker divan with cretonne or denim cushions. But why not then have a comfortable cot with an attractive cover and bright pillows where mother or grandmother may rest if tired and yet be a part of the family group?

It seems almost superfluous to say that rugs and large pieces of furniture such as the piano, the couch, the table, the bookcase should be placed parallel with the structural lines of the room, not diagonally across the corners. There is no one thing that contributes so much to a restful effect in the living room as the proper arrangement of these large pieces of furniture. You do not want to call attention to any one article in the room as a rug or a table. What you want to achieve is a pleasing general effect of the ensemble just as in an orchestra you do not wish the tones from any one instrument to predominate, you want a blending into one harmonious symphony.

The curtains for the windows may be considered either as a part of the background or as a part of the foreground. It will depend on the material, color and pattern used. Glass curtains of the same general shade as the background color of the walls are generally successful, especially if tan, ecru or buff is used for the walls. Such materials as marquisetts, theatrical gauze, voile, net and scrim are excellent to use thus. Whether or not over drapes are advisable is a matter that each person needs to consider carefully and decide for himself. It depends on the size of the room, the number and arrangement of windows, the number of pictures, books and decorative objects to be used in the room, the views from the windows that may be partially shut out if drapes are used. Haven't you all seen small living rooms in which there were

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both glass curtains and over drapes and which gave you the feeling that the windows were much over dressed? That is what we need to avoid in the window treatment. A treatment that is quite appropriate in a large spacious living room is quite out of place in a small modest room. If one prefers to have one set of curtains answer both purpose such materials as pongee, casement cloth, unbleached muslin, heavy linens may be used.

"What shall we do about pictures for our living room?" you will ask. Most of us have inherited or received as gifts some pictures which are literally white elephants on our hands. We have outgrown them intellectually and aesthetically. But, if it is true, as one author puts it, that "There is no single way in which a person reveals himself so completely as he does thru his choice of pictures," then we need to stand off and view our collection critically, impersonally and decide what ones we can afford to keep, what ones we should discard. Sometimes it is possible to remove the old picture and substitute for it a worth while print, using the same frame. The frame may need toning down or retinting, but this is done very successfully in the modern art shop. You may belong to the group that has a large number of really good pictures. Your problem then is to choose what ones you will hang in your living room this season, what ones you will store for the present. We would consider it poor taste to display on our person at one time all the jewelry we possess, why display all of our pictures at once just because we are fortunate enough to have a good many?

In choosing and arranging such things as vases, lamps, sofa pillows, table covers, remember to ask yourself this question. "Is this a useful accessory? Is it also beautiful? Does it harmonize with the other furnishings of the room?" Let us not forget that books and magazines not only provide intellectual stimulus, but because of their attractive bindings and colorful covers, add a real color note to the room. And we need color in the living room. We also need some pattern. It is in the planning and arrangement of the color and pattern notes that the artist expresses his appreciation of color and pattern on canvas. The costume designer expresses his in his costumes, Mother Nature expresses her love of color in the lovely splashes of swamp pink, mountain laurel or cowslips among the green trees, shrubs and grass, and we all exult in the achievement. Just so can the woman in the home express her love, understanding and appreciation of color in the planning of the color and pattern notes for the living room of her house. It is in the skillful use of color and pattern that she gives to the room real dis-

Continued on page 7, column 2

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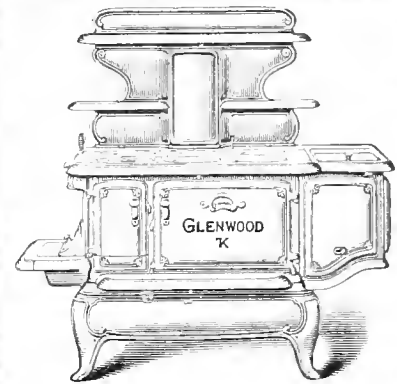
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CLUB WORK



EVERETT MARTIN, STATE DAIRY CHAMPION

THE STORY OF EVERETT MARTIN, STATE DAIRY CHAMPION

Berkshire County has every reason to be proud of its State Champions. They are all the kind of boys one enjoys knowing and are outstanding in their manliness. This is particularly true of Everett Martin. To know his is to admire him as a splendid young man. Everett has more to show for his club activities than any of our present champions as he has built up a splendid herd of Holsteins that are not only fine to look upon but are filling the milk pail which means most in the long run. At present Everett owns a herd sire, 10 cows producing, five of which are pure bred. Six out of the ten have produced from 50 to 65 pounds of milk per day. Besides these he owns one pure bred yearling and three calves, two of which are purebreds. Altogether fifteen head of which nine are purebred.

Everett's start was made in 1919 when his father gave him a calf to raise. From that small beginning he has worked up to his present herd. His herd sire is a splendid animal which he obtained from Mt. Hermon. The dam of this bull produced 18,829 pounds of milk with a test of 4.1% butterfat which made 959.66 pounds butter. The sire of this bull was Colantha Sir Walker Korndyke which animal has a splendid ancestry.

Everett was County Champion last year and was also chosen to represent Dairy Club Work at the Eastern States Exposition last fall. While at Camp Gilbert he saw that the College had a great deal of information that he could make use of. As he could not leave his herd for a long course, he attended the ten week's Winter Course this year and got a great deal out of it.

As Everett expresses it; "Farming and Club Work are fine and work well together."

WORTHINGTON CLUBS EXHIBIT

On Tuesday evening, May 4th, the Needlecraft Sewing Club of the center, the Busy Bees at West Worthington and the Boys' Handicraft Club held their annual exhibit at Lyceum Hall. Fifty parents and friends came to see the exhibits and the entertainment arranged by Mrs. C. A. Kilbourn, local leader of the Needlecraft Club and Mrs. Carl Loveland, local leader of the Busy Bees and to hear singing by the Center Grammar School. The club agent reminded the parents of the fine spirit and helpfulness of the leaders and the stick-to-it-iveness of the young people. Both of the girls' clubs won their 1926 gold seals for their charters and each were presented their clover

leaf 4-H club pin. The two leaders were also awarded the pin for the first time.

The boys' work this year was far better than in previous years. They exhibited chairs in which they had put in new cane seats and other articles such as boot jacks, foot stools, toy windmills, etc. The boys have been working without a leader which has been a handicap for them. Mr. James Burckes is to help the boys from now on in an organization and so we can expect considerable more interest in the future.

HAMPSHIRE BOYS WIN

Why do Hampshire County boys win? Recently at M. A. C. a high school day was held to which boys from all over

Massachusetts came to enter the stock and poultry judging contests. There were twenty-six teams competing in stock judging and teams competing in poultry judging. Note the results.

Stock judging—1st place—Hopkins Academy, Hadley—1454 points.

2nd place—Smith Agricultural School, Northampton—1435 points.

Weynouth Academy, Weynouth—1435 points.

3rd place—Smith Academy, Hatfield—1427 points.

Poultry Judging—1st place—Hampshire County 4-H Club Team—1310 points.

Three of the first four winning teams in stock judging were from our county.

Knowledge of good livestock and good poultry is surely a very desirable thing to know. Our boys are excelling in it.

DAIRY MEMBERS ASSEMBLE

Hampshire County and Franklin County dairy club members will get together at Massachusetts Agricultural College on Wednesday and Thursday, May 26 and 27, for Jersey and Holstein and Guernsey Meetings. The Jersey boys will be called together on Wednesday while the Holstein and Guernseys members will get together on Thursday. It is very much desired that the parents attend these meetings. Here is the program for both nights.

Arrive at 5.30 to 6.00 P. M.

Meet at College barns.

Eat at College Cafeteria at 6.30 P. M. (50 cents a plate).

Assemble at Stockbridge Hall after banquet

Jersey night special talk

Mr. Ellis Harlow of Amherst—"The Jersey"

A Breeder from Franklin County—"The Jersey"

Robert Cutter of Hatfield—"Why I Selected a Jersey"

A Club Member from Franklin County—"My Jerseys Are Best"

Pictures on the Holstein Breed

We will have songs, other talks, discussions. We will all get acquainted. We want every Jersey member and every parent present on Jersey night and every Holstein and Guernsey member and parent present on Thursday night.

RED GRANGE EATS RIGHT

Red Grange, the great foot ball star gives a lot of credit for his success as an athlete to good food. We can't all be athletes on the football field or track, or baseball field, but we all want the health of an athlete. Red Grange in a recent radio address said as follows, "There is only one way I know to become an athlete. Get lots of sleep and live a normal, regular, healthy life. Keep away from

the bright lights and eat plain food. Don't eat too much meat. Any vegetable is good. Spinach and potatoes are excellent. Chew the food well. Don't smoke. Don't drink liquor. Don't be a loafer on the street. Think, dream and believe that you will come to the top, and you'll get there. Track work is the best way to build up endurance but hard work of any kind such as carrying ice on an ice wagon is first class training."

Any 4-H club member has those 4-H's to develop. Remember they stand for Head, Heart, Hands and Health. Your thinking, your loyalty, your skill with hands are all at their best when you are in perfect health. Food, what you eat, should be important to you. Whether you become an athlete or not you have got to work hard to succeed and good food will help to make a rugged body as it did for Red Grange.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Henry Randall of Granby underestimated his ability as a poultry judge. When we asked him to judge on the county poultry team he said, "No, wait until I study up on it and learn how to do it." Of course he already knew something about it and we finally persuaded him to be a member of the team. The team won first place in the M. A. C. contest on May 1st.

The 4-H Pelham Food Club had their exhibit on the evening of May 3d. They gave an original play and sang a number of club songs. Mrs. Guy Reed and five members furnishing their requirements received their 4-H clover leaf pins.

The county dairy club tour comes on June 19th. Thornton Clark of Granby, Ellis Harlow of Amherst and Massachusetts Agricultural College will be visited. Alfalfa fields, hay fields, judging and many other interests will fill the day from 10.00 A. M. until 4.30 P. M.

Don't Wear Out Hay

Continued from page 1, column 3

If the hay is cocked up it can be left in the cocks till cured. Before loading, the cocks are opened up in flakes to dry out. The hay should be absolutely free from external moisture before loading but it can be a lot greener than most people believe and still go through in fine shape. If a little green, salt may be added to draw the moisture from the stems.

Last June in New York state we saw alfalfa being put in the barns pretty green, yet the men told us that it came out bright green, the leaves staying with it. One man said he used to cock up the alfalfa but by using the above method found it to be unnecessary.

Soy beans are handled the same as alfalfa except that the stems being coarser the crop has to be cocked. The tendency is to get the leaves too dry before raking. This is not only unnecessary but is actually harmful to the crop.

Home Furnishings

Continued from page 5, column 2

tion, real individuality and charm. Such a room as we have been describing cannot be achieved in a day. It means a careful study of principles, it means much observation, great restraint, keen appreciation of what is good, willingness to experiment, to discard, to rearrange. But it is worth all it costs in the lasting satisfaction it brings to every member of the family.

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PROFITS AND FUN

A Letter for Parents
and Children

"Eastern States
Farmers' Exchange,

April 7, 1926.

"My hens are doing fine on Eastern States Feed.

"The poultry class at South Kingston (R. I.) High School formed a poultry club. There are 12 members and my pen is leading.

"Through January, February and March I had 25 hens. In January, I got 348 eggs, an average of 14.32 eggs per hen. In February, I got 371 eggs. That made an average of 14.8. In March, I got 459 eggs which made an average for that month of 18.3.

"In January, I got \$11.69 for my eggs, and my Eastern States Mash and Scratch cost me \$4.90, so I had \$6.78 profit. In February I got \$10.93 for eggs and a profit of \$5.79, for I spent \$5.14 for grain. In March I got \$10.56 for eggs, spent \$5.89 for grain and made \$4.67. In the 3 months from my 25 hens, I got \$17.14 profit."

Yours truly,

"Frank L. Nichols, Jr.

"Tower Hill,

"R. I."

"P. S.—My hens are White Leghorns and my male bird came from England last Spring."

This boy is getting a lot out of his experience with Eastern States feeds. He is learning that quality feeds bought at fair and reasonable prices can be turned to profitable production. He is learning to use the co-operative selecting and purchasing service which his father and farmers in eight States have established. He is learning that the few minutes spent on records each day, provided the records are intelligently used later, constitute a necessary and valuable part of his day's work.

By bringing the service it offers to the attention of farmers in various sections of the East, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has been able to help more and more farmers solve important purchasing problems. Are you joining with your neighbors in whole-hearted support of this movement?

For information about the Exchange write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

Economical Corn Production

Continued from page 3, column 3

The third step is to use a plank drag or roller on the corn piece as soon as it is planted. This is to break up the clods and to level the field. This operation puts the land in shape so that the spike tooth harrow or the weeder can be used before the corn is up. Then it can be used after the corn is up an inch without danger of burying the small plants. On an unrolled or unplanked field the corn is often covered with lumps at the first harrowing. For this reason the corn is allowed to get to be about two inches high. During this time the weeds get a good root system and are not disturbed by the harrow or the weeder. The continued use of the harrow or weeder never lets the weeds get started.

Last year several men in this county used the above method in growing corn. Where there was no witch grass the corn never had a cultivator in it. There was no need because the weeder did efficient work. On other fields the corn was only cultivated once. Hand hoeing was absolutely eliminated. E. T. Clark of Granby was one of the men who did not have to cultivate his corn. His labor and fertilizer costs on 7 acres of corn is given below.

Plowing with tractor	\$20.00
Harrowing (team) 1½ days	12.00
Planting	7.00
Weeder (one horse 4 hours)	
5 times	15.00
Harvesting (2 teams, 3 men, 5 days)	100.00
	\$154.00

Other costs were as follows:—

20 loads manure @ \$5.00	\$100.00
Fertilizer	38.00
Seed (3 bu.)	15.00
Gas for filling	8.00
	\$161.00

This makes a total cost of \$315.00 to grow and put 140 tons of corn into the silo or a total of \$2.25 per ton. This is \$7.35 per ton less than the average cost of production and certainly would pay liberal depreciation on machinery, rent of land and overhead charges.

This illustrates the foregoing points: (1) The corn field was close to the silos; (2) Labor was economized by properly preparing the seed bed and by using the leveling harrow and the weeder instead of the cultivator and hand hoeing. Other men in the county have assured me that counting all costs their silage stood them less than six dollars a ton in the silo. The whole secret in this method of corn production is never to let the weeds get started.

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COCCIDIOSIS IN CHICKENS

Summary of California Circular 300

Coccidiosis or "sleeping sickness" is one of the most destructive diseases of young chickens. It is caused by a parasite which multiplies in the cells of the walls of the intestines. In young chicks the ceca (blind pouches) are the parts affected, while in older birds with the chronic type of disease, the small intestines, rather than the ceca, are involved.

Severe outbreaks of coccidiosis so frequently occur in flocks which have not received suitable food or care or which have not been properly housed that many poultrymen believe it is due to such conditions. These conditions do not cause coccidiosis but render the chicks more susceptible by lowering their natural resistance. Therefore, such things as over-feeding, sudden changes in ration, poorly ventilated houses, raising too many chicks in a house, failure to keep the houses warm and dry day and night and especially during cold rainy weather, and failure to keep the houses clean favor the occurrence of serious outbreaks.

Droopiness is usually the first symptom in chicks. Affected birds remain close to the hover, do not eat, and stand with wings drooping, head drawn in, and eyes closed for long periods of time unless disturbed. Droopy birds may be seen for two or three days before any deaths occur. Heaviest mortality usually occurs the first week or ten days after the droopiness appears.

Controlled by Diet and Sanitation

Feeding of sufficient milk is of considerable value in controlling this disease because: (1) It produces acidity in the ceca; (2) It stimulates rapid growth of the chick. Since the production of acidity is due to the milk sugar, not to the acidity of the milk itself, any form of milk will do; i. e., sweet milk, sour milk, semi-solid butter milk or dry skim milk. The main thing is to use the same kind of milk all the time and have it before the chicks all the time.

If dry skim milk is used it should constitute 40 per cent of the mash. If less is used, satisfactory results cannot be expected. A satisfactory mash for chicks with coccidiosis is:

- 40 lbs. Dry skim milk
- 10 lbs. Bran
- 30 lbs. Yellow Corn Meal
- 20 lbs. Ground Barley

Dry Mash Treatment

(1) Start feeding the above mash as soon as the presence of the disease is determined. Keep the mash constantly before the chicks in hoppers. Provide sufficient hoppers so that all chicks can eat freely. Determine the weight of the mash consumed each day.

Continued on page 11, column 1

LINCOLN FORDSON

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SHEET METAL TRADE

It's hard to change people. Some people insist on thinking in the same old way. It takes considerable to jar ideas out of such folks. Betsy Ann was one of those persons. She said she didn't enjoy Silas's funeral—Silas was her second husband—because the horses cut up so. It's just the same way about tinsmith. There aren't any tinsmiths living. They've all turned sheet metal men.

The sheet metal men are after the woodworkers and the woodworkers are looking for trees. The sheet metal worker says that he's going to put the woodworker up a tree in a few years, that is, if any trees are left standing by that time.

But about these sheet metal workers, they say they can make anything out of sheet metal except such things as pants. If they would read their history a little more they wouldn't expect even pants. Of course, in the old days they didn't have to have any seats in 'em, but they were sheet metal all the same. But aside from women's clothes, they make sap buckets, evaporating pans, steam cookers, hot air furnaces, stove pipes, window frames, fire doors, ventilators, flower boxes, refrigerators, ash cans, food cabinets, barn ventilators, finials (use your Dictionary), and a lot of other things.

If you will visit the **SMITH SCHOOL**
NORTHAMPTON

you will see what I am writing about.

APRIL POULTRY SUMMARY

Hampshire County Flocks Stand High in Egg Production

The following is the April letter from F. H. Branch, Farm Management Demonstrator, in charge of the poultry account project:

"Beginning with the March summary we are making three flock classifications for the State Lists of leaders in egg production, rather than two as we have done previously. This is being done in justification to several large commercial flock owners, who maintain a high production for the large numbers kept, but whose production has been hardly high enough to make the lists as previously classified. The "List of Leaders" below shows the classification that will be followed for the rest of the year.

"Total average egg production for the five month period ending March 31st. has slightly exceeded that of previous years while prices for the same period have been slightly lower. The total average production for the period to date this year is 55.3 eggs per bird as compared with 53.4 in 1925, and 50.5 in 1924. Likewise the average price for all eggs sold to date this year is \$.556 per dozen as compared with \$.593 in 1925 and \$.568 in 1924. On the average, eggs retailed have exceeded the price of those sold wholesale by \$.12 per dozen for the past two months.

"As is usual at this time of the year, production for old hens is fast approaching that of pullets (yearlings at present). For March, average pullet production exceeded that of old hens by 3.8 eggs per bird but for the 5 month period hen production averaged but 3.2 eggs per bird while pullets averaged 62 eggs per bird. In order to follow this comparison through the year we would like to have you continue to report yearling and old hen production separately. We realize that hens over one year old should no longer be classed as pullets but rather than change the blanks it will be understood that production reported under pullet will be from yearling hens."

State Leaders in Egg Production

(For 5 months' period ending March 31, 1926)

Large Flocks—1,000 birds or more November 1st.

Name	County	No. Birds Mar. 31	Eggs per Bird
1. Elm Tree Farm, Ply'th		1598	71.7
2. E. H. Castle, Ply'th		1044	70.4
3. Harold C. Booth, Hamp.		1254	70.0
4. J. H. Harding, Ply'th		1250	69.7
5. Hass Poultry Farm, Bristol		2665	63.5
6. Peckham Farm Bristol		1500	58.3
7. Chas. Fine, Bristol		1770	57.8

Averages for above flocks 1583 65.1

Large Flocks—500 to 999 Birds on November 1st.

1. J. T. Geer, Hamp.	542	537	84.2
2. G. E. Scott, Hamp.	513	361	82.4
3. C. S. Ricker, Wor'ster	632	480	79.3
4. Hillside School, Hamp.	600	522	76.9
5. Henry H. Witt, Hamp	560	438	74.4
6. A. B. Parker, Mid'sex	830	780	72.3
7. Leroy Grinnell, Ply'th	514	428	70.2

Averages for above flocks 599 507 78.9

Small Flocks—90 to 499 Birds on November 1st.

1. Mrs. F. T. Frary, Hamp.	140	88.3
2. P. L. Wheelock, Hamp.	170	87.8
3. Mrs. A. G. Eldridge Hamp	146	86.7
4. Frank D. Steele Hamp.	341	79.2
5. E. P. Whitney, Berkshire	100	78.2
6. Geo. H. Ball, Hamp.	228	76.8
7. Herbert F. Duncan Hamp.	333	76.0

Averages for above flocks 208 81.9

"Hamp." means Hampshire in above tables.

The County leaders for March were as follows:

Name	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Mrs. F. T. Frary, South'ton	140	22.72
S. G. Waite, South'ton	82	22.63
Henry Witt, Belchertown	438	22.56
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley	29	22.55
F. D. Steele, Cummington	299	22.29
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amh'st	130	21.87
J. T. Geer, Belchertown	537	21.41
Mrs. E. H. Alderman, M'field	170	21.06
Hillside School, Greenwich	317	20.82
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	170	20.72
Henry Randall, Granby	50	20.72

The following is a comparison of the state and county summary:

	The State	Hampshire Co.
No. farms reporting	203	36
No. females per farm—Nov. 1st.	384	352
No. females per farm—Mar. 31st.	312	290
Percentage of hens Reduction by death—since Nov. 1st.	15	14
*Total reduction since Nov. 1st	4.4%	3.1%
Eggs laid per hen in March	18.5%	18.0%
Eggs laid per pullet in March	13.5	15.0
Total production per bird in March	17.3	18.5
Total production per bird since No. 1	16.8	17.6
Price recd. per doz. for eggs sold:	55.3	63.5
Wholesale	\$.387	\$.387
Retail	\$.507	\$.510
All Eggs Sold	\$.420	\$.405
No. farms reporting chicks	56	10
No. chicks hatched per farm	1121	1049

*Includes sales, thefts, and fowls eaten in addition to deaths.

Soy Beans for Hay

Continued from page 1, column 2

(3) Poor growth. Like all plants a fair degree of soil fertility is required. (4) Hard to cure. This was because the beans were dried too much before cocking. The plants should only be wilted before they are cocked up. (5) Dusty. Bound to be the way they are grown but it is nothing but clean soil and does no harm, not to be confused with dust caused by moulds. All of these disadvantages can be over-come. The cows will not clean up the coarse stems unless they are starved.

Fit the land the same as for corn. Give reasonable fertility either with manure and acid phosphate or with mixed fertilizer. Use the leveling harrow once a week after discing to kill the weeds. Inoculate the seed either with soil or with cultures. Plant in drills 20 to 36 inches apart using a corn planter. It takes from one half to one bushel of seed per acre. Best varieties are Ito San, Manchu and Pekin. The latter is a small black bean which is hard to inoculate. After planting, go over the piece with a plank drag or spike tooth harrow to level the piece. After the beans have their first two true leaves, use the leveling harrow or the weeder. This should be done in the afternoon when the beans are wilted. Rimbold Brothers of Granby did an excellent job of growing soy beans last year. They used the weeder about nine times and the weeds never had a chance to start.

The crop should be cut when the beans are beginning to form in the pods. The crop should be wilted and then cocked up. If the leaves become too dry before cocking they will not draw the moisture from the stems and a long hard session will be had. It usually takes from four to seven days in the cock to cure the beans. Fortunately the broad leaves shed water better than other legume hays.

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Coccidiosis in Chickens

Continued from page 9, column 1

(2) Feed grain once or twice daily but restrict the amount to from one-third to one-half the weight of the mash consumed.

(3) Continue this system of feeding as long as there is any indication of disease.

(4) Feed greens as usual.

(5) Do not neglect sanitation (given below).

Liquid Milk Treatment

(The above mash is *not* used in this system)

For those that have an available supply of liquid milk:

(1) Keep the milk constantly before the chicks in fountains or troughs.

(2) Allow the chicks no water.

(3) Feed no mash.

(4) Feed grain twice daily, very sparingly in morning, more at night.

(5) Feed greens as usual.

(6) Do not neglect sanitation.

Sanitation

(1) Liberal milk feeding causes watery droppings. This makes it necessary to clean houses thoroughly so that they will not become damp. Clean the houses daily and put in fresh litter.

(2) Divide the chicks into as many flocks as the number of brooders will permit.

(3) Be sure that the brooder houses are kept warm enough and are well ventilated.

(4) Separate the visibly sick chicks from those apparently healthy as soon as the disease appears. Kill the worst cases. Burn the dead.

(5) Clean and plow or spade the yards.

(Note: The mash given above is to be used only as a part of the treatment outlined. It is expensive and unsuited to healthy chicks).

Some Causes of Failure to Control the Disease

The successful control of outbreaks of coccidiosis by the previously described methods depends upon careful attention to all the details. Below are listed some of the mistakes or omissions that, if made, might result in failure:

1. Feeding too much grain with either dry or liquid milk.

2. Continuing to feed mash with liquid milk.

3. Continuing to give water with liquid milk.

4. Diluting condensed milk (semi-solid) too much.

5. Discontinuing the milk feeding too soon.

6. Feeding unpalatable (bitter) buttermilk or semi-solid buttermilk. The chicks fail to consume enough.

7. Feeding buttermilk containing too much water (Churn washings).

8. Having too few mash hoppers or milk containers. The weaker chicks are crowded out.

9. Keeping too many chicks in a house. The chicks suffer from crowding.

10. Delaying the start of treatment until a large part of the flock is affected.

11. Failing to recognize the presence

of other intestinal parasites, such as intestinal round worms.

12. Neglecting to clean houses (most common omission).

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**Manure, Money—
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Everytime you pitch manure out into the open barnyard, you throw away money. Your yearly loss amounts to at least \$35 per cow. That's no small sum when you come to figure it up.

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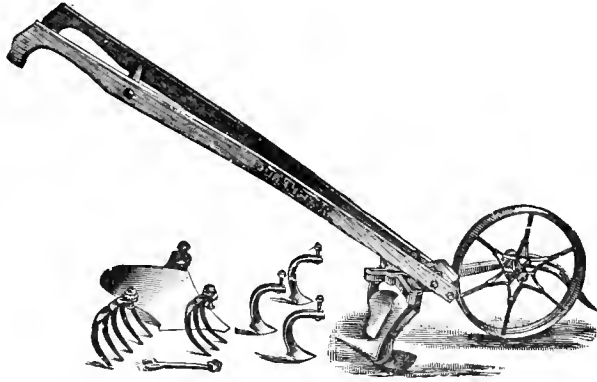
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1926

No. 6

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT HOMEMAKERS' MEETING

Women From Every Town But Two
Attend Meeting

About three hundred women from eighteen towns of Hampshire County gathered at Laurel Park June 9 for the annual home makers' day of the Hampshire County Extension Service. Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley, chairman of the women's advisory committee, stated that the meeting was a commencement day for the women who have been carrying on extension work under the direction of Miss Mildred Boice, the Hampshire County Home Demonstration Agent.

The Happy Kitchen Club of Westhampton, a group of school girls who have been carrying on food club work, gave an excellent playlet in which methods of preparing escalloped dishes, the cooking of vegetables and the making of desserts were described.

Miss Lucille Reynolds of the Massachusetts Agricultural College stated that Extension Work was no longer in the experimental stage. Local women are planning and carrying on programs of work designed to make finer homes and better communities. In the future broader programs will be carried on so that more people may become acquainted with the up-to-date information that the agricultural colleges have to offer the women of the state.

The West Chesterfield Clothing group under the direction of Mrs. H. D. Stanton gave a playlet, showing the value of clothing construction courses, bringing out the fact that attractive dresses may be quickly and easily made.

Miss May E. Foley, State Nutrition Specialist gave this recipe for health. Take plenty of fresh air, sunshine, sleep and recreation. Eat the right kind of food. Develop a sense of responsibility and a desire for service.

The Huntington group gave a playlet on furniture renovation written by one of the members. This group has renovated many articles of furniture which had been put up in the attic as un-serviceable, besides finding time for clothing and millinery courses.

"It is every women's job to look as attractive as she can" said Miss Bertha Knight, Extension Clothing specialist of

Continued on page 4, column 3

FARM AND HOME WEEK

Honorable William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture is to be one of the prominent speakers at the Eighth Annual Farm and Home Week, which will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 27-30.

An excellent program is being planned for home-makers, fruit-growers, poultrymen, home flower-growers, home-gardeners, forest-owners, livestock-raisers, feed-dealers, dairy-farmers, farm and home canners and bee keepers.

Among the well-known speakers are Dr. James J. Walsh, New York; Mrs. Arnold Gesell, New Haven; Prof. Loyal S. Payne, Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. F. C. Bradford, Michigan State College; James C. Farmer, Master of New Hampshire State Grange and Walter R. Clarke, Milton, New York.

One of the features of the program will be a dynamometer demonstration, at which will be present Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, and representatives of the Massachusetts Fair Association. A dynamometer is a scientific instrument by which tests can be made of the best ways in which to hitch horses, the best types of horses to use for various kinds of work, and the relative pulling power of light and heavy teams.

TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Nearly three years of service as club agent in Hampshire County has given me the pleasant acquaintance of hundreds of boys and girls, many of whom I can call by name and many whom I know by sight. 4-H Club work seems to attract and surely keep in its organization only young people with a "will to do." This fact alone makes a club agent work nights, sweat at fairs, travel miles and miles to find calves for members, take the discouragement of failures and still keep going. I am sure I came to the best place in Massachusetts when I became club agent in Hampshire County. As far as agriculture goes none can surpass it. The boys and girls show, by their winnings in judging in poultry and livestock exhibitions all over the state against other counties, to be very much alive—to be winners.

I was amazed when I learned that eight

Continued on page 7, column 1

WHEN SHOULD ALFALFA BE CUT FOR HAY!

When to cut alfalfa hay is a question of vital importance to the grower. Stage of cutting affects the yield and quality of hay and the life of the stand. Unfortunately, there is so much conflicting advice on the subject that one who reads the various articles on the subject may be more confused than enlightened. Many experiment stations in the United States have conducted experiments to answer this question, but the results of some of them seem diametrically opposed. Unquestionably, further information is needed before all the questions involved can be answered. The writer carried on investigations on cutting alfalfa in 1925, and, while the results of one year's work in an abnormal season are in no sense conclusive, they have been of great value in interpreting other work and applying the results of these investigations to Ohio conditions. This "talk" is based partly on these observations as well as a review of most reported experiments.

The Two Most Common Standards.—The two standards most commonly used to determine the proper time to cut alfalfa are the stage of bloom and the presence of new shoots at the crown of the plant. Various stages of flowering have been recommended as the best time to cut, and cutting whenever new shoots appear has also been extensively recommended. In order to have as clear an idea as possible as to the most favorable time of cutting under various conditions, let us consider in detail how time of cutting affects the alfalfa.

How is Yield Influenced by Time of Cutting?—This question, apparently so simple, is the one on which there is much conflicting information. Experiments in several states have indicated different stages of cutting as giving the greatest yield for the year. These experiments show clearly, however, that the most cuttings do not make the largest yield. We sometimes hear a farmer boasting about how many cuttings he secured from his alfalfa, but it is doubtful if he has done much more than go over his ground more times for less hay. Every reported experiment has shown cutting at some stage after bloom to yield more hay than cutting before bloom, regardless of the number of cuttings made at the earlier

Continued on page 8, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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CHANGES

John D. Willard has resigned as director of the Extension Service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College to take up University Extension work in Michigan. Under Director Willard, Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics in this state has demonstrated its value to an ever increasing number of people. His sympathetic understanding and his keen analysis of rural problems has made him one of the leaders in extension work. He takes with him the best wishes of a host of friends.

Willard A. Munson, formerly director of the State Bureau of Markets, has been chosen director of the Extension Service. He has done an outstanding piece of work in this field. Those who know Mr. Munson believe he will be a worthy successor to Director Willard.

Norman F. Whippen has resigned as County Club Agent of this county to become superintendent of the Hillside School in Greenwich. Under Mr. Whippen's guidance interest in club work has increased in the county. Membership has increased and the quality of the work has been raised. We are indeed fortunate in keeping Mr. Whippen in the county.

WITH APOLOGIES TO NOBODY

It's not by legislation
Nor fields of Timothy hay,
It's Alfalfa in the haymow
That'll make the dairy pay.

There's not another crop
That'll do the trick as well
As a field of good Alfalfa
Of that you've heard me tell.

It takes Lime, Lime and Lime again
To make this crop do well.
Acid soils and soggy land
Are "deadly" sure as—!

And Old Man Acid Phosphate
As put out by the maker,
Should be applied—never denied,
Six hundred pounds per acre.

Now there is one important thing
Oft disregarded still,
Grimm seed, not common, should be sowed
So the plants won't winterkill.

H. W. Soule, County Agent,
White River Jet, Vt.

COW TEST SUMMARY

The May reports of the cow testers show that 673 cows were tested during the month. Sixteen of these cows produced fifty-seven or more pounds of butterfat during the month. The following table gives the records of the high cows:

Owner	Breed	Milk	Test	fat
E. P. West	R. H.	2396	3.5	83.9**
E. T. Clark	R. H.	2201	3.8	83.6*
E. P. West	R. H.	2102	3.9	82.0**
E. P. West	R. H.	2034	3.7	75.3**
E. Harlow	R. J.	1442	4.9	70.7
G. Galusha	R. H.	1758	3.9	68.6
E. T. Clark	R. H.	1937	3.2	63.9
J. G. Cook	R. H.	1922	3.2	61.5
E. P. West	R. H.	1757	3.5	61.5**
E. P. West	G. H.	1798	3.4	61.1
R. Adams	R. H.	1500	3.9	58.5
E. P. West	R. H.	1869	3.1	57.9
J. G. Cook	R. H.	1646	3.5	57.6
G. H. Timmins	R. G.	1147	5.0	57.3
H. H. Bissell	R. H.	1357	4.2	57.0
G. Galusha	G. G.	1163	4.9	57.0

*Milked 3 times daily. **Milked 4 times daily.

In May, six herds averaged over 1,000 pounds of milk per cow; seven, between 900 and 1,000 pounds; eleven, between 800 and 900 pounds; nine, between 700 and 800 pounds; fifteen, between 600 and 700 pounds and one below 600 pounds of milk per cow for the month. The following are the high herds in average milk production per cow during May:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
J. G. Cook, Hadley		11	1308
E. P. West, Hadley		30	1271
Pelissier Bros., Hadley		6	1204
G. A. & G. N. Galusha, Granby		14	1123
Fred Frost, Easthampton		12	1080
E. T. Clark, Granby		17	1010

Four herds averaged over 40 pounds

of butter fat per cow for the month; four made between 35 and 40 pounds; sixteen, between 30 and 35 pounds; nineteen, between 25 and 30 pounds; six, between 20 and 25 pounds. The following is a list of the leading herds in butterfat production per cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
E. P. West, Hadley		30	43.8
J. G. Cook, Hadley		11	42.6
G. A. & G. N. Galusha, Granby		14	41.6
Pelissier Bros., Hadley		6	41.6
Fred Frost, Easthampton		12	38.5
Clarence Hobart, Amherst		9	35.2
E. T. Clark, Granby		17	35.2
R. Pomeroy, Amherst		8	35.0

RAPE FOR POULTRY

The rearing range for chickens should be considered as pasture rather than yard. In addition to out-of-door sunshine and exercise, it ought also to provide green feed, shade, and a chance for the birds to spread out away from the roosting quarters and each other.

Many growing ranges supply ideal conditions in May and June. As summer advances much of the grass goes to seed and the growing birds tend to crowd the range. What little grass is available becomes too tough and woody to be really classed as satisfactory green feed. Then is the time when supplementary green feed is of great value.

Of the various crops available for this purpose, rape is undoubtedly the best adapted to New England. The seed of Dwarf Essex rape is cheap, it makes rapid growth and will usually yield two cuttings a season. There are cultural practices which need attention to insure satisfactory growth. Rape does not grow well in acid or sour soils. Most poultry farms are quite sour. Therefore, it is necessary to apply lime or wood ashes at the rate of approximately two tons to the acre. Poultry or barnyard manure may also be used quite liberally and to insure maximum growth it is wise to further fertilize with 400 or 500 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre of land. Yields of rape or other green feed are dependent upon the season as well as the soil and cultural practices. Many poultrymen, however, plan to sow one pound of rape seed for each thousand baby chickens. Usually this small quantity of seed planted in drills 12 or 14 inches apart on approximately one-sixth acre of land yields in two cuttings all the green feed the birds will consume from mid-July to long after the pullets are housed. Rape seed may be planted early in May and the plants will survive into quite cold weather.

A few poultrymen having plenty of land available broadcast rape seed on a part of the growing range remote from

the houses and allow the birds to pasture it down. By moving the feed hoppers further into the rape every week or two this practice is fairly satisfactory and, of course, economical of labor. For men with limited land it is not as good a practice as growing the rape in rows outside the range and feeding it freshly cut each day. How green feed is produced is not of great consequence. The crux of the matter is that chickens need abundant green succulent feed and if they got it and were raised on relatively clean land with a fair degree of sanitation much of our troubles of nutritional origin as paralysis probably is, would be eliminated. Furthermore, the pullets would go into laying quarters in better health, yellow legged, smooth feathered and in shape to maintain egg production without fear of fall colds and pox.

—Wm. C. Monahan.

WEED CONTROL MORE IMPORTANT THAN SOIL MULCH

Professor H. C. Thompson of the New York Agricultural College has been conducting experiments in cultivation for the past six years. We quote:

"There seems to be a common belief among farmers and popular agricultural writers that the main benefit derived from cultivation is moisture conservation through the maintenance of a soil mulch. Results of many experiments with corn and a few with other crops fail to justify this belief, but, on the other hand, show quite clearly that weed control is the main advantage derived from cultivation.

In order to secure information on the benefits derived from cultivation of vegetables, experiments have been carried on with beets, carrots, onions, cabbage, celery, and tomatoes. The results show that weed control was of vastly greater importance than the maintenance of a soil mulch. In order to determine the value of the soil mulch one set of three areas was cultivated once a week and a corresponding set was not cultivated at all but weeds were kept under control by scraping the surface of the soil with a sharp hoe when there was need for it. To determine the effects of weeds on yield and other factors, a set of three areas of beets were allowed to grow up to weeds. These plats were neither cultivated nor scraped. Weed areas were also included in the planting of carrots in 1920.

The effects of the soil mulch on yield is shown in the comparison of the yields of the cultivated and scraped areas. With carrots the average increase in yield from cultivation, as compared to scraping, was only 2.7 per cent. The increases for cultivation of beets was 4.25 per cent; for onions 7.7 per cent; for cabbage no increase; for celery 26.5 per cent; and for tomatoes 1.6 and 1.1 per

cent respectively for trained and untrained plants. The difference in yield between the cultivated and scraped areas is not significant except in the case of celery where the cultivation consistently resulted in an increase in yield.

When we consider the effects of weeds on yield the story is different. The yield of beets was increased 6.50 per cent by keeping down the weeds, whereas it was increased only 4.25 per cent by maintaining a soil mulch. In 1920 the yield of carrots on the cultivated and scraped areas was nine times greater than on the weed areas.

During the past five years the moisture content of the soil has been determined in all of the areas to the depth of 30 inches in 1921-1924 and to the depth of 18 inches in 1925. The results of these determinations indicate that the importance of the soil mulch is conserving moisture has been greatly overemphasized. Sometimes the mulch conserved moisture and at other times it did not. Even when the moisture content for the season averaged higher in the cultivated plats it did not always follow that the yield was higher than on the scraped plats. This might be explained by the fact that cultivation soon after a light rain may result in loss of moisture due to breaking up and drying out of the surface before the water has had a chance to penetrate much below the depth cultivated. It would seem wise to delay cultivating, after a light rain (less than one-half inch) until the moisture has had a chance to penetrate below the surface two or three inches.

One of the advantages often claimed for the soil mulch is that it increases the absorption and retention of heat. To check this under our conditions, temperature records were secured in 1923, 1924 and 1925 at the depths of 3 and 6 inches in cultivated and scraped areas of beets and in similar uncropped areas. Throughout all three seasons the temperature averaged higher in the scraped plats at both depths.

After studying the experimental results it seems safe to say that if sufficient cultivation is given to keep the weeds under control one need not worry much about the soil mulch. The best time to destroy weeds is before they have become well established. During the latter part of the growing season more harm than good may be done by cultivation, especially if weeds are not troublesome. Cultivation when the plants are large and the roots are well distributed results in the destruction of many roots. **DEEP CULTIVATION IS ESPECIALLY HARMFUL** at this time for the deeper the cultivator goes the more roots are destroyed. In addition to this the destruction of the roots and the drying out of the soil, makes it impossible for the plants to get the nutrients from the cultivated surface."

POULTRY SUMMARY

The following are the leading flocks in egg production for April:

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Smith's School, Northampton	70	26.11
F. D. Steele, Cummington	271	25.02
S. G. Waite, Southampton	52	24.69
Mrs. A. T. Frary, South'ton	125	23.80
Mrs. Wm. Chaffee, Pelham	100	22.74
R. S. Schoonmaker, Amherst	194	22.27
John Bloom, Ware	300	22.16
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley	29	21.68
C. J. Hill, Belchertown	324	20.08
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	169	20.04

The following is the state summary of the poultry records for April:

	The State	Hampshire Co.
No. farms reporting	190	30
No. females per farm— Nov. 1st	393	367
No. females per farm— Apr. 30th	290	264
Percentage of Hens (old) Reduction by death— since Nov. 1st	17	18
5.9%	4.1%	
*Total reduction since Nov. 1st	26.0%	28.2%
Eggs laid per hen in April	15.8	18.0
Eggs laid per pullet in April	17.6	19.3
Total production per bird in April	17.5	19.0
Total production per bird since Nov. 1st	72.8	82.5
Price recd. per doz. for eggs sold:		
Wholesale	\$.354	\$.356
Retail	\$.450	\$.420
All Sold	\$.380	\$.371
No. farms reporting chicks	103	19
No. chicks hatched per farm	962	894

*Includes sales, thefts, and fowls eaten in addition to deaths.

REGARDING FARM TAXES

Reports from many districts indicate that local taxes continue to be a heavy burden on agriculture. A recent study of this subject by the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, on farms in New York State shows that farm taxes changed very little from 1887 to 1910. Quoting from this report they find that "Beginning in 1911 they have increased until 1924 and were then about two and one-third times higher than in the years 1910 to 1914. During the war prices on farm products were relatively higher than taxes. When prices fell taxes continued to rise so that in 1924 it was necessary for the farmer to sell 81% more farm products than was required before the war in order to pay his taxes.

Taxes paid by farmers are primarily for schools and for wage payments for various local services. Since the local taxes are the primary taxes that farmers pay, the assumption is often made that

(Continued on page 10, column 1)

HOME MAKING

"NO, I DO NOT LIKE IT"

Prepared by May E. Foley,
Nutrition Specialist

How often we hear a child say, when mother has served good wholesome food to her family, "No, I do not like it." Generally our food dislikes are merely food prejudices which should be overcome. Because the child must depend entirely upon food for his body structure, it naturally follows that the food habits must be carefully supervised if he is to possess the necessary vigor and resistance to cope successfully with life's problems. The formation of correct food habits cannot be stressed too early in life. Many mothers who are very careful about the general habits of their children seem to have an idea that the food problem will take care of itself. It is no harder to teach a food habit than any other.

Even if it were not important for the good health of the child that he learn to like all wholesome foods, it would still be worth while to have him develop a liking for them. The person who eats everything fits into any situation, and is always a welcome guest on any occasion where food is served. Stefansson attributed his success as an explorer to the fact that wherever he went he ate whatever his hosts liked, and became one of them.

It happens only rarely that a person cannot eat a certain food. Perhaps the most common example is the inability of a few people to eat strawberries because of digestive disturbances.

It is well for the parents to find something interesting for table conversation in place of discussing their likes and dislikes. If food that is placed on the table is served to everyone, children will not think they are supposed to have a preference. It is also a mistake for a mother to discuss Mary's delicate appetite and finicky tastes to a caller in the presence of Mary. She then thinks she is expected to be overly fastidious and tries to live up to her reputation.

"This is all very well," we hear a mother say, "but how can I get my child to eat foods he does not like?" The following suggestions may help:

1. Have simple foods well prepared.
2. Vary the way of preparing the foods.
3. Make each dish as attractive as possible.
4. Serve food in small amounts. Often the child will take a taste of a strange food but will not eat it in large quantities. A child with a small appetite is often discouraged by having too much food placed before him, and refuses to eat any of it.
5. Do not consult the members of the

HAIR TONIC

Robert M. Adams, Cornell University

I hear that milk and garden greens
Have snappy things called vitamins
That give us health and strength and pep
And put the ginger in our step.
But what is this I also hear
From folks who ought to know,
That vitamins will help to make
Our hair and whiskers grow?
I find my Jove-like dome of thought
Of shade not quite bereft;
I'll use this happy hunch, and keep
What herbage I have left.
The razor makes its daily trip
Along my chin and jaws and lip
So by my wife it is not feared
That I shall ever raise a beard
Or whiskers a la Bolshevik;
But oh! I want my hair to stick.
Upon my brain-pan flies would crawl
If I should sprout no hair at all
And those that lit upon my head
Would have to wear a non-skid tread
They'd slip and slither on my scalp
Like mountain climbers on an Alp.
To ward them off, my hair I'll keep
Though I chew lettuce in my sleep
To nourish bristles on my brow.
If milk and vegetables can clinch
The hatch upon our beans
So help me Pete
But I will eat
A lot of spinach greens.

family about their food preferences. The mother should know the need of the family and should see that they are supplied.

6. Each member of the family, including the adults, should form the habit of eating a portion of everything placed before him.
7. Serve the food in attractive dishes and use different ones from time to time. Oatmeal for breakfast for the young child may be served in one kind of dish, and cereal for lunch may be served in a different shaped dish, or one of an entirely different color.
8. Vary the way of preparing the food. For instance, if the child is tired of drinking milk, it may be slightly seasoned with sugar and cocoa, hot or cold, or in puddings, plain ice cream, junket, and other dishes. Milk is milk regardless of the manner in which it is served.
9. The family should eat the food that is prepared for that meal and not expect to get something not on the table.
10. It is poor training for the child to let him have some other food because he thinks he doesn't like the one served.

Large Attendance at Homemakers' Meeting

Continued from page 1, column 1

the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Every woman has charm. All that she needs to know is her good points and then to emphasize them by simplicity and style in clothing. In the home she must have beauty by using the right color combinations and by arranging furniture attractively.

Dr. Carolyn Hedger of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund of Chicago spoke on the "Problem of the Adolescent," the child from 12 to 24 years old. She said "It is human nature for older people to believe that the young folks are going to pieces and for the youths to believe the older people are stiff and old-fashioned. At the present time there are new responsibilities and problems in the raising of youth. The outstanding point in the young people of today is their freedom from fear. This irritates older people. They often fail to see the possibilities of the material. The flapper—the woman of few clothes—presents a problem. This freedom from clothes gives women's bodies the best chance for normal development that they have ever had. We should try to see the flapper as she is, not in what we think she is.

The adolescent period is a terminal period. It starts with the child of twelve and ends with the matured individual at twenty-five years of age. At the end of the period physical development is complete even to wisdom teeth. During this period we build bodies for the long haul of life. Science has extended human life about twenty years on the average. The work of science is of little avail if youth is wrecked during this adolescent period. It is a period of rapid growth. Normally youths are not lazy. Most all of their strength is taken up in rapid growth. If the youth is lazy it can usually be explained by infected tonsils, poor teeth, poor feeding, not enough sleep, too much culture, eye strain and social dissipation.

A child of twelve should be in good flesh as this reserve is needed for the rapid growth which takes place after this age. It is nearly impossible to grow strong healthy individuals starting with skinny youths of 12. The things needed for normal physical development in this period are plenty of fresh air both day and night, lots of water, sunshine, good wholesome food, time to play, happiness and for the youths to become acquainted with the fact that they have worth or value. All of these things are needed to take care of the drain on energy taken by the rapid growth of this period, the strain occasioned by our educational system, social activities and athletic competitions. When a child is growing rapidly, he has poor control of his muscles. The wise parent explains to the

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child that this is natural and will pass.

The reproductive system is latent till this period. The ability to reproduce depends to a large extent upon proper nutrition during this age. Secondary sex characteristics are developed noted particularly by emotional instability. There will be less stress if the youths are ready for this development. There is always too little information given. Parents should answer every question they are asked from childhood on and answer them truthfully. The child can tell if the truth is not told. This is also a period of mental weaning. The child should be given responsibility and be taught self control.

One of the great reasons for human wreckage in the adolescent period is because children are allowed to play away from home. The front room is too good to be played in. Parents have got to stand the racket of having the "gang" at the house. In athletics many children are hurt physically because they overdo. Our present system is to hire coaches. These coaches, if they are holding their jobs, have to turn out winning teams. It would be far better if all children were to participate in athletics up to their physical strength and learn to be good sports rather than to expect always to win.

At twenty-one the youth gains the civic group and should become a good citizen. At twenty-five he should join the family group. For him to marry his next door neighbor is but an accident of land tenure. He should have a wide chance for selection, in hopes that he will find a mate who is sound, fine, cooperative and capable of bearing children. The whole aim of the parents should be to develop physical, mental and moral health in the youths under their care.

HOME HAPPENINGS

One hundred per cent of the women in the South Hadley and Greenwich groups sent in their millinery reports. They show that twenty-nine women have made hats. Only two of these women have ever had millinery before. Twenty-three members passed on the information to sixty women not able to attend the meetings. The hats cost \$87.82 and were estimated worth \$293.28 making a saving of \$205.46.

Middlefield, Worthington, West Chesterfield, Norwich Hill and Norwich Bridge, Huntington, are the towns where leaders have been teaching millinery. They have been very successful and the women have some fine hats.

Twenty women in Westhampton have just finished the Childrens' Clothes work. They made seventy-three garments during the project.

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CLUB WORK

NORTHAMPTON FAIR--YES!

The premium list is out. Over \$375.00 is offered in cash prizes by the Northampton Agricultural Society. Also you can try for \$165.00 worth of special prizes given by publishing houses, grain stores, clothing stores, dairy cattle clubs, granges and chambers of commerce. Judging contests for both boys and girls will be again featured. The dairy poultry, vegetable, clothing, food and other exhibitors will be very much pleased with the opportunity to compete for prizes. Even though many other departments in the Fair were cut to save expenses the boys' and girls' premium list offers as much as it did last year. There will be town exhibits, 4-H club exhibits and canning exhibits. The Dairy Club Members will have the best and largest showing of livestock ever entered at Northampton. The poultry, vegetables, canned products, food, clothing and handicraft prizes are all in the premium list. In fact there is a fine chance for any young person who has any punch. Seventy-five dollars is offered for winners in judging. In the livestock and home economics judging ten dollars is offered for the first prize, five for the second and three for the third. In poultry the prizes are four, three and two. However special prizes are again offered by the Northampton Chamber of Commerce. They offer three five dollar gold pieces to the three members of the winning livestock and poultry judging teams. The Hope Grange of Hadley offers three five dollar gold pieces to the three members of the winning home economics judging team.

Special Prizes

The Hampshire Hardware Company will give a strainer milk pail to the best Holstein showman and Foster Farrar will give a Dover Sanitary Milk Pail to the best Guernsey showman.

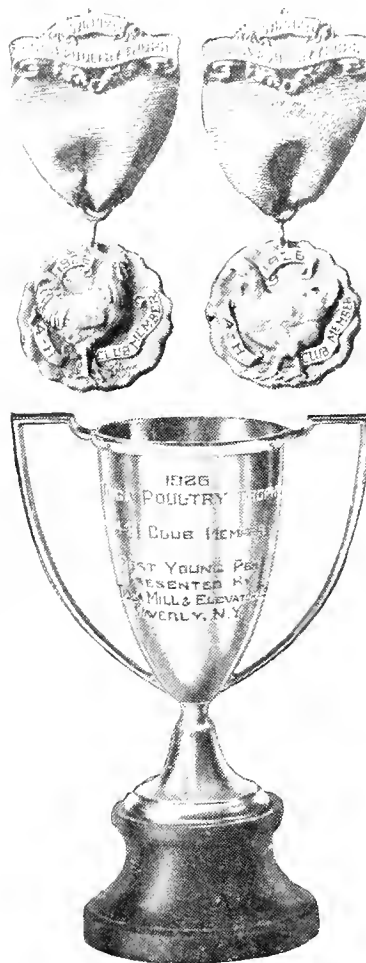
The Farm Journal is offering Biggle Books to the exhibitor of the best Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey and second best Holstein, also two garden and four poultry books.

The Hampshire Franklin Holstein Club is doubling its prizes this year and so give \$15.00 in three prizes to the best Holstein under two years and \$15.00 for the best over two years.

The Franklin County Jersey Club also is giving twice what it did last year. For Jerseys not in milk \$10.00 is offered in three prizes and \$10.00 also for Jerseys in milk. The Holstein Friesian Association of America and the American Guernsey Cattle Club offer fine ribbons to winners in their breeds.

In poultry special prizes are offered by the Purina Mills of St. Louis, Missouri. The Poultry Item of Sellersville, Pa. of-

fers nine years of subscriptions to its paper and a copy of Dr. Wood's "Modern Fresh Air Poultry Houses." The Farm Journal of Chicago, Illinois, is to give away five subscriptions to their poultry publication. J. A. Sullivan and Company have put up a Putnam stove while Dennett Howe of Amherst offers a setting of Rhode Island Red hatching eggs. The Tioga Mill and Elevator Company of Waverly, N. Y. offers a silver cup and two medals as pictured below.



The Collis Products Company of Clinton, Iowa, again offer one hundred pounds of Collis process pure dried buttermilk while James A. Sturges Company of Easthampton will give two hundred pounds of grain to winners in Southampton, Westhampton, Easthampton, West Farms and Pine Grove.

The Phelps Publishing Company offer nine subscriptions to the New England Homestead to gardeners.

For food exhibitors Grife's Department Store in Northampton helps by offering a set of yellow mixing bowls and Igleheart Brothers offer six sets of Swans Down Cake Mixing utensils and fifteen packages of Swans Down Flour. The Pictorial Review Company of New York and the Priscila Company of Boston offer two subscriptions to their magazines.

Lambie's in Northampton will give sufficient rayon for a dress to a clothing winner and McCallum's have offered muslin for a dress.

And so you see anybody with that necessary ambition can either pick up some special prizes or some of the cash prizes offered by the Northampton Fair Association.

It comes on October 5, 6 and 7.

APRIL CONTEST RESULTS

They say any old bird will lay at this time of year. But they don't all lay as well as Joe Newman's flock at West Hatfield who got an average of 28.1 eggs per bird from fifteen hens during the month of April. Read these results tabulated from forty-one records sent in by 4-H club members.

41 members reporting
896 birds or 21.8 birds a piece
17,074 eggs laid
19.05 eggs per bird
63.5% production

Below are some of the boys getting good results.

Flocks between five and forty birds.

	Birds	Eggs	Eggs per Bird
Joe Newman, Hatfield	15	421	28.1
Phillip Ives, Amherst	18	471	26.2
Michael Filipek, Hatfield	25	640	25.6
John Cernak, Hatfield	6	146	24.3
Henry Hendricksen, So. Hadley	20	485	24.3
Milton Dietz So. Hadley	20	485	24.3
Frank Dietz So. Hadley	20	485	24.3
Joe Sena, Easthampton	16	376	23.5
Robert Ryan, Hatfield	9	210	23.3
Donald Truesdell, So. Deerfield	12	279	23.2
Howe Brothers, Amherst	27	609	22.5
Lovett Peters, Amherst	11	245	22.2
George Ritter, Northampton	26	570	22.
Lester Coit, Huntington	14	304	21.7
George Bergman, Easthampton	30	652	21.
Stanley Skormpski, Hatfield	9	188	20.9
Robert Barr, Huntington	36	749	20.8
Madaline Howland, Huntington	11	228	20.7

Flocks over forty birds.

Henry Randall, Granby	45	1134	25.2
Alice Randall, Belchertown	60	1290	21.5
Erick Moburg, Southampton	40	639	15.9
Walter Phelon, Smith School	68	921	13.5

The three ribbons for April go to Joe,

Phillip and Michael who head the list. Grain prizes are given to Joe Newman and Henry Randall who get fifty pounds each while Phillip Ives and Alice Randall get twenty-five pounds each.

To the Young People

Continued from page 1, column 2

hundred young people were enrolled in club work when I came to this county but soon realized that the wonderful support of school departments and local people made it possible for me to increase the enrollment to one thousand twenty last year, and I want to express my most sincere thanks to the group of adults who have stood by me in carrying out the projects and activities of 4-H club work during my supervision.

I became interested in the dairy work on my arrival. This interest has been intensified and the enrollment has increased from twenty-five to fifty-five and the number of animals from forty to one hundred. I could see great possibilities in Dairy Work because so many other projects are allied with it such as raising legumes which many of the boys have taken up, milk record keeping, and selection of sires to get proper breeding. I surely hope that this work will expand.

The poultry work as we are trying to have the young people conduct it, that is, on an egg-laying basis, has seemed to me to be one of our best projects, and the exhibit of three hundred birds at the Northampton Fair last fall proved to the people of the county that your young folks are travelling right alongside of the men in excellency of poultry keeping.

The food club work stirred me up considerably last fall when I realized its tremendous value for your health and I hope that this nutrition or food work will gather momentum next winter and that you will be as eager for it as I am myself.

Girls must have clothes too. What an opportunity you girls have to get such splendid ideas from leaders in clothing work. Keep it up!

Any work you do in club work is a positive gain. It is meant to make you a better farmer, a better homemaker and a better citizen and so when I say that I am hereby tendering my resignation as club agent of Hampshire County, don't feel that I think less of the principles of club work and its furtherance than I ever have. It appears to me to be a big worthwhile job.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Easthampton girls turned out on Friday, May 28, to see Professor William Cole's demonstration in canning rhubarb and asparagus. Thirty-five girls with Miss Faina Thouin, the club leader, were present.

The Jersey meeting held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on May 26 attracted thirty-five from Franklin and Hampshire Counties even though the weather was lowery. Bob Cutter of West Hatfield and Mr. Ellis Harlow of Amherst talked and proved they knew Jersey Cattle were better than any others. Everybody else there agreed with them.

The Holstein and Guernsey meeting on

Continued on page 8, column 1

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To the Young People

Continued from page 7, column 2

May 27 at the Massachusetts Agricultural College had a few more in attendance and as a special feature had about ten stories from Mr. William Howe, assistant state club leader, who filled in between moving picture reels or breaks in the film which occurred after. Both Guernsey and Holstein people came and to avoid trouble neither breed was greatly set off in the meeting but since then the club agent has heard remarks in one case that "Those pictures of the Guernseys beat the Holstein all to holler" and in the other "I wouldn't have a Guernsey in the barn, would you?"

Frances hands this in as her club story.

THE 4-H FOOD CLUB

There was silence in the school-room
When a knock came at the door
The children were very eager, when
Mr. Whippen walked across the floor
He came to talk about the food club
Which was interesting too
And I sat up straight and listened
Until he finished up the news.
We had a meeting at Mrs. Reed's the following
Wednesday night
And all of us were there with our faces
very bright.
We started up the food club
And all went very well
The first time I baked, the "darn" thing
fell
But that made no difference to me
For I wasn't dishearted and restarted
with glee
And baked and cooked and did my home
task
For I had really only just begun.
I kept right on with the food club
And did the things that were required
I baked and baked and cooked and cooked
And made different things beside
Now we've planned our exhibit
And entertainment too
And that is where the fun begins
And we have pulled it through
Hurrah! for the 4-H food club we honest-
ly did try
And this is the end of my poem so I
"will say good-bye."—Frances Boyden.
West Pelham.

NEW CLUB AGENT APPOINTED

Harold W. Eastman of Concord, New Hampshire, starts work as County Club Agent, July 15. Mr. Eastman was born and raised on a farm in Maine and took agricultural work at the University of Maine. He spent two years as a cow tester before entering club work in New Hampshire. We are sure that the boys and girls, the local leaders and parents will like Mr. Eastman and will give him their whole hearted support.

When Should Alfalfa Be Cut for Hay?

Continued from page 1, column 3

stage. The Kansas Experiment Station, for example, compared cutting alfalfa at the bud stage with cutting at the full bloom stage. Although six cuttings were made at the bud stage and only four cuttings at the full bloom stage, the latter produced 1560 pounds more hay per acre per year as an average of eight years' work on the same plots.

On the other hand the total yield for the season has always been reduced by cutting later than full bloom, usually very seriously. Anyone who has watched the development of alfalfa that has been allowed to stand for seed can understand the reason for this. From the beginning of bloom the lower leaves gradually turn yellow and drop until only a few leaves are left on the main stems by the time the seed is ripe. This loss of leaves results in an actual decrease in harvested material regardless of the fact that some increase in weight is taking place in the seed pods. We may conclude that to secure the largest yield of hay we must not cut before bloom or after full bloom.

What is the Effect of Time of Cutting on the Quality of Hay Produced?—Aside from damage in curing, quality of alfalfa hay depends on two interrelated factors: the percentage of protein and the proportion of leaves in the hay. Since alfalfa leaves contain about twice as much protein as the stems, it is evident that the higher the proportion of leaves, the higher the protein content of the hay will be. Both the protein content and the percentage of leaves in the hay decrease very rapidly as cutting is delayed. The Kansas experiments already referred to gave the following results as an average for eight years:

Stage of cutting	Protein Percent	Leaves in first cutting Percent
Bud	18.37	49
Tenth bloom	17.85	47
Full bloom	16.21	43
Seed stage	14.08	38

In exceptional years there are much greater differences in the per cent of leaves than these averages indicate. Last year at the Ohio State University the first cutting of alfalfa at the bud stage, May 15, contained 49 per cent of leaves, while that cut June 28 in the seed stage contained 30 per cent of leaves. It is clear that the earlier alfalfa is cut, the higher will be the feeding value and palatability of the hay. Its market value will also be greatly increased by early cutting. The newly adopted U. S. standards for alfalfa hay provide that No. 1 alfalfa shall contain at least 40 per cent of leaves. In 1925 it would not have been possible to have made No. 1 alfalfa from the first cutting later than the tenth bloom stage. The later cuttings retain their leaves better than the first, so that

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they can be cut at a later stage of maturity and still make a high quality hay.

What is the Effect of Time of Cutting on the Longevity of the Stand and Its Invasion by Grasses?—It has been known for many years that very early cutting weakens the stand. All experiments agree on this point. Joe Wing, pioneer Ohio alfalfa grower, wrote many years ago, "It is better to cut it a few days too late than a few days too early," and cited observations of the disastrous effect of early cutting on the stand. The earliest stage at which alfalfa can be cut without serious injury is not clear. The limit seems to be at about the tenth bloom stage. Many experiments show no injury to the stand from long continued cutting at this stage. Others show a slight but definite injury, and only one experiment shows serious injury.

Late cutting has not injured the stand no matter how long the alfalfa has been left. We may conclude on this point that alfalfa should not be cut earlier than the tenth bloom stage and that there is a possibility that cutting continuously at this stage may slightly weaken the stand, although it is not likely to be serious within two to four years.

What About the Shoots at the Crown?—No carefully conducted experiments have shown any injury to alfalfa from cutting the shoots at the base of the plant. Many writers have claimed that cutting alfalfa late enough so that the shoots at the base are long enough to be cut off by the mowing machine delays the next crop and reduces the yield, but no proof of such a statement has been found. There is no relation between the appearance of these shoots and the proper time of cutting alfalfa for hay. They do not all appear at once but over a considerable period of time, from May 15 until the latter part of June. By June 10 almost any alfalfa plants will show them in all stages of growth.

It is hardly reasonable to expect that the longer of these shoots will injure the alfalfa when there are dozens of other buds available to take their places, and no such injury appears. After the first cutting the appearance of these shoots is at least partly related to moisture conditions and bears no necessary relation to the stage of growth of the alfalfa. The shoots should be ignored or given very minor consideration in deciding when to cut alfalfa.

Other Factors Affecting the Time of Cutting.—The later alfalfa is cut for hay, the more easily the hay may be cured because the more mature alfalfa contains less water than young alfalfa. Also, at the time of making the first cutting, usually in June, haymaking conditions are beginning to improve and become more favorable as the season progresses.

Alfalfa which has been stunted or in-

jured in any way should always be cut. Obtaining experimental evidence on this point is somewhat difficult, but the practical experience of farmers and all other evidence obtainable bears it out. If, for example, a late freeze kills the tops of alfalfa, it is better to cut it so that new shoots can start from the crown than to allow these injured shoots to continue to develop. Alfalfa frequently becomes yellow and seems to stand still. The yellowing sometimes due to attacks of alfalfa leaf spot and sometimes to other conditions not well understood. Whatever the cause, the alfalfa should be cut as soon as the yellow condition is apparent because its growth has practically stopped. The next cutting will frequently come on free from yellowing.

Practical Recommendations.—It is clear that quality of hay and longevity of stand are somewhat opposed to each other, so that the man who wants the highest feeding value will cut somewhat earlier than the man who is particularly interested in maintaining his stand for a long period. Since the decrease in per cent of leaves and feeding value from one stage to another is much more rapid at the first cutting than at any subsequent cutting it would seem that one desirable way to obtain the highest possible quality with the least damage to the stand would be to make the first cutting early and the other cutting at a somewhat later stage. This has not been experimentally proven, and the unfavorable weather and competition of other work about June 1st may tend to prevent carrying out this plan.

The earlier one cuts alfalfa the better the quality of hay; the later it is cut up to full bloom, the longer the stand will last. A good general rule is to cut when it is from a tenth to a quarter in bloom. Never cut before bloom or after full bloom, unless forced to by accidents.

The presence of the shoots at the base should be largely if not entirely disregarded in considering the time to cut. The stand will not be injured by clipping these shoots. It is not necessary or desirable to cut alfalfa high. The ordinary setting of the mowing machine leaves ample crown for reproduction.

At least three cuttings of alfalfa should be secured everywhere in Ohio in an ordinary season and usually not more than four should be made anywhere in the state.

The last cutting should be made early enough so that the alfalfa goes into the winter with a growth of at least 6 to 8 inches. This means that the last cutting should come about September 15 in the northern part of the state and before September 30 in the southern part.

Regardless of other signs, cut alfalfa when it is injured by spring freezes or appears badly yellowed from any cause.

—C. J. Williard, *Ohio Crop Talks.*

Are You Near-Sighted?

Some people are near-sighted mentally. We often call this trait "thrift" when we find it in ourselves, but usually call it "penny-wise, pound-foolish," when we see it in others.

Big producing spring cows on good pasture need grain—not to make milk but to keep in flesh. The succulent feed stimulates milk production without supplying in sufficient quantity all the ingredients with which to make the milk. The cow makes the milk from her own body tissues, and gets thin doing it.

By grainning big producing spring cows on good pasture—just enough to keep them in flesh,—the big flow of milk is secured and the cow remains in good condition. As the summer heat affects the grass fed cows by cutting down on their pasture, the supply of milk is greatly lessened and the price on milk rises, the grain conditioned cow maintains her flow of milk and the feeder secures a greater share of the higher price than does the non-feeder.

By fall and early winter, when the grass fed spring cow is a stripper and the price of milk is at the top, the spring cow which has been kept in flesh throughout the summer with a carefully selected grain ration makes a good quantity of milk on which her owner secures the top price. In other words, it is the last six months of the spring cow's ten month lactation period that the spring cow makes profits for her owner, and the spring cow which is nearly dry after the first few months is a losing proposition.

On good pasture comparatively little grain is needed but that little is badly needed, and should be carefully selected. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is selecting the best of ingredients for summer feeding, and is blending them in accordance with the latest recommendations of the dairy experts who formulate all its stock feed rations.

Some farmers who grain their cows during the summer attempt to carry them along on cheap feeds. This is an expensive proposition because it takes so much more cheap feed—feed containing oat mill by-products, screenings and the like—to supply the cow's needs than it does good feed that these farmers have to do a lot of unnecessary trucking during their busiest season. Furthermore, per unit of feeding value, high quality feeds cost less money. Be sure to supply your spring cows all summer with Eastern States grain. It will pay you to follow this policy as it is paying others. Don't be "penny-wise, pound-foolish" on this important question.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

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Springfield, Massachusetts

Regarding Farm Taxes

Continued from page 3, column 3

these taxes are under the control of the farmers and that the farmers are to blame if taxes are high. The conclusion is drawn that taxes can be lowered by farmers if they so desire. The conclusions are erroneous. Farm taxes are high because wages are high. Farmers cannot control wages, therefore we can do very little to lower taxes. When our taxation systems were designed the weaver, the tanner, the shoemaker and the teamster lived in the community. Profits which they made from the community were invested in the community so that they could be reached by a general property tax. Today, the profits made by the various business agencies are not located in the community from which the profits were derived. These profits can be reached by taxes on corporation profits, by personal income taxes and by inheritance taxes.

The taxes on farm land could be reduced by reducing or discontinuing the state tax on real estate and by greater state support for roads and schools. Formerly, roads were primarily for local use and were paid for by towns and counties. Today, even the dirt roads are often used for inter-urban highways much more than they are used by farmers. In many cases, farmers are paying out of proportion to the use they make of the road.

Our present theory of school support is to furnish the child with free education expecting that he will pay for educating the next generation. About one-half of the children educated in the country move to the cities and so escape direct payment to the rural school district which educated them."

CLEAN UP THE CURCULIO

Although spraying is an important factor in the control of the plum curculio, orchard sanitation and cultural practices play a more important part in the fight against this insect than in the case of any other orchard pest.

The seasonal life of the curculio offers four excellent openings for attack by cultural operations, namely:

1. The beetle spends the winter under leaves, rubbish, and crop refuse in or near the orchard. A scorching fire in the late fall or early spring will burn many of these beetles and destroy their protection. Burning should be done when the hottest possible fire will result and should extend beyond the orchard 100 yards if possible.

2. Apples infested with small curculio grubs usually fall to the ground, where the grub feeds for about two weeks before entering the ground to pupate. The period during which the grubs are in the fallen apples ranges from the last of June

through the first week in August, during which time the infested apples are 1/2 inch to 1 1/4 inches in diameter. No operation will kill more curculio than the destruction of these infested drops. Hogs and poultry in the orchard will eat many of them. Picking up these drops is a laborious task but a highly profitable one in curculio control. When picked up, bury them with quicklime, soak them in water, feed them, or put them in a tight barrel until they can be satisfactorily destroyed.

3. Some curculio grubs, as well as codling moth larvae remain in apples on the tree at thinning time. Carefully thin off these infested apples. A picking bag or basket is excellent for carrying these "culls" about the orchard. Destroy them as suggested for drops.

4. After the curculio grubs have finished feeding in the fruit, they form small cells two or three inches below the surface of the ground in which they pupate or change from grub to beetle. The majority of them are in this condition from July 15 to August 15. At this time they are very delicate and easily crushed. Harrowing, plowing, or any kind of cultivation under the trees kills large numbers of this pest.

The standard insecticide recommended for curculio control by spraying is Arsenate of Lead powder 3 pounds in 100 gallons of water. Applications should begin with pink spray, continue through the

calyx spray and be followed by treatments approximately 10 days and 4 weeks respectively after the calyx spray in cases of severe infestation.

W. D. Whitcomb,
Market Garden Field Station.

**TUBERCULOSIS IN HERD
CAUSES DECREASED INCOME**

Showing that milk production in a herd began to decline almost simultaneously with the development of tuberculosis among the cows, a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture discusses a topic of unusual interest in practical dairying. The insidious nature of tuberculosis makes the time of first infection difficult to establish and other variable factors make the study of this question very complex. But in the case reported the evidence indicates that in two years the spread of bovine tuberculosis caused a reduction in the milk of the herd, which averaged about 10 cows, from an annual production of 111,178 pounds to 82,173 pounds. The decrease in income from the sale of milk amounted to approximately \$870.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, point out that the indemnity paid for tuberculous cattle detected by official testing is well known to be a means of hastening tuberculosis eradica-

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tion. However, in the light of the foregoing figures the reduced income from a tuberculous herd may equal or even exceed the amount of indemnity ordinarily paid. This loss, the officials conclude, should be as great an inducement as the expected indemnity for having the test applied promptly, so as to check the ravages of the disease, economic losses, and danger to mankind.

IS CANNED OR DRIED MILK AS VALUABLE AS FRESH?

"May we substitute dried, evaporated or condensed milk for fresh?" is a question often asked. To a certain extent these preserved milks take the place of the fresh product, but they should not be depended upon for the bulk of the milk taken. Milk is very valuable for several things—the protein or muscle building material, the fat, the milk sugar, the minerals so necessary for bones and teeth, and the vitamins—substances which promote growth, stimulate all bodily functions and maintain health. When the milk is dried, evaporated or condensed, everything in the fresh milk remains except some of the water and some of the vitamins. Vitamins may be destroyed by long cooking or ageing. For this reason it is much better to give the children fresh milk, at least most of the time. If it is impossible to get good fresh milk, the canned or dried product may be used under a physician's directions, providing fresh fruit and vegetable juices, egg yolk and cod liver oil are used to supply additional vitamins. Even cow's milk does not contain a large supply of all the vitamins and must be supplemented by some of the above foods.

Babies raised on sweetened condensed milk are often fat because of the large amount of sugar in the milk; and because they do not get enough minerals their bones and teeth suffer eventually. Such babies are often pale, soft and flabby, and develop rickets and other bone troubles.

SPRAYING POTATOES

Last year the leaf hoppers killed the potatoes in this county. These insects are yellow and about an eighth of an inch long. They look like miniature grass hoppers. Flea beetles also took a serious toll. A simple spraying or dusting program will control the insects and fungus diseases of the potato. Spraying and dusting prevent injury. They do not cure troubles.

The program starts when the potato plants are six inches high. The field should be gone over often enough to keep the whole plant covered with spray or dust until the plants die. Bordeaux

Mixture is the standard spray. Arsenate of lead or calcium arsenate is added to it to kill eating insects. Many men find that they can save time by mixing up stock solutions, dissolving 50 lbs. of copper sulfate in a 50 gallon barrel of water and putting 60 lbs. of finishing lime in 50 gallons of water in another barrel. These are stock solutions and should *never be mixed directly together*. If your sprayer holds 100 gallons, put 8 gallons of the copper sulfate stock solution into the sprayer. Add water till the tank is 2/3 full. Add 8 gallons of the lime solution and fill sprayer with water.

Many men have found that there is less trouble with nozzles plugging if they use hydrated lime instead of quick lime. There are two grades of hydrated lime:

(1) Mason's hydrate, used largely for water proofing cement; (2) Finishing hydrate. The latter is the kind to use as it leaves practically no sediment.

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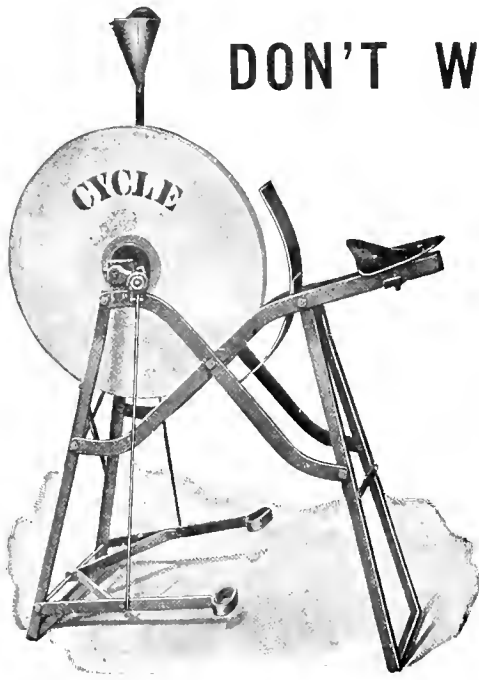
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1926

No. 7

COUNTY AGENTS VISIT NEW JERSEY FARMS

Many Fine Farms and Good
Farmers Seen

Every one has heard of the New Jersey mosquitoes. They say "lots" of them weigh a pound. The county agents of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, however, did not visit New Jersey the week of June 20 to see the mosquitoes. If they had, they would have been disappointed as they saw none. They did go to see how extension work is being carried on in that state and to see what our New Jersey competitors are doing.

Poultry

At North Haledon we visited the "White Egg Farm," a \$50,000 corporation with a capacity of 5000 white leg-horn hens. They hatch their own chicks on this place and so far have not been troubled with Bacillary White Diarrhea. They trap nest about 250 birds a year to get pedigreed cockerels and pullets for their breeding operations. By this selective breeding they have raised their egg production from 137 eggs per bird in 1920 to 166 eggs per bird in 1925. Practically all of the eggs are sold at retail. Five men do the work on the plant while the sixth devotes his entire time to selling. It is interesting to note that this farm has paid ten per cent on the investment.

The New Jersey Experiment Station is specializing in the study of poultry diseases. At the present time they are conducting experiments on worm control. They have found that disinfectants are relatively ineffective in killing worm eggs. They conclude that the solution of the worm problem is to avoid rather than to try to cure worm infection. They are starting pullets in long brooder houses about 22 feet deep. In front of these they have a cement slab about sixteen feet wide. The chicks are not allowed to go on to the ground while in this house. As soon as they are weaned from the heat they are placed in movable colony houses on clean range. The New Jersey authorities believe that can be avoided if predisposing factors are controlled.

The Vineland Egg Laying Contest was visited. The production of this contest is said to be the highest of any of the eastern contests and the mortality is the

Continued on page 6, column 2

HOLSTEIN CLUB TO MEET

The summer meeting of the Hampshire Franklin Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club will be held Saturday, August 7. A picnic dinner at the summit of Mount Holyoke will start the program. In the afternoon the farms of Pelissier Brothers, H. J. Searle and Son, E. P. West and J. G. Cook will be visited. These farms have some of the best Holstein cattle in Hampshire County. These herds have been among the leaders in production in the cow testing association this year.

The meeting is open to every one in the county who is interested in Holstein cattle. Pack a lunch and bring the whole family. There is a good road to the top of Mount Holyoke. To reach it, turn south at the Hadley Town Hall and keep straight ahead. There is a big sign showing the road to the mountain.

BETTER KITCHENS FOR BETTER HOMES

In line with suggestion from many sources for making better homes are several points on kitchen planning from the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating with Better Homes in America.

One of the first things the homemaker thinks about in a better home is a well-arranged, well-equipped kitchen. That does not mean that she is kitchen-minded either. It means rather that she knows where convenience counts most in a house. In most family kitchens at least 1,000 meals are cooked during the course of every year. Surely for any job that comes as regularly and often as getting three meals a day, every step-saving, time-saving arrangement possible should be included in the plan and the equipment.

The points that make for convenience in the kitchen are as follows:

First, last, and all the time, in planning and equipping a kitchen, think about the work to be done in it.

If building or remodeling a kitchen, make it oblong and with no more floor space than actually needed. A kitchen is a workroom. Spaciousness is paid for in miles of useless steps.

Study the relation of the kitchen to the

Continued on page 4, column 3

FARM AND HOME WEEK

Massachusetts Agricultural College,
July 27-30

Program Arranged by Days

- Home Making—July 27, 28, 29, 30.
- Food Preservation—July 27, 28, 29, 30.
- Poultry Husbandry—July 28, 29, 30.
- Fruit Growing—July 27, 28.
- Flower Growing—July 27.
- Home Gardening—July 28.
- Livestock Farming—July 28.
- Beef Cattle Raising—July 28.
- Dairy Farming—July 29.
- Beekeeping—July 29.
- Forestry—July 29.

General Meetings

A rest hour program will be held daily between 12:30 and 1:30 P. M. with motion pictures and music. Also during the same time some of the college representatives will be glad to talk over the possibilities of an education here at M. A. C. with any interested persons. Community singing will be held each evening between 7.00 and 7.45.

The first dynamometer demonstration in New England, will be held at the college on Thursday afternoon, July 29. The dynamometer is a scientific instrument through which tests can be made of the best ways to hitch up horses, the best types of horses to use for various kinds of work and the relative pulling power of light and heavy teams. After the dynamometer demonstration the livestock parade will be held.

Evening Programs

Tuesday evening Farm and Home Week guests are invited to attend Camp Gilbert's entertainment, or the program arranged for the School of Rural Clergymen, which is to be held here on campus the last week in July.

On Wednesday evening two highly recommended and well qualified speakers are listed:

Beatrice Chandler Gesell of New Haven, Conn., an authority on child psychology.

Dr. James J. Walsh, of New York City, who will talk on The Funny Things That Cure People.

Dr. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, is to be the speaker for Thursday evening.

Flower Growing—Tuesday

Two interesting talks are listed, including

Continued on page 3, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

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COUNTY NOTES

Spraying Time Cut in Two

At the spring meeting of the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association, President Charles H. Gould of Haydenville stated that he was able to cut his spraying costs by having a tank wagon hauling spray material to the sprayer. Ed. Searle of Southampton thought that he would try it. He bought an old sprayer tank from a neighbor and mounted it on an auto truck. At a brook, he mounted a pump with a two inch hose. With this equipment he has been able to cut the time needed for spraying just about in two. It paid "Ed" fairly well to attend this meeting. It will pay other growers to attend the meeting to be held at Mr. Gould's Hillside Orchard in Haydenville August 25.

Why are Onion Sets Poor?

Some of the set onions in the valley are good, some are fair, while others are poor. It would be profitable to growers if all of the differences could be explained. At present it looks as though the size of the sets made a big difference. Where the sets were sized before planting, the largest sized sets look the best. It may

be true that there is a tendency for these larger bulbs to "shoot double." The medium sized sets look next best, while the small sized sets certainly are the poorest. Most growers would have bought the small sets if they could have had their choice. Many believe that the small and medium sizes will catch up later. Last year one grower checked up on this and said that the smaller onions gave the poorest yield. Growers who have a comparison of sizes will do well to watch it this year.

It is interesting to note that most of the really good fields of onions grow on soil that tests only slightly acid. Practically all of the poor sets are on land that tests extremely acid. Experiments conducted at the Rhode Island Experiment Station show that a full crop of onions cannot be grown on extremely acid soil no matter how much fertilizer is used.

Another interesting point is that many of the best fields are grown on fertilizers that are high in ammonia. Apparently large amounts of ammonia have not hurt the crop so far this year.

Where a combination of small sets, extremely acid soil and rather scanty amounts of fertilizer is found, the result is a poor piece of sets. The County Agent would be glad to test samples of soil for lime requirements. If your piece looks poor, send in a small sample of the soil and have it tested.

Tobacco Dust for Poultry

Some poultrymen will be disappointed to find that their pullets have worms this fall. It is a wise precaution to feed two pounds of tobacco dust to 100 pounds of dry mash for a period of three weeks when the pullets are three months old and to repeat the dose for a three weeks' period just before the pullets are put into the laying houses. It is a good thing to give the birds a dose of epsom salts after they have had the tobacco-treated mash a week and again at the end of the period.

McIntosh Set Light

When the McIntosh bloomed this spring it looked as though there was going to be a humper crop of this variety. Cold weather at blossoming time kept this variety from setting. C. E. Stiles of South Amherst reports practically no McIntosh. Chas. Gould of Haydenville says he has no Maes this year. In Granby and Belchertown the same is true. We are told that the same condition prevails in the eastern part of the state.

Three Cuttings Too Much for Alfalfa

When you attend Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 27, 28, 29 and 30, be sure to see the alfalfa field just east of Grinnell Arena. This field was limed, fertilized and seeded the same all over. One half of the field has been cut twice a year, the other half

has been cut three times. The part that has only had two cuttings a year taken from it is good alfalfa. The half that has been cut three times a year is mostly timothy. This demonstration shows that alfalfa can be killed by too frequent cuttings.

E. M. Lewis Named President of M. A. C.

Edward M. Lewis, Acting President of Massachusetts Agricultural College during the past two years, was named President of the College at the annual commencement meeting of the Board of Trustees, which was held Monday, June 14. This action is indicative of the general feeling of satisfaction which has grown out of the settlement of the intricate problems which President Lewis has tackled during these two years.

The new President has made an affectionate place for himself with M. A. C. men and women since 1911 in his service during a large part of that period as Dean of the College. On three occasions he served as Acting President in the absence of former President Kenyon L. Butterfield and each time his administration was unusually successful. His continued daily service as a patient, kindly friend of the student, an inspirer of students and faculty, and an educator with vision are bound to greatly influence the future of M. A. C.

COW TEST SUMMARY

The June reports of the cow testers show that forty-two of the seven hundred thirteen cows on test made over fifty pounds of butter fat during the month. Fifty-one herds were tested for production. The following is a list of the cows making the highest records on twice-a-day milking:

Owner	Breed	lb Milk	Test fat	lbs.
Chas. E. Clark	R. H.	2190	3.7	81.0
G. A. & G. N. Galusha	R. H.	1647	4.5	74.1
Chas. E. Clark	R. H.	1794	3.8	68.2
E. P. West	R. H.	1965	3.4	66.8
I. Hendrick	G. H.	1632	3.9	63.6
W. A. Parsons	R. H.	1434	4.4	63.1
Geo. Timmins	R. G.	1110	5.6	62.2
C. G. Loud	R. H.	1530	4.0	61.2
Ellis Harlow	R. J.	1185	5.1	60.4
J. G. Cook	R. H.	1665	3.6	59.9
Ellis Harlow	R. J.	1146	5.1	58.4
E. P. West	R. H.	1536	3.8	58.4
E. C. Searle	G. G.	840	6.9	58.0
W. H. Atkins	R. J.	930	6.2	57.7
E. P. West	R. H.	1515	3.8	57.6
H. H. Bissell	R. H.	1440	4.0	57.6

The high cows among those being milked more than twice a day are as follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs Milk	Test fat	lbs.
E. P. West	R. H.	2079	4.0	83.4**
Rob Adams	R. H.	2022	4.0	80.9*
E. P. West	R. H.	2265	3.2	72.3**
E. P. West	R. H.	1983	3.6	71.4**
E. T. Clark	R. H.	1950	3.5	68.3*
E. P. West	R. H.	1866	3.3	61.6**
E. P. West	R. H.	1800	3.2	57.6**

*Milked three times a day. **Milked four times.

In June, eight herds averaged over 1000 pounds of milk per cow; five between 900 and 1000 lbs.; fourteen, between 800 and 900 lbs.; eleven, between 700 and 800 lbs.; nine, between 600 and 700 lbs.; four below 600 lbs. The high herds in average milk production per cow for June are:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
E. P. West,	Hadley	30	1302
J. G. Cook,	Hadley	10	1249
C. E. Clark,	Leeds	15	1122
Fred Frost,			
Easthampton	10	1108	
Hugh Bridgman,			
Westhampton	11	1069	
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	6	1067
H. J. Searle & Son,			
Hadley	13	1020	
A. D. Montague,			
Westhampton	10	1020	

Three herds averaged over forty pounds of butter fat per cow in June; eleven, over 35 pounds; thirteen, over 30 pounds; sixteen, over 25 pounds; eight below 25 pounds. The following are the highest herds in butter fat per cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
E. P. West,	Hadley	30	44.0
J. G. Cook,	Hadley	10	42.7
Chas. E. Clark,	Leeds	15	40.2
Chas. M. Norris,			
Westhampton	8	39.8	
Hugh Bridgman,			
Westhampton	11	38.4	
Almon Shaw,	Cummington	6	38.3
G. A. & G. N. Galusha,			
Granby	17	37.7	

MAY POULTRY SUMMARY

The 160 egg standard calls for 20 eggs per bird in May. Six of the thirty five flocks in the county made the grade. The following are the leading flocks for May:

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Henry Randall, Granby	45	27.00
John Bloom, Ware	300	22.88
Mrs. W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	97	22.21
F. D. Steele, Cummington	257	21.91
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	144	21.10
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley	28	20.14
Frank Rood, Southampton	430	19.75
Mrs. E. H. Alderman,		
Middlefield	164	19.06

The following statement from the New Jersey Experiment Station shows why poultrymen should do a thorough job of culling at the present time.

"Under average conditions during June, four birds out of every hundred stop laying. In July, eight birds out of a hundred stop and for August, twelve out of one hundred give up the job of producing eggs. When a bird stops laying during these months, it usually takes at least three months before it starts again. These early non-layers usually go into a

second moult toward winter. The cost of carrying fifty non-layers through a week will pay for the rearing of fifty chickens up until they are eight weeks old. Cut down the cost of poultry keeping by culling out the non-layers each week as they appear in the laying pens."

It takes but little practice to tell if a hen has stopped laying. A culling bulletin will be sent on request. By disposing of the poor birds, one has a chance to clean up and disinfect the laying houses so that the pullets can be housed early. This is important if you are to get good production next fall.

On some farms rape has made a poor growth due to dry weather. If green feed is short it will pay to sprout oats using from 2 to 3 lbs. of dry oats per 100 birds.

Farm and Home Week

Continued from page 1, column 3
ing one by Mr. W. N. Craig of Weymouth. The usual inspection trip of nearby gardens will occupy the afternoon.

Home Gardening—Wednesday

This is a new program arranged especially for the small home gardener. The program includes talks on the care of lawns, planning the home grounds, fruit, shrubbery, and vegetables for the home garden.

Food Preservation—Tuesday—Friday

The first two days the program is in co-operation with the fruit program. Several interesting speakers have been secured for Thursday, home manufacturer's day. On Friday a series of demonstrations will be given for the home maker.

Fruit Growing—Tuesday—Wednesday

An excellent program has been arranged for fruit growers. Among the speakers are Prof. F. C. Bradford of Michigan State College; Mr. Walter R. Clarke, Milton, N. Y.; Mr. Wilson H. Conant, Buckfield, Maine; Mr. James C. Farmer, South Newbury, N. H. Among the subjects to be considered are raspberry growing, winter injury to fruit, strawberry renovation, canning apples; yields, grades and prices of varieties of apples, advertising, marketing.

Woodlot Owner—Thursday

The program has been arranged for the person who owns a woodlot and wants information as to the present lumber situation in N. E. Prof. Grose will give a demonstration on the preservation of fence posts, which should prove very interesting to all dairymen, poultrymen and the like.

Beekeeping—Thursday

One of the finest beekeeping programs ever presented in the state has been arranged for Thursday. Among the speakers are R. B. Willson, Extension Specialist in Agriculture, Cornell University; L.

B. Crandall, Extension Specialist in Beekeeping at Connecticut Agriculture College; Dr. Gates, Massachusetts Inspector of Apiaries and Dr. J. H. Merrill of Raynham.

Livestock Raising—Wednesday

The morning program will be given over to sheep. Prof. Garrigus of Connecticut Agricultural College is the leading speaker. It is also hoped that Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, will be here. In the afternoon an excellent program has been arranged for all persons interested in raising beef cattle.

Dairy Farming—Thursday

Henry Jeffers, General Manager of Walker-Gordon Dairy Co. Juliustown, N. J. is the leading speaker. His subject is Alfalfa and Better Milk Production. Everyone will be interested in hearing about the recent feeding experiments being carried on by the college, also the possibilities of western milk competition, means of bettering permanent pastures etc.

Poultry Program—Wednesday—Friday

The poultry program is divided into four divisions including poultry diseases, feeding problems, economic questions affecting the industry, etc. In all there are 20 speakers on the program. Among these are Dr. Jacob E. Shillinger, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Loyal F. Payne of Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. Roy E. Jones, Connecticut Agricultural College; Prof. Harry R. Lewis, President of the National Poultry Council, Davisville, R. I. and Dr. H. G. May, Rhode Island State College.

Do You Know:

That the Eighth Annual Farm and Home Week is to be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 27, 28, 29, 30.

That an excellent program has been prepared on the following subjects: home making, fruit growing, flower growing, food preservation, home gardening, livestock raising, beef cattle raising, poultry husbandry, forestry, beekeeping, and dairying.

That Dr. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture is to speak on the evening of July 29.

That over 83 speakers are listed on the program.

That the first dynamometer demonstration in New England will be held July 29.

That noted speakers will be present from Connecticut, New York, Kansas, New Jersey, Vermont, Illinois, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Michigan, and Washington, D. C.

That you can secure more information concerning the week by directing requests to your county headquarters, or the Supervisor of Extension Courses, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

HOME MAKING

INTERESTING DAYS

July 27, 28, 29 and 30

It is time we began to make plans to attend Farm and Home Week which starts Tuesday, July 27, and lasts until noon Friday, July 30. The Homemaking program is particularly good this year. Thursday is local leader day and so every woman who has been in our extension group will be interested in Thursday's program.

Hampshire County should have the largest attendance of any county in the state because the college is right in the center of the county. Let us make what should be, so, and this year take advantage of the fine program that is offered.

Home Making

Tuesday, July 27

Meeting in Large Tent, near South College, unless otherwise noted.

9.00 A. M. Planning Three Meals a Day on a Limited Budget.

Mrs. Myrtie Van Deusen Rouse, Hays, Kansas—meeting in Fernald Hall.

10.30 A. M. The Decorative Use of Flowers in the Home.

Professor Clark L. Thayer, Department of Floriculture. M. A. C. Meeting in Clark Hall.

1.30 P. M. Home Renovation of Furniture.

Mrs. Harriet J. Haynes, Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

3.00 P. M. Modern Home Conveniences.

Professor C. I. Guinness and Assistant Prof. M. J. Markuson, Department of Agricultural Engineering, M. A. C.

Wednesday, July 28

9.00 A. M. Individuality Expressed in Home Furnishing.

Miss Marion L. Tucker, Department of Home Economics, M. A. C.

10.30 A. M. Shall We Live on a Budget?

Dialogue—Mrs. Myrtie Van Deusen Rouse, Hays, Kansas. Miss Agnes Donham, Boston, Mass.

1.30 P. M. Literature for Children.

Miss Marjorie Knapp, Boston, Mass.

3.00 P. M. The Therapeutic Value of Housework.

Mrs. Ida Harrington, Home Information Center, Cedar Hill, Waltham.

4.00 P. M. Reception in Rhododendron Garden.

4.30 P. M. Inspection of Home Vegetable Garden. Rear of French Hall.

Thursday, July 29

9.00 A. M. The Economic Value of Positive Health.

Dr. James J. Walsh, New York City.

10.00 A. M. Symposium by Leaders.

10.30 A. M. Leadership in Extension Program.

Miss Marion Butters, Assistant Director, New Jersey Ext. Service.

11.00 A. M. What Does the Farm Woman Want?

Mrs. Julian C. Dimock, East Corinth, Vermont.

1.30 P. M. What the Mirror Reveals.

Mrs. Evelyn Tobey, Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y.

3.00 P. M. The Significance of Leadership.

Dr. Orlo J. Price, Executive Secretary of Rochester Federation of Churches, Rochester, New York.

Friday, July 30

9.00 A. M. Demonstrations in Food Preservation.

Meeting in Flint Laboratory, Room M.

This session will consist of a number of demonstrations in food preservation. A brief question period will follow each demonstration.

10.45 A. M. A Five Foot Shelf for the Home Maker.

Mrs. Arthur P. French, and others.

WASH AWAY IVY POISON

Thorough washing soon after exposure to poison ivy reduces the danger of injury, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The poison usually requires some time to penetrate into the tender layers of the skin, and until such penetration has taken place much or all of it can be removed.

Make a thick lather and wash several times, with thorough rinsing and frequent changes of hot water, using ordinary alkaline kitchen soap. Running water is preferable for this purpose. If a basin is used, the water should be changed frequently. Even after inflammation has developed, thorough washing should be tried in order to remove from exposed surfaces of the skin all traces of the poison that can still be reached.

For the inflammation, simple remedies, such as local applications of solutions of cooking soda or of Epsom salts, one or two heaping teaspoons to a cup of water,

are helpful. Fluid extract of grindela, diluted with 4 to 8 parts of water, is often used. Solutions of this kind may be applied with light bandages or clean cloths. Such cloths must be kept moist and discarded frequently in order to avoid infection. When the inflammation is extensive or severe it is best to consult a physician.

THREE ACRES OF DISHES

Local Women Use Dish Drainers

Drying three acres of dishes a year, walking a quarter of a mile to bake a lemon pie and pumping fifteen tons of water in a year are some of the domestic feats performed by the rural housewife who does not follow good methods of home management.

A dish drainer eliminates drying about three acres of dishes a year. Experiments show that the housewife can save one and one-half hours a day in doing the dishes. A dish drainer will save this time and give the housewife more time for rest, reading or other pleasures.

Some of the women who have bought the Dumbleton dish drainer which has proven so popular are Mrs. H. D. Stanton, West Chesterfield; Mrs. Arlin Cole, South Worthington; Mrs. Edward Cole, South Worthington; Mrs. Homer Granger, South Worthington; and Mrs. Charles Walker, Greenwich Village. All of these women firmly believe it is worth every cent it costs in the amount of time and energy it saves.

Better Kitchens for Better Homes

Continued from page 1, column 2

rest of the house. Make a direct connection from kitchen to dining room in the common wall between them. See to also that there is easy access to front and back doors, to the telephone, and to the stairs to the cellar and the second floor.

Arrange for adequate ventilation in all weathers and for good lighting at all work centers at night as well as during the day.

Screen windows and doors against household pests. Flies particularly are a menace to health.

Choose finishes for floor, walls, and woodwork that are durable, suitable in color, and can be kept clean easily.

Select furnishings that fit the wall and floor space and will pay for themselves in usefulness. Weigh the pros and cons of built-in or movable pieces, and compare prices carefully.

Make sure that there is an abundant supply of hot and cold running water and a sanitary drainage system.

Decide on the most comfortable height of working surfaces.

Group all equipment, large and small,

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into compact work centers for preparation of raw food, cooking, serving, clearing away and dishwashing, and any other activities done regularly and often in the kitchen.

Arrange these groups from left to right following the order in which the various jobs are done.

The kitchen is above all else a place to prepare and serve food. Limit the kitchen to this use, if possible, and arrange for laundering and such work to be done in another place.

HOW MUCH FOR FOOD?

"How much should I spend for food for my family?" is often asked. Before answering a question like this, we should have to ask—"What are the ages and occupations of the members of the family? What is the family income? Do you have a cow, chickens, fruit, or vegetables that you raise, and do you entertain much?" It is a fact that laborers' and ministers' families spend more for food in proportion to their income than those of any other occupation. In the laborer's family, the members are usually all hard working people, and so require large amounts of foods, and the minister entertains a great deal.

A family with a large income will be able to have tomatoes, strawberries, cucumbers, and other fruits and vegetables out of season. These will make the grocery bill large. The small income family will limit the out-of-season fruits and vegetables. More cereals, especially the whole grain cereals, can be used to advantage when the income is small. Many people in Massachusetts live well on fifty cents per person per day. It is possible to live on less, and still feed the family well. A safe rule to follow, regardless of income is this: Divide the food budget into five parts. That is, for each dollar spent, twenty cents should be spent for milk and cheese; twenty cents for meat, fish and eggs; twenty cents for vegetables and fruits; twenty cents for cereals, including bread, flours of all kinds, breakfast cereals, cornstarch, tapioca, and all cereal products; and twenty cents for miscellaneous. The miscellaneous would include fats, sugars, spices, and flavorings.

The two important things to remember are that as much money should be spent for milk and cheese as is spent for meat, and as much for fruits and vegetables as is spent for meat. The amount spent for cereals and miscellaneous may vary with the income.

Mary E. Foley,
Nutrition Specialist

Plan to attend Farm and Home Week,
M. A. C., Amherst, July 27, 28, 29 and
30.

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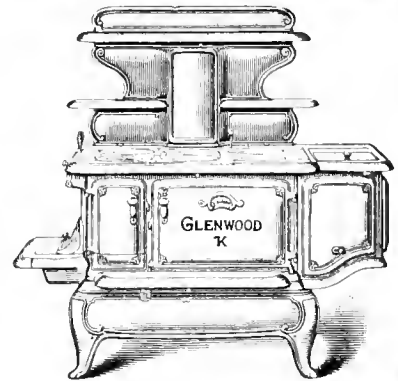
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CLUB WORK

PASTURES ALONE NOT SUFFICIENT FOR PRODUCTION

Good pastures furnish a wonderful feed for many classes of animals. Dry cows and young growing stock can thrive for months at a time on pasture grasses and a little salt. The same does not hold for a cow giving 30 pounds or more of milk. Even on the best of pastures she simply cannot get enough pounds of digestible nutrients, and most of us know that our pastures in Massachusetts seldom if ever qualify as best.

Some of you heard Professor Frasier of Illinois last summer at Farmers' Week when he described the sort of cow we would have to breed if we expected her to exist on our pastures. She would need to have a muzzle two feet wide and be able to travel 20 miles a day. But our cows are not animated lawn mowers and our pasture season in the most favorable years is short lived.

A cow giving 25 to 30 pounds of milk daily would need considerably more than 100 pounds of pasture grass to supply her needs for maintenance and production, without leaving anything over to offset the energy required to harvest the grass. Anyone who has seen 100 pounds of grass in one pile will realize at once that the cow will have to do some traveling to get that amount.

The Kind of Supplement to Use

The writer has seen a number of dairy herds recently and the cows seem to have come through the winter in exceptionally good condition. This flesh can be maintained throughout the summer by supplementing the pasture with a reasonable amount of grain. Any extra feed used for this purpose will be more than offset by a saving next winter brought about by having the animals in good flesh in the fall. Feed at least *one* pound of grain daily to every *six* pounds of milk produced. Many pastures will call for still heavier grain feeding.

The following ration will go well with pasture and based on present quotations will be an economical mixture for those who practice home mixing.

Corn meal or hominy	500 pounds
Bran or ground oats	300 pounds
Gluten feed	100 pounds
Cottonseed meal	100 pounds

To this should be added 10 pounds each of ground limestone, ground steamed bone and salt.

It has been found that sunshine and green food are helpful agencies in enabling cows to make use of mineral supplements. It is therefore recommended that any pasture mixture used contain some added minerals.

C. J. Fawcett.

County Agents Visit New Jersey Farms

Continued from page 1, column 1

lowest. Production for the first six months of the contest was 91 eggs per bird. The interesting thing about the contest is that the work is highly systematized and the pens are kept in a sanitary condition.

One of the most attractive plants visited was the Green Gate Poultry Farm. It is a five acre place in the Vineland district with a capacity of about 2000 birds. The pullet production on this farm has been approximately 175 eggs per bird. The average production for the first six months this year was 95 eggs per bird. The white leghorns on this place are large, vigorous birds. At the end of the pullet year the birds have been rigidly culled and only the best are kept for breeding. The hens are kept culled and some of the birds are four and five years old. The pullets hatched from this stock were the most uniform and vigorous lot of pullets we saw on the trip. They had about two acres of alfalfa for range. Every effort is made to keep the soil on this farm in a sanitary condition through frequent plowing, liming and seeding of the yards. The principal source of green feed is sprouted oats. The oats are soaked for 10 hours in cool water and then placed in wash tubs which have holes in the bottom to drain off the water. They are soaked down every day and thoroughly stirred. It takes from three to five days for the oats to germinate. About three pounds of dry oats are fed to 100 birds. In cold weather sacks are placed around the tubs and over the oats. The thickness of the covering depends on the temperature of the room.

Market Gardening

Several market garden districts were visited. In the Richfield section, near Patterson, there are over 100,000 hot bed sash. One of the progressive growers stated that southern competition had made the use of hot beds less profitable in recent years. A striking thing about the market garden sections is the large percentage of the area which has overhead irrigation. Cos lettuce is largely grown in this section. Crops on these farms looked excellent. Spinach and lettuce were low in price but other crops were doing well, particularly bunch beets. On one truck farm in South Jersey the agents had an opportunity to see how sweet potatoes were started.

Fruit

In Bergen County we visited the fruit farm of D. H. Tice and Sons. They have about 192 acres in the farm, 100 acres of which is in fruit. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes are the principal crops. About forty acres are devoted to truck crops. The whole farm is plan-

ned to produce crops for a roadside stand. They have one of the largest roadside stand trades in Northern Jersey. We were told that on Saturdays and Sundays in the height of the season it is practically impossible to get near the stand. In spite of their production efforts, the Tices find that they have to buy from thirty to forty per cent of the products to supply their trade. They do not spend anything for advertising.

At "Del Bay" we saw one of the largest farms in New Jersey. They have 650 acres in apple trees, 470 acres in peaches, 1200 acres in vegetables, 150 acres in bulbs and 5 acres of cold frames. The striking things about the orchard are the excellent shaping of the young apple trees, their thrift and vigor and the fine job of cultivation that has been done. The apple trees are all trained to a central leader and it is one of the best jobs we have ever seen. Gross sales from this farm were about \$700,000 last year.

At the New Jersey Experiment Station we had an opportunity to see how peach breeding work was carried on. This experiment station not only has the greatest collection of species, types and varieties of peaches anywhere in the world but has thousands of seedlings in various stages of development of which both parents are known. The following are some of the promising peaches that this station has developed: Cumberland, white, semi-cling, ripens before Carman; Pioneer, about the same as Cumberland; Radiance, white, free stone, high quality, ripens with Carman; Eclipse, yellow, ripens with Hiley, small size. At Senator Emmor Roberts' Fruit Farm containing 250 acres of apples and peaches the results of pruning on bearing apple trees were seen. The unpruned part of the orchard had only 14.9% of the apples over 3 inches in diameter while the pruned section had 28.1 to 30.6% of three inch apples. The unpruned trees had 11.1% culls while the pruned section had none. Pruning also increased the percentage of apples having more than fifty per cent color eighteen per cent.

Fruit has set well in New Jersey, particularly the peaches. All of the growers expect to have a bumper crop and thinning of the fruit was well under way.

At White's Bog we were shown how blueberries were propagated from cuttings. Some of the new varieties of blueberries attain enormous size.

Dairying

At the dairy farm of John Bishop we saw a twenty-five acre field of sweet clover which had been carrying 75 Jersey cows since early in May. Mr. Bishop said that the cows were averaging ten quarts of milk each on this pasture without grain or other feed. They were also

gaining in weight. At the time we saw the pasture one part where the cows went into it was pastured down to about 10 inches. The further half of the piece was over three feet tall. Mr. Bishop stated that there was more feed in the pasture than when the cows were turned into it. He is so well pleased with the milk producing qualities of sweet clover that he sowed 60 acres more this spring.

The Walker-Gordon Farm at Plainsboro produces certified milk. There were 900 cows milking at the time we were there. There were 200 dry cows on pasture and about 100 head of young stock. The help is run in gangs. A certain group cleans out the stables, another grooms the cows, another does the feeding and one gang does the milking. The milkers are paid seven cents per cow per milking. The men average about seventy five milkings a day. Every milking is weighed and if a cow is short, the boss of the gang looks her over to see that she has been milked clean. All of the milk is sold wholesale to distributors and retails for about thirty cents a quart. The barns and milk room are kept scrupulously clean.

Corn silage is the only feed crop produced on the farm at present. The fields are let out to farmers who contract to grow a certain number of tons. Alfalfa hay is shipped in from Colorado. The company is installing an alfalfa drier which they hope will work satisfactorily. It has a capacity of two tons of hay per hour.

LOUSE AND MITE CONTROL

Various kinds of lice and the common red mite are the most troublesome external parasites of poultry in New England. The same treatment does not suffice in controlling both lice and mites.

Lice live on the fowl; therefore treatment for their eradication, to be effective, must be applied to the fowl.

Red mites inhabit the roosts, nests and adjoining walls, visiting the fowl only to feed, usually at night. Treatment for their control must be applied not to the fowl but to the house.

Lice

The ordinary hen louse is almost universally present in poultry flocks. It spends its life upon the hens where the eggs, or "nits", are laid and hatched.

The best methods of eradication are: Mercurial ointment—as purchased from a pharmacy. It may be mixed with an equal amount of vaseline and a portion the size of a pea applied with the finger tip direct to the hen's skin below the vent. One application suffices. There is no need of putting it under the wing.

Sodium fluoride—is a more recent discovery for louse control. It is purchased as a white powder and may be effectively

used by distributing ten or twelve small pinches of the powder throughout the bird's plumage.

Dusting—Dust baths are of doubtful value in completely eradicating lice. At best, their checking influence is slight, and they are a nuisance in the house. Lice breathe through spiracles in the sides of their abdomen, and the function of dust baths is to suffocate them by

(Continued on page 8, column 1)

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Louse and Mite Control

Continued from page 7, column 2

chocking up these holes with fine dust. Louse powders work on the same principle, although the effectiveness of the powder is often enhanced by the addition of a chemical which gives off destructive fumes, as does sodium flouride.

Red Mites

The red mite is one of the most destructive pests with which poultry has to contend. These mites inhabit the entire house, but most especially the roosts and surrounding walls. At night they suck blood from the fowls, and in the daytime live and breed concealed on the underside of roosts and in neighboring cracks. When gorged with blood they are distinctly red in color, hence their name; but at other times they are conspicuous, appearing more like specks of gay dust.

Control—The first step in controlling this pest is to clean the house thoroughly, especially the nests, roosts and adjoining walls. The secret of success is to get there first. An early and thorough spring painting of the roosts with undiluted carbolineum, zenoleum, protexol, standard disinfectant, crude carbolic acid, cresol, lime sulfur, crude oil or creosote eliminates the need of many later treatments. In old houses, having many cracks, whitewash is a splendid agent, especially when one pint of disinfectant is added to each gallon of whitewash, and some salt or glue is dissolved and mixed in to make it more adhesive.

William C. Monahan,

Extension Professor Poultry Husbandry,
M. A. C.**VEGETABLE GROWERS'
ANNUAL FIELD DAY**

August 4 marks the date on which FIELD DAY will be observed at the

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Market Garden Field Station at Cedar Hill, Waltham. The hours are from 10 to 4. This institution is a sub station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College designed and maintained for the purpose of conducting experiments and demonstrations in behalf of the vegetable-growing industry of the state.

On the date indicated everybody interested in gardening, commercial or otherwise, is invited to visit the station for the purpose of observing the scientific work in progress as related to vegetable production.

Specialists will be available for personal consultation on plant diseases, insect pests, soil fertility and other problems of the grower. Bring your samples of disease and insect injury along with you for diagnosis. If you suspect certain areas of your soil of acidity we will be glad to test samples of the soil for you, and recommend treatment.

A complete line of gardening tools and machinery will be on display,—motor cultivators, hand cultivators, irrigation systems, weeders, seeders, tying machines, thinning machines, sprayers and dusters.

The ladies will be interested in learning that Prof. W. R. Cole, Specialist in Food Preservation will be at the station with his home canning equipment and will be glad to discuss with interested individuals the problems relating to home preservation of fruits and vegetables. In addition to this Miss Beatrice Billings

of the Middlesex County Extension Service will be present with an exhibit of great interest to homemakers.

E. M. Lewis, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, will give the address of welcome immediately after the luncheon hour.

To serve the needs of those who do not bring their lunch, a caterer will be in attendance.

The Field Station lies to the northeast of Waltham Center, between Waverly and Waltham on Beaver Street.

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FEDERAL LAND BANK, JUNE LETTER

The volume of business as measured by carloading, Bank debits and the like, continues relatively high with prospects of slight recessions during the summer. There is some evidence that the second half of the year will show less activity in the building industry. The trend of commodity prices is slowly downward. Much depends upon the crop outlook in the next sixty days.

Money:

Easy money conditions show no signs of immediate change. The trend is towards lower level. The bond market for gilt edge securities is strong.

Farm Work:

Reports from all sections of the Northeastern States stress the cold, dry, backward season as the most important factor effecting the farm outlook at the moment.

The crop season is generally delayed two to three weeks. Complaints of drought, the past month, are general except in the more northern districts of New York and New England.

Hay Crop:

Hay, the most important crop in this district, promises to be short except in northern New York, northern Vermont and parts of Maine. In much of southern New England, southern and western New York State which areas include important dairy regions, the outlook for the hay crop is very poor. Added to this condition reports are almost unanimous that there is very little old hay carried over.

Pasture:

The situation with respect to pastures is much the same as it is with hay, they being generally in poor condition except in the more northern districts.

Nine Out of Ten

In the Southern Berkshire Cow Testing Association in May nine of the ten leading cows were Eastern States fed. Gladys, a registered Holstein owned by the Green River Farm, Great Barrington, Mass., led in butterfat production with 1839 lbs. milk, 90.1 lbs. butterfat. Lady, another registered Holstein, owned by Hurlwood Farm, of Ashley Falls, Mass., led in milk with 2084 lbs. milk 68.8 lbs. butterfat.

It is interesting to note that 10 different herds are represented in the list of 10 leading cows, and that 9 of these herds are owned by members of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, well-known breeders and dairy farmers in southwestern Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut. Most farmers of this stamp do not buy feed blindly or from prejudice. They buy grain as they breed cattle, only after careful consideration. Through the selection of their grain these farmers control not merely milk production but also body maintenance and general health in their mature cows. They control economical growth—vitality and ruggedness—in their young stock.

The up and coming dairyman today recognizes the fact that a good cow should be so fed that she will remain a profitable milk producer for the greatest possible number of years, and that the grain ration she receives has much to do with her length of profitable productive life. He also knows that the sale of surplus stock can become an important division of the farm income. The demand, however, is for big cows—well grown animals with the vitality and conformation needed to handle feed and turn it into milk. The real dairyman today is growing his young stock intelligently and knows that to do this he must make good use of home grown roughage and the proper grain supplement.

The leading farmers of the Southern Berkshire Cow Testing Association are standardizing on Eastern States Feeds because they know they offer them just what they need for their cows—dry and in milk—and young stock. Cow Testing Association records have proved to these farmers the value of using to the full the buying service which their Eastern States Farmers' Exchange offers them.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For further information on the feed service for dairy cows, horses, and poultry offered by the Exchange, a co-operative service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers, write the office.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1926

No. 8

MY IDEA OF HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

Mrs. Cora K. Graves—Hatfield

"If you can glean any help from my estimate of Home Economics Extension work, I am very glad to offer it, but I have so many enthusiasms for the work that they are very chaotic and I am not sure that I can get them in orderly array.

"To the woman submerged in the round of large and small duties that make up the routine of the homemaker in the small rural community, time and leisure for her own development are apt to be lacking. One of the benefits of home extension instruction which first appealed to me when this work was introduced in our community was the perspective of our work given by our agent—perspective to view tasks as a whole, to classify those giving more returns and those giving less. Then, as a new interest was awakened, it seemed that from a broader viewpoint of the necessary, humdrum duties resulted a new joy in these and a new zeal for improving old methods or surroundings. Not in all cases, of course, is this result achieved for the habit of routine stolidly accomplished is often pretty well set. But where, in most cases, the women responded to the instruction, they found themselves with quickened intelligence and renewed interest. Joy and interest in work are mentally stimulating and so, added to the real, practical aids given us in the classes, this attempt to use better methods, to study again our old problems and find better solutions aroused an inventiveness and mental alertness which carried over into other situations. The rewards are far larger than a better fed family, steps saved in the daily round or appearing in a more becoming hat. The agent must often have noticed how working in a class brightened many a tired face. The work of the homemaker is usually so lonely and the social value of extension classes is greater than an outsider can realize. There is always the pressure to become an unthinking drudge. But in many, many individuals the social contacts of the classes and the ideals presented have brought the broader outlook and the determination to have

Continued on page 5, column 2

FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

Save August 25 for Hillside
Orchard Meeting

The Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association will act as host to the Massachusetts, Franklin and Hampden County Associations at a big summer meeting to be held at Hillside Orchards, Haydenville, August 25. This meeting will be of real interest to all fruit growers of the county. A few live speakers will talk on important topics such as Markets, Crop Conditions, and a report of the American Pomological Society Tour. Opportunity to inspect the orchards, storages and equipment will be given.

Hampshire County fruit growers should turn out in force to show our visitors from adjoining counties that this is a live fruit county. The meeting starts at 10.30 A. M. Pack a basket lunch and bring the whole family.

CHAMPIONS GO TO CAMP

Six Attended Camp Gilbert

One state and five county champions spent a week beginning July 23 at the Massachusetts Agricultural College with one hundred and twenty other champions from every section of the state, including Boston, Cape Cod, Dukes and Nantucket Islands, as well as every other county.

These boys and girls are given this free trip for having done outstanding work and also having been outstanding club members in other ways. There are three things considered in picking these champions; (1) the quality of their work; (2) the quantity of their work; and (3) their club spirit shown in taking a leading part in their own club, etc.

While we believe that unusually good champions were chosen yet the hardest part of the whole job of choosing them is the fact that there are so many others that deserve the honor and will be disappointed with our choice. If so, just remember that we pick champions again in 1927 in the same way.

The State Corn Champion was Herman Andrews of Southampton whose record as a club member was printed in the April issue of the "Monthly." While there is nothing we can add about his club record, we understand that there is

Continued on page 6, column 3

ONIONS NEED LIME

Fields Visited in Hatfield and Hadley

Over fifty growers visited onion fields in Hatfield and Hadley Friday, June 16. Dr. J. P. Jones, Soils and Crops Specialist of the Experiment Station, brought out the reason why growers are not getting as good crops as they should. In Hatfield, seven fields of set onions were visited. Two of these fields had soils testing medium acid and in both cases a fine crop was being grown. These were owned by Larkin Proulx and by Harry Marsh. Two other fields owned by Mike Waska and Clemens Zreuzillewicz tested strongly acid and only had a fair crop. Three other fields tested very strongly acid and in all cases the crop was nearly a complete failure. All of the fields had about three thousand pounds of a 4-8-4 fertilizer per acre. The best fields and the poorest fields had the same kind of sets.

In Hadley it was shown that a full crop of onions could not be grown on strongly acid soil no matter how much fertilizer was used. At Ernest Hibbard's, a field of sets was seen that had been limed for two years, one and a half tons per acre in 1924 and one ton per acre last year. On the opposite side of the road a field was seen that had had fifteen hundred pounds of agricultural lime per acre last fall. The soil still tested strongly acid and the crop was poor.

At Martin Grande's, six and half acres of sets were seen that had had one and a half tons of lime last fall and one part had another ton of lime per acre this spring. The part having the heavy application of lime was the best. This field still tests strongly acid. At Thomas Hickey's a four acre field of sets was seen that had had one ton of lime put on this year. The sets were making an excellent crop. The soil tested medium acid. Another lot that had the same amount of lime this spring tested strongly acid and the crop was only fair. The last field visited had only a fair crop and the soil tested very strongly acid.

The Use of Lime for Onions

At these meetings it was brought out that onion growers can have their soils tested for acidity by sending samples to the county agent. The amount of lime to use varies with the amount of acidity. Examples can be found where two tons of

Continued on page 2, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Agriculture

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COUNTY NOTES

Onion Crops Being Studied

The latter part of July, soil samples
were taken from over one hundred
onion fields in this county. The owners
of these fields have agreed to give a re-
port of the yield. The degree of acidity
of these soils is being determined at the
Massachusetts Agricultural College. It
is believed that there will be a relation
between the acidity and the crop. From
this work it is hoped that lime tests will
be started in several parts of the county.
So far soil samples have been taken from
fields that are growing set onions. It is
hoped that time will permit the sampling
of fields that are growing seed onions be-
fore fall.

Weed Crop Late

It is not uncommon to see weedy corn,
potato and alfalfa fields this year. Early
in the season there were very few rains.
Strong winds dried the soil quickly. Un-
der these conditions weed seeds did not
have a chance to germinate. Cultiva-
tion with the harrow, weeder and cultiva-
tor simply stirred up dry weed seeds.
They were "all set and ready to go"
when the July rains came on. Because

these fields show more weedy than usual
does not mean that the system of getting
the weeds before they get started is
wrong. It simply shows that weed seeds
have to germinate before they can be
killed.

CROP REPORTS

The New England Crop Reporting Ser-
vice states that the potato acreage is
102 1% of 1925. This is 13.7% below the
five year average. The forecast is for
333,540,000 bushels compared with 325,-
902,000 bushels harvested last year and
the five year average of 396,469,000. Ef-
fective cultivation and spraying seem
likely to pay good dividends this year.
New York crop indicates a gain of five
million bushels over last year. The New
Jersey crop looks as though it would be
one and half million bushels larger than
last year. It would seem that prices
should be good the latter part of August.

The hay crop for the whole country is
estimated at 77.8 million tons; last year,
86.7 million; five year average 90.5 mil-
lion tons. Pastures are 10% poorer than
last year.

Forecasts of apple production is slight-
ly above the five year average but below
last year's crop. Low grade apples
are likely to sell at low prices.

Massachusetts has 4,415 acres of
onions this year against 3,923 last year—
13% gain. Sets have 2,135 against 1,267
last year—69% gain; seed 2,280 acres
against 2,656 last year—14% decrease.
Sets are 48% of the total, last year 33%.
Franklin County has 53.2% of the valley
acreage. This county has 44.3% of the
total. Sets show a big gain in New York.
Wind damage has been heavy there.

Onions Need Lime

Continued from page 1, column 3

agricultural lime per acre has not been
enough while on other fields less than a
ton per acre has given striking results.
The time to apply lime to onion fields is
in the fall. This gives the lime a chance
to work and also growers have more time
to put in on then than they do in the
spring.

The kind of lime to use is the kind that
will give effective oxides at the lowest
cost per ton. Limestone has about one
thousand pounds of effective oxide to the
ton, agricultural lime varies from twelve
hundred to fifteen hundred, lime ashes
vary from six hundred sixty-four to ten
hundred seventy-seven pounds of effective
oxides per ton. If limestone can be
bought for eight dollars per ton, agri-
cultural lime should not cost over twelve
dollars per ton for that carrying fifteen
hundred pounds of effective oxides per
ton and nine dollars and sixty cents per
ton for that carrying twelve hundred
pounds of effective oxides. Lime ashes
are worth about the same as limestone.

JUNE POULTRY RECORDS

Continued high production is noted in
the records of flocks in this county dur-
ing June. Six flocks produced over
twenty eggs per bird while the one
hundred-sixty egg standard calls for
eighteen eggs per bird. The following
is the list of leading flocks:

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
Henry Randall, Granby	40	24.60
W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	87	23.25
S. G. Waite, Southampton	18	22.05
F. D. Steele, Cummington	237	21.79
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	110	21.53
John Bloom, Ware	300	20.01

The first two flocks this month are Leg-
horns, the others are Rhode Island Reds.
Those who are planning to hold over
some of the yearlings for breeders should
cull rigidly from now on. Only the best
birds lay at this time of year. Even
good birds cannot lay if they are over-
run with lice and if they are not proper-
ly fed.

JULY COW TEST SUMMARY

The July summary of the Hampshire
Cow Test Association shows that there
were 684 cows on test during the month.
Thirty-one of these cows produced over
fifty pounds of butter fat during the
month.

The following is a list of the owners
of the high cows that made the record
on twice a day milking:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. Test fat
C. E. Clark	R. H.	1903	3.5 66.62
Rob. Adams	R. H.	2015	3.3 66.5
H. Bridgman	R. H.	1503	4.1 61.6
W. A. Parsons	R. H.	1364	4.5 61.4
E. P. West	G. H.	1705	3.6 61.4
Rob. Adams	R. H.	1643	3.6 59.1
H. Bridgman	R. H.	1472	4.0 58.9
C. J. Thayer	G. G.	1047	5.6 58.6
W. A. Parsons	R. H.	1190	4.8 57.1
C. E. Clark	R. H.	1593	3.4 54.2
E. T. Clark	R. H.	1690	3.2 54.1
W. A. Parsons	R. H.	1450	3.7 53.7
A. D. Montague	R. H.	1488	3.6 53.6
G. H. Timmins	R. G.	889	5.4 53.4
Almon Shaw		1295	4.1 53.1
W. A. Parsons	R. H.	1264	4.2 53.1

The high cows on more than twice-a-
day milking were as follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. Test fat
E. T. Clark	R. H.	2061	3.5 72.1*
E. P. West	R. H.	1590	4.2 66.8**
E. P. West	R. H.	2043	3.2 65.4**
E. P. West	R. H.	1690	3.8 64.2**
E. P. West	R. H.	1758	3.2 56.3**

*Milked three times

**Milked four times.

Of the fifty herds on test, seven aver-
aged over one thousand pounds of milk
per cow; four, over nine hundred pounds;
twelve, over eight hundred pounds; eight,
over seven hundred pounds; twelve, over
six hundred pounds; and seven, below
six hundred pounds of milk per cow for
the month. The following were the high

herds in average milk production per cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
J. G. Cook, Hadley		8	1190
E. P. West, Hadley		27	1135
E. T. Clark, Granby		21	1130
C. E. Clark, Leeds		17	1025
Fred Frost, Easthampton		10	1018
Pelissier Bros., Hadley		5	1011
Hugh Bridgman, West'pton		14	1008

Nine herds averaged over thirty-five pounds of butter fat per cow for July; fourteen between thirty and thirty-four and nine-tenths pounds; seventeen between twenty-five and twenty-nine and nine-tenths pounds; eight between twenty and twenty-four and nine-tenths pounds and two below twenty pounds of fat per cow. The following were the leading herds in butter fat per cow in July:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
J. G. Cook, Hadley		8	39.3
E. P. West, Hadley		27	38.2
William Quirk, Ware		7	37.7
H. Bridgman, Westhampton		14	37.1
E. T. Clark, Granby		21	36.4
Fred Frost, Easthampton		10	36.1
C. E. Clark, Leeds		17	36.0

MILK SUBSTITUTES FOR DAIRY CALVES

In the face of increasing human population the number of dairy cattle in New England, two years of age or over, has decreased from 290,122 in 1920, to 279,441 in 1925. Even more serious is the diminution in young stock, which shows a decrease from 131,128 to 107,354. To the Massachusetts milk producers who for years have believed it cheaper to buy replacement stock rather than to raise it, this spells disaster. Neither can consumers of dairy products abstract much comfort from the cold facts.

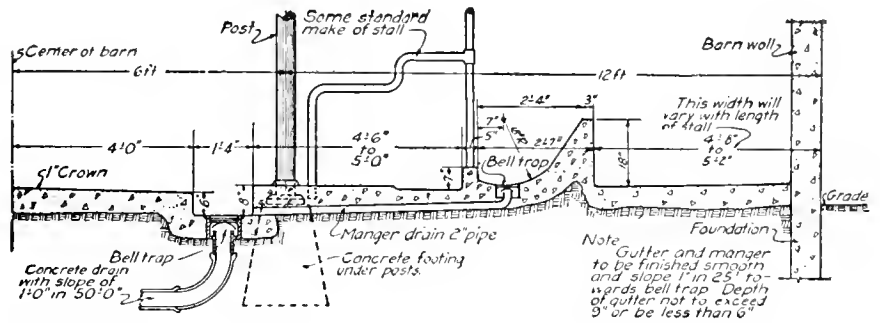
The chief difficulty is in finding a satisfactory milk substitute for the first four or five months of the calf's life. The Experiment Station has been studying this for several years past. Seven calf meal combinations have been tested, as well as drum and spray-dried skim-milk. Some eighty-five calves were used in these tests. Full report on this is being published in the *Massachusetts Experiment Station Bulletin 223*, "Milk Substitutes in the Rearing of Dairy Calves." A more recent summarization is in a bulletin about to be published by the Station under the title "Research Service to Massachusetts Animal Industry."

DITCHING WITH DYNAMITE

The use of dynamite for blowing ditches will be demonstrated at E. Thornton Clark's farm, Granby, Wednesday, September 8 at 1.00 P. M., and at C. B. Tower's, Leeds, Thursday, September 9 at 10.30 A. M. If you have a ditching problem, attend one or both of these meetings.

CONCRETE STABLE CONSTRUCTION

One of the most important Uses of Concrete is its use as Flooring



Half cross-section of a well-designed dairy barn, showing dimensions based on best practice

Forms for floor slabs, alleys and other areas to be concreted should be of smooth lumber, strongly braced in line and carefully set to proper grade. The stanchion curb is usually placed first. It should be at least five inches thick, and is usually six or seven inches high on the stall side. Some uprights are attached to anchors set in the curb, and others are embedded in the concrete. The latter type must be in line and carefully plumbed before placing concrete.

In order to allow for any future changes in stanchion equipment whether it be wood or steel, it will be found advisable to place strips of tar or felt paper along each side of stanchion curb before the stall platform and manger are built so that the old curb may be removed easily without disturbing the remainder of the floor.

The platforms and litter alleys are usually placed after the stanchion curb has hardened and the forms removed. The proper dimensions are shown on the cross-section cut accompanying this article. Stall lengths vary with the size of cattle.

The bottom of the gutter is placed after the litter alley and stall platform are complete and the gutter forms removed.

The manger is placed next. The United States Department of Agriculture does not recommend placing the feeding alley on the same level as the manger. The reason for this is to prevent disease-bearing filth, which is often tracked into the feeding alley, from being swept into the manger.

Mixing and Placing Concrete

The mixture recommended for concrete barn floors is one sack of portland cement to two cubic feet of sand and three cubic feet of pebbles or broken stone. This is commonly called a 1:2:3 mixture. Sand should be clean and well graded in size from fine particles up to one-quarter inch. Pebbles or broken stone should be clean, hard and range in size from one-quarter to one and one-half inches. One-course construction is recommended, which means that the required thickness of concrete is placed in one operation.

The surface of the manger should be finished smooth, the corners carefully rounded to make cleaning out easy and to provide a comfortable surface for the cattle to eat from. A steel trowel should be used for the manger and gutter, but floor surfaces should be finished with wooden float if gritty surfaces are desired.



On a properly prepared and level ground, forms for the concrete manger, curb and stall platform are erected. With the forms firmly in place, the stanchion supports are put in position, carefully plumbed and braced. Forms for stanchion curb are now filled with concrete wet spaded to obtain greatest quality.

HOME MAKING

WHY CAN TOMATOES?

The tomato was at first called the "love-apple," and although we know of no love charm which it exerts, modern scientists have found that it is one of the most important vegetables in the American dietary today.

When we are being urged these days to use raw vegetables whenever possible, it is consoling to know that canned tomatoes are almost as valuable in the diet as the fresh ones. Besides adding color to a meal, tomatoes contain minerals, organic acids and Vitamin C, so necessary in preventing scurvy. This vitamin is generally quite easily destroyed by cooking, but the acid in the tomato helps to preserve it even when cooked or canned.

Of course every housewife will want to use fresh tomatoes when they are in season and plentiful, but in the winter when the fresh ones are beyond the reach of most of us, it is comforting to know that this vegetable canned has an important place in the diet. It may be substituted, either fresh or cooked, for orange juice, and is given to very young babies. To be certain that enough Vitamin C is contained in the diet, orange or tomato juice should be served to children and adults at least twice a week.

Now is the time to prepare for next winter's supply. There is no vegetable more easily canned than the tomato, and none which will give you more health and satisfaction next winter.

MISS KNIGHT PREPARES
LIVING ROOM PROJECT

A new project which promises to be very popular has just been prepared by Miss Bertha Knight, State Clothing Specialist. It is a study of the living room and includes four outlines of subject matter and requires four all day meetings.

1. Organization Meeting and Score Card.
2. Color and its Application to Walls and wall coverings.
Floor and Floor Coverings.
3. Curtains and Draperies, selection, making, hanging.
4. Furniture selection and arrangement.
5. Pictures, selection, framing, hanging, and detail furnishings.

The subject matter has been organized for leaders and we hope we can have a leader training group in Hampshire County. We would like to hold the meetings in a home and have this home used as a demonstration. In this home we can make changes and carry on a demonstration so that the women can see actual results.

If you are interested in this project

AGENT SPENDS INTERESTING
MONTH VISITING KITCHENS

Many Women Make Changes

The Home Demonstration Agent visited the kitchens of the following people this last month.

Belchertown; Mrs. Cora S. Newman, Mrs. E. F. Shumway, Mrs. J. W. Hurlburt, Mrs. F. O. Lincoln, Mrs. D. C. Randall.

Prescott; Mrs. H. A. Reed, Mrs. Alice Doubleday, Mrs. Harry A. Upton, Mrs. Charles Turkey, Mrs. Grace Grout, Mrs. Ruth R. Allen, Mrs. Ethel J. Davis, Mrs. H. P. Pierce.

Enfield; Mrs. H. O. Stevens, Mrs. H. C. Webster.

Pelham; Mrs. William Chatfee.

Goshen; Mrs. Claude Hill, Miss F. H. Boltwood, Mrs. Florence Beals, Mrs. Herbert Bissell, Mrs. Sears.

Williamsburg; Mrs. Frank Thayer, Mrs. Harold Packard.

Some of the changes that have been made in these kitchens since the extension schools held in January are:

- 3 oiled floors
- 3 waxed linoleum
- 2 purchased new congoleum rugs
- 3 new floors laid
- 5 papered and painted kitchens; buff or grey were green or brown
- 1 installed delco system-had light over sink
- 1 had drain board built
- 1 had drop leaf table built for drain board
- 2 had zinc covered table or drain board
- 1 had castors on kitchen table
- 1 had purchased new Maytag washing machine (gasoline motor)
- 3 had re-arranged small equipment.

TRUTHFUL DEATH CERTIFICATES

Some day we will tell the truth in the death certificates and the reports will be made out like this:

"Died after thirty years of overeating."

"Smothered himself to death; worked and slept in unventilated room."

"Poisoned by his wife; who used wrong cooking methods."

"Burned out; slept only six hours a night."

"Killed by high living."

Good health is a luxury that all of us can enjoy if we are willing to play the game on a long law of averages.

—*London Life Magazine.*

and would like to have it in your community program this year, talk it over with your friends and get in touch with the Home Demonstration Agent at Northampton.

HOME HAPPENINGS

Some of the people who have been receiving the bulletins on vegetable gardening, and have fine gardens to show they used the information, are: Mrs. Fred Parsons, Enfield; Mrs. G. H. Russell, Huntington; A. H. Streeter, Cummington; Mrs. William Boetcher, South Hadley Center.

Ten of the girls and women in Plainfield wanted to use their hands and rest their heads this summer, so they have been repairing chairs for their recreation. They have been using the barn of Miss Clara Hudson for their workshop and have found it an ideal place to do such work. One young lady must have used her head as well as her hands because she caned a whole chair with the exception of putting on the binding, in one afternoon.

The Packardsville ladies are going to make felt hats this month. They will meet at Miss Alice Collis' home for an all day meeting Aug. 11 to start their work.

WHERE TO GET HELPFUL HINTS

This is the season when women raise the despairing wail—"What on earth shall I cook?" We have had quite a flood of attractive booklets recently in which you will surely find that something new and "different." Among them are:

"Famous Cooks' Recipes for Raisin Cookery" and "The Story of Raisins" from Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California, Dept. B-4704 Fresno, California.

"Salads, Suppers, Picnics"—Francis H. Liggett and Co., North River, 27th and 28 St., New York, N. Y.

Heinz Book of Salads—H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

50 Ways to Use Tomato Flavor—Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

100 Delicious Foods from 4 Basic Recipes—Pillsbury Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Round Oak Recipes—Home Economics Dept., The Beckwith Co., Dowagiac, Michigan.

Health, Growth, and Happiness for Boys and Girls—Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

"Foods from Sunny Lands"—Hills Bros., Co., Dept. 42, 375 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

Miss May McDonald, Monarch Home Service Department, Malleable Iron Range Co., Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, has some interesting material on ranges and how to get the most out of them which will fit in with either food preparation or home management projects.

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

RAISE HEALTHY CHICKS!

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

is valuable for

Disinfecting Brooder Houses and Yards

We carry it in powdered form

Put up in the size package you need

It is cheaper by the pound

WISWELL THE DRUGGIST

52 Main Street

Northampton, - - - Mass.

"The Pictures in Your Home" is a charming little booklet by Margery Currey, American Art Bureau, 166 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. It gives points to be considered in choosing pictures for the various rooms in the house, and general suggestions for selection, framing and placing of pictures.

**My Idea of Home Economics
Extension Work**

Continued from page 1, column 1

some time for personal pleasure and development.

"All this individual enrichment, intangible and hard to define, is, to me, a very real result of adult education and every phase of it is reflected in the home circle. A renovated living room with colors harmonizing will happily affect the family, but not so greatly as the eagerness and pleasure of the mother in overcoming the obstacles, often almost insurmountable, to accomplish this. And so on in every part of the homemaking work, the benefit achieved by the mother is carried over to the entire family. Perhaps, too, the other members of the family find a new pride in the mother who has acted as a leader and so have an added respect for her opinions. From the conditions of her life, the rural woman to see her value as a citizen. She has not so much refused to accept the idea of the community as a larger home and therefore needing her participation, as she has been prevented by the conditions of home and travel from acting on this idea. But, as time goes on and the patience of the instructors holds together under the strain, we see communities benefiting more and more from the interest and help of the homemakers.



**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

Incorporated 1812

= A =

Mutual Savings Bank

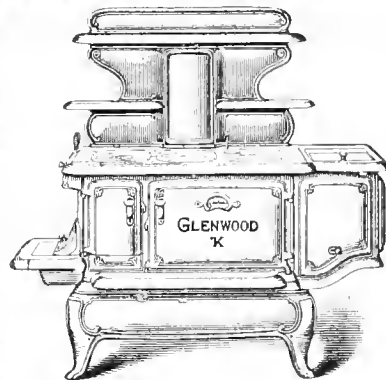
Deposits draw interest from the first business day of each month.

Safe Deposit Boxes

Foreign Exchange

Savings Bank Life Insurance

It will pay you to investigate the details of cost, etc. Issued only for residents of Massachusetts.



W. H. RILEY & CO.

PLUMBING and HEATING

KITCHEN FURNISHINGS

AGENTS FOR

Glenwood Ranges
and Lowe Bros. Paints
Opp. Post Office Northampton, Mass.

The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

LET US SUGGEST—

For the Women Folk

ELECTRIC HO

will help to make easier

Universal Electric

Toasters, Waffle Iron

Hair Curlers, Heating Iron

That Good Help

Foster-Farrar

The stomach is a slave that must accept everything that is given to it, but which avenges wrongs as slyly as does the slave.—*Smith Souvestre.*

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
NORTHAMPTON**

The Bank on the Corner

Assets over

Three and a half million

Savings Department

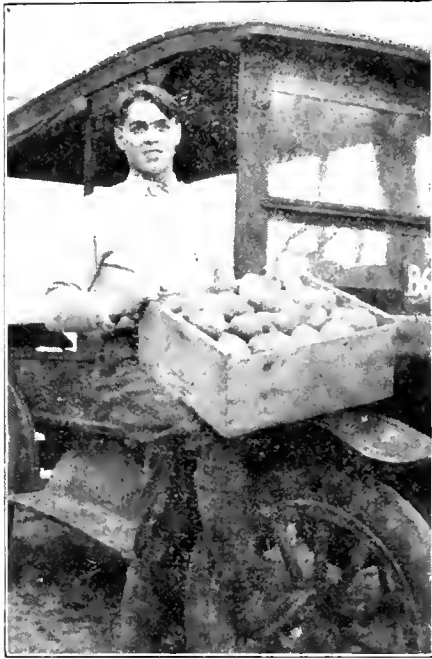
Interest payable quarterly

EDWARD L. SHAW, President

F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President

ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

CLUB WORK



HENRY SENFTEN IS POTATO CLUB CHAMPION

Bedford Young Man Makes Profit of \$541.95 on Acre of Potatoes

Henry Senften of Bedford, a sixth year club member, is the potato state champion for 1925. For two seasons he has specialized in potatoes and this year through good management and the aid of high prices he has made a profit of \$541.95 on his plot of a little more than an acre. He planted Northern Grown Green Mountain Certified Potatoes on land that was Fall plowed and well fertilized. The plot was cultivated and sprayed frequently during the summer. He reduced his labor expense by using his father's tractor and by harvesting his potatoes with a potato digger which he purchased.

Henry is a senior in the Lexington High School and plans to attend the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He has been a member of the poultry and calf clubs, President of the Bedford Garden Club and is now the leader of the Hancock School Poultry Club, of Lexington. He was a member of the State Dairy demonstration team three years ago and has exhibited both his poultry and his calf at the Eastern States exposition. A few weeks ago he helped make the round up in Hillsboro County, N. H., a success.

Following are a few extracts from his four page story.

"This year I determined to raise a crop of potatoes that would be equal to that which the Maine potato growers raise. I chose for my plot a well drained piece of land that had all the qualities desirable for raising potatoes. I plowed

the land in the Fall to a depth of eleven inches. Fortunately my father let me have the use of our tractor for all of my work which was done on my field providing I did it in my spare time. During the Winter and Spring I bought and spread twelve loads of manure which I harrowed well into the ground with three harrows behind the tractor. I furrowed my land into ninety-nine rows, 36 inches apart. My seed came from Maine and was bought through the Farm Bureau. The first time I cultivated I went deep and each time after I decreased the depth. I sprayed my potatoes at least six times, as I wanted to make sure that the bugs and other insects wouldn't eat up my plants. My motto is, 'An ounce of prevention is worth a bag of protection.' About the 15th of September I dug my first potatoes with a machine which I bought at wholesale. I turned up a large amount of potatoes but to my dismay many of the best ones were rotten. Before storing them I made sure that all the potatoes were absolutely dry so that they would not spoil. I delivered my orders each Saturday afternoon in a Ford truck belonging to my father. Most of my customers were people who had purchased from me last year. This has been my best year in club work. I was elected President of our club and have helped the members complete their requirements so that we might have a banner club. With the money I have made I expect to attend M. A. C."

DAIRY TOUR A SUCCESS

board of the Board Visited

- 2 had zinc covered table or drain board
- 1 had castors on kitchen table
- 1 had purchased new Maytag washing machine (gasoline motor)
- 3 had re-arranged small equipment.

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Some day we will tell the truth in the death certificates and the reports will be made out like this:

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—London Life Magazine.

the Jersey farm of Ellis Harlow of North Amherst where we saw one of the finest herds of Jerseys to be seen anywhere. Here a class of four Jerseys were judged

by the club members after which they played dodge ball until the judges were ready to announce the winners. It was found that Lewis West of Hadley had won because of giving better reasons although three other boys were very close to him.

4-H CLUB EGG LAYING CONTEST ENDS

84 Boys and Girls Compete

June 1st brought to a close the annual egg laying contest for 4-H club members which started November first, and saw eighty-four boys and girls sending in from one to seven reports on how their flocks were laying. As many of these boys and girls reported only once or twice we find that the average period reported was three and one-half months.

These members reported a total of 2,131 hens or an average of twenty-five hens per flock. During this period of three and one-half months 82,754 eggs were laid or 6,896 dozen which at an average price of fifty-five cents per dozen are worth \$3,792.80.

In deciding on the winners for the contest the only ones considered were those that had reported five or more months, the figures showing the average per month for the period covered.

Flocks of less than forty birds

	Time Reported	Av. No. Birds	Av. Pts. per bird per mo.
Joe Newman, Hatfield	5 mos.	15.8	21.6
Phillip Ives, Amherst	7 mos.	21.3	19.6
Lovett Peters, Amh't	6 mos.	11.0	17.8
John Cernak, Hatfield	7 mos.	7.7	16.7
f Flocks of more than forty birds			
f Henry Randall, Granby	7 mos.	56.7	16.1
L Walter Phelon, S Blandford	7 mos.	73.5	11.3
Robert Barr, C Huntington	6 mos.	43.7	11.2
George Rogaleuski, Hatfield	5 mos.	46.4	9.3

Champions go to Camp
Continued from page 1, column 2
a possibility of his entering Massachusetts Agricultural College this fall as a student. We are all sorry to lose Herman as a club member but appreciate and admire his desire for a higher education. In this, his activities as a 4-H club member have helped greatly in laying a broad foundation on which to build while at college.

Amy Oberempt of Easthampton was the canning champion. Amy is one of the leading members in the canning club of over fifty members in her town. Last fall at the Three-County Fair many people saw her exhibit of canning and had a

chance to see some of the quality of her work which had no small part in winning her the championship. One hundred and seventy-five jars was her record last year which was her fifth as a club member. If that isn't some job in itself, Amy says, "Just try it." A large number of canning members complain of having nothing to can without going out and buying it. There isn't so much trouble of this kind in her home as she has a garden of her own and cans the surplus.

Elizabeth King of Granby was the food champion. While this was only her second year as a club member Elizabeth is such a "live wire" in her club and does such good quality work that we couldn't help awarding her the championship.

Alice Randall of Belchertown beat all the boys in the dairy project to the dairy championship. It was disclosed while at the camp that Alice first joined a 4-H club in 1917 which would make this her tenth year as a club girl. This was a record two years longer than any other member of Camp Gilbert could lay claim to and one of which she feels justly proud. What Alice has done in that time as a club member has already been printed in a previous issue of the "Monthly" making it unnecessary to print it again.

Nathan Bradley of West Chesterfield gave such good care to his one-eighth acre of potatoes last year that he raised at the rate of three hundred thirty-six bushels per acre, about the highest yield in the county. This alone did not win him the championship. For the past four years he has been carrying on club projects with a leader to help only one year and then it was a handicraft club from which he alone has remained a member.

Henry Randall of Granby won his second trip to Camp Gilbert. This year he was poultry champion whereas last year he won the trip as a member of the handicraft club. He wintered about sixty White Leghorns and Rhode Island Red hens and in the seven month's egg laying contest for flocks of over forty birds captured first place four times, and fourth place three times, thus winning two hundred pounds of the grain offered by six grain dealers in the county.

Last spring he purchased three hundred chicks of which he has lost but forty and plans to winter about one hundred and fifty pullets. Last fall he built a new laying house according to Extension Service plans and is planning to enlarge it this year to house his increased size of flock. In addition to continuing his handicraft and poultry projects, Henry has joined the dairy project by purchasing a purebred Jersey calf that is a beauty.

Two other county champions were unable to attend the camp. Myrtle Damon of Chesterfield, clothing champion, was

unable to go because of home duties while Clarence Rouel of Granby, handicraft champion, was injured while playing with a bow and arrow.

While these two champions missed the good time at the Camp and the inspiration gained from such a week yet they have the satisfaction of knowing that they won the honor of being the best in their respective projects which cannot be taken from them.

Gazette Printing Co.

Printers

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Hatfield, Mass.

GRAIN, COAL, ICE

AND

FARM MACHINERY

RADIO SALES AND SERVICE

Competent repairs on all makes of Radios

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Complete stock on hand at all times



LET US SUGGEST—

For the Women Folks of the Farm Bureau

ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD AIDS

will help to make easier the work around home—

Universal Electric Coffee-Percolators,

Toasters, Waffle Irons, Water Heaters,

Hair Curlers, Heating Pads, Heaters and Fans.

That Good Hardware Store

Foster-Farrar Company

162 Main Street,

Northampton, Mass.

HERD SIRES AVAILABLE

A Chance to Buy Bulls on Cow Test Records

There are fifty-two members in the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association. For nearly a year these members have been keeping records of their cows. These records show that there are some excellent cows in these herds. Many of these good cows are due to freshen during the fall and early winter. Many of these will have bull calves which should be used for herd sires rather than go for veal. In order that farmers who want a herd sire may know where to go for one we have asked association members to keep us informed as to date that their best cows are due to freshen. Each month we will publish this information. Keep this list for reference.

Holsteins

J. G. COOK, HADLEY (P. O. AMHERST, R. F. D.)

Herd Sire Canary Sir Pietertje Alcartra. His Dam produced 11,092 pounds milk and 325.2 pounds fat in eight months this year.

The following cows due to freshen between August 25 and November 15.

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Length of Test
L. Decoration Pietje	10,719	373	8 mo.
Canary Althea	10,005	308.1	7 mo.
A. M. P. Countess	7,872	261.7	8 mo.
L. Iris Fayne	6,356	202.9	7 mo.

J. W. PARSONS, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

R. L. A. Colantha	4,113	140.7	6 mo.
M. H. Colantha	4,011	130	6 mo.
B. H. Colantha	4,713	132	6 mo.
F. S. M. Dijkstra	4,272	131.3	6 mo.

Mr. Parson's herd is headed by Hampmead Sir Colantha Ringleader, a son of Mt. Hermon Sir Colantha Ringleader.

New 1926 5-Tube

Freshman Radio Set

\$39.50

G. P. TROWBRIDGE CO.

129 King St., Northampton

Phone **480**

Both herds are under federal supervision for tuberculosis. Most of the records were made the last part of the lactation period which may make them appear low as compared with advanced registry records.

Those desiring bull calves may get directly in touch with the owners or they may write to the County Agent.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

The Massachusetts Veterinary Medical Association had its annual meeting and conference at the Veterinary Science Laboratory on Friday, May 21. About 70 members and many more visitors listened to the papers dealing with abortion.

Dr. Barnes of Pennsylvania championed the blood test, isolation and sanitation method of eradication while Dr. Jakeman of the Pitam Moore Co. explained the place of biologics (vaccines, etc.) in controlling the disease. The Department of Veterinary Science displayed in an elaborate and very effective manner the materials and methods used in applying the blood tests for abortion.

Disease Widespread, Losses Heavy

Contagious abortion is one of the most widespread of any disease effecting cattle and is present in practically every country where cattle are found. In the United States it causes heavier loss than

any other prevalent cattle disease.

Breeders who keep records state that a cow which aborts does not produce more than one-half as much milk as one which does not. Professor White at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station found, as a result of 11 years of investigation, that non-reactors produce \$28 worth more of product per year over feed costs than do reactors. The annual loss in milk for the state of Pennsylvania due to contagious abortion is estimated at \$5,000,000.

Merritt Clark & Co.

Clothiers, Furnishers

and

Hatters

HART SCHAFFNER AND MARX CLOTHES

144 Main Street

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

LINCOLN FORDSON

NEW PRICES FEBRUARY 1, 1926

These are the lowest prices in history of Ford Motor Co.

4-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$660.00
2-Door Sedan	" " " " "	580.00
Coupe	" " " " "	520.00
Touring	" " " " "	375.00
Runabout	" " " " "	345.00
Chassis	" " " " "	310.00
Ton Truck Chassis, with starter		430.00
Fordson Tractor,		495.00

All prices F. O. B. Detroit

We can furnish Balloon tires on all models for \$26.25 extra.

CHASE MOTOR COMPANY

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

24 Center Street

Telephone 470

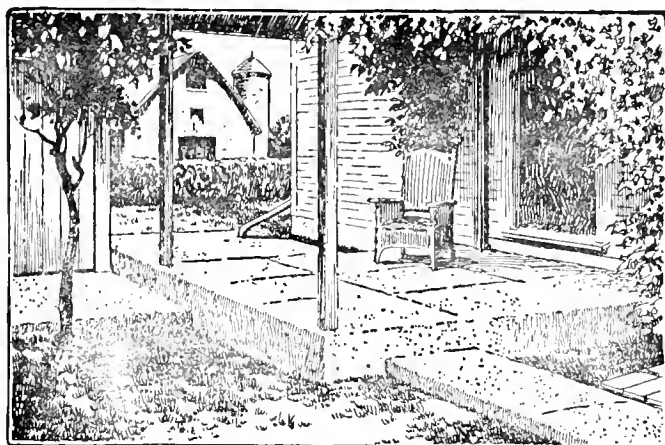
Some Control Measures

The Pennsylvania plan of controlling and eliminating the disease is receiving much attention because of its success. The main characteristics of this plan are (1) that the herd must be under government supervision and test for tuberculosis. (2) A blood test is applied, aborters and reactors segregated and sanitary measures introduced. It is generally considered that vaccines and bacterines are still in the experimental stage. The Pennsylvania authorities state flatly that "The disease can be prevented, no cure is known."

Professor White of Connecticut gives the following fundamentals based on 11

years of experimentation which he says seem now to be firmly established with regard to contagious abortion:

1. "New-born calves are not permanently infected.
2. Once established in an individual or a herd, the disease is apt to be permanent, in spite of the usual sanitary measures and other methods of control.
3. The B. abortus germ is responsible, in whole or in part, for at least 90 percent of the premature calvings occurring before the 265th gestation day.
4. The blood tests are a reliable means of diagnosing the abortion infection.
5. It is economically unsound to keep cows which react to the abortion test."



More Time to Rest

WOULDN'T you like to have more time? Wouldn't you like to know you had fixed up around the place for all time—that there would be no more repair?

You can be sure of it when you build with Concrete. Concrete is not only permanent, but it is economical.

Let us give you worthwhile information about Concrete silos, dairy barns, barn floors, feeding floors, hog houses, milk houses and many other forms of Concrete construction. Let us tell you how to get the greatest value out of every sack of cement you buy.

* * *

We would like to send you a free copy of our illustrated booklet, "Concrete Around the Home." Send for it today.

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10 High Street
BOSTON

*A National Organization to Improve and Extend
the Uses of Concrete*

Offices in 30 Cities

Another New Association

Hampden County, Mass., Falls in Line

The Hampden County Cow Testing Association started two months ago. It is uncovering some valuable milk and butterfat producers in the territory supplying Springfield with its local milk. This association is demonstrating that the leading dairy farmers, the kind that believe in cow test work, in Hampden County, Mass., as nearly everywhere else in New England, are standardizing their grain rations on Eastern States feeds. The tester's June report shows that all 10 leading butterfat producers except the fourth were in Eastern States herds. A. M. Walker, Monson, Mass., led the association with a Jersey which produced 1187.3 lbs. milk, 75.9 lbs. fat, but F. A. W. Drinkwater, of East Longmeadow, was a close second, his Guernsey having made 1528 lbs. milk, 74.1 lbs. fat. Both these cows received a grain ration consisting of a mixture of Eastern States Fulpail and Eastern States Fitting Ration—the 20% and 12% Exchange feeds.

The 39 Ayrshires at the State Sanatorium at Westfield led the herd average for the second consecutive month with 1047 lbs. milk, 41.2 lbs. fat, Eastern States Fulpail forming part of their grain ration. The 10 highest herds except the sixth received Eastern States feeds. This herd was fed a home-mixed grain ration, and it is in this herd that the fourth individual high cow belongs.

An Ayrshire at Woronoake Heights, Horace A. Moses, Springfield, owner, led the association in milk production with 1872 lbs. milk, 56.2 lbs. fat. Fulpail formed her grain ration.

Eastern States farmers are always among the leaders in the cow test movement. The same thoroughness which makes them want to keep track of their milk and fat production per cow makes them particularly careful in the selection of their grain rations. They use Eastern States feeds because they know the ingredients are carefully selected, are properly blended and economically handled and distributed. The cow tester's reports confirm their judgment.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States co-operative feed service for cows, horses and poultry, a service which should not be confused with the car door service offered by private manufacturers, write the office.

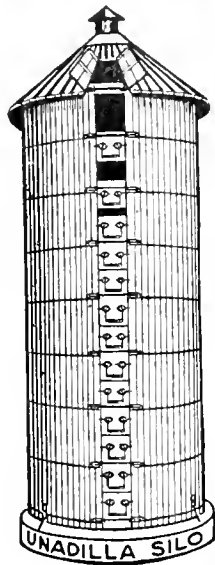
Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield.

Massachusetts

UNADILLA SILO



Is what you need

If you need

A Silo!

Give us your order.

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Ensilage Cutter.

Get the best

"YOU CAN GET IT AT SULLIVAN'S"

J. A. SULLIVAN & COMPANY | HARDWARE
HOUSEWARE
3 Main Street Telephone 6, Northampton, Mass.

J. A. STURGES & CO.,

successors to
(James A. Sturges & Prentiss Brooks & Co.)
dealers in

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, HAY and STRAW

CEMENT, LIME and MASON SUPPLIES

Field Seeds in Season Custom Grinding

Office, rear 35 Main Street

Mill and Elevator, Mechanics Street

EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

J. E. MERRICK & CO.,

Flour and Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw

Poultry Supplies

Field Seeds in Season

AMHERST, . . . MASS.

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The A. D. P. Dairy Ration Makes Friends

WAUBAN FARMS, OF ASHFIELD, with Jersey production records and outstanding individuals in the show ring endorse it as follows:

"We are using the A. D. P. Dairy Ration both with our milking stock and test cows and it is proving entirely satisfactory in every way."

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

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50 CAR STORAGE

Open evenings

FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1926

No. 9

WHO'S WHO WITH POULTRY

Leading Flocks 20.4 Eggs Per Bird
Above Last Year's Nine
Month's Average

Twelve poultry flocks in this county have averaged over one hundred thirty eggs per bird in the nine months, November first to August first. The one hundred sixty egg standard of production calls for one hundred thirty-four eggs per bird in this period. Several of the high flocks should go considerably above one hundred and sixty eggs per bird for the year. The following are the leading flocks:

	Per cent Reduction	Eggs Per Bird
Frank D. Steele, Cumnington	60	172.23
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley	14	170.43
Paul L. Wheelock, Amherst	48	169.81
Mrs. William Chaffee, Pelham	24	156.24
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst	43	155.27
John Bloom, Ware	7	155.21
Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Middlefield	11	148.86
H. F. Duncan, Belchertown	48	147.49
H. C. Booth, Belchertown	60	145.02
S. G. Waite, Southampton	86	143.06
Henry Witt, Belchertown	38	139.37
C. W. Ball, North Amherst	54	133.60

* Per cent reduction number since Nov. first.

The above figures are for pullet production only. Hens should only be kept for breeders. They do not lay as well as pullets during the winter. The larger number of hens kept the poorer the production would be if all birds were considered. By comparing pullet production from year to year the poultrymen can see whether or not he is improving his flock and his management.

Culling is not only allowed but it is encouraged. The figures above giving the percentage reduction in the flock show how closely the flock has been culled. By close culling only the best birds are left in the pens. The percentage reduction depends quite largely on market demand for fowl. For example, Frank Steele has a large demand for fowl in July and August. Thirty-four percentage of the reduction of his flock came in July alone. To be on the above list one must have healthy stock that is bred for production. In addition the birds must be comfortably housed and well fed and cared for.

Continued on page 2, column 2

THREE COUNTY FAIR

Northampton, October 5, 6, and 7
Evening Shows, October 5 and 6

This is really the County Fair and merits the support of the people of Hampshire County. Excellent exhibits of livestock, fruit, vegetables, etc. The best entertainment program the Fair has ever put on. Boys' and Girls' Day Tuesday, October 5.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING

THE HOMEMAKER

Answered by State Specialist
What is the Best Covering for a
Kitchen Floor?

Homemakers are quite generally agreed that linoleum makes the most desirable covering for a kitchen floor. The inlaid linoleum is the more expensive. It is probably more satisfactory over a period of years than is the printed. The first cost is considerably greater. For those who cannot afford the inlaid linoleum, very attractive printed linoleum may be secured. Whether inlaid or printed linoleum is purchased, one with a pattern is recommended for the kitchen. It shows soil less readily, and so requires less frequent cleaning than a plain linoleum. And surely in a room that is in such constant use as is the kitchen, this is an important consideration.

If one has one of the old fashioned large kitchens, and cannot afford to have the entire floor covered with linoleum, it is possible to buy very attractive linoleum rugs for the sections of the floor most used.

There are many floors in our old colonial homes that are so badly warped that it would not be practical to cover them with linoleum. Where a new floor is out of the question, some finish such as paint and varnish, or oil, may be used. Though the treatment may need to be repeated at frequent intervals, most women prefer to use some such finish so that the floor can be cleaned more easily than is possible if the wood is left unfinished. If you want further information write us for Farmers' Bulletin number 1219, also for a mimeographed sheet we have prepared on the subject.

Continued on page 4, column 2

HOLSTEIN CLUB MEETS

Hadley Herds Show Some Fine Cattle

Over seventy-five members and friends of the Hampshire, Franklin, Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club met Saturday, August 7 on the top of Mt. Holyoke for its annual summer field meeting. After enjoying a picnic lunch and the wonderful view from the top of the mountain the Holstein herds of Pelissier Brothers, H. J. Searle and Son, E. P. West and J. G. Cook of Hadley were visited.

Pelissier Brothers' herd is one of the best small herds in the county. It has both grades and registered Holsteins. It was started from one grade cow that has not only been a wonderful producer but also has been a reproducer. This cow with her daughters and granddaughters make up the majority of the herd. This herd has consistently averaged over one thousand pounds of milk per cow each month in the cow test association. This herd is under supervision for tuberculosis.

H. J. Searle and Sons' farm was next visited. All of the cows are grades and have been raised on the farm. Pure bred Holstein bulls have always been used. This herd has had a high average production in the local cow testing association. Considerable interest was shown in an acre field of sweet clover on this farm.

At E. P. West's farm the center of interest was a group of six cows that are on advanced registry test. One of these cows has a balance of four hundred fifty dollars over her feed costs in ten months. The herd sires are typy and have passed it along to their daughters. The daughters of the Senior herd sire are showing excellent production. Several of the most promising heifers are being fitted for the fairs this fall. It was agreed that they could stand a lot of competition. This herd is under federal supervision for tuberculosis.

J. G. Cook's herd was the last stop. This herd has shown consistent production. Some excellent heifers were seen here.

The next meeting of the club will be held Tuesday, October 12, Columbus Day, in Franklin County. The group will meet at Valley View Farm, C. P. Peck and Son, Shelburne. To reach the farm take the Mohawk Trail route out of

Continued on page 2, column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Agriculture

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TUBERCULOSIS TESTING

It is hoped that the present investiga-
tion of the administration of the tubercu-
lar testing of cattle will make it not only
unprofitable but positively unhealthy for
men to assemble "canner" cows for the
test. Two things stood out at the meet-
ing in Worcester regarding State and
Federal testing of cattle. The unani-
mous feeling was that the present sys-
tem is wrong. The other is that there
is a great demand for cows that are
really free from tuberculosis.

Under the present system of testing
scattered herds there is little to attract
buyers of cattle to the locality. If on
the other hand all of the cattle in a town
were tested at once there would be a
chance to attract buyers. It looks as
though there was a better opportunity
testing and having cows to sell than there
is in the wholesale milk market. One
man who has had several tests recently
stated that he had been offered double
for ten cows what he had ever been
offered before. There is a demand for
real cows that are free from tuberculosis.

Who's Who With Poultry

Continued from page 1, column 1

Eight of these on the above list re-
ported last year. Their average per bird
was 132.6 eggs per bird for nine months
last year. This year it is 153 eggs per
bird, a gain of 20.4 eggs per bird. The
mere keeping of the records has not made
this difference but we believe the infor-
mation they have obtained has helped in
increasing their flock averages.

The July reports show the following to
be the leaders for the month:

	Birds	Eggs per Bird
F. D. Steele, Cummington	148	20.72
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	92	19.40
Mrs. W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	112	19.35
F. Hebert, Belchertown	23	18.17
John Bloom, Ware	270	18.15
Frank Rood, Southampton	360	18.06

COW TEST SUMMARY

There were 653 cows milking in the
fifty-one herds tested in the Hampshire
County Cow Testing Association during
August. Thirty-three cows made over
forty-five pounds of butter fat during the
month. The following is a list of the
leading cows on twice a day milking:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. Test fat
Geo. H. Timmins	G. G.	1032	5.6
Geo. H. Timmins	G. G.	1249	4.6
Pelissier Bros.	R. H.	1696	3.3
E. P. West	R. H.	1643	3.4
Chas. E. Clark	R. H.	1745	3.2
Robert Adams	R. H.	1720	3.1
E. P. West	R. H.	1628	3.2
A. D. Montague	G. G.	1131	4.6
E. T. Clark	R. H.	1591	3.4
W. H. Atkins	R. J.	933	5.5
Robert Adams	R. H.	1633	3.1
E. T. Clark	R. H.	1488	3.4
W. A. Parsons	R. H.	1202	4.0
Ellis Harlow	R. J.	844	5.7
Geo. H. Timmins	R. G.	930	5.4

In August only three herds averaged
over 1,000 pounds of milk per cow; four
over 900; six over 800; eight over 700;
sixteen over 600; seven over 500, and six
herds less than 500 pounds per cow. The
following were the leading herds in milk
production per cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
Pelissier Bros., Hadley		6	1205
E. P. West, Hadley		26	1081
F. L. Antes, Ware		11	1047
F. D. Steele, Cummington		5	960
E. T. Clark, Granby		24	959
H. Bridgman, Westh'pton		13	920

Four herds averaged over thirty-five
pounds of butter fat per cow for the
month. Ten herds averaged between
thirty and thirty-four and nine tenths
pounds; eighteen between twenty-five and
twenty-nine pounds; thirteen between
twenty and twenty-four and nine-tenths
pounds and five herds were below twenty
pounds of fat per cow. The following
were the leading herds in butter fat per
cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
Pelissier Bros., Hadley		6	40.1
E. P. West, Hadley		26	36.9
F. L. Antes, Ware		11	36.1
A. D. Montague, West'ton		10	35.5
H. Bridgeman, West'ton		13	34.7
William P. Quirk, Ware		7	34.6

Holstein Club Meets

Continued from page 1, column 3

Greenfield. On the further side of the
Shelburne Mountain there is a sign on
the left which marks the road to this
farm. In the afternoon the following
farms will be visited: Harvey Copeland's,
Colrain; Walter Kemp, Colrain; Walter
J. Davenport & Son, Shelburne. All in-
terested in Holstein cattle are urged to
pack a basket lunch and attend this meet-
ing. Some of the best herds of Holsteins
in Franklin County will be seen.

LOWER MILK COSTS

In an attempt to lower the cost of milk
production, the college farm has complet-
ed a "roughage feeding" demonstration.
Fifteen cows including Holsteins, Jerseys
and Shorthorns were used. They were a
little better than average cows and to be-
gin with were eating more roughage than
the average dairyman feeds; the Hol-
steins consuming daily about 39 pounds
of silage and 11 pounds of hay. At in-
tervals of one or two weeks the amounts
of hay and silage fed were increased, and
the grain ration correspondingly reduced.
Beginning March first, the Shorthorns
were fed the same amount of roughage
as the Holsteins. The demonstration be-
gan February 1 and ran to May 1.

At the end of the demonstration, May
1, the Holsteins were receiving 47 pounds
of silage, 14 pounds of hay; Jerseys, 37
pounds of silage, 14 pounds of hay. After
the first three weeks the grain mixture
was changed from a 20 to a 24% protein
basis in order to keep up the protein con-
tent of the ration. At the beginning the
13 cows which were milking were giving
3.07 pounds of milk to each pound of
grain. By May 1 this ratio had been
spread out so that they were giving 4.17
pounds of milk to each pound of grain
fed. The animals weights were taken
each month and the group as a whole
show a gain of 255 pounds on the more
roughage—less grain ration.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly
that (1) where efficient methods are
utilized a pound of digestible nutrients
can be produced on the farm in the form
of roughage more cheaply than it can be
purchased in a grain bag and (2) that
some grain in the average cow's ration
can be replaced by feeding more roughage
without decreasing production or injur-
ing the health of the animal.

The following table shows the average
daily production of the cows by four

weeks period during the twelve weeks from January 29 to April 24.

Period Ending	5 Holsteins (lbs. milk)	4 Shorthorns (lbs. milk)	4 Jerseys (lbs. milk)
Jan. 29	37.1	13.6	23.6
Feb. 27	36.8	11.8	23.
Mar. 27	32.6	8.3	20.4
Apr. 24	27.7	6.9	18.9

By the last of April three of the five Holsteins had been milking practically nine months and were due to freshen in from two to four months. Three of the Shorthorns were being dried off and the fourth had been milking for eight months, while two of the Jerseys had been milking six and nine months respectively.

Previous to April, the cows had been receiving a daily allowance of ten pounds of mangels, which was reported as equivalent to four pounds of silage. About April first it was necessary to discontinue the mangels and to change to a poorer quality of hay. The above facts must be considered in relation to the lowered production during April.

WHAT IS THIS "LONG GREEN"

What is it fills the milk pail full?
 What is it makes the best of wool?
 What is it that the brood sow needs,
 For hens and steers the best of feeds,
 What builds the soil and licks the weeds?
 Alfalfa!

What makes four tons or five of hay?
 What is it grows all night and day?
 What is it makes bees hum and sing,
 Enriches land like everything,
 Makes dollars in your pocket ring?
 Alfalfa!

What is it makes three crops a year?
 And leaves all others in the rear?
 Why is it called the crop "De Luxe,"
 Each acre worth a hundred bucks,
 (And, by the way, it's good for duck)!
 Alfalfa!

What rings the bell where there is lime,
 But fails without it every time?
 What needs the plant foods when you sow?
 Manure and phosphate make it grow!
 What must have "bugs" on roots below?
 Alfalfa!

Why was it Greeley said "Go West"?
 What d' you mean "It's best by test"?
 What is the little prairie flower,
 That makes us wilder every hour?
 Together now, let's shout, "More Power!"
 Alfalfa!
 H. W. Warner.

TO PREVENT MILK FEVER

Though most dairymen are familiar with the successful air treatment for inflating udders of dairy cows to prevent fatal consequence from milk fever, a simple method for preventing the disease is not so well known. This malady chiefly affects well-nourished, fleshy, heavy-milking cows and generally follows closely the act of calving.

A preventive treatment suggested by

the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, consists in allowing a susceptible cow to retain in the udder for 24 hours after calving all the milk except the small quantity required by the calf. The milk should be taken if possible from each quarter. Distention of the udder by the retained milk naturally follows, as in the air treatment, and acts as a preventive against milk fever. In the Island of Jersey and at the Biltmore Farms, North Carolina, where this practice is common, the number of milk-fever cases has greatly decreased.

Sanitary conditions also should be looked after, such as a supply of pure air and clean stabling, with plenty of clear, cool water and laxative feeds, such as grasses and roots. The method described is a means of prevention, not a cure.

In cases where the disease has already developed the most practical method of treatment is to inject sterile atmospheric air into the udder in order to distend it artificially. The treatment is best performed by means of milk-fever apparatus made especially for the purpose.

NEW ENGLAND FERTILITY CONFERENCE HELD AT AMHERST

"There is considerable doubt whether we are serving our own best interests if we fail to increase our production to correspond with our growth in population", Dr. Firman E. Bear, head of Soils at the Ohio State University, told the fertility conference held at Amherst, Massachusetts, recently.

In his address on "The Coming Need for Higher Yields", Prof. Bear called attention to the possibility of great increases in food production when the need arises. He pointed out that average yields of wheat for Holland, Denmark, Scotland and Belgium were three times those for the United States, and that proper management and treatment of our own soils will make possible much higher yields than we now have.

Director S. B. Haskell, as chairman of the conference, spoke on "The Trend Towards Higher Analyses". Director Haskell pointed out the improvement already made in this direction and told of the value of having standard lists of analyses from the standpoint of the farmer, the fertilizer industry, and the college and station workers.

"A standard list saves agronomists from recommending the product of any one fertilizer manufacturer. The fertilizer industry must agree on the make-up of fertilizer grades and let analyses stand out before brands", he said.

Extension agronomist J. B. Helyer, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and J. B. Abbott, consulting agronomist of the Soil Improvement Committee, discussed jointly "The Special Fertility Problems

of the Hay and Pasture Belt." By reducing the crop needs of the hay and pasture belt to terms of sales opportunities, they believe a much greater tonnage of fertilizer should be sold for the following purposes:

1. To supplement manure for corn.
2. To fertilize small grain and new seedings.
3. To top-dress grass.
4. For use on all cash crops.

It was pointed out that a considerable part of the sixty million dollar feed bill of New England farmers might be saved by greater use of fertilizer in the production of home-grown feeds.

Professor A. B. Beaumont, head of Agronomy at Massachusetts Agricultural College told of the effect of different methods of fertilizer application on seed and seedlings. He showed by plants growing in pots how various methods of application effected germination and growth of plants. The general conclusion was drawn that any method of application which allows the fertilizer to come in direct contact with the seed should be avoided because of the possible effect on germination.

The field trip included inspection of the old soil fertility test plots, the onion fertilizer tests, the orchard fertilization work, and field tests on application of fertilizer to corn and extensive pasture fertilization tests. Of special interest were the pasture plots where, with lime and fertilizer treatment, very marked changes in the kinds of pasture vegetation and pronounced increases in yields of pasture crops were shown.

INJURY FROM FERTILIZER BURN

A 95 per cent stand of corn where 400 pounds per acre of a 3-10-8 were broadcast before planting; 83 per cent where the same amount of fertilizer was drilled in, and only 57 per cent where it was applied in the hill, is this year's record on an experiment in methods of applying fertilizer to corn. Where no fertilizer at all was applied, the per cent of stand was 93. The season has been dry, which accounts both for the occasional missing hills where fertilizer was not applied, and for the high mortality where the fertilizer occasionally came in contact with the seed. The whole, however, shows that, for fertilizers containing ammonia and potash at least, care in applying the fertilizer is necessary. It also indicates that complaint as to weather causing poor stands of corn may better be ascribed to the way in which the fertilizer attachment of the corn planter is adjusted.

Where the fertilizer carried only potash and phosphoric acid, with a moderate quantity of manure, the percentages from drill and broadcast application were respectively 91 as against 93

Continued on page 8, column 1

HOME MAKING

A RADIO HEALTHGRAM

Broadcast from KVH (Keep Your Health)

(Directions: Use any wave length suited to your age. If you fade out, lose your breath easily, or sleep poorly, your wave length is wrong. You need to rest your health dial.)

"Good evening, friends. I hope you are feeling fine and have lots of pep. If not, you need to tune in with sound health rules, for the human body is like a radio set. We must be properly equipped and adjusted all the time; otherwise our apparatus works poorly and all we hear is static. Here are seven helpful rules to observe:

1. Stand upright, with your chin in, your chest out, and up, and your stomach in.
2. Keep your battery working well. Take care of your heart. Don't let it get short circuited by rheumatism or any other infection.
3. Don't shut yourself in an air-tight cabinet. Tune in with the oxygen outdoors. Keep your windows open.
4. Spread out your antennae. Swing your arms and legs in the air every day.
5. Keep your loud speaker clean. Use a tooth brush at least twice a day, and go at least once a year to your dentist.
6. Keep your tubes in good order. Don't abuse your digestive tract or let it get clogged up. Eat wisely. Drink plenty of water.
7. Finally have an all-over inspection often enough to prevent trouble. Have a health examination by your physician each year."

SHALL I EAT MEAT?

"Is meat a good food?" a home maker asked just recently. "I think my husband eats too much. Would he not be better off without it?"

While we believe in the use of plenty of vegetables in the diet, and recommend two daily, we also believe that meat is a valuable food if not used too often. Meat once a day is a safe rule for most persons. This does not include bacon, which is a fat. Lean meat is a muscle building food, and if some of the other muscle building foods as eggs, fish, shellfish, cheese, dried peas or beans, are substituted, it is not necessary to eat meat once a day. Meat is a good food for several reasons—it is easy to prepare, is liked by most people, is stimulating to the appetite and to the flow of the digestive juices, and is generally well digested. Of course it is an expensive food, unless one uses many of the cheaper cuts. If eaten in excess, especially by children, it spoils the appetite for milk and some of the other very necessary foods. Large

amounts of meat overwork the kidneys, as they must excrete the waste products from lean meat. If too much meat is eaten, it sometimes lies in the intestinal tract and putrifies, causing constipation, and auto-intoxication or self poisoning.

People suffering from kidney troubles, constipation, or rheumatism should limit the amount of meat eaten. Meat is also acid forming in the blood and tissues, and should be eaten in moderation by persons who have a tendency toward acidosis or acid blood. Vegetables, fruits, and milk counteract the acid formed by meat, and so where meat is eaten, these other foods should be used in abundance also.

Problems Confronting the Homemaker

Continued from page 1, column 2

Is there a Definite Way to Tell How High to Have a Sink?

It is hard to tell you definitely just how high your sink should be. It depends somewhat on the length of your arms. A safe rule to follow is to have the sink placed high enough so that when the worker is standing erect, the palms of the hands may rest on the floor of the sink. There is a suggestive table of heights of sinks. This table suggests that for a person 5 feet 9 inches tall, the distance from the floor to the base of the sink should be thirty-four inches. Assuming that the sink is 4 inches deep, the upper edge then would be 38 inches from the floor. We will be glad to send you a sheet on heights of table, sinks, etc., if you write for it.

Should the Home Be Run on Budget?

What do we mean by a budget? It means more than keeping accounts, more than figuring up to see that the total amount expended is not greater than the total income. You all know Dickens' Micawber who was always "waiting for something to turn up." "My other piece of advice, Cooperfield, you know. Annual income 20 pounds, annual expenditure nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income 20 pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery." Now don't all of you make plans for spending? You may work it out very simply with reference to a few big items. For example, the mother may say, "This year I can't have a new spring coat though I surely would like it. Alice will be going to college in the fall and needs a whole new outfit. And we just must reshingle the barn this summer. We can't afford to feed moldy hay to our accredited herd." Or father may say, "Well, if we exchange our Ford for an Essex this summer we can't have the new screened porch off the kitchen that we talked about building. But I believe we will all get more pleasure out of the Essex this year, especially since we have

promised to take the children to see Niagara Falls. And next year we will build the porch." Now a budget is an application of these same principles to all of our spending. Often the reason we can't have both the coat and the new roof for the barn, is that we have spent too much on some of the smaller items. The food bill may be higher than is necessary, perhaps because we use too expensive cuts of meat, or have not bothered with a garden. The electric light bills may be higher than they should be, because we have not been careful to turn out the lights when the room was not in use. The high school son may have had more new clothes than he really needed, but which he coveted because "All the other fellows have them." In a family, if a successful plan for spending is to be worked out, every member of the family should cooperate in working out the plan. Why shouldn't Alice and John know about what is the least profit the farm can reasonably be counted to make this year, or what salary dad gets? What are the big items of expenditure that must be met? Always there is rent or taxes and upkeep, always there is food to be bought and a certain minimum for clothing. After these bare essentials are provided for, there are the other wants for which one wishes to make provision. There are the magazines, books and music; the life insurance or cooperative bank stock one wishes to purchase; the church contribution, the new davenport, the radio set, or the rug for the living room, the music lessons for the children. Wouldn't we be much more apt to be able to have these cultural wants satisfied if plans were made to include them? To many people, making a budget suggests careful accounting for every penny, it suggests meticulous figuring of percentages, long columns of figures to add. This is unfortunate. It really isn't essential to be able to account for every five cents, if some of it has gone into the intellectual and spiritual development of the family, or if it has all gone to providing for bare necessities. And of course if we are to make progress in wise spending, year by year, we need to keep some records that will show us where we have fallen down, where we have made gains. By all means run the home on a budget, make a place for spending. But don't forget it should be a family plan. It is not just for the purpose of balancing out-go and income, it is to help us to get the best values possible from the income. Judicious planning of expenditures means expressing our whole philosophy of life in weighing and comparing values and allotting to each item what we think it is worth to us. Life is a question of choices. If we have this, we can't have that. If child-

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

RAISE HEALTHY CHICKS!

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

is valuable for

Disinfecting Brooder Houses and Yards

We carry it in powdered form

Put up in the size package you need

It is cheaper by the pound

WISWELL THE DRUGGIST

32 Main Street

Northampton, - - - Mass.

The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

ren learn this early in life there will be fewer disappointments later.

Should a Homemaker Have a Systematic Plan for Her Housework?

I think we women must get over our aversion to the term efficiency. Most of us seem to feel that if we are efficient we sacrifice some other values. Every thoughtful woman realizes that home-making is housekeeping plus. And every woman wants more time to develop the plus, the home side. In modern industry, efficient methods are considered essential if a worker is to produce a maximum output in a minimum of time. Surely every woman in her home wants to reduce to a minimum the time required for the routine work. She would be glad if by careful planning the definite system she could do her dishes in half the time she now requires; she surely would rejoice to have cleaning day reduced in length. Most good housekeepers have evolved a system of their own for doing their work. They may not have worked it out on paper, but they really have systematized their routine work. They have classified the work in the home into three groups—the work that must be done, that which may be done, that which needn't be done. Systematic planning means just that. It means first of all that we must have an ideal for our home. Then it means deciding what are really essential housekeeping duties, duties that must be performed. Then what is the best way of doing these essential tasks? Every woman has to make these decisions for herself. No one plans work for every home. But a type plan may have suggestions for each of us. All of you know large families where the mother is constantly over working, and where the house is in a turmoil most of the time. You may know another large family where the mother always seems fresh and vivacious, the house is in order and there is a general air of serenity. These contrasting conditions don't just happen. In the latter home it is a safe guess that every one does his part, father, mother, children. And back of it all is a good domestic engineer, a systematic plan of work and an established routine. And the result is a healthier, happier, saner home life. The more work there is to do, the greater the demand on one's time, the greater need there is for a carefully thought out system for the routine work of the home, a system that will really work. But you run the system, don't let the system run you.

Parents who buy gasoline at the expense of a well balanced, wholesale diet for their children, are usually saving up trouble at compound interest. A quart of milk per day will ultimately bring more joy and pleasure to a youngster than two or three gallons of gas and an exciting ride in the old bus.

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

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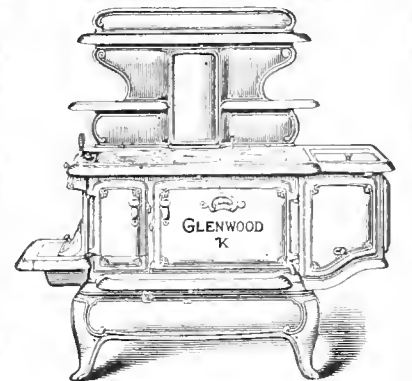
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CLUB WORK

READY FOR NORTHAMPTON FAIR?

There are many things to say about the above question but to us there are three outstanding phases of the Junior department that deserve some thought. They are Exhibits, Judging contests and the Parade.

Exhibit

If you are a club member, the parent of a club member or a club leader you should get the Premium list of the Junior department and study it. Not just look it over, but study it. Why? Because there is a lot in it. Cash prizes and specials galore are offered for exhibits of canning, cooking, sewing, vegetables, potatoes, poultry, dairy animals, handicraft, home decoration, in fact everything a 4-H member can make or grow. This year \$375.00 in cash is offered and the specials are worth \$165.00 more. Everything except Poultry and Dairy animals should be shipped by parcel post to arrive not later than Monday noon October 4, unless you are going to bring it in or send it by some one. In either case we must have them Monday in order to put it up.

Judging Contest

Judging contests in live stock, poultry and Home Economics will be held on Wednesday, October 6 on or before 9.00 A. M. The Northampton Chamber of Commerce offers three five dollar gold pieces to the team of three individuals scoring the greatest number of points in livestock and poultry judging, while the Hope Grange of Hadley offers the same for the best Home Economics Judging team. In addition, \$45.00 in cash prizes will be given to the individuals highest in each of the three contests.

Junior Parade

Do you remember the Watermelon feast after the Parade last year? Mr. William Underwood has offered to give another feast this year to those boys and girls taking part in the parade this year.

Every float will get a prize, the smallest being five dollars, or enough to cover the cost of building it. This may answer the question of who is to pay for the equipment, materials, etc., used in its construction.

Who is to plan it? Every member of an organized club should help to plan it and not leave it all to the leader and one or two members.

Who is to build it? A committee of three or the whole club take part.

When is the parade to be? Tuesday afternoon at 1.30 P. M.

Where will it form? Inside the race track on the north side of the field, which

is on the side next to the cattle sheds, then taking its place in the big parade and marching around the track.

When and where is the Watermelon feast to be held? Directly after the parade is over, on the field where the parade was formed. Sixty watermelons were eaten last year. Can we do it again?

DAIRY ANIMALS EXHIBITED AT EASTERN STATES

32 Dairy Animals Entered

Seventeen girls and boys are being thought of as mighty lucky dairy members this month when they show a total of 32 animals at the Eastern States from September 19-25. Practically all of these boys and girls are planning to stay the full week at the exposition where they will be members of a Dairy Camp made up of about 75 dairy members from all of the New England States. There they are given their meals and beds free of charge, feed for their animals, the privilege of competing for very liberal prizes on their animals, and in addition given the chance to see everything on the grounds without cost.

If all of the 60 dairy members in the county knew of the good times enjoyed by the 17 lucky ones we would be completely swamped with entries, as it is, we notice that all of those who have been before try to be the first to enter the next year, which in itself is sufficient recommendation of the camp.

Although but two girls have entered this year from this county, Alice and Rachel Randall of Belchertown, yet they are holding up their side by sending down two herds of four females each, or one-fourth of the whole delegation. Lyman Pratt of Hadley may send a third herd of four Jerseys although at the time of this writing he was still undecided.

The entries are as follows:

Rachel Randall, Belchertown	4	Guernseys
Alice Randall, Belchertown	4	Holsteins
Gordon Cook, Hadley	2	Holsteins
Roger C. Barston, So. Hadley	1	Holstein
Frank Misterka, Northampton	1	Holstein
Stanley Misterka, North'ton	2	Holsteins
William Czabon, Enfield	1	Guernsey
Lewis West, Hadley	2	Holsteins
Joel H. Dwight, Hatfield	1	Holstein
C. Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley	2	Holsteins
Harmon Freeman, So. Hadley	1	Holstein
Lyman Pratt, Hadley	3-4	Jerseys
Joseph Sena, Easthampton	1	Holstein
Stephen Brusco, Hatfield	2	Holsteins
Walter Granger, So. Wor'ton	2	Holsteins
Howard Hill, Enfield	1	Guernsey
Robert Cutter, Hatfield	1	Jersey

CLUB MEMBERS ATTEND FIELD DAY

Erick Moberg best Judge in Contest

Erick Moberg of Southampton showed his colors as a judge of Jerseys August 25, when he made the highest individual score in the judging contest held in conjunction with a Jersey Field Day at the Killingly Farms, Barre, Mass.

The contest was staged by the Farm Manager, Mr. Richard Faux, who offered a silver loving cup to the best county teams of three members each. Hampshire County team won a close second to a team from Berkshire county, with Franklin and Worcester counties trailing in the order named. The members of the team to represent Hampshire County were Herman Andrews of Southampton, Lewis West of Hadley and Henry Randall of Granby, while Erick Moberg of Southampton, Rachel and Alice Randall of Belchertown and Joel Dwight of Hatfield judged individually.

As the cup must be won three times to become permanent property of any county we have strong hopes of carrying it home with us next year and eventually having it as permanent property.

Gives Canning Demonstration

On August 10, Professor W. R. Cole of M. A. C. gave two demonstrations on how to can peaches before the Easthampton Canning Club and the Hatfield Canning Club. At each of these meetings Prof. Cole showed the groups of girls how to score the finished product, using the M. A. C. canning score card.

It is hoped that sometime we will have some junior canning judges to send to some of the fairs near here. For some time, at least, no canning team has been sent to either Greenfield or Worcester Fairs both offering very good prizes for canning judges. Although we may not work up enough skill to compete this year yet we all can look ahead to the same thing next year.

DeWitt Wing, Editor of the Breeder's Gazette, says, "next to the right kind of home training during childhood, the most effective education of the heart, hand and head for agriculture is that which is received by hundreds of thousands of members of boys' and girls' clubs."

The first fall exhibition of Canning, Vegetables, Flowers and Poultry was held in the Easthampton Town Hall, Saturday, Sept. 11. The display was unusually attractive, drawing a steady crowd during the afternoon and fully 150 in the evening when the prizes were awarded. Miss Faina Thouin is the leader of both Canning and Garden work and deserves a great deal of credit for the excellent showing they have made.

THOSE RECORDS AND STORIES

On October 15

Of course every Garden, Field Crops and Canning club member in Hampshire County realizes that next month their record books and stories are due at the county office. To be exact, we want them by October 15 and wouldn't kick at all if they were in before then.

If you want that 4-H club pin that you deserve for doing this year's club work you must send in the record book (properly filled out) and a story telling what you did and how you did it.

WINS TRIP TO EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

Henry Randall to be Member of Camp Vail

Hampshire County is to be represented at Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition, this year by Henry Randall of Granby. This trip is indeed an honor as Camp Vail is the goal in view of a good many of the 75,000 club members in the 13 eastern states. The camp is made up of 12 members from each of the 13 eastern states who have their expenses paid to and from the Exposition and, of course, are entertained free of charge while at the camp.

This trip is awarded, not only, on the amount and quality of work done, but mostly on the club spirit and willingness to help others into and in club work. It is something like picking the champion of all the county champions of which there were seven to choose from.

This is Henry's sixth year as a 4-H club worker, having in that time been a handieraft member five years, a poultry member four years and a dairy member one year. Last year Henry was County handieraft Champion, thereby winning a trip to Camp Gilbert, M. A. C. This year he won the County Championship in the Poultry Project and his second trip to Camp Gilbert. Now he has before him a week even a bit better than either of the other two, as for gaining inspiration and education Camp Vail is without equal.

LEADERS VISIT HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Much Pleased with Our Work

Almost 50 members of the 4-H International Leaders Training School, which is being held at the Eastern States Exposition Grounds, from Sept. 13 to 25, visited Hampshire County Tuesday forenoon, Sept. 14. The group, which traveled in two large buses, made their first stop to see the Dairy Project of C. Hilton Boynton in South Hadley. Not only did

Hilton show to good advantage his six head of pure bred Holsteins, but he told them of his experiences as a club member for the past four years as a member and as a leader for the past year.

The last call was made at the South Amherst school where Miss Cora Howlett, teacher and 4-H Club leader showed how she conducts her club work during the winter months.

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Foster-Farrar Company

162 Main Street,

Northampton, Mass.

Injury from Fertilizer Burn

Continued from page 3, column 3

per cent of stand. Hill application was not attempted. Finally, on the last series, treated with acid phosphate and manure, the percentage of stand on drill application was 91 as compared to 94 with broadcast distribution of the fertilizer. The quantity of fertilizer was in all cases the same.

This demonstration experiment confirms previous work in showing that acid phosphate is relatively much safer than mixed complete fertilizers. Since, however, complete fertilizers must be used in increasing amount, the problem now before the agricultural engineer is to develop a fertilizer attachment to the corn planter which will allow no possibility of fertilizer and seed coming into intimate contact.

MANY BULLS KILLED**BEFORE VALUE IS KNOWN**

What becomes of the bulls that head the average cow-testing association herds? Are the good ones recognized and kept in service, or are they unwittingly sent to the butcher before they have completed their full period of usefulness? Some idea as to the tendency in the disposal of the purebred sires in our dairy herds may be had from the results of a recent study made by the Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau had previously gathered a list of 58 purebred sires, and ascertained their transmitting ability by comparing the records of their daughters with the record of the dams. Naturally these proved sires were in the aged class by the time their value could be determined in this way. Nevertheless, it was desirable to know which were still in service. Inquiry brought information about 22 of them. Of this number only five are alive

and in service today. These are all good sires as evidenced by their 31 daughters, whose production is better than their dams by 17 per cent in milk and 23 per cent in butterfat. The other 17 were slaughtered for various reasons.

Eleven of the seventeen slaughtered bulls were good. Their 67 daughters showed an increase over their dams of 22 per cent in milk and 20 per cent in butterfat. Only 2 of them were slaughtered because of sterility, 1 died, and 3 were inferior, and for that reason were discarded.

While this is a very small number from which to draw definite conclusions it is evident that the value of some of the good sires was recognized, which accounts for the five that are still in service. Perhaps some of the poor sires were also recognized. The unfortunate part is that in the weeding out process, if such practice existed, 11 out of the 17 dead sires were outstanding from the standpoint of transmitting production to their offspring. Some means must be found to keep the bulls until the records of their daughters prove them either good or otherwise.

HERD SIRES AVAILABLE

George H. Timmins, Greenway Farm, Ware has the following registered Guernseys cows due to freshen. If they have bull calves these will be sold for herd sires.

Mixer Farm Bernice due October 8.
Cow test record 6848 pounds milk; 268.9

pounds fat.
Sunbeam of Bayside due August 27.
Cow test record 5292 pounds milk; 261.6 pounds fat.
Masher's May of Glenburnie due November 12.
Advanced Registry Record 14727.3 pounds milk; 648.83 pounds fat.
Imp. Rouvet's Pride of Albamont due November 29.
Advanced Registry Record 10169.9 pounds milk; 494.08 pounds fat. Class C. C.

Also four two year olds to calve before December. All of the above cows are in calf to Promise of Gold of Ware. He is

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Runabout Str-Bal	360	33	9.42	3.58	406.
Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

CHASE MOTOR COMPANY

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

24 Center Street

Telephone 470

a son of Promise of Gold of Langwater who is a son of Langwater Warrior. The dam of Promise of Gold of Ware has an advanced registry record of 13,289.7 pounds of milk and 652.86 pounds fat as a four year old. The two year olds are all granddaughters of Yeoman's King of the May, the only American bred bull that has one hundred advanced registered daughters.

Most of the bull calves offered for sale by cow testing association members are priced low. The owners are not going to keep these calves. It seems too had to have them sold for veal when they could do a lot to improve some farmer's herd. If those interested in getting a good herd sire at a reasonable price would tell the county agent he can locate what they want.

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When you dump your crops on the market while everyone else is doing the same thing, you are throwing away money.

Only by waiting until the market is no longer glutted with apples, potatoes and the other produce you raise can you get "top prices."

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INCREASES HIS PROFITS

Wallace A. Main, Kittery, Maine, retails the milk from his 21 cow dairy. He had been feeding a 19 per cent protein ration costing \$39.60 a ton consisting of three parts of a 16 per cent molasses-out-mill-by-products-screening base mixture supplemented with two parts of a high protein concentrate ingredient.

He bought some Eastern States Pasture Ration, 16 per cent protein, costing \$43.89 a ton. He took a week to work his cows over to this feed from the one he had been using and fed the same number of pounds of Eastern States Pasture straight that he had used of the other feed. Since it takes three tons of grain a month to keep this dairy going, it cost \$12.60 a month more to feed Eastern States Pasture Ration than the other feed.

Eastern States Pasture Ration increased the milk yield \$45.00 a month. Subtracting the extra cost of Eastern States grain, \$12.60, from the increased cash returns, \$45.00, Main found he was getting \$32.60 a month—more than \$1.00 a day—more out of the Exchange's ration after paying the higher price. That meant that it was worth \$10.40 a ton more than his cheap feed, worth \$19.40 more in actual cash to him.

This is another illustration of the money wasted in buying rations composed of cheap, low grade ingredients. The freight rate from the West on the low grade ingredients of which this feed is largely composed is just as high as the freight on ingredients of high feed value. The feed is sold for a low price because the ingredients are practically worthless as concentrates. These ingredients have about the same feed value as timothy hay. To produce results, they must be fed as hay and to be so fed profitably, they must be owned at timothy hay prices and supplemented heavily with a real balanced grain ration.

There is absolutely no mystery about the Eastern States 16 per cent Pasture Ration at the higher price producing more milk more profitably than the 19 per cent feed described. Eastern States 12 per cent Fitting Ration would have done it also. Total digestible nutrients are more important than crude protein. Like all Eastern States feeds, the Pasture Ration contains only ingredients which are profitable ingredients for feeders to feed as concentrates.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

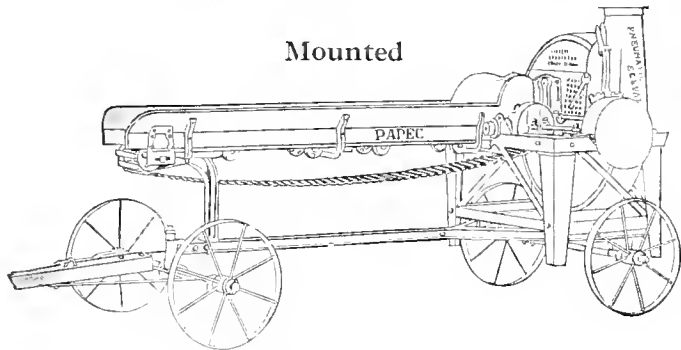
For further information on the Eastern States co-operative feed service for poultry and horses as well as dairy cattle, a co-operative service which should not be confused with the car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1926

No. 10

ECHOS FROM THREE COUNTY FAIR

Well, its gone but not forgotten, for a time at least. So as not to forget too quickly, there are a few high points that it might be well to mention.

In the first place the weather was rather surprising. The weather man told us that it would rain Children's Day and be fair Wednesday. The boys and girls won out by having the sun shine on their special day and as for Wednesday, well if you don't believe it rained in the forenoon, ask the boys who were in the dairy judging contest, they know.

Exhibits

Probably the two things that attracted more attention than anything else in the youth's building was the canning exhibit and the booth club exhibits. The canning was certainly great with the Easthampton canning club taking most of the honors. In the 24 jar exhibits they took first, second and third and their share of the individual prizes as well. The booth exhibits of the North Hadley sewing club, Amy Oberempts canning display, Smith Schools Poultry club and the prizes won by Herman Andrews and Erick Moberg of Southamton attracted a lot of attention. The prizes were awarded in the order named, although the Andrew and Moberg exhibit attracted much more attention than their fourth prize would indicate.

Dairy Exhibits Best Ever

Twenty dairy club members exhibited 36 animals to make what many people called the best junior exhibit ever put on at the fair. Last year 30 animals were exhibited. Sumner Parker, the judge stated that he believed no other county in the state could show as good quality in a junior exhibition. Just as an illustration of how good they were, in the open classes that the boys and girls entered, they won practically every first place and the majority of the cash prizes offered.

Boys and Girls Parade

On Children's Day, a parade that extended nearly half way around the track caused much favorable comment. The Easthampton Canning and Garden Club won first prize of \$15, on floats and the

Continued on page 6, column 3

The people of Hampshire County are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Extension Service in Odd Fellows Hall, Center Street, Northampton, Wednesday, November 17 at 10.30 A. M.

Every year people say that we should have a larger attendance. Make yourself a committee of one to urge your neighbors to attend. Interesting reports, a good dinner and good speaking will feature the day.

ERICK MOBERG WINS A \$400 SCHOLARSHIP

Has High Score at National Dairy Show

Erick Moberg of Southamton, a senior at Smith Agricultural School and a 4-H club member for the past four years, not only won honors for himself but for Massachusetts when he won the \$400 prize given by the Holstein Fresian Association at the National Dairy Show for judging Holstein cattle. This was not all, for Erick won a certificate for having the second highest score in judging all breeds, losing to a boy from Minnesota by a very close score.

In addition to the Holsteins in which he was high man, Erick was fifth judging Guernseys and seventh judging Ayreshires.

A second Hampshire County boy also went with Erick to Detroit to represent Mass., Joel Dwight of Hatfield. The third was Emery Howes of Franklin County.

DYNAMITE DITCHING

Demonstrations Held in Gramby
and in Leeds

Ditching with dynamite was demonstrated at E. Thornton Clark's farm in Gramby and at C. B. Tower's in Leeds, September 8th and 9th. The work was carried on by Mr. Webber of the Atlas Powder Company. Over one hundred sixty-five men attended the demonstrations. At Mr. Clark's about 700 feet of ditch was blown through a swampy piece of ground. When the ground was wet the dynamite did a good job. At Mr. Tower's the land was too dry for effective work yet the dynamite did take out

Continued on page 8, column 1

THE FAIR SEASON

Fairs Show Improvement Over
Past Years

Hampshire County is still served with worthwhile fairs. Middlefield starts the season early in September with a real cattle show. The dairy farmers of Middlefield and surrounding towns bring practically their whole herds to the fair. The entries in each class are not so large but that the judge can explain just why he places each class. This is particularly valuable in the younger classes as it shows whether a man is raising the type stock that he should. The educational value of this work is greater than many suspect. It is shown in the continued improvement in the type of animals shown.

Being a section where dairying is the major source of income it is natural that the cattle are the major part of the show. The vegetable exhibit could be greatly improved and should be. Potatoes should be a larger part of the hall exhibit. Boys' and girls' club work should have a greater place in a community like Middlefield. With the proper backing of the parents and teachers the club exhibit could work wonders with the upper exhibit hall. The poultry exhibit should be far better. Classes should be arranged so as to be of greater educational value to the farmers of the town. Meat and eggs, not feathers, have been the source of income from poultry. The premiums should be arranged so as to encourage better production.

Cummington Fair Popular

At Cummington we have an excellent fair. The hall exhibits deserve and get a lot of attention. The fruit exhibit is one of the best of its kind in the state we have been told. The vegetable display had both quantity and quality this year. The four local granges all support the fair with exhibits which add materially to the attractiveness of the hall. The upper hall is always well filled with sewing and other household manufactures.

One of the features is the dining hall. The planning, cooking and serving of this cattle show dinner is a credit to those in charge. It may be that the dining room itself may not show an enormous

Continued on page 2, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Agriculture

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COW TESTING ASSOCIATION TO CONTINUE

October finishes the year for most of the members in the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association. The Association started November 1, 1925 with fifty-one members. Some men have dropped out. Others have taken their places. At the end of the month still others are going to drop out. The association however is going to continue.

The cow testing idea offers enough inducement of benefit to the man who looks to cows to produce a profit so that he will keep up his records. The greatest gain in the first year is to cull out poor producing cows. Some progress can be made on feeding. The second year the weeding will continue but more economical feeding should make a great difference in profits. It takes records over a period of years to really do any constructive breeding. When one sees the number of dairy farmers that are satisfied with medium to poor cows the need for better breeding is apparent. There are herds in most towns that have been in existence for more than a generation that are still poor herds. The owners do not

know how poor their cows are or they would not be satisfied with them. The cow testing association furnishes the diagnosis of the trouble but it takes a man to take the medicine. There is a place in the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association for men who believe in the future of dairying in this county. The cost is nothing if the information is used.

The Fair Season

Continued from page 1, column 3

profit but it certainly is a drawing feature of the fair as is shown by the crowds that are served. It gives those who do not care to upset their digestive tracts a chance to enjoy the fair without injurious after effects.

While the fair at Northampton is called the Three County Fair it really is the Hampshire County Fair. It depends on the people of this county for support as regards attendance and exhibits. This fair is one of the leaders in the state in its support of the young people. One of the three days of this fair is devoted to the young folks. The boys and girls filled the entire day with events from 10.00 A. M. till dark. They filled the youths' building with exhibits of their work. Over thirty-five dairy animals were exhibited by the boys and girls. This stock won many of the prizes in the classes open to adults. This shows that any old calf is not good enough for the boys and girls today. Because of the full program on the first day of the fair the judging contests had to be run the second day of the fair.

The exhibits by the adults in Floral Hall were even above the usual standard of excellence. The midway, while large, was free from objectionable features. The vaudeville and other entertainment features were better than usual. In fact the directors of the Three County Fair with the assistance of Hampshire County people put on one of the best fairs that has been held in several years. In spite of one rainy day it is hoped that the fair will meet expenses.

AUGUST POULTRY SUMMARY

The leading flocks in egg production per bird during August were:

	No. Birds	Eggs per Bird
F. D. Steele, Cummington	80	17.63
Henry Randall, Granby	40	17.52
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	83	17.49
John Bloom, Ware	390	16.61
Lena M. Pomeroy, Amherst	261	16.21
William S. Chaffe, Pelham	100	15.46
Henry Witt, Belchertown	175	15.28
Harold Booth, Belchertown	410	15.04

The above records were made with yearling birds which means that the

flocks had to be culled carefully. During October the yearlings should be culled closely so that no poor birds will be kept. Where records are kept people know that hens do not lay when eggs are high in price. Profitable winter production is obtained from pullets. The only excuse for keeping birds a second year is to use them for breeders.

Many flocks are going into winter quarters short of vitamins. The use of cod liver oil is not only profitable but necessary. Germinated oats form one of the best sources of green feed. They are easy to germinate if one knows how. Ohio results show that alfalfa, clover or soy bean hay are excellent sources of green feed. They cut the hay in one-half inch lengths and then keep it in a wire basket before the birds all of the time. Hays of this kind should be early cut, leafy and well cured.

For the coming year, starting November 1, we should like to have more poultrymen sending in reports. We have more detailed information to send out in our monthly letters than is possible to print each month. If you are not satisfied with your egg production begin sending in reports. Just write to the County Agent, 59 Main St., Northampton and we will see that you get complete information.

COW TEST SUMMARY

During September six hundred seventy-two cows were tested in the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association. Sixteen of these cows gave over fifty pounds of butter fat for the month on twice a day milking. Three other cows on four times a day milking gave over fifty pounds of fat during the month. The following is the list of producers for September:

Owner	lbs.		Test fat
	Milk	fat	
Pelissier Bros.	G. H. 1569	3.8	59.6
C. E. Clark	R. H. 1323	4.5	59.5
C. E. Clark	R. H. 1713	3.4	58.2
R. Adams	R. H. 1590	3.6	57.2
E. T. Clark	R. H. 1500	3.7	55.5
Ellis Harlow	R. J. 1095	5.0	54.8
E. P. West	R. H. 1455	3.6	52.4
R. Adams	R. H. 1617	3.2	51.7
Pelissier Bros.	R. H. 1500	3.4	51.0
E. P. West	G. H. 1500	3.4	51.0
C. E. Stiles	R. H. 1185	4.3	51.0
Ellis Harlow	R. J. 975	5.2	50.7
Ellis Harlow	R. J. 900	5.6	50.4
F. L. Antes	R. J. 1200	4.2	50.4
H. H. Bissell	R. H. 1563	3.2	50.0
E. T. Clark	R. H. 1110	4.5	50.0
E. P. West	R. H. 1542	4.1	63.2*
E. P. West	R. H. 1752	3.4	59.6*
E. P. West	R. H. 1503	3.7	55.6

* Milked four times a day.

Of the fifty herds on test four herds averaged over one thousand pounds of milk per cow during September; two herds averaged over nine hundred pounds; seven over eight hundred

pounds; two over seven hundred pounds; sixteen over six hundred pounds; fourteen over five hundred pounds of milk per cow. The leading herds in average milk production per cow were as follows:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	6	1255
J. G. Cook,	Hadley	11	1109
E. P. West,	Hadley	30	1095
F. L. Antes,	Ware	11	1049
C. G. Loud,	Westhampton	10	911
C. E. Clark,	Leeds	21	906

Twelve herds averaged over thirty pounds of butter fat for the month. The leaders in butter fat production per cow were:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	6	42.6
E. P. West,	Hadley	30	37.2
J. G. Cook,	Hadley	11	36.3
F. L. Antes,	Ware	11	36.2
H. Bridgman,	Westh'pton	12	34.0
Ellis Harlow,	Amherst	24	32.5

PRUNING FOR SIZE AND COLOR

Now's the Time to Decide Pruning Program

To the evidence already available, we may add one more positive proof that pruning a bearing apple tree will, under some circumstances, improve the size and color of the fruit. Most of us have suspicioned some such effect from pruning, but few have given it a fair trial. From a Moorestown, New Jersey, orchard comes the report of a three-year test in which the fruit from a row of well-pruned trees is compared with that of an adjacent row of unpruned trees. Otherwise, all trees received the same attention.

In the above orchard, the average crop of all the well pruned trees ran 28 percent 3 inches or over, while the crop from the brushy, check trees ran only 14.8 percent 3 inches or over. The well pruned trees had an negligible number of culls, while the brushy trees ran 11.3 percent culls, and the 2 to 2½ inch apples were reduced from 19.6 percent to 10.6 percent by thorough pruning. Also, on the well pruned trees, 56.1 percent of the crop had more than half the surface colored with red, compared with 40.6 percent on the brushy trees.

To put the matter a little more strikingly, thorough pruning over the three-year period gave a total increase of 10 bushels per tree of 3-inch apples and a decrease of 8 bushels per tree of 2 to 2½ inch apples without reducing the total yield of marketable fruit.

Everyone admits that we have an over-supply of small, poorly colored apples, particularly of Baldwins, and that the poorest fruit comes from the thickest, most shaded portions of the tree. And while the overgrown Baldwin apple is to be avoided, pruning offers a chance to

bring the 2½ inch apple into the 2¾ inch class and to raise its color from a B to an A Grade. This means pruning in those parts of the tree where fruit is to be picked,—not the old fashioned slashing type of cut that makes the tree look like a headless cabbage plant, but a conservative, systematic thinning which allows every branch some space and an occasional glimpse of the sun.

Most of us spray and fertilize our trees fairly well. But not more than ten percent, even of the good growers, pay enough attention to the pruning of bearing trees. Too often the job is delayed until spring and then postponed until the next year. The picking season is an ideal time to decide where pruning is needed, for then the fruit gives mute testimony of its handicap.

W. H. Thies, Extension Specialist in Pomology.

APPLES AND STORAGE AT HARVEST TIME

Massachusetts Fruit growers in increasing numbers are equipping their farms with common storage facilities for holding their apples for longer or shorter periods. It is therefore appropriate to give a word of advice on the handling of this fruit at picking time.

Wherever possible it is desirable to harvest apples into bushel boxes. The "old style" box, i. e. 18" x 18" x 8" makes a fine orchard and storage package, as it may be filled slack-full and pack out on Standard box when marketed. Other orchard boxes are frequently used; special ones being not uncommon. If any reader is interested in such a box, the County Agent will be glad to supply blue prints of one that has been successfully used in many cases.

As common storage depends on outside air for cooling it is necessary at harvest time to keep it open at any time that outside temperatures are lower than inside. All openings are of course covered with wire to keep out rats and mice or other rodents. A storage cellar properly equipped as to doors and ventilators will experience a complete change of air in a short time if all flues, etc. are opened.

When harvesting the fruit it is best to stack the filled boxes out of doors overnight, placing into storage early in the morning. If the orchard is close to the storage this stacking or "precooling" may be done under the trees. If the orchard is a distance from the storage, they may be hauled to the storage and stacked outside. In case of heavy rain the stacks should be covered with a tarpaulin but this is not necessary under ordinary conditions. Care should be exercised to keep the stacks small. Four boxes square and then an alleyway at least one box wide will give good ventilation. If this plan

is used the stacks may be as high as is possible with safety from toppling over.

The outside stacking will cool out the fruit very greatly and will thus cause it to raise the temperature in the storage very much less when placed in it.

During the day time or in fact at any time when outside temperature is higher than inside the storage should be kept closed. This is another argument for stacking fruit outside during the harvest hours and overnight, as the opening-up and bringing in of hot fruit during the day will overcome any cooling that may have been accomplished during the previous night.

After harvest and during the succeeding winter storage season two factors must be always in mind. The first is to keep an adequate humidity. There appears to be no moisture content to the atmosphere that is too high for good keeping of apples. This statement of course refers to fruit that goes into storage clean; with no fungus or other growth upon it.

The other factor is that of ventilation. Change the air occasionally, perhaps once in two weeks. This should be done when the outside temperature is at 32° or thereabouts. Open all flues and doors for a couple of hours for a storage of 5,000 bushel capacity and longer if a larger storage is under use.

Do not store any but good, clean, well grown and carefully handled fruit.

No storage cellar is a bit better than the way it is managed; a good storage cellar is of little use if not managed well. A poor storage well handled is better than a good one poorly handled.

William R. Cole, Specialist in Food Preservation.

MATURE APPLES BEST KEEPERS IN COMMON OR COLD STORAGE

From the results of numerous investigations it seems fairly certain that a great many apples grown in the eastern section of the United States are picked too early to obtain best results in either common or cold storage, says the United States Department of Agriculture. In general, apples for cold storage should not be picked before they show a decided yellow cast in the ground color or until they are beginning to loosen on the tree. An equally firm fruit of better color and flavor and with less tendency to scald will be obtained from later picking than from that now generally practiced. In common storage late picking will give not only better-flavored fruit but also fruit in a firmer condition throughout the storage period.

Apples soften much faster in common storage or if packed and held in the orchard than while remaining on the trees. For best results in common stor-

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

HOME MAKING

MRS. EVER WELL'S MEDICINE CHEST

As Shown At The Tri County Fair

"Mrs. Ever Well's Medicine Chest" and "Mrs. Ever Well's Medicine Chest," were the basis of a nutrition exhibit prepared recently by the home department of the extension service for the Tri County Fair. It was planned to emphasize the importance of eating more vegetables and fruits instead of depending on patent and other medicines to keep well.

The center of interest was an arrangement of two sets of shelves, connected by signs which indicated "iron tonics and blood purifiers," "headache cures," "cathartics," "antiacids," "antifats," and "cough cures," topped by the question "which is yours?" On one side the shelves contained typical medicines often taken under these heads. This was "Mrs. Ever Well's Medicine Chest." On the other side a corresponding shelf showed Mrs. Ever Well's "cures," consisting of fruits, vegetables, and whole cereals considered valuable in place of drugs and medicines.

For example, opposite "iron tonics and blood purifiers," the shelf showed spinach, Swiss chard, raisins, and prunes. Among the laxatives foods were bran, figs, oatmeal, spinach, apples, rhubarb, prunes, tomatoes, apricots. Milk, celery carrots, turnips, beets and string beans were presented as good antiacid foods and so on down the entire list.

Signs placed below the display urged sick people to consult the family physician rather than to attempt to prescribe for themselves, and advised everybody to eat more vegetables and fruits and take less medicine. Among the many interested persons who visited the booth and studied it carefully it was noted that men predominated and asked more questions, apparently with lively hopes of reducing expenses for sickness.

Mrs. H. D. Stanton, West Chesterfield; Mrs. Earl Howlett, Southampton; Mrs. Robert Schoonmaker, South Amherst; and Mrs. C. E. Barney, South Hadley; members of the advisory council, assisted in caring for the exhibit.

HINTS IN CHOOSING KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

1. Sincerity. Be sure that what you buy is what it claims to be. We want nothing which simply adorns our top shelf.

2. Serviceability. A serviceable purchase is an investment. A quickly perishable purchase is an expense.

3. Simplicity. Every utensil should be easy to keep in order and easy to keep clean.

4. Suitability. This includes suitable

size, and shape, balance, right material and similar points. It is better to have a variety of material rather than all aluminum, for instance, or all enamel or agate ware, since the best materials to use is often determined by the cooking process.

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS

Plans Fall Program

The members of the advisory council held their first meeting at the Extension Service rooms September 13. The council consists of the following ladies: Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley; Chairman:—Mrs. Earl Howlett, Southampton; Vice Chairman:—Mrs. H. D. Stanton, West Chesterfield; Secretary:—Mrs. C. E. Barney, South Hadley; Mrs. Robert Schoonmaker, South Amherst; and Miss Hazel Ross, Smith Agricultural School, Northampton.

The business meeting consisted of making plans for the exhibits at Cummington and Northampton Fairs, reviewing the subject matter of the new project outlines and approving the Home Demonstration Agent's fall program of work, which will consist of two training classes in felt hats, two in machine attachments and a demonstration group in the living room project beside the usual community work in clothing, food selection, furniture renovation and kitchen improvement.

YOUR LIVING ROOM

Does it speak well of you? Does it express your highest ideals of character? Is it only a haphazard collection of furniture, rugs, draperies, pictures and bric-a-brac or is it a neat, well planned room, expressing beauty and comfort—a place where your family would rather be than any place else on earth, a place which draws you and holds you and makes you happy?

Man is generally like what he lives with. If the home he lives in is beautiful, comfortable, orderly, he will be influenced toward the best things of life; joy, beauty, refinement, honesty, orderliness. On the other hand, if he lives in an unattractive home with bad colors, poor pictures, loud noises and a wrong arrangement of things, he will be influenced toward ignorance, brutality, indifference, disorder.

It certainly is easy to see what effect is produced by living in the wrong surroundings. As a person gets used to them he grows like them. When he is like them, he will admire only that kind and whatever he does will be like his environment.

We owe it to our children at least to have their surroundings as fine as pos-

sible in order that their impressions are for good and not for evil. The child is building character and he needs all the assistance possible to build in the right direction. Are we helping in every possible way?

And then, too, a woman's living room tells people what she is, what her ideals are, whether she is neat or untidy, affected or sincere, orderly or disorderly, a lover of beauty or one who is satisfied with ugly things. We surely want the world to know that our ideals are the highest—don't let your living room tell ugly tales about you.

Beauty and refinement are almost impossible to that child whose parents have given the usual wall papers, rugs, hangings, pictures, and other objects a chance to do their work. Most of these unattractive things have been made to sell but people who use good judgment do not buy them. How often we think of the comfort of an article, but seldom of the colors, patterns and beauty. We so often combine an unthinkable, unharmonious jumble of things in our living rooms which produce a reaction on an impressionable person that is almost criminal. If this is true then is it any wonder that we Americans are apt to be satisfied with inferior things or that we do not compete with other nations in creating better ones?

One often hears women say, "Well, I could have an attractive living room if I only had the money." It is not a case of money. One can get lovely effects and good results with inexpensive furnishings. Possibly there need be no expenditure of money, only a rearrangement of things.

There are many homes where very little is spent on furnishings but the homes are comfortable and beautiful. On the other hand, there are many homes where hundreds of dollars are spent on pictures, rugs, hanging, and furnishings and in which one feels more that he is in a furniture store than in a real home.

However, this beautiful living room that we are talking about does not "happen all of a sudden". It requires thought, study, work, practice and a testing out of ideas.

What kind of pictures have you in your living room? How are they hung? What are the colors in your living room? Are they harmonious? What kind of furniture is in your living room and how is it arranged? What is your wall covering? Is it quiet, modest, inconspicuous, a good background? Does it harmonize with the other things in the room?

Bertha Knight.

EAT APPLES

With so many of the early apples maturing at this time of year, it is well to

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use them in the diet when possible. The person who eats the proper diet uses fruits at least twice daily. Let the apple be one of these fruits.

Apples contain a fair amount of vitamins, especially when raw, and they are good sources of minerals. They contain cellulose or roughage, valuable in preventing constipation, and organize acids which stimulate the appetite and digestion.

They may be eaten raw, in apple sauce, in pudding, or in pie occasionally. Then, of course, many of the apples make excellent jelly at small cost. And many varieties of early apples canned make a better flavored apple sauce than the later varieties. It is economy to can the early varieties and store the later ones.

The following recipes offer some suggestions for the use of apples:

Apple Snow

White 2 eggs $\frac{3}{4}$ cup apple pulp
4 tablespoons powdered sugar

Pare, quarter, and core four sour apples, cook until soft, and rub through sieve; there should be three-fourths cup apple pulp. Beat on a platter whites of eggs until stiff (using wire whisk), add gradually cooked apple and continue beating. Pile lightly on glass dish, chill, and serve with Boiled Custard.

Apple Tapioca

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup pearl or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup minute tapioca
Cold water
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
7 sour apples
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

Soak tapioca one hour in cold water to cover, drain add boiling water and salt; cook in double boiler until transparent. Core and pare apples, arrange in buttered pudding dish, fill cavities with sugar, pour over tapioca, and bake in moderate oven until apples are soft. Serve with sugar and cream or Cream Sauce I. Minute Tapioca requires no soaking.

Bread and Butter Apple Pudding

Cover bottom of a shallow baking-dish with apple sauce. Cut stale bread in one-third inch slices, spread with softened butter, remove crusts, and cut in triangular-shaped pieces; then arrange closely together over apple. Sprinkle with sugar, to which added a few drops vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven and serve with milk or cream.

Apple, Raisin and Cabbage Salad

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped apples
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped cabbage
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup seeded raisins cut in halves
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiled dressing

Dates or nuts may be substituted for the raisins.

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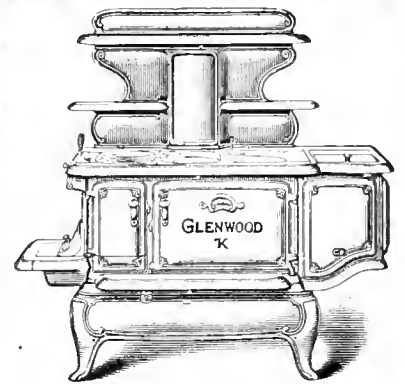
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CLUB WORK

HOW DOES THIS LOOK!

Summary of Winnings

We would like to compare this record with that of any other county in Massachusetts. It is the summary of the exhibits and judging contest prizes won at the most important fairs in the state and also includes one or two of lesser importance. Just read them and see if it doesn't sound good.

Eastern States Exposition

16 dairy members exhibited 28 animals	\$700.00
27 Poultry members exhibited 175 birds	\$6.25
4th place in livestock judging	Gold Medal
5th place in livestock judging	
6th place in livestock judging	

Greenfield Fair

1st, 2nd, and 3rd places in livestock judging	\$36
1st, 2nd, and 3rd places in Poultry judging	6
1st, 2nd, and 3rd places in corn judging	6
1st, 2nd, and 3rd places in potato judging	6
1st, 2nd, and 3rd places in vegetable judging	6
4th place in canning team judging	2

Worcester Fair

1st place in stock judging	\$30.00
2nd place in stock judging	20.00
1st place in canning team judging	15.00
1st place in individual Home Economics judging	10.00
2nd place individual Home Economics judging	7.50

Cummington Fair

1st place stock judging	\$8.00
2nd place stock judging	6.00
3rd place stock judging	5.00
4th place stock judging	4.00
6th place stock judging	2.00
7th place stock judging	1.00
2nd boys team judging	8.00
4th boys team judging	3.00

Northampton Fair

1st place in livestock judging	\$10.00
2nd place in livestock judging	5.00
3rd place in livestock judging	3.00
1st place in poultry judging	4.00
2nd place in poultry judging	3.00
3rd place in poultry judging	2.00
1st boys team in combined stock and poultry	15.00
1st place in Home Economics judging	10.00
2nd place in Home Economics judging	5.00
3rd place in Home Economics judging	3.00
1st place canning team judging	15.00
Prizes from exhibits	250.00
Value of special prizes	165.00

Brockton Fair

1st place ind. stock judging	\$5.00
3rd place ind. stock judging	2.00
1st place ind. vegetable judging	5.00

National Dairy Show at Detroit, Mich.

1st place judging Holsteins	\$400.00
2nd place judging all breeds	certificate
Totals	\$1,869.75
	1 Gold Medal
	1 Certificate

OUR BOYS WIN AT GREENFIELD

Win 15 of the 18 Prizes Offered

About 40 Hampshire County boys went to the Franklin County Fair September 15 to enter the judging contests in Dairy, Poultry, Vegetables, Potatoes and corn. There were 18 prizes offered in the five classes of which our boys carried home 15 for a total of \$60. The 15 prizes were the first, second and third places in all five classes, the Franklin County boys winning only fourth and fifth individual prizes in Livestock judging and high team score on the same class. Roger West of Hadley was the outstanding winner, placing first in Livestock, second in corn, second in Potatoes, third in Vegetables and eleventh in Poultry.

CLUB MEMBERS AT EASTERN STATES

Dairy Members Win Over \$700.

Poultry Members Win \$86.

The week of September 18-25 is one that will not be forgotten soon by 16 dairy club members from Hampshire County who exhibited 28 dairy animals at the Eastern States Exposition. On these animals they won a total of a little over \$700. It is almost hard to believe that so much was taken home until the different amounts are added up.

Alice and Rachel Randall of Belchertown were the outstanding winners, each having four animals on exhibition that won them a total of about \$200.

In addition to winning all those prizes the club members had the pleasure of staying at the Exposition free of charge for the week and seeing everything on the grounds. This in itself is something that will not be forgotten for many a day.

Nor were the dairy members the only ones to take home honors and cash as 27 poultry members had about 175 birds on exhibition that won prizes amounting to \$86.25. Their prizes were as follows: 17 firsts, 9 seconds, 9 third, 11 fourths, 7 fifths and 5 sixths or a total of 58 prizes in all.

Roger West of Hadley was the largest winner taking 4 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds,

2 fourths, 3 fifths and 2 sixths.

The poultry members had the privilege of coming to the Exposition with all expenses paid and staying over Wednesday night and all day Thursday. About 15 boys took advantage of this opportunity to see the fair and certainly enjoyed themselves during the time they were there.

Echoes From Three County Fair

Continued from page 1, column 1

North Hadley Sewing Club first prize on marching bodies while the County Dairy Club took second prize.

Who Won The Special Prizes?

Hopkins Academy of Hadley took the team honors in both Livestock and Poultry judging and Home Economics judging, thereby winning the three five dollar gold pieces given by the Northampton Chamber of Commerce and also the same prizes given by the Hope Grange of Hadley. The members of the Livestock and Poultry judging team were John Bak, James Coffey and Gordon Cook, while the members of the winning Home Economics team were Sabina Suleski, Mary Debraynio and Agnes Kwoka.

Herman Andrews of Southampton won first individual prize in dairy judging. Roger West of Hadley won second in Dairy judging and first in Poultry judging.

The other specials were won as follows: Poultry—

Howe Bros., North Amherst—Putnam stove, chowder self feeder, two Tioga Poultry trophy medals and Gold Medal.

John Reardon, Hadley—Biggle Poultry Book, subscription to American Poultry Journal.

C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley—Biggle Poultry Book, Wyandotte gold medal and subscription to American Poultry Journal.

Stephen Brusco, West Hatfield—Biggle Poultry Book.

Anthony Yarrows, Hatfield—Biggle Poultry Book and chowder self feeder.

Edgar Judd, Goshen—Tioga Silver Trophy Cup, and 3 year subscription to "Poultry Item".

Walter Granger, South Worthington—1 year subscription to "Poultry Item", and Setting of Rhode Island Red Eggs.

J. G. Cook, Jr., Hadley—Gold Medal, and 2 year subscription to "Poultry Item".

George Judd, Goshen—2 year subscription to "Poultry Item", 25 pounds of dried Buttermilk, and Setting of Leghorn eggs.

Henry Randall, Granby—1 year subscription to "Poultry Item", and Gold Medal.

Phillip Reed, Hadley—50 pounds dried Buttermilk.

John Byron, Hadley—25 pounds Dried Buttermilk.

John Karahua, Hadley—subscription to American Poultry Journal.

Eleanor Maisson, Northampton—subscription to American Poultry Journal.

Adolf Willer, Easthampton—50 pounds Wirthmore Scratch Feed.

Joseph Sena, Easthampton—100 pounds Wirthmore Scratch Feed.

Dean Avery, Easthampton—50 pounds Wirthmore Scratch Feed.

Dairy Specials

The Hampshire Franklin Club prizes went as follows:

Holstein under 2 years—Alice Randall, Belchertown, first; Lewis West, Hadley, second; Walter Granger, South Worthington, third.

Holstein over 2 years—first, Gordon Cook, Hadley; second, Stephen Brusco, West Hatfield; third, Alice Randall, Belchertown.

The Franklin County Jersey Club prizes were given as follows:

Jerseys not in milk—first, Robert Cutter, West Hatfield; second, George Rustemeyer, Williamsburg; third, Lyman Pratt, Hadley.

Jerseys in milk—first, Lyman Pratt, Hadley.

Lewis West, Hadley—Showman's Halter for best junior showman; Strainer Milk Pail for best Holstein showman and also Biggle Cow Book.

Dorothy Harris,—Biggle Cow Book, Dover Sanitary Milk Pail for best Guernsey showman and also book "The Guernsey Breed".

Alice Randall, Belchertown—Biggle Cow Book.

Robert Cutter, West Hatfield—Biggle Cow Book.

Vegetable Specials

Rachel Randall, Belchertown—Biggle Berry Book.

G. W. Borowski, Hatfield—Biggle Berry Book.

Sterling Hayden, Williamsburg—Subscription to New England Homestead.

Stanley Misterka, Northampton—Subscription to New England Homestead.

Joseph Sena, Easthampton—Subscription to New England Homestead.

Food Specials

Rachel Randall, Belchertown—one Swans Down Cake set and 3 packages of cake flour.

Irene Phillips, Northampton—one Swans Down Cake set and 3 packages of cake flour.

Agnes Scott, North Hadley—one Swans Down Cake set and 3 packages of cake flour.

Teofila Mokrzelka, Russellville—one Swans Down Cake set and 3 packages of cake flour.

Dana Gollenbush, Enfield—subscription to "Pictorial Review".

Alice De Rose, 28 Union St., Northampton—subscription to Modern Priscilla".

Rachel Randall, Belchertown—set of mixing bowls.

Clothing Specials

Stephania Kolzera, North Hadley—subscription to "Pictorial Review".

Anna Gollenbush, Enfield—subscription to "Modern Priscilla" and enough Rayon Cloth for a dress at J. E. Lambies.

Teofila Mokrzelka, Russellville—enough muslin for dress at McCallum's.

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Dynamite Ditching

Continued from page 1, column 2
a large part of the dirt and made it easier to remove the remainder. No one was injured yet at Mr. Clark's a group of interested spectators found that an apple tree affords but slight protection from flying mud. One man got an earful while others got white shirts dyed a chocolate color.

The method used in blowing these ditches was to line out the proposed ditch with stakes and then to run string between stakes. Holes were punched with crowbars every eighteen inches. These were made three feet deep. One stick of sixty per cent N. G. dynamite was shoved to the bottom of each hole with a wood stick and tamped in. Each hole was marked with a twig so that if any sticks failed to explode the holes could be easily located. After one or two hundred holes were loaded, an electric blasting cap was placed in a stick of dynamite. This capped stick was put in the middle hole. Two pounds of bell wire were used from the cap to the battery. In these demonstrations the battery consisted of four dry cells hitched in series. One of the wires from the cap was hitched to the positive pole of the series. The charge was set off by touching the other wire from the cap to the negative wire. Both wires should be disconnected from the battery until the very moment that the ditch is to be blown. If the soil is thoroughly wet one blasting cap will set off at least two hundred sticks of dynamite. The shock of the first explosion carries from one stick to another. It looks as though all of the dynamite went off at once. In dry ground it is necessary to cap every stick of dynamite.

One stick (one-half pound) of sixty per cent N. G. dynamite was used every eighteen inches in these demonstrations. The holes were made three feet deep.

This blew a ditch about six feet wide at the top and about four feet deep. The materials cost \$3.10; four batteries at forty-five cents, \$1.80; two pounds of bell wire at sixty-five cents, \$1.30. The dynamite cost thirty-two cents a pound or \$1.76 per rod of ditch. Shallower ditches cost less. Electric blasting caps cost six cents each. E. T. Clark tells me that he cleaned out his ditch after it had been blown at a labor cost of about twenty dollars.

The demonstrations showed that ditching with dynamite is economical when the soil is wet. The wetter the soil the better the job. In dry land there is trouble with the charge propagating. The dirt being dry often blows up but falls back into the ditch. If desired more demonstrations can be staged another year. The county agent would be glad to go over ditching work with any who are interested.

Mature Apples Best Keepers in Storage

Continued from page 3, column 3
age, therefore, the picking of most varieties should be delayed as long as the fruit is holding on the tree fairly well or until there is danger of freezing. Late picking of good common storage varieties results in a firmer and higher quality of fruit in storage.

Apples for cold storage also should be fairly well matured when they are picked,

both to obtain highest quality and appearance and to reduce the occurrence of storage scald. The development of scald can be greatly reduced by the use of oiled paper, but the control will be more effective, particularly in barreled apples, if the fruit is well matured when picked. Data gathered in the tests show that fairly late picking does not result in more rapid softening in fruit held at 32° F.

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HOW FAST DOES LIME WORK?

Action Hasten by Moisture, Acid Phosphate and Other Factors

Experience has taught us that the greatest benefit from lime cannot be expected immediately after being applied and often not for several months or a year. Occasionally farmers have reported that they could see little effect of liming for two or more years and in the meantime had concluded that their soil didn't need lime or that there wasn't as much to the liming proposition as they had formerly believed.

The speed with which acid soil will become sweetened sufficiently for alfalfa or sweet clover depends upon a number of factors and conditions. Fineness of the lime is generally recognized as one of these factors while the thoroughness with which it is mixed with the soil is also important but not always observed at time of spreading. Moisture is another consideration but one over which the farmer has little control.

One condition which has been found to influence the rapidity with which soil becomes sweetened sufficiently for alfalfa is that of the amount of acid phosphate applied in addition to the lime. Investigations at the Indiana, Massachusetts and Rhode Island Experiment Stations show this matter of phosphate application to be one of great importance where dissolved aluminum salts are entirely, or in part, responsible for the toxic condition of the acid soil.

The amount of acid phosphate needed in such cases is much greater than that required by the crop itself since a considerable part of the beneficial effect of the fertilizer is due to the chemical action of the phosphate on the toxic compounds of the soil, and only part of the phosphate goes to actually feed the growing plants. Hence, while it should be said that acid phosphate does not actually neutralize the acidity of the soil, applications of this fertilizer destroy injurious chemical compounds of the soil which themselves are the toxic, or injurious, constituents of certain acid soils.

This effect of acid phosphate may explain the observations of farmers to the effect that its use sometimes seems to give the same results as liming or that its use with lime makes the liming more effective and the results more quickly noticeable.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: White Holland Turkeys, very good breed. E. S. Howlett, Southampton.

FOR SALE: Six weeks old pigs. Berkshire-Chester White cross. G. Fred Pelissier, Hadley.

Herd Sires Available

Registered Holstein Bull calf. Dam produced 14,000 pounds milk testing 3.7

per cent fat in Cow Test Association. A good straight individual. J. G. Cook, Hadley, P. O. address, Amherst, R. F. D.

G. Fred Pelissier, Hadley, has a registered Holstein cow due November 8. She is a granddaughter of King Walker the 5th. As a two year old she produced 12,515 pounds of milk. Last year she produced 17,267 pounds of milk. She had been milking ten months when the cow test association started. In the last ten months she produced 10,517 pounds of milk testing 3.65. She is bred to E. P. West's bull, a son of the New England champion milk producer as a two year old. If she has a bull calf he will do some herd a lot of good. If it is a heifer it can't be bought.

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Bridging the Gap

The Extension Departments and Colleges have brought home to intelligent dairymen the realization of the fact that to maintain its physical condition and to produce profitably, live stock must be carefully fed. These institutions have given farmers feeding programs capable of returning maximum profits under various conditions. Experimental chemistry and feeding tests have demonstrated clearly differences between various feed ingredients and differences between various grades of the same feed ingredients. The Extension Departments and the Colleges have made it simple for farmers to know what to feed through bulletins, lectures and demonstrations.

Individually, however, farmers find it difficult to put into practice on their scattered farms the knowledge which has come into their possession. The individual farmer finds that his source of grain supply is limited. If the local dealer has not got the kind and quality of grain best suited to the need of the farmer, that farmer is unable to take advantage of the experimental work being done for him.

Co-operatively, today, through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, more than 17,000 farmers are buying in the large grain markets ingredients of their own selection and mixing them in their own plant. These ingredients they select in accordance with the advice of the Extension Departments. They blend these ingredients in accordance with their advice. From the start the Exchange has been managed on sound business principles along strictly co-operative lines, so that the members have secured this important service at low cost.

This, in a nut shell, is the reason why the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is meeting with such remarkable success in its development. It fills an important gap in the farm field. It enables farmers to put into practice a sound, tested, scientific feeding program. The business of the Exchange has increased thousands of tons per year—to a 12 months' volume in eight years exceeding 121,000 tons—because the farmers availing themselves of the service have convinced themselves through their own experience that the Exchange is actually performing the vital work which it was organized to perform.

For further information on the Eastern States co-operative feed service for dairy stock, horses, hogs and poultry, a co-operative service which should not be confused with the car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

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Springfield, Massachusetts

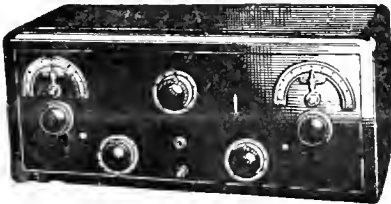
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1926

No. 11

USE THE LABOR SAVERS YOU OWN

Leaders Learn to Use Sewing Machine Attachments

It is very interesting to get the reaction from the women on the use of the machine attachments. Most of them are eager to know about any new device that will make work easier, and will buy it as soon as their pocketbooks allow it. But when you ask them if they use their sewing machine attachments their hands go up in horror, and their answer will invariably be, "No I can do my sewing quicker by hand". Of course these women can do it by hand more quickly if they have never learned to use the attachments. They could do a washing quicker and easier with a wash board than with a washing machine, if they did not know how to run the Washing Machine. If you ask a woman who has learned to use her attachments, the same question, the answer is always, "I could not get along without them".

It is a shame to have labor saving devices in our homes and not make use of them. For that reason Miss Alice Pratt, a representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. has been teaching twenty Hampshire County leaders the artifice of using machine attachments.

In the morning session Miss Pratt gave a demonstration using each attachment in several different ways. If anyone thought they could use the binder, they changed their mind when Miss Pratt began binding scallop after scallop, turning square corners and making plackets. Ruffles were made, piped and sewed on the garment in one process. The narrow hemmer proved popular in sewing on laces and hemming at the same time.

In the afternoon each leader was furnished with an electric sewing machine and materials to practice making all the clever things Miss Pratt made in the morning.

The leaders attending the meetings November 9 and 10 at the Extension Service Rooms are: Mrs. John Bitner, Mrs. David Mullany, Hatfield; Miss Effie Edwards, Mrs. Charles Burt, Mrs. Dana Pelton, Westhampton; Miss Clara Searle, Mrs. Grover Sherwood, Norwich Hill, Huntington; Mrs. A. L. Moore, Mrs. F.

Continued on page 5, column 3

DAIRY CLUB PRODUCTION CONTEST ENDS

Lyman Pratt of Hadley Wins

Oxford's Lad's Bena, a three year old fine bred Jersey, owned by Lyman Pratt of Hadley carried off the highest honors and incidently the 600 pounds of grain given by the Eastern States Farmer's Exchange as first prize in the production contest staged by the Hampshire County Dairy members. The contest, which started April first and closed September 30, was between eleven of the dairy club members who owned milking cows. Of these eleven, eight sent in reports the whole six months, the other three having animals that dried up during the contest.

The second and third prizes of 200 pounds each of grain given by the exchange were won by Joseph Sena of Easthampton and Joel Dwight of West Hatfield, respectively.

The winner of the contest was decided on the following score: Production of 4 per cent milk counted 45 per cent; cost of producing 100 pounds of 4 per cent

Continued on page 6, column 2

MASSACHUSETTS FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION MARKET MEETING, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1926

In early December, 1925, the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association held a Market Meeting in Boston which was very enthusiastically commended by many of those in attendance and the directors are planning to repeat this effort this year. The meeting will be held November 30, 1926 and will include visits to the auction rooms in Charlestown, the side walk markets around Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market, possibly a visit to one of the boats which carry export apples. For the women folks a visit to the Waldorf kitchen is being planned.

Dinner will be enjoyed at noon at one of the nearby restaurants and beginning at 1.30 a meeting will be held in the rooms of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange at which speakers with interesting comment and information will be heard. The program as outlined in-

Continued on page 8, column 1

KEEPING POTATOES HEALTHY

The Tuber Unit Method

Mosaic, leaf roll, spindle tuber, giant hill, are words that signify much to the potato grower, for these are the names of diseases that must be dealt with seriously. To them is credit the job of "running out" the seed. But now they are working against handicaps for the plant doctor has brought them from under cover, classified them, studied their strong and weak points and mapped out effective methods of attack. It remains for the grower to follow the advice of the doctor.

Because these diseases are transmitted from field to field and from plant to plant during the growing season by certain kinds of insects, the seed potato grower attempts the reduction of infection by isolation of fields. A field which is practically free from these diseases is not, or should not be, contaminated by close proximity to potato fields that have not been subjected to the cleaning process. These diseases are carried from one season to the next in tubers from diseased plants that are used for seed. The cleaning process consists of roguing fields that are intended for seed. This roguing is simply removing all infected plants together with such tubers as may have developed, so they will not become a part of the crop. The imperfection of this method is in the very practical difficulty of not being able to recognize a diseased plant in every case, so that 100 per cent freedom is seldom obtained. Improvement is noted though, for seed growers have gradually lessened the per cent of disease to be tolerated in their crop.

As a further step toward perfection, a more refined method of roguing has been adopted by certain growers of certified seed. The basis of this is the tuber unit method of planting instead of promiscuous mixing of the seed pieces after cutting, each tuber is cut and the seed pieces planted consecutively in the row. Extra space is left between these family groups so they can be identified throughout the season. Going down the row, the first four plants will be from one tuber, then a space and four plants from another tuber, then a space and another family group and so on through the field. It is possible to do this with certain types of planting machines where one operator

Continued on page 8, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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NONBREEDING IN DAIRY COWS

CORRECTED BY SPROUTED OATS

Six virgin dairy heifers that had failed to get with calf after being repeatedly served by different sires at the United States Department of Agriculture Dairy Experiment Farm, Beltsville, Md., were fed sprouted oats in an effort to correct their barren condition. According to R. R. Graves, in charge of the experiment, five of the six heifers were settled in calf after 30 days of this special feeding. Six dairy cows that had raised calves but had apparently become unable to conceive were fed sprouted oats also with the result that five of them got with calf after 19 to 48 days of feeding. Similar tests made at the Oregon Experiment Station upon the suggestion of Mr. Graves gave equally favorable results.

Feeding sprouted oats to overcome nonconception in dairy heifers and cows was suggested to Mr. Graves by a study of the work done with small animals at the University of California in which it was discovered that a fifth vitamin had a bearing on the fertility and reproductive organs. This vitamin, named vita-

min E, was found in such feeds as green leaves of lettuce and alfalfa.

Whether or not the fertility results obtained in heifers and cows fed sprouted oats is due to a vitamin has not been determined, nor have enough trials been made to conclude definitely that the method will always give positive results. Mr. Graves points out that animals in their undomesticated state have a breeding season closely allied with the spring flush of new grass; and that under modern methods of management, cows and heifers are bred at all times of the year. Many of the cases of nonbreeding may be due to functional disorders brought about by a high state of domesticity in which the natural breeding season is ignored. The beneficial effects of sprouted oats may be due to a simulation of natural dietary conditions at the normal breeding season.

AVOID FALL MOULT

Pullets Need Twice As Much Scratch
Feed As Mash

Winter egg production and avoidance of fall moult, or partial moult, is more a matter of skillful feeding than time of hatching.

Early hatched pullets going into laying quarters in September and October frequently are not given enough scratch grain to maintain and increase their body weight. Once well into laying they are impelled to keep at it even at the expense of the body. Beginning to lose flesh under the strain of production, they moult and rest in self protection.

The remedy or prevention is liberal feeding of scratch grain, particularly whole corn. As pullets increase in egg production the scratch grain allowance should also be increased, in order to maintain, in fact, to keep them gaining in weight. It is a safe rule to feed pullets all the scratch grain they will clean up each day. Laying heavily during the fall and early winter months pullets usually require about twice as much hard grain as mash.

Sixty per cent is the upper limit of safety in pullet egg production until springtime and warm weather. Heavy grain feeding will curtail mash consumption and tend to prevent too great a production. Lights after the first of November, together with a judicious feeding program, are an aid in securing a high and constant egg yield. Count your birds, measure the feed, keep pullets gaining even though it is necessary to weigh a few in order to be sure!

—Wm. C. Monahan.

If we paid no more attention to our plants than we have to our children, we would now be living in a jungle of weeds.

—Luther Burbank.

SEPTEMBER POULTRY SUMMARY

The 160 egg standard calls for seven eggs per bird in September. Only two flocks failed to reach this goal. The leading flocks all got over double this number of eggs per bird. The leaders for September were:

	No. Birds	Eggs per Bird
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley	20	18.25
Frank Rood, Southampton	250	16.96
S. G. Waite, Southampton	12	16.06
John Bloom, Ware	275	15.00
F. D. Steele, Cummington	51	14.94

The following are the state leaders in egg production for 11 months' period ending September 30, 1926.

Large Flocks with 1,000 birds or more
November 1st

Name	County	No. Birds Sept. 30	Prod. per Bird for 11 mo. period
1. Hass Poultry Farm, Br'tol		2450	172.4
2. Elm Tree Farm, Ply'th		1340	169.4
3. E. H. Castle, Plymouth		1913	169.2
4. Harold Booth, Hampshire		390	163.1
5. Geo. A. Gillis, Middlesex		871	153.9
6. Glendale Farm, Bristol		213	141.6
7. Peckham Farm, Bristol		1064	141.5

¹Includes 1255 pullets. ²Includes 830 pullets. ³Includes 564 pullets. ⁴Includes 700 pullets.

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 birds
November 1st

1. James O. Demers, Bristol	624	169.0
2. John Bloom, Hampshire	405	167.0
3. Frank Porebski, Plymouth	610	165.1
4. Frank W. Rood, Hampshire	250	163.1
5. Henry Witt, Hampshire	271	158.6
6. Leroy Grinnell, Plymouth	461	156.1
7. C. S. Ricker, Worcester	590	156.0

¹Includes 250 pullets. ²Includes 130 pullets. ³Includes 420 pullets. ⁴Includes 200 pullets. ⁵Includes 360 pullets. ⁶Includes 310 pullets.

Small Flocks—90 to 499 birds
November 1st

1. Frank D. Steele, Hampshire	51	201.1
2. P. L. Wheelock, Hampshire	330	190.9
3. L. W. Goodnow, Franklin	88	179.9
4. C. J. Richards, Franklin	41	179.7
5. Herbert F. Duncan, H'shire	56	177.0
6. M. S. Leal, Jr., Middlesex	196	173.5
7. Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, H'shire	81	172.6

¹Includes 270 pullets. ²Includes 48 pullets.

"AGROSPECTS"

By Way of Introduction

This is an age of new words. The above heading is derived from the word agronomy which has to do with soils and field crops. Under this heading it is planned to submit from time to time items of interest to tillers of soil and

growers of field crops. The perpetrator of this is commonly known as Extension Specialist in Agronomy, and spends a great deal of his time running around with County Agricultural Agents and so comes in contact with quite a number of farmers, their problems, and some of the ways in which they have met them. He, in common with the County Agents, feels that to peddle such information is all right if we stick fairly close to the truth.

Then in addition to local gossip, there's quite a lot of material from other states that has a place under such a heading. Items of interest relative to new experiments and new experiences may boost or knock this or that theory or practice. And I see no reason why the column can't be left open for what the readers think, too, providing the main idea isn't in too many words. But this introduction is mainly to say that the seed is planted. What the harvest will be no one can tell.

POETIC PIFFLE

From time to time we'll write of lime
 And acid phosphate too,
 Of soybeans, corn, and "taters" perhaps,
 And what Alfalfa can do.
 The spirit in which it is written
 May seem to be of fun,
 And folks will want to tell us
 It's the way it can't be done.
 Be that as it may and however,
 We are going to give it a try,
 And if the folks don't like it,
 Then better that it die.

—Spec.

TO THE QUEEN OF CROPS

Here's my praise for alfalfa,
 Of crops it's the Omega and the Alpha.
 Say! By jing! I had some time
 Finding a word that's fit to rhyme.
 But, to return to my theme
 It looks to me a darn good scheme
 To put in some of this here stuff
 That makes milk and ain't all bluff.
 Our County Agent he says, "To grow it
 You've got to do more than just sow it."
 First the land you'll have to pick.
 Too much water will kill it quick.
 Then add lime to make the land sweet.
 With sour soil it never can compete.
 Plenty of plant food it must be fed
 And take lots of care fixing the seed bed.
 For seed, best try to get Grimm
 It seems to have a lot more vim,
 And of course you'll have to inoculate
 Else with failure you want to speculate.
 Seems like there ain't no end
 Of things to get, for money to spend.
 But when you get it going right
 It sure is a mighty pretty sight.
 And when it's time to hay it
 You'll be so happy no words can say it.
 And old Molly and Bess will never fail,
 With the Queen of crops, to fill the pail.

—Spec.

COW TEST SUMMARY

The October reports of the cow testers show that forty-two of the 705 cows in the association produced over forty-five pounds of butter fat during the month. The high cows were as follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. Test fat
M. S. Howes, Cum.	R.H.	1701	4.1 69.9
E. P. West, Hadley	G.H.	1934	3.4 65.9
Ellis Harlow, Amherst	R.J.	1302	4.8 62.5
J. G. Cook, Hadley	R.H.	1764	3.4 60.0
T. C. Marrar, Gil'ville	G.G.	1163	5.1 59.3
M. S. Howes, Cum.	R.H.	1680	3.5 59.1
H. Bridgman, West'n	R.H.	1398	4.2 58.7
R. Adams, Amherst	R.H.	1717	3.4 58.4
Pelissier Bros., H'ley	G.H.	1758	3.3 58.0
Q. A. Bagg, S. Hadley	G.H.	1320	4.2 55.4
C. G. Loud, West'on	R.H.	1612	3.4 54.8
J. W. Parsons, N'ton	R.H.	1466	3.7 54.2
C. E. Clark, Leeds	H.	1171	4.4 51.5
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	1472	3.5 51.5
Pelissier Bros., H'ley	R.H.	1593	3.2 51.0
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	1934	3.8 73.5*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	1469	4.5 66.1*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	1566	4.0 62.6*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	1407	4.2 59.1*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	1401	4.2 58.8*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	1727	3.2 55.3*

* Milked four times a day.

The high herds in average milk production per cow were as follows:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
Pelissier Bros., Hadley		6	1226
E. P. West, Hadley		31	1172
J. G. Cook, Hadley		11	1123
C. G. Loud, Westhampton		16	1089
H. Bridgman, Westh'pton		12	1004
Burt Bros., Westhampton		6	952
F. L. Antes, Ware		11	936

The following are the leading herds in fat production per cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
E. P. West, Hadley		31	40.7
Pelissier Bros., Hadley		6	40.1
H. Bridgman, Westhampton		12	38.2
T. C. Marrar, Gilbertville		11	37.9
F. L. Antes, Ware		11	36.2
C. G. Loud, Westhampton		16	34.7
J. G. Cook, Hadley		12	34.0

This report ends the year for most of the men in the Association. The herd books are now being summarized. These records show that there are three kinds of cows in the herds; (1) culls; (2) doubtful; (3) good. The culls are the cows that calved normally, milked nine or more months in the year, and having been properly fed, have failed to pay over \$60.00 above feed costs. (Labor, interest on investment, depreciation on the cow and overhead charges amount to about sixty dollars per year on a fair cow.) These culls should be sold. The doubtful cows are those that you think had "hard luck" this year. If when they freshen they continue to have "hard luck" it will be your "hard luck" if you keep them. In other words cull your herd intelligently.

There are good cows that are neither being fed wisely nor well. These cows

show good production also high feed costs to produce fat and milk. These high feed costs are the result of poor feeding. In the majority of cases it is giving the cow too much protein. By feeding each cow as much hay and silage as you have available and then giving the cow the kind and amount of grain she needs to balance this roughage you will find that feed costs per pound of fat and per hundred weight of milk can be materially reduced.

ACID PHOSPHATE BRINGS ALFALFA

For a number of years Mr. John Ellis of South Lee has been trying to get results with alfalfa. He has not been satisfied and this would seem strange were I to tell you that he has a limestone soil and also has been applying lime. I visited the farm a few days ago and we stood looking over the fields where alfalfa was not doing like it ought to, I made the statement that according to my knowledge he had ideal conditions for alfalfa. His account of results secured was to the contrary and so was the evidence of the fields. After hearing the story of preparations made, there seemed just one item to account for his disappointment. Acid phosphate had been overlooked.

Then Mr. Ellis took me across the road to see a field of alfalfa seeded rather late this summer. Part of it received acid phosphate, part of it did not. The difference in favor of acid phosphate was from four to six inches in growth. Mr. Ellis seems to have found the big limiting factor in success with alfalfa on his farm. With others it may be lime, or inoculation or it may be potash.

Henry Fienemann, Agricultural Agent in Essex County, has just sent me some pictures that show what acid phosphate has done on Argilla Farm in Ipswich. In short the pictures say that with acid phosphate, after two years of unsuccessful attempts, they have secured a stand that is good to look at. How do they know acid phosphate did it? Just this bit of evidence. One edge of the field didn't receive any acid phosphate because the supply ran out. And right there the alfalfa isn't, at least the picture doesn't show very much, or about what they had on previous trials without acid phosphate.

Perhaps some of the readers of this item have started alfalfa without acid phosphate, or without enough of it. If so it is recommended for trial that 300 to 500 pounds per acre be applied as a top dressing next spring. Add to this, especially on the lighter soils, 200 pounds per acre of sulfate of potash. Leave some untreated strips for comparison.

HOME MAKING

FELT HATS POPULAR

Twenty-four Leaders Teach Classes

The women seem to be expressing more enthusiasm for the felt hat project than for any work since the time of dress forms. Probably it is because it does not take long to make a hat, they are good looking, becoming, and cheap.

Whatever the reason is for the popularity, the women in eighteen out of the twenty-three towns in this county, wanted to make felt hats this fall, so we have had two training classes, one in Northampton and one in Ware. At these meetings the leaders were taught how to make all the different kinds of hats and they in turn have held classes in their communities.

The hats the women have made are very attractive and stylish. More can be done to make the hats becoming this year than last, because of the stylish soft crowns that have so many folds and creases in them. The tams are good for the young girls and these are very easily made.

The leaders who attended the training classes are: Mrs. Thaddeus Graves and Mrs. John Bitner, Hatfield; Mrs. J. G. Cook and Mrs. E. P. West, Hadley; Mrs. H. H. Paine and Mrs. J. E. Carlson, Southampton; Mrs. Lawrence Bergman, and Mrs. William Kidger, Easthampton; Mrs. C. E. Barney, and Mrs. Chester Allen, South Hadley; Mrs. D. W. Porter and Mrs. Frank Rice, Goshen; Mrs. Harry Conkey and Mrs. Julia Shumway, Belchertown; Mrs. Henry Fisherick and Mrs. Edgar Winslow, Ware; Miss Bertha Mysonna and Miss Fannie Karnenski, Ware; Mrs. Clara Fisherick, Ware; Miss Katherine Slater, People's Institute, Northampton.

HOME HAPPENINGS

The women from Huntington, Southampton, Easthampton, Chesterfield, West Chesterfield, South Worthington, Williamsburg, and Westhampton are going to have the opportunity to hear Miss Inez LaBossier give a lecture demonstration at the Westhampton church on "Home Dyeing". This is a subject that is very near to every woman who has to clothe herself and family on a limited budget. The uncertainty of having success in dyeing will be changed to a "sure thing" after Miss LaBossier has given us her secrets. The subjects of tied and dyed work will also be discussed and demonstrated. This will be useful to the women at this time of year when they are *planning their Xmas presents*.

Enfield had the largest class in mill-

nery this fall that they have had for years. Thirty women made hats for themselves or children. Some of the cutest children's hats the agent has seen, were made at the meeting. The women were so eager to learn and there were so many of them that the agent would have been "swamped" if Mrs. Henry Fisherick and Mrs. Edgar Winslow, millinery leaders for Ware center had not been there to help.

The North Amherst women have organized an extension group and the women are planning to make felt hats.

A CHANGE IN PLANS

Due to the death of Miss Bertha Knight, State Clothing Specialist we are not able to conduct the Home Furnishing project in the way we had planned. To help meet the demand for such work we are offering to audiences of thirty-five or more, Mr. W. S. Manchester, the Massachusetts representative for The Sherwin Williams Paint Co. Mr. Manchester plans to give three lecture demonstrations at South Hadley. The subjects to be discussed for the first meeting are: preparation of the old and new surfaces, stains and varnishes. The second meeting promises to be very interesting with a demonstration on the use of lacquer and enamel. Part of the demonstration will consist of redecorating knick-knacks, toys, iron lamps, etc. The last meeting will be very practical with a lecture on wall and floor finishes, particularly featuring stipled effects.

The women from Granby, South Amherst, South Hadley Falls and Hadley are especially interested to attend these meetings. However notices will be in the paper and everyone will be welcomed. We hope we may obtain Mr. Manchester for the same service in other parts of the county.

WHO WILL KEEP A CLOTHING EXPENSE ACCOUNT?

There has been some requests for work on clothing budgets, but before we will be able to work out a project that will be practical, we need more information. So we are hoping to have several women keep account of their clothing expenditures for this year.

We have some very simplified sheets which will help you in recording your expenditures. If you are willing to cooperate with us and keep one of these sheets, and at the same time receive some personal help in budgeting your clothing expenses, kindly notify the Home Demonstration Agent.

CABBAGE

The poet Shelley was once engaged to marry a very beautiful girl. To the surprise of his friends the marriage did not take place. When asked about it he made this reply, "But my dear sir, what could one do? She actually ate cabbage".

Fortunately today we do not share this prejudice against cabbage. The essayist who wrote of "Cabbages and kings", did not have in mind the use of this vegetable for the royal table, but when properly cooked it is a dish for kings and also for Americans. Modern science is finding that this formerly plebian vegetable has many virtues. It is rich in minerals so important in building bones and teeth and in regulating many body processes. And it abounds in vitamins, those mysterious little substances without which good health and growth are impossible. It is consoling to know that the outside green leaves contain more minerals and vitamins than the inside white ones. It contains considerable cellulose, so important in preventing constipation. It is an ideal vegetable for overweights. Quantities may be eaten without adding materially to the weight.

It may be eaten either raw or cooked, and if properly prepared will generally not upset the most delicate digestion. If eaten raw it should be shredded or chopped, never put through the food grinder, as this spoils the flavor and texture. If served cooked, it should never be boiled for more than twenty minutes, and the cover should always be left off. Try some of these recipes and see if your respect for cabbage is not increased.

Buttered Cabbage

Shred cabbage rather fine, put to cook in kettle with small amount of boiling water, but no salt. Leave cover off. Boil rapidly for fifteen or twenty minutes. See that water is all cooked down when cabbage is done. Before removing from fire season with salt, butter, and a small amount of cream or milk, if liked.

Escalloped Cabbage

Cut a medium sized cabbage in quarters and cook for 20 minutes in rapidly boiling salted water, with the cover off.

Make a thick white sauce and just before removing from the fire stir in grated cheese. Alternate layers of cabbage and layers of white sauce in baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs and brown in oven.

Cabbage, Apple and Raisin Salad

1 c. finely chopped red apples (with skins).

2 c. finely chopped cabbage.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. seeded raisins cut in halves.

Dates or nuts may be substituted for raisins.

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

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Cabbage and Carrot Salad

- 2 c. chopped or shredded cabbage.
- 1 c. chopped or grated carrots.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. boiled or mayonnaise dressing.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. peanuts may be added. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Golden Salad

- 2 T. gelatin
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. cold water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. vinegar
- 2 c. boiling water
- 1 t. celery seed
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar
- 1 t. salt
- 2 c. finely shredded cabbage
- 2 c. grated carrot

Makes 10 to 12 servings.

Dissolve gelatin in cold water for at least five minutes. Boil celery seed in hot water for about five minutes. Strain and make up to two cups. Add to gelatin mixture and stir well. Add sugar, vinegar and salt. When mixture begins to set add vegetables. Pour into individual or large mold. Serve on lettuce leaves with boiled or mayonnaise dressing.

—May E. Foley.

Apple Brown Betty

- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 2 cups stale bread crumbs
- 3 cups sliced or chopped apples
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 2 tablespoons butter

Mix sugar, spices, lemon rind and salt. The amount of sugar depends on the acidity of the apples. In greased baking dish put layer of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crumbs, then half the apples. Scatter over half of the sugar mixture. Repeat. Pour milk over last layer of apples. Put on last $\frac{1}{2}$ of crumbs, dot with butter. If apples are not juicy, add a little more milk. Cover. Bake in moderate oven about 40 minutes. After 25 minutes uncover. Serve hot or very cold with milk, cream, or lemon sauce.

Use The Labor Savers You Own

Continued from page 1, column 1

J. Knightly, Mrs. Muriel E. Gibbs, Norwich Bridge, Huntington; Mrs. Marion Weaver, Mrs. George Rucheford, Episcopal Mother's Club, Northampton; Mrs. Harry Hopkins, Mrs. H. W. Pomeroy, First Church Mother's Club, Northampton.

If you want to know how to use your attachments to the best advantage, get in touch with the woman representing your community.

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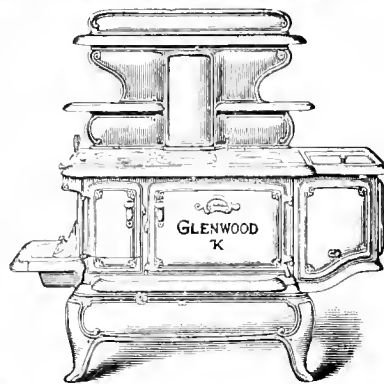
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CLUB WORK

ANNUAL 4-H EGG LAYING CONTEST STARTS

November first sees the start of the annual contests among poultry club members to see who has the best laying flock of birds. The competition always has been keen and this year promises to be no exception. In fact, the class of large flocks of 40 or more birds will be much larger than ever with several flocks of 100 or more first class pullets, both Reds and Leghorns. It is going to be extremely interesting not only to the contestants but to many outsiders to see how this class comes out. Last year only one large flock managed to place in the Honor List. It will be surprising, to say the least, if three or four don't this year.

The prizes are not ready to be announced yet although there will be some good breeder in the county that will give some of his best stock to the boy or girl that does the best work with Reds and Leghorns. Perhaps four females and one male. This will be in addition to the monthly prizes of grain and first, second and third prize ribbons.

In order to join the poultry project and the egg laying contest any boy or girl, ten or over, must keep records on, and care for, five or more pullets or hens. This is the first year. After that they must increase their flock each year. Very few members start with as few as five birds as it is just as easy to care for ten or twenty birds as for five and much better results can be obtained.

Organization of Poultry Clubs

A poultry club can consist of any number of young people interested enough in poultry to complete a year's requirement in the poultry club project. A standard club shall consist of at least five members.

In a community where at least five young people are interested in poultry work, a poultry club should be organized under the leadership of some older person. In case conditions are unfavorable for an organized group, the years work may be carried on individually.

An organized poultry club should elect officers: president, vice-president and secretary; meetings should be held every two weeks or once a month and a definite program should be carried out at each meeting.

On a visit to Huntington recently, the club agent found that the Domestic Science teacher, Miss Mildred Gillette, had three sewing clubs organized with an enrollment of nearly 60 girls, one club of grammar school girls, one of Junior High and one of High School girls. Not bad for a starter.



THE STORY OF GEORGE NOBLE, STATE BABY BEEF CHAMPION

George is one of the club members who has risen fast in the few years he has been in Baby Beef Club Work. He joined the club in the fall of 1923 and raised a steer which was placed first in its class at the Eastern States Exposition and sold his steer at 17¢ per pound for which he realized a profit of about \$80.00. As a result of his efforts he was made County Champion and attended Camp Gilbert last summer.

Last year he raised two steers which ranked high in their class and scored high in the feed and management contest, winning the State Championship.

This year George is raising two steers and is President of the Club. It will be his last year in the Baby Beef Club which he deeply regrets. George is a royal booster for 4-H Clubs and is a mighty fine all-around club member. Very few who were at Camp Gilbert last year will fail to remember George Noble.

Dairy Club Production Contest Ends

Continued from page 1, column 2

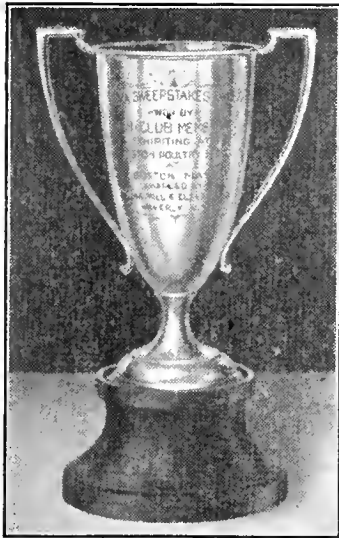
milk counted 45 per cent and the accuracy and promptness of the reports counted the remaining 10 per cent. The amount of 4 per cent milk was found by using a Wisconsin formula which takes into account both the milk and butterfat, and is probably the fairest method known of comparing the production of different breeds of cows. The competition in this part of the contest was unusually keen, the three leaders being very close. Joe Sena's Holstein finally led in the production of 4 per cent milk with Pratt's Jer-

sey only a little over 100 pounds behind.

C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley led the second part of the contest that of producing 100 pounds of 4 per cent milk at the lowest cost. His three year old Holstein, Sarah Pontiac Prilly, produced 4,541.6 pounds of 4 per cent milk at a cost of \$1.12 per hundred pounds, a very low cost, indeed. A Guernsey of the same age owned by Robert Cole of Huntington, was a very close second in this respect being only one cent per hundred pounds higher than Boynton's.

The scores for the contestants was as follows:

	Production 4 per cent milk	Cost of 100 lbs. 4 per cent milk	Promptness and accuracy of reports	Total Score
Lyman Pratt, Hadley (Oxford's Lad's Bena)	44.1%	40.5%	7%	91.6%
Joseph Sena, Easthampton	45.0%	29.7%	9%	83.7%
Joel Dwight, West Hatfield	41.4%	31.5%	10%	82.9%
C. Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley (Sarah Pontiac Prilly)	30.6%	45.0%	7%	82.6%
Robert Cole, Huntington	25.7%	44.5%	10%	80.2%
Lyman Pratt, Hadley (Jollanne Glenwood)	34.2%	34.2%	7%	75.4%
Lewis West, Hadley	29.7%	36.5%	9%	75.2%
C. Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley (Colantha May Rose)	23.0%	37.3%	7%	67.3%



Tioga Sweepstakes Trophy to be won by 4-H Club Members, exhibiting at Boston, Poultry Show, Boston, Mass.

The 4-H Club Members from all the counties will exhibit at the Boston Poultry Show. The County getting the most points at the 4-H Club Members' Exhibit wins the honors, and keeps possession of the cup for the year. When a county has won three times, the cup becomes the permanent property of that County Association. Raise birds to help your county win. For further particulars ask your County Club Agent.

The South Amherst Canning club had an exhibit of some of their work at the South Amherst school house recently. Some of the boys remarked that it looked good enough to eat, and we don't blame them for thinking so.

The boys took most of the honors in a canning exhibit held at the church supper in Packardville, Pelham, October 29. There are three boys and two girls in this club led by Miss Alice Collis, and in this case, at least, the girls didn't win out.

Mrs. Ashley Randall of Granby is to take the leadership of a clothing club in that town. They expect to start soon after the holidays are over.

HONOR LIST IN EGG LAYING CONTEST FOR 1926

This list includes all 4-H club members in Hampshire County who had an average egg yield of 95 or more eggs per bird for the seven months period from November 1st to June 1st. As the average production for all the boys in the contest was 70 eggs per bird, these boys have reason to feel proud of what their flocks have done.

Name	Town	No. of Birds	Breed	Average Yield Per Bird
Philip Ives, Amherst	Amherst	21	R.I.R.	137.0
Lovett Peters, Amherst	Amherst	10	R.I.R.	125.7
John Cernak, Hatfield	Hatfield	8		117.0
Henry Randall, Granby	Granby	57	W.Leg.	112.7
Joseph Newman, Hat'd	Hat'd	16	R.I.R.	108.2
Tony Blyda, Hatfield	Hatfield	10	B.P.R.	107.3
Frank and Milton Dietz, South Hadley Falls	South Hadley Falls	18	R.I.R.	106.1
Philip Reed, Hadley	Hadley	7	R.I.R.	98.0

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Fruit Growers' Market Meeting

Continued from page 1, column 2

cludes such men as Frederick V. Waugh, the new Director of the Division of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, O. C. Mackay, General Manager of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Co., Arthur E. Miller, a leading exporter of apples and Secretary Briggs of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

Members of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association will receive detailed notices of these meetings. Non-members desiring to receive this information may do so by communicating with the Association at its office in Anherst.

—William R. Cole.

Keeping Potatoes Healthy

Continued from page 1, column 2

rides in the rear and watches the spacing device. More time is needed and more land is needed for a given production, but it seems that for the grower who is aiming at superior seed which will have special value as foundation stock for other growers, this method of planting has distinct advantages.

The advantage lies in the fact that in this method more complete elimination of disease is possible. The progeny of a whole tuber that is diseased will be removed instead of the progeny of one piece of that tuber and leaving the other pieces to carry infection. Observation has shown that when a diseased tuber is planted by this method some of the resulting plants will not show distinct symptoms of leaf roll or mosaic or whatever the disease may be. Seed pieces from the bud end of the tuber are less apt to show distinct symptoms than pieces from the stem end. By the tuber unit method however, if one or more of the family group show indications of disease all the plants of that group are removed.

It was recently reported by one grower who is trying the tuber method, that where ordinary roguing would cause removal of only two per cent of the plants in a field, roguing on the basis of the family group would call for the removal of six per cent of the hills. This difference would be quite a factor in determining the quality of the ensuing crops. On the basis of a 200 bushel yield per acre it would mean eight bushels of tubers that are infected and yet have defied detection. They would, however, show up in following seasons for these diseases are progressive in character.

As yet the extent of this method of growing certified seed is limited and doubt may be expressed as to its general adoption. In the hands of even a limited number of growers it may prove a valuable instrument in the improvement of seed stock, for experience has shown baffling conditions in efforts to reduce and keep these degeneration diseases to a desirable minimum.

The farmer who is saving his own seed potatoes very often reaps disappointment in a crop that is heavily infected with leaf roll, mosaic, etc. This is because his selection does not permit of recognizing tubers with these diseases. They are hidden foes so far as the tuber is concerned. This year, 1926, many growers on account of the high price of seed, used more or less of cull stock for planting, and consequently a large percentage of

disease showed in the field. This is due to the fact that with these diseases, the tubers are usually small and so the proportion of disease in the field will be larger than if larger tubers are used. However, small tubers from a healthy plant are as good a large tubers from the same plant.

The way out is to secure certified seed potatoes from reliable sources. The grower who is saving his own stock for seed should practice roguing or depend on hill selection in the field for securing

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Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

CHASE MOTOR COMPANY
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Telephone 470

a desirable lot of seed. It may take more time but it makes for progress, or at least helps to maintain the quality and prevent rapid running out of the strain. The present season is about done but it's not too early to plan for next year. High production depends on good seed. With high production, the price fluctuations from year to year are less of a hazard to breaking even or making a profit with potatoes.

—J. P. Helyar.

POULTRY ACCOUNTS

The new Massachusetts Agricultural College account book will be off the press the last of this month. We would like to have at least one hundred poultrymen in this county using this account book. Sample sheets will be sent on request. The books sell for thirty-five cents each. Send your money to the Hampshire County Extension Service, 59 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

How Concrete Helps the Farmer

Farmers who have the advantages of permanent, expense-proof buildings save time and money that would otherwise go to keep ramshackle buildings fit for use. Concrete dairy barns mean healthier cows that give more milk; and that means bigger milk checks.

Concrete silos make possible economical, dependable feed the year 'round—which also means more milk.

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Concrete corn cribs keep out rats and mice. You can't sell these pests so why fatten them?

Concrete feeding floors and hog houses make healthy, profitable hogs.

Concrete protects the home, and other farm buildings against fire.

Wouldn't you like to know more about Concrete—how to mix and use it, and how to estimate quantities of materials? We will gladly send you this information without charge, if you will write and let us know what you are planning to build. Why not write today?

Our booklet F-14 tells all about the uses of concrete on the dairy farm. Send for your copy.

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It Suits Feeders

"The other day I tried a feed they said was just as good, but I had bag trouble right off and I came back to Fulpail quick. The feed was quite a lot cheaper but I don't want any more of it." This bag trouble story is coming in quite frequently from all sections served by the Exchange this year, and indicates that many feeds are over-balanced with certain powerful concentrates.

We got this particular story on Wilbraham Mountain, 12 miles from Springfield, September 22, when we were trying to secure three bags of Eastern States Fitting Ration for one of our members exhibiting at the Eastern States Exposition. This member had loaned himself short at the cattle barn on the Exposition grounds, and needed three bags to carry his herd through.

Eastern States Dairy Rations fit into the feeding program of all intelligent feeders. Take these two men, for example. The dairyman on Wilbraham Mountain is selling his milk wholesale through the Springfield Dairy System. His sole aim in feeding his cattle is to produce a quantity of milk at the greatest possible profit, maintaining the health and strength of his herd so as to continue in the dairy business. The exhibitor at the Exposition is interested primarily in making high production records with his exhibition stock, the cost of making these records being secondary to the records themselves. The dairy farmer has found that the quality of Eastern States feeds and the economical method by which they are mixed and distributed makes them the best feeds he can buy for his practical dairy. The other feeder is glad to take advantage of the economical system of distributing Eastern States feeds because he knows that through no other source can he secure such high standards of quality as he receives regularly through his Exchange.

The value to the farmer of being able to secure feeds of the highest quality blended with his interests in mind by his own cooperative organization is being demonstrated every day and accounts for the steady growth of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange purchases for its members.

For further information on the Eastern States cooperative feed service for dairy stock, horses, hogs and poultry, a cooperative service which should not be confused with the car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

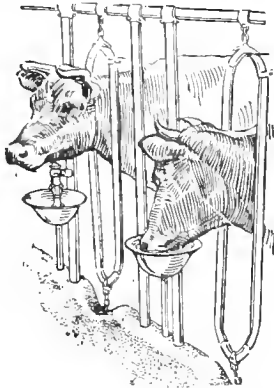
Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield,

Massachusetts

WATER BOWLS



In the Stanchion
for Cows

Experts in the Department of Agriculture at Washington report that dairy cows will give 5 per cent more milk if allowed to drink as much water as they like, over cows watered once or twice a day.

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Open evenings

FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1926

No. 12

SUMMARY OF HOME AGENT'S REPORT

The Home Demonstration Agent reached 1500 women with the project work this year. This is an increase of five hundred over last year and was accomplished because we had fewer meetings to a project.

Clothing and Millinery

The clothing work proved just as popular as ever. Four hundred thirteen women received help on children's clothes, advanced clothing and on the use of machine attachments. About one thousand hats have been made in the millinery classes. The felt hat has been particularly popular and this fall women in eighteen of the twenty-three towns of the county wanted to take this work.

Vegetable Gardening

One hundred fifty-eight homes in the county received a correspondence course on vegetable gardening. This contained information on liming, pest control, fertilizing, hints on general care of the garden, the need and value of vegetables in the diet, new and attractive ways of preparing and serving vegetables as well as easier methods of canning and preserving.

Food Selection

Two hundred eighty-nine homes adopted practices suggested at our food selection meetings. Six towns are serving more dark breads, vegetables and fruits at their community meals. Fifty children are having better school lunches as a result of the lunch box clubs.

Kitchen Improvement

One hundred fifty-one homes have improved their kitchens. Sixty re-arranged their equipment and one hundred twenty-one obtained the following new labor saving equipment: sixteen power washing machines, seven kitchen sinks, twenty vacuum cleaners, thirty-one kitchen cabinets, twenty-two electric or gasoline irons. Numerous smaller pieces of equipment were purchased.

Home Furnishings

Thirty-five women did some work in home furnishing. Most of the work consisted of re-seating chairs, using cane, splint and rush. A few pieces of furniture were refinished.

Statistics

The Home Demonstration Agent made one hundred seventy-four home visits to one hundred fifty-three different homes in the county; spent eighty-seven days in the office and two hundred one days in the field. She held nine training meetings for leaders with an attendance of one hundred twenty-nine leaders; One hundred twenty-seven method demonstrations were given with an attendance of 2315 women. Fifty-three extension schools and other meetings were held with an attendance of 2093.

COUNTY AGENT REPORTS WORK FOR 1926

During 1926 five lines of work have been carried on by the county agricultural agent: (1) Agronomy, (2) Animal Husbandry, (3) Farm Management, (4) Fruit Growing, (5) Poultry. The following is a brief report of the aims and the results secured.

Agronomy

An effort has been made to interest dairy farmers in growing more and better roughage as a means of increasing their profits. Particular emphasis was placed on the use of lime when seeding down for clover and alfalfa. As a result of this work the use of lime increased five hundred tons over last year's record. Thirty-nine men started ninety-one acres of alfalfa this year. Many were interested in growing oats and peas and soy beans as emergency hay crops. The use of the leveling harrow and the weeder as economical and efficient tools to keep weeds from starting in corn was demonstrated on more farms than usual this year with satisfactory results.

The pasture problem was worked on in a small way. Experimental plots where varying amounts of acid phosphate, muriate of potash, calcium nitrate, and lime were applied as top dressings were put on in three pastures in Chesterfield and Worthington. Thirteen men tried thirty-one acres of white sweet clover for pasture. Some of these plots look very promising.

A survey was made on one hundred twenty-five onion fields in Amherst, Hadley, Hatfield and Northampton. Soil samples were taken in more than ten

Continued on page 2, column 2

ANNUAL MEETING DRAWS CROWD

Interesting Results given by Leaders and Demonstrators

Over one hundred people from sixteen of the twenty-three towns of the county attended the annual meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service held in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton, Wednesday, November 17. President Charles E. Clark of the Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture opened the meeting with a few words of welcome. The treasurer's report showed that there was a balance of \$1,163.89 on hand November 20, 1925. Receipts during the year were \$14,643.74 and expenses amounted to \$14,606.52, leaving a balance on hand November 17, 1926 of \$1,201.11. The morning session was devoted to reports of the agents of the Extension Service and reports of project leaders and demonstrators.

Ernest Hibbard of Hadley reported that the use of lime for onions had increased the yield on one field from 175 to 325 sacks of number one onions per acre. Mrs. Earl Howlett of Southampton said that she found the clothing construction work had shown her how to effect a great saving in time and nervous energy in dressmaking besides having the satisfaction of knowing that dresses would fit after they were made.

Joseph Hathaway, manager of the Pollard Farm in Northampton, gave his experiences in growing white sweet clover for pasture.

Walter Granger of Worthington gave some of his experiences in club work. Results of nutrition work were reported on by Mrs. R. S. Schoonmaker of Amherst. Mrs. D. C. Randall of Belcher-town whose two daughters have been club members gave her impressions of club work.

At noon the Northampton Grange put on one of their excellent dinners to which all did full justice. Norman D. Bottum, superintendent of poultry at Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown told of the poultry breeding work that is being carried on at Mount Hope Farm with White Leghorns. In this work records of families are kept separate so as to discover valuable breeding lines. In brooding and rearing, extensive experiments are being

Continued on page 2, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Home Demonstration Agent
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PAYING THE BILLS

I believe it was Newton Newkirk who once made the statement that "after every day of feasting comes six days of hash." The November records of the cow testing association show that too many dairymen have figured that their pastures were a lot better than they really were. The result is their cows are thin and their production poor. The dairymen who expect a real dairy cow to travel around enough to support herself on poor pastures without enough supplemental feed is fooling himself and ruining his chances for profit. During the summer some men were getting as high as eight pounds of milk for every pound of grain they fed. Their balance after paying the grain bill looked good. This was their feast period. Now those who pursued this practice have their period of "eating hash." They either have to feed liberally enough to get their cows into producing shape or else take very low production per cow. And low production chases away all chances of profit. On most of the pastures the cows need as much grain as they do in winter.

Annual Meeting Draws Crowd

Continued from page 1, column 3

conducted. This year ultra violet ray machines were tried to avoid leg weakness. It was found that this machine did not have to be used but a few minutes a day to do effective work. Their feeding experiments showed that semi-solid buttermilk made the chickens grow rapidly but that it was not any help in preventing rickets. In some of the feeding experiments chicks reached one-pound weight in five weeks.

County Agent Reports Work for 1926

Continued from page 1, column 2

parts of each field and these samples were tested for acidity. Late in the season a record of the yield on these fields was secured so as to see if there is any relation between the degree of acidity and yield. This work is being summarized at M. A. C. at the present time. The larger part of the fields tested extremely acid and most of these gave poor yields. The percentage of poor yields on fields showing medium acid was decidedly smaller. More lime than usual has been used on onion fields this fall as a result of this work.

Animal Husbandry

Considerable time has been spent in organizing and keeping the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association going this past year. Forty herds completed a year's work in November. The summary of this is given elsewhere in this paper. Practically all of the members can reduce the cost of milk production more than a cent a quart but this unfortunately does not have the same appeal as raising the selling price half this amount. At the present time we need eight more members to bring the association up to full strength.

Farm Management

The county egg laying contest has been the leading line of farm management work carried on this year. The reports of thirty-three flocks have been sent in monthly. Thirteen of these have averaged over one hundred sixty eggs per bird. Three of the leading flocks averaged over 200 eggs per bird.

Fruit Growing

All fruit work this year has been carried on in coöperation with the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association. Worthwhile meetings have been held during the year and have been well attended. In the spring a telephone spray service was established so that fruit growers in the county could get timely information regarding when and with what to spray. During National Apple Week an exhibit was put on in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Northampton particularly for consumers. Good attendance was secured and a large number expressed their interest in the exhibits.

Poultry

Work has been continued on poultry disease control through circular letters and personal visits. Poultrymen here are probably having as little trouble as in any county. This year an effort was made to have poultrymen grow rape as a supplemental green feed. As a result more rape was planted than in past years which was fortunate considering the dry and cold season. Articles giving up-to-date poultry information have been published regularly in the Farmers' Monthly. Hopper feeding was urged this year because of labor economy and its sanitary advantages. Many poultrymen have also improved their systems of watering birds on the range.

Statistics

The county agent spent one hundred eighteen days in the office. This time was divided between poultry and cow test association records, reports, office calls, writing articles, letters and other office routine. One hundred eighty-three days were spent in the field. Eight hundred fifty-seven farm visits were made to four hundred sixty-seven different farms. Three hundred nineteen people called at the office and seven hundred fifty-six telephone calls were received. Forty-five meetings were held during the year with an attendance of two thousand ninety-four people.

1926 COW TEST SUMMARY

Records Show Only Good Cows
Make a Profit

Nineteen of the forty herds in the Hampshire County Cow Test Association averaged over 300 pounds of butter fat per cow for the year ending December first 1926. This a record that few associations make even after several years of this work. The following is a list of the herds that averaged over 300 pounds of fat for the year:

Owner	Average Per Cow	
	lbs. milk	lbs. fat
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	11832	411.2
E. Harlow, Amherst	7374	394.1
W. H. Atkins, Amherst	7862	388.5
E. P. West, Hadley	11149	387.7
E. T. Clark, Granby	11133	375.0
W. P. Quirk, Ware	8059	362.8
J. G. Cook, Hadley	10795	362.6
A. D. Montague, West'ton	9801	355.6
Bishee Bros., Chesterfield	9811	345.2
Easthampton Town Farm	9432	331.2
D. R. Pomeroy, Amherst	9239	324.3
I. H. Bissell, Goshen	9192	324.0
H. J. Searle & Son, Hadley	9230	320.3
H. Bridgeman, Westhampton	8695	317.6
G. H. Timmins, Ware	6644	316.9
A. Gagne, South Hadley	8764	316.1
R. C. Adams, Amherst	8524	314.2
G. A. Galusha, Granby	8617	311.9
C. E. Clark, Leeds	8525	302.3

Feed Cost of Producing Milk

The following table is a summary showing the effect of production on the

feed cost of producing milk. The table is made up from herd averages grouped as follows: A, herds under 6,000 pounds of milk per cow; B, 6-7000 pounds; C, 7-8000 pounds; D, 8-9000 pounds; E, 9-10,000 pounds; F, over 10,000 pounds of milk per cow for the year.

Group	Herd	lbs. milk per Cow	Feed Cost per Cow	Feed Cost cwt. milk	Margin*
A	2	5511	\$110.67	\$2.16	\$55.66
B	12	6531	132.52	2.02	63.41
C	9	7340	127.85	1.72	92.35
D	7	8286	136.69	1.64	111.89
E	6	9490	143.18	1.50	141.52
F	4	11154	164.27	1.47	170.35

* Obtained by subtracting feed costs from value of milk. Value estimated at \$3.00 per cwt. (6.45 cents per quart) at the farm.

One of the striking points about the above table is that feed costs per cow increase as production increases. It happens that the production per cow in group A is just about half that obtained in Group F. This means that the feed cost of producing milk with cows averaging 5511 pounds was \$110.67 or \$2.16 per cwt. The men in group F spent \$53.60 more for feed for each cow and produced 5643 pounds more milk per cow. In other words the good cows produced the second 5643 pounds of milk at a feed cost of less than ninety-five cents per hundred pounds. The reason for this is that a poor cow uses the greater proportion of her feed to keep herself alive. The difference between the feed costs of producing one hundred pounds of milk with poor cows and with good cows is sixty-nine cents per hundred pounds or 1.48c per quart. The men who have a market that pays a low price for milk cannot afford to keep poor cows.

Poor Cows Pay Poor Wages

It seems to be an axiom with the majority of dairymen that it does not pay to make milk. The last column in the above table shows that this statement is founded on a half truth. These figures show that *it does not pay to make milk with poor cows.* In groups A and B the margin in that is left to pay for depreciation on cattle, interest on investment, labor and other overhead charges is less than \$63.41. Figures obtained in this state show that these overhead costs with labor amount to about sixty dollars per cow per year. In groups A and B there is no such thing as profit. The men who keep this type of cow work for wages and even have to take part of these in the form of manure. Some of the herds in these groups made considerably above the average margin because they have a special market. These herds are skating on thin ice because if they should lose this market they would be absolutely out of luck.

If a farmer is keeping cows for profit

rather than merely to supply a dealer with a certain number of quarts of milk a day he would find that 3.2 cows in group F would return as much margin over feed costs as ten cows in group A. The following figures are approximately correct for the number of cows in the different groups to equal ten cows in group A: B equals 9; C equals 6; D equals 5; E equals 4; F equals 3.2. If one has to supply a certain number quarts it would take the following number of cows to equal ten cows in group A: B equals 8.5 cows; C equals 7.5 cows; D equals 6.7 cows; E equals 5.9 cows; F equals 4.9 cows. These figures are more than estimates. They are based on facts as brought out by cow test work. If dairy farmers in this county would know what they have for cows, the average milk production per cow would not be 532 pounds below the average of group A in the above table. Unless a man likes work there is no excuse for keeping forty per cent more cows than is necessary to supply his market.

Production Regulates Cost of Producing Fat

The following table shows the influence of production on the feed costs of producing butter fat. The following yearly herd averages were used in making up this table: Group A below 250 pounds fat per cow; B, 250-300 pounds fat; C, 300-350 pounds fat, D over 350 pounds fat per cow .

Group	No. Herds	Lbs. Fat Per Cow	Total Feed Costs	Feed Cost Lb. Fat	Margin
A	8	226.3	\$121.75	53.8c	\$61.55
B	14	271.6	131.22	48.3	88.78
C	10	319.6	145.96	45.6	112.92
D	8	381.1	148.84	39.0	159.85

The above table shows that eight herds averaged below 250 pounds fat per cow, fourteen from 250 to 300 pounds, ten from 300 to 350 pounds, and eight over 350 pounds of butter fat per cow for the year. As in milk production, feed costs per cow increase with production. Increased production is due to breeding and ability to handle large amounts of feed. The cows in group D produced 154.8 pounds of fat more than in group A. It cost \$27.09 more on the average to feed the cows in group D to get this increased production but the increase only cost 17.5 cents per pound of butter fat. Cows averaging 226.4 pounds of fat per year in group A paid a margin of \$61.55 over feed costs. The cows in group A made no profit.

The cows in group B producing 271.6 pounds of fat per cow would return a slight profit after deducting labor and overhead charges. In groups C and D the margin per cow above feed costs increases rapidly over preceding groups. To equal ten cows in group A as regards production of fat it takes 8.3 cows in group B, 7

cows in group C and only 5.9 cows in group D. To equal ten cows in group A as regards margin over feed costs it takes 6.9 cows in group B, 5.4 cows in group C and only 3.8 cows in group D. In other words four cows each producing 381.1 pounds of butter fat in the year will return as much margin over feed costs as ten cows that produce 226.3 pounds of fat each during the year.

Why Keep Poor Cows

The above figures prove that when either milk or butter fat production is considered a poor cow pays poor wages to the man who cares for her. Yet there are fourteen herds out of forty that are not returning a new dollar for an old one. Some of these cows were raised on the farms where they now are. Their being raised was more or less a mistake. It probably happened that the milkman was not taking all of the milk when some of these poor cows were born. Since the calf was a heifer and there was plenty of milk she was raised. She was so poor that cattle dealers would not pay within one hundred dollars of what it cost to raise her so she staid. She furnishes an excuse for the statement that there is no money in making milk.

Or perhaps she was purchased by an owner who believes that his function is to keep a thriving city population from starving. His milkman needed more milk. He found a cow that was making just the amount needed, say ten quarts. She was fresh and did not cost much. But like everything cheap she was really dear. When she dropped in production or went dry she would not bring half what was paid for her. Even when she was fresh she would not bring as much as she cost. In short the reason that poor cows are kept is that they will not bring as much as they cost. Another reason that poor cows are kept is that the man who milks them does not know how poor they are. The milk scales would tell him but he is too busy. Membership in the cow testing association will give him complete information on every cow in the herd. If the men who are keeping cows really knew what their cows are doing the county average would be more than 4,988 pounds of milk per cow.

We are sure that everyone will join with us in sympathizing with Dwight Nutting of Granby, a twelve year old Dairy Club member. Dwight had raised a two year old high grade Holstein from a small calf to the time she should freshen and begin to pay for herself. She did freshen but Dwight had the misfortune to lose both cow and calf. Now he wants a pure bred calf.

HOME MAKING

LOCAL LEADERS REPORT

Two Council Members Tell What Extension Work Meant to Them

Mrs. Earl Howlett of Southampton, reporting at the annual meeting on "What Clothing Work has meant to a Busy Farm Woman" said I did not believe that clothing construction work would help me. I had sewed all my life and was rather proud of the results I had obtained. The reason that I joined the class was that I was interested to see if I could learn how to do things easier and quicker. Then the leader asked me to assist her and of course I succumbed when she told me I could talk better than anyone she knew.

"The first lesson was worth all the effort I put into the work as it showed me how to alter patterns so that dresses made from them would fit. To my surprise I had been doing it the wrong way all of my life. I had got fairly good results but now by using improved methods I am able to make garments of all kinds in half the time it used to take. We studied materials, colors that were most becoming to individuals, and finishes which were simple but effective. We also figured out the commercial value of the completed garment so that we would know how our garments compared with ready made ones. By knowing just how to go about making dresses I found that I was not only saving time but that I was relieved of the nervous strain that usually goes with dressmaking.

"The County Agent appeals to the men to increase their incomes. The woman's part in the home is of greater value than making money. No matter how large an income a man has, he can not alone make a home. No matter how small an income the woman has available she can make a happy home if she is a good planner. So when the women want to go to an Extension meeting the men should be willing to be left at home with a cold dinner. They should furnish, or make available, transportation for the women and urge them to attend the meetings so that they may be more efficient homemakers."

Mrs. Robert Schoonmaker of South Amherst in reporting on "What Nutrition Work has meant to a Mother of Six" said "The nutrition work has meant more to me than I can tell you. We started our work by using the food habit score card. This is one of the best ways of which I know to interest small children in eating the right kinds of foods. They strive to get a hundred on their score card and to do so they must eat two helpings of vegetables and fruit every day, drink eight glasses of water, have whole grain cereals, tomatoes, oranges and greens several times a week and use a quart of milk a day. The children had

to learn to eat some things they did not like but that was an easy matter. I gave them a little of everything that was on the table and they had to eat it before they could have their dessert. I think the trouble with most mothers is that they try to make their children eat too much of the food that they dislike at once. I found that a tablespoonful was enough at a time. Parents have to set a good example, too, if they expect their children to eat everything. I have six children and every one of them will eat anything that is put before them.

"There are many interesting books in the libraries that I have found very helpful in making me realize the necessity of the right kind of foods. The saying is that bread is the staff of life but certainly the demineralized and devitalized product called white bread can not be the staff of life. Other nations have discovered that the dark cereals are absolutely necessary. Are we Americans going to take heed and use them or must we learn their necessity from bitter experience as other countries have done?

"You would not think of running your car without water or oil. Are you giving your body the same amount of careful watching? If your car gives you better service for the better care you give it, you will certainly be repaid for the care and the attention you give your body."

SHALL WE GIVE COD

LIVER OIL

Is cod liver oil a medicine? Shall we give it to our children? What is it good for? At what age should its use be begun? What amount should be given daily? Should it be given all the year around or only at certain seasons?

These are a few of the questions concerning cod liver oil which thoughtful mothers are asking at this time of year.

Cod liver oil may well be given to children of all ages, and adults as well. It is rightly called "bottled sunshine" and during our northern winters when children do not have as much sunshine as they should, cod liver oil is a most valuable substitute.

Babies as young as one or two months may have it added to their water or put into the milk if they are bottle fed. They not only do not dislike it, but many babies actually become so accustomed to it that they refuse their milk unless it is flavored with the oil. As the advertisement for a popular brand of medicine says, "Babies Cry For It". The very young babies may begin with ten or twenty drops, gradually increasing to one teaspoon daily at six months. At two years a child may be taking two teaspoons and at three or four years, three teaspoons

daily. Older children and adults generally do not need more than a tablespoon daily unless they actually have rickets. In this event, the physician in charge may prescribe as much as three tablespoons daily. It is best given after meals as it may lessen the appetite and slow down digestion if given on an empty stomach.

Vitamin D makes bones and teeth grow properly and prevents rickets. Cod liver oil is the best known source of this substance, though eggs are also valuable. Sunshine and vitamin D seem to have the same effect on bone growth, so in winter months and wherever there is little sunshine, the College advises cod liver oil.

As a preventative of colds, there is nothing better than cod liver oil. It is not a medicine but a food, and should be considered by every mother as a most important food.—*May E. Foley.*

HOW TO DYE

Sixty-five women from Williamsburg, Norwich Hill, Norwich Bridge, Southampton and Westhampton heard Miss Inez La Bossier of the North American Dye Company give a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Home Dyeing" at the Westhampton Town Hall, Saturday, November 20. We can tell you what Miss La Bossier said but we wish you might have seen what she showed us. The beautiful tied and dyed scarfs alone made us want to go right home and start the dye bath boiling.

Miss La Bossier said in her lecture, "It is natural for women to want to look just as well as they possibly can. But it is a problem at the present time to dress becomingly and up-to-date. One of the difficulties is that the colors which are popular change every year. This is where dyeing plays a big part in a woman's life. She can redye her garments for herself or for the children and they will look like new.

"Women should not be afraid of having had luck with dyeing if they know the fundamental principles of combining colors, the correct way of preparing the material for the dye bath and the right way of handling the material while it is in the dye bath.

"In choosing the color to redye our garments we must remember that all colors may be redyed their same color or a deeper shade of that color or black. In dyeing over an old color, the new color will mix with the old color of the material and the resulting color will be somewhat different, usually darker than the selected color as shown on the color card. A good example of the mixing of colors is where one uses a blue dye on a yellow dress. The resulting color is not blue but green.

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Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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It is cheaper by the pound

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The habit of Saving

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK

HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

To avoid this, do a little studying before you decide what color to dye the garment. This information may help you: if the material is yellow, orange, brown, red or green do not attempt to dye it blue. If it is dark blue, dark red or purple, avoid brown. When the garment is red, purple, dark brown, dark blue or taupe do not try to re-dye it green or red. Yellow, orange, green, very dark red, brown, dark blue and taupe will not dye purple."

Directions For Home Dyeing

After deciding on the color to dye the material, you have made a good start. Then the thing to do is to follow these directions to get satisfactory results:

1. Weigh the materials when dry.
2. Cut in fine pieces the required proportion of dye to be used.
3. Thoroughly dissolve together all of the cut-up dye in a little boiling water.
4. Strain this dissolved dye through a fine wire strainer lined with white cloth, into a utensil large enough to allow material to be freely opened out. Use sufficient water to completely cover material usually about three gallons to one pound material.
5. When this dye-bath is gently boiling, place the loosely opened material in it. Move and turn material constantly with smooth sticks or glass rods, continuing this for ten minutes, thus exposing all parts to the action of the dye.
6. Then lift material from dye-bath and put in salt; proportion, 4 ounces or 1/2 cup salt to each pound of material. Stir salt to dissolve, and replace material in dye-bath, maintaining a gentle boil. Keep opening folds, turning material over and under as before, for twenty minutes more. Do not allow goods to float on top of the dye bath for any length of time or it will dye unevenly.
7. Take materials out of the dye-bath and rinse thoroughly in several warm waters, until the water is clear, and finally in cold water. Thorough rinsing to remove all excess dye will prevent crocking or rubbing off.
8. Squeeze the water from the materials—do not wring them. When nearly dry press with warm iron on wrong side of materials. If pressed on right side, have clean, white cloth between iron and goods to prevent shiny finish. Remember that wet materials always look darker than when they are dry.

A GOOD BOOK

Food Products—Sherman. Revised Edition, 1924, would be of very practical value to leaders or women planning club programs or papers, Chapter XIII, "Food Budgets and Food Economics," is new and very valuable. The tables for vitamins, pages 654-57 did not appear in former editions.

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

Incorporated 1842

= A =

Mutual Savings Bank

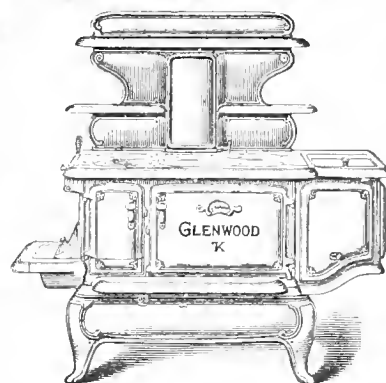
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CLUB WORK

MISS SHABEN VISITS COUNTY IS BEST ALL-AROUND CLUB BOY IN STATE

Demonstrates to Food Clubs

Miss Lillian Shaben, New England representative of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. spent December first in Hampshire County. She explained to the boys and girls in the West Pelham schools how to put up a good school lunch and showed them how to make some very attractive as well as nutritious sandwiches. As a result there will be a lunch box club in that school led by the teacher Mrs. Hawley.

In Enfield the same demonstration was given and, if a leader can be found, there will be another lunch box club, as well as a handicraft club led by their teacher, Mr. Randolph.

The club in Packardville, Pelham, held a meeting at the home of their leader. Miss Shaben showed a few of the many things that can be made with baking powder biscuit dough, cooking some cinnamon rolls for the group to eat.

Anyone that has seen and heard some of Miss Shaben's demonstrations can readily understand how thoroughly the boys and girls enjoyed them for she can make her talks as interesting and instructive as any we have ever heard. One and all hope that she will come back again this winter.

WIN PRIZES AT DRESSED POULTRY SHOW

Thirteen prizes were won by Hampshire County club members, most of whom were students at Hopkins Academy in Hadley and Smith School, Northampton.

This dressed poultry show was staged by the students at M. A. C. taking the poultry course, who offer prizes on roasters, capons, fryers, turkeys, eggs, etc., that are exhibited in marketable condition. After the exhibits were judged they were sold to the public at market prices which were very good as it was only two days before Thanksgiving.

The winners were as follows:

Fryers; John Byron, Hadley, first and second prizes.

Fowl;

Henry Sadlowski, Hadley first prize.

Small Roaster;

Edward Hannigan, Hadley, first prize.

Frank Ciak, Hadley, second prize.

Henry Moczulowski, Hadley, third prize.

Large Roaster;

Frank Ciak, Hadley, second prize.

Turkey;

Henry Sadlowski, Hadley, first prize.

Brown Eggs;

Adolf Willer, Easthampton, first prize.

W. A. Fournier, Northampton, second.

Stanley Kizior, Granby, third.

Gordon Cook, Hadley, fourth.

White Eggs;

Sterling Hayden, Williamsburg, first.



Costas Caragianis of Dracut is Awarded Medal

In awarding a Gold Medal to Costas Caragianis of Dracut this year the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture recognized him as the best all-round 4-H club boy in the state. This prize was given to this young man because of his ability to overcome obstacles; his leadership, spirit of service and excellence in 4-H club work.

He is fifteen years old, of Greek parentage and the oldest of eight children. His mother can speak but very little English.

This summer he made a profit of \$293.88 on his garden. He also worked in a restaurant where he earned \$130.00, making a total of \$423.88, or more than \$40 per week for the season. This is his fourth year as a club member.

One of his sources of profit has been selling his vegetables fresh from the garden to the restaurant in which he worked. Through an arrangement made with the proprietor, he had window displays of vegetables grown in his own garden and the gardens of members of his club. This proved a good advertisement for both the restaurant and the 4-H club activities.

In addition, Costas has found time to lead a Garden Club in an efficient manner. He visited all gardens every two weeks, saw the record books and encouraged the club members to get the most out of their gardens.

As County Garden Champion in 1923 Costas attended Camp Gilbert at M. A. C., Amherst. No one even went from the county and brought back as much as

he did. He spent most of his time while at Amherst, studying into things and visiting the various departments.

He plans to attend Massachusetts Agricultural College.

A MESSAGE FROM THE STATE LEADERS

Dear 4-H Club Folks:

One of the first things you should do, now that you are a club member, is to learn the pledge and find out what the 4-H's mean. This pledge is used by all of the 4-H Clubs in the United States.

"As a 4-H Club member I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my health to better living, and my hands to larger service for my club, my community, and my country."

If I were to ask you which H you considered most important, I wonder what you would say. Many would say the Heart H because 4-H Club girls should be willing to serve others at home, in the club, and in the community. To be able to give service is the goal we are all striving for, but you will not reach that goal unless you have Health. Is not the Health H, then, the one we should consider first?

Let us adopt the motto, "Every club member his own best exhibit." Here are the signs of good health which you should recognize in yourself. Check up and see if you would be a first prize exhibit.

Steady growth.

Good posture.

Average weight for height.

Firm, well-developed muscles.

Clear, healthy skin.

Strong, clean teeth.

Bright, clear eyes.

Clear breathing through nose.

Steady nerves.

Cheerful disposition.

Do all the girls in your club stand this test? If not, would it not be a good plan to discuss at club meetings ways of building up your health?

Cordially yours,

Marion E. Forbes,

Assistant State Club Leader.

Two new Dairy Club members are Edward Dwight of West Hatfield and George Rustermyer of Williamsburg.

Edward has bought a two year old Guernsey heifer from Rachel Randall of Belchertown. George is raising a Jersey which he bought from his father. Although this is George's first experience at showing, yet at the Three County Fair his animal got first in the open class and the junior class for Jersey calves.

Miss Lillian Dyer of Middlefield has recently joined the Baby Beef Club. She owns a Herford.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Henry Randall of Granby has purchased a Jersey Bull calf from Arthur LaSalle of North Hadley. This is Henry's second purchase as he already owns a pretty Jersey heifer.

Mr. E. H. Nodine from M. A. C. visited the County the week of October 18 and found some interest in the Poultry egg laying contest in Plainfield and Goshen. A Poultry club may be organized in both of these towns if a leader can be found.

A new club has been started in Belchertown where there never has been a 4-H club in the past. The girls and boys in the Liberty School have enrolled in the clothing and handicraft clubs. Miss Lucia DeSilvis, the teacher is to act as local leader. About twenty-five will be in the two clubs.

Three girls in the Dwight school, Belchertown, are to learn to make felt hats, while the younger girls will continue with their regular clothing work. All of the boys will do Handicraft work as in the past. Miss Mabel Randolph, the teacher, will continue to act as local leader of the two clubs.

When the club agent visited the Turkey Hill school in Belchertown recently, he found the boys and girls very much interested in club work, especially clothing and handicraft. If a local leader can be found, these two clubs will be started. Let us hope one can be found.

Miss Dorathea Dige, teacher in the Grammer School in Goshen, writes that the young folks are very much interested in clothing and handicraft. What is better still, she sent in several enrollment cards to prove it. Because there are some mighty good boys and girls in that school and they have a good leader in Miss Dige, we expect they will do some very good work.

Mr. Norman Whippen, whom most of you will remember as club agent until recently, has started some handicraft club work in the Hillside school of which he is Superintendent. Fourteen boys are enrolled and apparently they mean business as they started by building a hen house. He says he has several boys of county champion caliber.

Thirty girls in Northampton have formed a clothing club led by Miss Katherine Slayter of the People's Institute. Miss Slayter is assisted by two Smith College Students, Miss Katherine East and Miss Alice Seybolt. Twenty-five of these girls are taking the first year program and five the second year program in the clothing club. It is certainly pleasing the interest these young people are showing in their work

and they certainly are to be congratulated on having an organization like the Institute to help them.

Joel Dwight, a Dairy Club member in West Hatfield, bought another pure-bred Holstein from D. C. Randall of Belchertown. This is Joel's third pure bred and will help to make up a "Herd" which he intends to exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition next fall.

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EGG LAYING CONTEST

Three Flocks Average Over 200 Eggs
Per Bird for the Year

Mrs. R. P. Thayer of Hadley got the highest production of eggs per bird in the county this year with an average production of 218.12 eggs. There were thirty Rhode Island Reds in this flock. Frank D. Steele with a flock of three hundred twenty Rhode Island Reds led the flocks with from one hundred to five hundred birds with an average production of 213.76 eggs per bird. P. L. Wheelock of Amherst was next with 200.2 eggs per bird. This flock had 170 birds at the beginning of the year.

The following is a list of the high flocks during the past year.

Name	Address	No. Birds*	Eggs per Bird
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley		30	218.12
F. D. Steele, Cummington		320	213.76
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst		175	200.20
John Bloom, Ware		300	196.92
Wm. S. Chaffee, Pelham		114	186.63
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Am'st		182	183.89
Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Mid'd		178	179.61
H. F. Duncan, Belchertown		324	178.80
S. G. Waite, Southamptn		128	176.53
H. C. Booth, Belchertown		1420	173.04
Frank Rhoad, Southamptn		525	169.79
G. H. Ball, Amherst		289	164.16

* Number of birds November 1, 1925.

Many poultrymen honestly believe that their flocks lay at least fifty per cent all of the time. This would mean production of 183 eggs per bird during the year. Only six of the flocks reporting reached this goal. In fact one hundred sixty eggs per bird is no mean production so this is taken as a standard. We use the New Jersey one hundred sixty egg standard which is given in the table below. This gives the number of eggs per bird needed each month to make one hundred sixty eggs for the year. The other column gives actual production per bird of a high, medium and low flock for each of the twelve months.

Month	Standard	A	B	C
Nov.	8	10.04	13.40	2.26
Dec.	10	15.38	17.08	6.20
Jan.	10	17.33	15.39	10.13
Feb.	12	17.75	12.53	11.09
March	19	22.29	16.71	16.32
April	21	25.02	18.76	19.48
May	20	21.91	18.75	17.72
June	18	21.79	16.36	18.04
July	16	20.72	16.00	17.93
Aug.	13	17.63	15.04	14.91
Sept.	7	14.94	8.79	12.53
Oct.	6	8.96	4.19	7.61
Total	160	213.76	173.04	154.22

Flock A owned by Frank Steele of Cummington started out only two eggs per bird above the standard but soon passed it and never was below. This flock of Rhode Island Reds has been bred

up by Mr. Steele for several years. The birds were hatched early in April and have been bred for early maturity and persistency of laying. It takes skillful feeding to keep up such high production for so long a period. It may interest breeders to know that excellent hatches were obtained all through the season from these birds which bursts the idea that breeding birds should be held back in production. This flock record is something to aim for.

Flock B started out 5.4 eggs per bird above the standard in November. As is common with too high production in November the birds went through a partial molt in February and March and were below the standard in March, April, May and June. This can easily happen when scratch feed is not increased along with production in the fall. This flock was skillfully fed through the partial molt or the birds would have dropped away below the standard.

Flock C is an illustration of the results obtained by hatching too late and then failing to feed the birds so as to bring them into production. The flock reached standard in January but failed to hold the gain. It is probably that scratch feed was not increased along with production. If the birds had been properly fed they would have maintained production from January on but they could never make up for the time they lost in November and December.

The following is the production of these flocks for the first six months of the year: Standard 80, A, 106.81; B, 93.87; C, 65.48; Flock A and B were 26.81 and 13.87 eggs respectively above the standard while flock C was 14.52 eggs below. For the last six months the results were: Standard 80; A, 106.95; B, 79.17; C, 88.74. In the last six months flock C gained 8.74 eggs on the standard while flock B was .83 of an egg behind. The 9.57 eggs that flock C gained over flock D did not make up for the 28.39 eggs

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Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

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per bird advantage that flock B had in the first six months period. When the price of eggs is considered the difference between the two flocks is even greater than the difference in the number of eggs indicated.

REPORTS FROM ANNUAL MEETING

Lime for Onions

Ernest W. Hibbard of Hadley related his experience in using lime for onions. The first indication that something was wrong was the failure of onions after tobacco. The next year squash failed on this same field. Soil tests showed that the land was extremely acid. It happened that this particular land was leased and no lime was used on it. The next year a neighbor hired this land to grow onions and also had a crop failure. Soil tests on other fields showed varying degrees of acidity. One field that had given excellent crops when onions first were put on it had been failing till the crop reached one hundred seventy-five sacks per acre. In the fall, twenty-five hundred pounds of lime per acre was sown and the following year the crop was three hundred twenty-five sacks of number one onions per acre. Neighbors have had similar experiences. Since many of them know that too much lime will injure tobacco, most of them are afraid to put on lime for onions.

Cow Testing Association Results

E. P. West of Hadley reporting on the value of cow testing association work replied to Mrs. Howlett's appeal for co-operation between the men and women in the home. He stated that the reason that some men gave for their dropping out of the cow testing association was that their wives would not board the tester. The information that the women can get from the cow tester is usually of great interest and it alone is worth all the work costs.

He said, "I joined the cow testing association to find out just what my cows were really doing. I have found that the better the cows are, the better the care they get and the better you like them. Fifteen years ago I kept track of my cows and sold every one of them that did not produce over 6,500 pounds of milk during the year. At that time I only had two cows that produced over 10,000 pounds of milk during the year. This year my herd of twenty-six cows averaged 11,141 pounds of milk and 387.7 pounds of butter fat per cow. One grade cow milked twice a day made 17,885 pounds of milk and 605 pounds of butter this year. One heifer milked four times a day has made nearly 20,000 pounds this year. It only costs thirty-five dollars more to feed a good cow than

it does a poor one. I find that the best cows are the cheapest. Too few dairy farmers appreciate the fact that feeding is of great importance. Hay should be cut early and then put where the cows not only can see it but can get at it. I have used a lot of lime and find that it pays in the increased amount of clover and alfalfa that I get in my hay.

"I believe that all farmers will have to come to the T. B. test sooner or later. My herd is tested and I have had some reactors on each test. It gives one a feeling of satisfaction to know that the milk the family is drinking is free from tuberculosis."

NOVEMBER COW TESTING SUMMARY

The November report of the cow test association shows that twenty-three cows made over fifty pounds of butter fat for the month. Eleven of these were grade Holsteins, seven registered Holsteins, three registered Jerseys and two grade Guernseys. The following is a list of the high cows, those milked twice a day at the top and those milked more than twice a day at the bottom of the list.

Owner	Breed	lbs.	
		Milk	Test fat
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	1815	5.1
Pelissier Bros.	G.H.	1695	4.2
Pelissier Bros.	G.H.	1824	3.9
E. P. West	G.H.	1845	3.4
R. Pomeroy	G.H.	1404	4.2
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	1110	5.3
R. Pomeroy	G.H.	1560	3.7
A. S. Brown & Son	G.H.	1664	3.4
M. S. Howes	R.H.	1464	3.8
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1710	3.2
F. D. Steele	R.H.	3129	3.1
E. P. West	R.H.	1701	3.6
E. P. West	R.H.	1296	4.5

* Milked three times. ** Milked four times.

Of the forty-two herds reported four averaged over one thousand pounds of milk per cow; two over 900; two over

800; nine over 700; eleven over 600 and fourteen below 600 pounds of milk per cow for the month. The leading herds in milk production per cow were:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	9	1225
F. D. Steele,	Cummington	5	1112
E. P. West,	Hadley	32	1108
D. R. Pomeroy,	Amherst	8	1001
J. G. Cook,	Hadley	14	938
R. A. Adams,	Amherst	16	934

The following were the leading herds in average butter fat production per cow:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	9	47.8
E. P. West,	Hadley	32	38.0
D. R. Pomeroy,	Amherst	8	37.6
W. H. Atkins,	Amherst	11	36.3
F. D. Steele,	Cummington	5	35.4
Ellis Harlow,	Amherst	30	34.9

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AHCOGENT will wash more bottles than a pound of any cheaper soda.

AHCOGENT is a product of our own Laboratories and is test proven.

Order a barrel now and see how the hard job of bottle washing can be made easy.

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AGROSPECTS

Sweet Clover Experience

Thus far in our travels we have seen nothing to indicate that sweet clover can live on nothing or next to that. It needs lime and it needs plant food. The gain is an abundant amount of green feed for pasturing or for plowing under to improve the soil.

Roger W. Acheson of South Westport, put in an acre of sweet clover in March, 1925. It was planted on one of his poorest fields, on a stony hillside, but limed at the rate of 1½ tons of hydrated lime to the acre. The weeds gave the sweet clover a hard run the first season but in 1926 the plants were three feet tall when plowed under. And, by the way, if its going to be plowed under the best time is when the flower buds are developed but before any blooming has occurred.

After sweet clover a good crop of turnips was secured and Mr. Acheson says the soil is 100 per cent better than before the clover was planted.

Alfalfa as the Cow Sees It

"An acre and a half for a cow and her calf."

The letter below came to the desk and we are urged by several considerations to give the cow's idea some publicity by including the same in this column.

Dear Mr. Dairy Farmer:

I am interested in your business. I contribute to your success to the extent of my ability and according to what I have to work with. I am a milk producing factory. Just figure that you buy the milk from me at cost of production. You receive for it what the market will pay. Right now I suspect there isn't a big margin for you, if any. Of course there is a reason. Perhaps I am what they call a low-producer, your records ought to show that. In that case, unless you think a whole lot of having me around to look at, I'd better be going. Maybe I have to charge so much because of the feed cost. Grain is high and likely to be indefinitely. Yet to keep production up to capacity I have to have it. You know the hay you've been selling me isn't much to talk of and, well, we won't mention the silage, nor the lean days in the pasture.

Now I've been wondering if it isn't possible to grow something here on the farm to replace some of the grain. How about alfalfa? I can pay about \$28.00-\$30.00 a ton for alfalfa hay. It seems you ought to be able to put it in the barn for about \$15.00-\$18.00 a ton, your labor and everything figured in. That leaves a few dollars a ton clear profit on the hay deal. Or, you can figure to sell it to me at cost and take the profit on the milk. It's yours either way. Maybe it can't be done. Have you thought of it

or tried it? It means lime and acid phosphate and potash to replace what we cows have been getting for years and years and years.

With Kine regards,

Brindle Bess.

P. S. It seems like I could get more good out of the minerals that Old Mother Nature builds into alfalfa and clover than I do out of the ground bone and lime rock they are putting in the grain.

B. B.

ARE YOU HE ?

There is a man in Hampshire County
And he is mighty wise.
He had a lot of very good cows
And praised them to the skies.
He bought for them a lot of grain
But didn't feed any clover.
And when the milk check went to town
There was little for him left over.
Now all of this is truly changed
And not at all the same.
For now he grows some legume hay
And understands the game.
So when you see him on the street,
Or walking proudly to the bank.
You know that he is more fortunate
With lime and legumes for to thank.
Now it's hard to write a poem
And to find the words that rhyme
So that is why we come to end
With more to tell another time.

—Spec.

RODENT CONTROL IN ORCHARD AND STORAGE

The U. S. Biological Survey has taken a step which should be of special interest to the fruit growers of Massachusetts. Within a few days, Mr. E. M. Mills, specialist in rodent control, will take up his headquarters at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, devoting his full time to the problem of combatting rats and mice on New England farms. Mr. Mills has already conducted several demonstrations in the state on the preparation of poisoned baits and on the use of calcium cyanide gas. Any fruit grower or poultryman who is having difficulty in controlling either rats or mice should avail himself of the most up-to-date information on the subject. The coming of Mr. Mills to Massachusetts offers such an opportunity.

The losses in Massachusetts resulting from mice in the orchard, and from rats in the apple cellar, amount to thousands of dollars each year. Most of these losses are preventable. Following are a few of the things the orchardist can do: (1. To prevent injury to trees from mice). Use tree guards, either linch mesh wire or heavy paper. Eliminate grass and weeds around the trunk of the tree. Set up poison bait stations. If

E. S. Hens Capture Honors at Farmingdale Contest

There were 21 New England entries in the New York State contest at Farmingdale, L. I., and the top four were raised by users of Eastern States feed and grain.

The Pinecrest Orchards' pen of Reds, from Groton, Mass., led all the pens of that breed and ran 4th in the race of 100 entries of all breeds in the New York State egg-laying contest just closed at Farmingdale, L. I., producing 2,265 eggs in 51 weeks. The Pinecrest Orchards pen, which led all the New England pens of all breeds in production, was raised on Eastern States Growing Mash.

The pen from Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Mass., ran second among the Reds in the contest, 19th in the contest among all breeds and 2nd among the New England entries of all breeds in the contest.

The pen of Barred Rocks from Lewis Farms, Davisville, R. I., was the 3rd pen of Barred Rocks in the contest, the 25th pen in the contest, the 3rd New England pen and the 1st Barred Rock pen for New England.

The pen of Reds from Sunset Poultry Farm, Amherst, Mass., was the 3rd pen of Reds, the 44th pen in the contest, and the 4th New England pen among all breeds.

The pen of White Leghorns from Meadowedge Farm, Sterling Jct., Mass., was the 35th pen of Leghorns, the 47th pen of all breeds in the contest, the 6th pen of all breeds from New England, but the first Leghorn pen for New England.

It should be understood that in the contest itself, all the pens are fed the same way. It should also be clearly understood that no artificial lighting whatever was used on any of the pens at any time during the contest.

All of the farms mentioned in this article buy a considerable quantity of their feeding ingredients through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, and each of these farms ranks high among the breeders of the East. Feeding is an important department of the poultry husbandry practiced at each establishment and it is significant that outstanding farms of this type buy their grain through the Eastern States.

For further information on the Eastern States co-operative feed service for dairy cattle, horses, hogs and poultry, a service which should not be confused with the car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

pruning is done this fall, leave a few branches on the ground for the mice to eat. (2. To prevent damage from rats in the apple storage). In putting up a new storage, "build them out." Rat proof walls and floors are an ideal form of insurance. Use poison baits, or if room is tight, practice fumigation.

A new material known as red squill, which is poisonous to rodents alone, has recently been devised. For details concerning the use of the newer poison baits or of the fumigant, calcium cyanide, the grower should communicate with his county agent or with Mr. Mills at Amherst.
—W. H. Thies, M. A. C.

REGULARITY IN FEEDING MORE IMPORTANT THAN IN MILKING

Of all dairy operations, milking on most farms takes the greatest amount of time, and to many persons is the most irksome task. It has commonly been assumed that cows should not only be milked regularly but also by the same man each time. Doubtless this has had much to do with the distaste many persons have for dairy work.

Experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture at the experimental farm of the Bureau of Dairying at Beltsville, Md., show that with cows that are average to good, milking may take place at irregular hours without any marked effect upon production. Whether very high producers would show similar results has not been determined.

It was found, however, that when irregular milking was accompanied by irregular feeding the production was lessened about 5 per cent. Apparently cows are more sensitive to changes in the feeding routine than to variations in the hours of milking. The conclusion is not to be drawn from these experiments that regularity in doing the dairy work is a matter of little importance, but rather that cows can occasionally be milked earlier or later than usual if there is something else to which the dairyman desires to give his time.

Though it is generally believed that a cow will produce more when milked always by the same person, the practice in many large dairies where there are several milkers is to milk the cows as they come, rather than to reserve certain cows for each man. At the bureau's experimental farm, 12 cows were divided into three groups of four cows each, and each group was milked regularly by the same man for 40 days. The 12 cows were then milked by the same three men in such a way that no cow was milked twice in succession by the same man. After 40 days the cows were changed to regular milking again for 40 days. The results show an increase of only about 0.05 per cent in the milk and butter fat through steady milking by the same man. This is so little as to be almost negligible.

LOOK OUT FOR COLORED ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER SEED

The Federal Seed Act, as amended April 26, 1926, requires that all seed of red clover and alfalfa imported into the United States be colored. The following types of coloring are required:

(a) Ninety days after the formal determination by the Secretary of Agriculture that seeds of alfalfa and red clover from any foreign country or region are not adapted for general agricultural use in the United States, these seeds are prohibited entry into the United States unless at least 10 per cent of the seeds in each container is colored red. All alfalfa and red clover seed for which the country of production can not be shown is prohibited entry unless at least 10 per cent of the seeds in each container is colored red.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), all alfalfa and red clover seed is prohibited entry into the United States unless at least 1 per cent of the seed in each container, if produced in Canada, is colored violet and, if produced in any other country, is colored green.

If the purchaser of seed is in doubt as to whether the seed has been colored or not, an easy method of making a determination is to put a tablespoonful of the seed in a glass half full of wood alcohol or denatured alcohol and stir it up. If the seed has been colored, the characteristic color will appear in the alcohol.

The Federal Seed Act makes it possible for the purchaser of alfalfa and red clover seed to determine definitely whether the seed he is buying is of domestic or foreign production.

Samples of these seeds, stained to conform to the requirements of the Joint Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture, can be seen at the Extension office 59 Main Street, Northampton.

FARM USES OF CONCRETE DESCRIBED IN THE NEW U. S. BULLETIN

The building of many small concrete structures useful on the farm is feasible by the farmer himself, provided a few simple directions are observed, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers' Bulletin 1480, "Small Concrete Construction on the Farm," just issued, describes how to build sidewalks, feeding floors, basement and barn floors and similar pavements.

The method of building tanks for watering stock and storage of water is outlined and tables are given to show the amount of reinforcement required for square and round tanks, of such sizes as are readily built by one unskilled in the use of concrete.

Hog wallows, manure pits, dipping vats, milk cooling tanks and a concrete water heater are also illustrated and instructions are given for building them.

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It also gives you worthwhile information about Concrete silos, dairy barns, barn floors, leading floors, hog houses, milk houses and many other forms of Concrete construction.

Finally, it tells you exactly how to make good Concrete; how to proportion and mix the materials, how to get the greatest values out of every sack of cement you buy.

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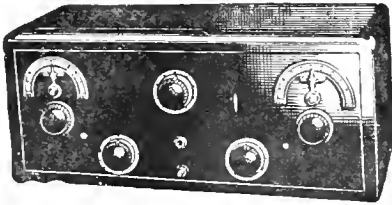
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1927

No. 1

REPORT OF CLUB ACTIVITIES FOR 1926

Since January, 1926 a total of eleven-hundred and seventy-three (1173) boys and girls have carried on some 4-H club project according to Extension Service plans. This is a gain of one hundred and fifty over 1925.

These club members were divided into fifty-three clubs which were led by fifty-seven local leaders.

Livestock:

Fifty boys and girls, who own ninety dairy animals, were enrolled in the Dairy project. Twelve boys have been helped in buying pure bred females while two boys have been helped in securing pure bred bulls. Eighteen boys tested their stock for tuberculosis this year. The dairy club animals are worth about \$7,500.

Three boys were in the Baby Beef project this year, raising five Hereford steers which they exhibited at the Eastern States where very satisfactory sales were made. On these the boys made an average profit above costs of \$65 per animal.

One hundred and thirty-eight boys and girls raised or cared for about 4,060 hens or pullets this year. The majority were pullets which the boys hatched or bought from purebred stock. Seven grain companies in the county gave prizes of grain each month in the egg laying contest in which eighty-eight members took part. Two boys had flocks that made records of over two hundred and twenty (220) eggs per bird for the year.

Crops:

The garden project was carried on by one hundred and ninety-six boys and girls. Most of the gardens were for home use. The above number of boys and girls planted and cared for about six acres of vegetables.

Thirty-two boys and girls planted potatoes or sweet corn this year. Sixteen of them planted a total of two acres of potatoes which produced three hundred and eighty-four (384) bushels or an average of one hundred and ninety-two (192) bushels per acre.

Thirteen boys and girls planted four acres of alfalfa and three and one-half acres of Soybeans this year. These were

Continued on page 6, column 2

THAT LITTLE GREEN APPLE

The little green apple has a retiring nature. It grows in the shade. When placed in a barrel it tries to keep out of sight. In the market it has no appeal to those who give apples a happy home. Why is it grown? It does not need to be. The County Agent wants the names of ten men who are sick enough of growing these little green fellows so that they are willing to do something about it.

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

R. D. Dickinson of Amherst Re-elected President

The annual meeting of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau held in Northampton December 11 was attended by a representative group of the leading farmers of the county. President R. D. Dickinson reported that the Farm Bureau, in co-operation with other organizations, had secured the passage of the bill which returned administrative power to the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and had secured lower insurance rates for farmer's auto insurance. The Farm Bureau held seventeen meetings during the year. President Dickinson has increased the membership to well over three hundred for 1927.

Officers elected for 1927 were: President, R. D. Dickinson, Amherst; Secretary, Fred H. Bean, Florence; Treasurer, C. H. Gould, Haydenville; Executive Committee, J. W. Parsons, Northampton, E. P. West, Hadley, A. D. Montague, Westhampton; Legislative Committee, W. R. Cutter, Hatfield, W. H. Atkins, Amherst, and E. B. Clapp, Easthampton.

J. C. Cort, director of Dairy and Animal Husbandry of the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural, spoke on legislation that is to be taken up this year in Boston. A lively discussion of the Bigelow bill which provides that all milk for towns over 10,000 in population must either be from tuberculin tested cows or must be pasturized, showed that twenty-two favored this measure and five were opposed. State Secretary Russell stated that the Massachusetts Legislative activities of the Farm Bureau this year were going to be the support of the gasoline tax and bills designed to prevent the recurrence of the T. B. testing scandal.

TREND OF FERTILIZER NITROGEN PRICES DOWN

Low priced fertilizer nitrogen—nitrogen cheap enough to use heavily even on low-valued crops; nitrogen low enough in cost to use on grass, on pasture, possibly even on green manure crops; nitrogen which may be used in quantity on fruits, on vegetables, in fact on any agricultural crop requiring it—all this is prophesied by many authorities.

Most significant is the fact that Chile has lost her monopoly of the world market. Two enormous air nitrogen plants in Germany, built in response to war time needs, but since the war greatly expanded, are now producing more fixed nitrogen than is being produced in all Chile. Because of competition from this new source, Chilean production has fallen off nearly one-third; and instead of setting the world's price, Chile must now accept the price made necessary by word-wide competition.

By-Product Nitrogen Increased

Meanwhile the supply of American by-product nitrogen, mainly sulfate of ammonia, is greatly increased. No longer ago than 1913, the United States was an importer of this form of fertilizer nitrogen. Today the total production is estimated to contain 133,000 tons of fixed nitrogen—enough to supply four-fifths of the current demand for fertilizer nitrogen were it all placed on the fertilizer market. The end is not near, however, for in the present season 291 new by-product coke ovens are expected to go into operation.

As long as the coke ovens are operated, ammonia must be salvaged. As long as it is produced, it must be sold. There is no such thing as cost of production for such a by-product. As export markets are being closed to the American products, more must be sold on the American market. In the near future, a part of this by-product ammonia will be combined with phosphoric rather than with sulfuric acid. When this time comes, by-product nitrogen will probably dominate the American fertilizer market, and govern prices. In this expectation, lies the greatest probability of decreased prices for fertilizer ammonia.

Every large country is striving for ni-
Continued on page 2, column 2

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A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

We once wished a rather crusty man good morning and commented that it certainly was a fine morning. His reply was: "They are all good mornings if we live to see them". All of us have a lot to be glad about at the beginning of the New Year. It is up to us to do our part to make 1927 the best year of our lives. The sins of omission and of commission of the past year should be clearly remembered and the lessons taken to heart. As a goal to work towards and to do our best to reach for 1926, we could do no better than to try to fill the four qualifications that Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey gives for a good farmer. These are: First, the ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land; Second, to raise a family comfortably and well; Third, to be of good service to the community; Fourth, to leave the farm more productive than when you took it. The Extension Service is ready and willing to help you in reaching this goal and to make this a Happy and a Prosperous New Year.

Trend of Fertilizer Nitrogen Prices Down

Continued from page 1, column 3

trogen independence. Japan is subsidizing its newly born air nitrogen industry, Germany is doing the same for synthetic ammonia, England is giving support to sulfate of ammonia. We in this country protect sulfate of ammonia by about five dollars per ton, but sell quantities of the product outside of the country. We also have a vigorous propaganda looking to the leasing of the Muscle Shoals plant in order that "low cost fertilizer" may be manufactured.

Opportunity for N. E. Farmers

It would appear that cheap fertilizer nitrogen, or for that matter cheap fertilizer of any kind, must benefit New England farmers. This, however, is true so long as there is no corresponding decrease in the price received for farm crops. If low cost fertilizers lead to greatly increased production, as they may, there will be no particular benefit for New England farmers or for farmers of any section. This fact exposes the fallacy in the argument of those who look to a more profitable agriculture as the result of a subsidized Muscle Shoals development. Fully developed for fertilizer manufacture, that plant will add equivalent producing capacity of not less than four million acres to an area already sufficiently large to meet existing needs.

Cheap fertilizer nitrogen is bound to come. Not all farmers will gain from the prospective change in fertilizer cost; some will lose. It looks as though New England farmers had as much to gain and as little to lose as farmers in any competing section. If so, then at once, before lower priced fertilizer becomes an actuality, we should learn how, on what crops, under what conditions, and with what precautions, these new nitrogenous fertilizers may be utilized.

NOVEMBER POULTRY SUMMARY

The one hundred and sixty egg standard which we use as a yard stick calls for eight eggs per bird in November. Sixteen of the thirty-three reports received were above this standard, while two were just a trifle below. The following is a list of the leading flocks for this county for November:

Name	Address	No. Birds	Eggs per Bird
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley		84	18.63
Mrs. A. J. Eldridge, Amherst		145	16.36
P. J. Wheelock, Amherst		267	16.57
H. I. Bean & Sons, Florence		240	14.25
E. A. Broer, Hatfield		95	14.14
Geo. H. Ball, N. Amherst		232	13.81
S. A. Clark, Williamsburg		40	13.52
F. W. Rood, Southampton		570	13.25
Henry Witt, Belchertown		450	12.74
J. M. Lowe, Amherst		170	12.17
F. D. Steele, Cummington		300	12.09
John Bloom, Ware		375	12.05

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

Most Dairy Cows Not Fed Enough to Make a Prolit

The reason that poor cows pay poor wages to the men that own them can be explained. Cows of the same size need the same amount of feed to keep them alive. This part of the feed pays no profit. It is the large item of "overhead" in the dairy business. Compare two cows of the same size, one giving twenty pounds of milk a day, the other giving fifty pounds. The low producer uses about 56 per cent of the feed she eats to keep herself alive. The cow giving fifty pounds a day uses only 33 per cent of her feed for upkeep. This means that the poor cow has only 44 per cent of her feed available for production of milk while the good cow has 67 per cent of her feed available for production. This part of the ration is where profits are found.

One of the main differences between the good and the poor producers is that the good producer can handle far larger amounts of feed. She has to make milk. If she is not given the opportunity of using this advantage she becomes a poor producer. There are a lot of cows in this county that are good but have no chance to show their ability because they are not properly fed. The herd can not be culled and the unprofitable cows disposed of until the cows all have a real chance to show what they can do.

Scanty Feeding Limits Production

Cow test records show that it is common practice to feed cows more liberally than production warrants the latter part of the lactation period. This is made necessary through failure to feed liberally enough at the start of milking period, when milk production is natural and can most easily be obtained by liberal feeding. In Ohio, records obtained from thirty-three farms showed that in these herds three times as much feed above maintenance was being used to produce a unit of milk or fat during the tenth month of lactation as during the first month. This illustrates the folly of light feeding in early lactation and of over-feeding in the late lactation.

Too few dairy farmers appreciate the importance of good quality roughage in getting high production. A cow can only stretch herself around a certain amount of roughage. The size of her stomach is the limit. If the roughage is of poor quality she will not make use of her capacity unless forced to. This forcing a cow to eat stuff she does not like is a poor way to try to get a profit from her. The better the quality of the roughage, the more palatable it is, and the more likely the cow is to eat to her full capacity. Eating to full capacity of roughage means that less grain has to be

fed than where the roughage is poor or the quantity is limited. Cow test records show that few cows are eating as much hay and silage as they could. Poor quality and limited amounts are the reasons for this.

The main reason that cows are fed less liberally when fresh than production warrants is the past experience of cows going off feed and developing garget when put on full feed. Fear of spoiling good cows by too liberal feeding is what holds a lot of men back. There is no question that it takes more skill and attention to keep a cow producing over fifty pounds of milk a day than it does to have her produce twenty. The increased skill pays, however, in increased profits. Anything that is easy to do is seldom, if ever, profitable.

Fresh Cows Need More Than Protein

When a cow freshens, her udder is usually caked. Grain cannot be fed in any appreciable amount until this swelling is removed. For this reason alone it is necessary for the dairy farmer to have his cows in good flesh before they freshen. This gives the cow something to draw on until she can be put on full feed. After the cake is gone, grain can be safely fed. Protein has been talked so much that some men believe that it is the only part of the feed that makes milk. This belief has ruined a lot of good cows. A cow that gives 40 pounds of milk when fresh does not need a 24 per cent protein grain with the kind and amount of roughage usually fed. A grain carrying 20 per cent protein is the upper limit. A 24 per cent grain, if fed in sufficient amounts to keep the fresh cow in fair flesh, furnishes too much protein. The result of feeding too much of this grain is garget, cows off feed and in bad cases the loss of quarters. If only enough of the grain is fed to supply the needed protein, the fresh cow will get too thin and will not hold up in production.

Ten pounds of a 24 per cent grain will supply all the protein that a cow giving 40 pounds of 4 per cent milk will need. It does not supply enough total digestible nutrients to keep her in flesh so that she will keep up. It takes about 12.6 pounds of a 20 per cent grain to supply the same amount of protein. This will come nearer to keeping the cow in flesh. If the cow is not in as good flesh as she should be, an 18, or even a 16 per cent grain fed in larger amounts, would give better results. The above figures are based on the usual amounts of roughage being fed, not on maximum amounts that the cows are capable of eating.

The Kind of Grain Needed for Results

The mixed grains on the market for the most part run 20 to 24 per cent total protein, or 17.5 to 21.5 per cent digestible. If a man does not want to do any mixing, he can feed equal parts by weight of the following combinations to get an

18 per cent grain: 24 per cent plus 12 per cent; 20 per cent plus 16 per cent. The best home mixture, not the cheapest, that runs a little less than 20 per cent protein is as follows:

100 Hominy or corn meal, 100 Bran, 100 Ground Oats, 100 Gluten Feed, 100 Cottonseed Meal (43 per cent) plus salt, bone meal and ground limestone. This is a foundation ration. It runs about 17.5 per cent digestible protein. The materials cost \$40.52 ration on the retail market, the first of January. This combination will give as good results as any 20 per cent ration we have ever seen fed. Substituting half Oil meal for the cottonseed, increases the price and decreases the protein. It may be desirable for the Island breeds or where hay is fed. By doubling the hominy, bran and the ground oats the mixture will run 15 per cent digestible protein. This would be a good mixture for fresh cows with usual amount and kind of roughage. As the amount of clover or alfalfa hay is increased on the farm, the percentage of protein in the grain must be decreased. There are farms where the cows are fed a lot of alfalfa. One of these herds was fed a grain combination largely of corn and cob meal, a little bran, ground oats and oil meal. The digestible protein in this grain ran about 9 per cent! The cows in this herd averaged over 10,000 pounds of milk for the year. With this low protein grain, enough could be safely fed to keep the cows in good condition all of the time. Other dairymen in the county have brought the quality of their roughage up to the point where they have to feed a grain with less than 18 per cent total protein. These are the exceptions, not the general practice.

How Much Grain to Feed

How much grain should be fed, often puzzles dairymen. If cows are eating maximum amounts of roughage, Holsteins should get about 1 pound of grain to 3.5 pounds of milk up to 30 pounds production, 1 pound grain to 4 pounds of milk when producing from 30 to 50 pounds a day and 1 pound to 4.5 pounds milk for higher production. Jerseys and Guernseys should get 1 pound grain to 3 pounds milk up to 30 pounds production, and 1 pound to 3.5 pounds milk for higher production. Unfortunately few cows are getting maximum amounts of roughage. Cow test records show that the following are common amounts of roughage per cow: 5 pounds hay plus 50 pounds silage; 10 pounds hay plus 40 pounds silage; 15 pounds hay plus 30 pounds silage; 20 pounds hay plus 3 pounds beet pulp; 25 pounds hay. The following table gives approximate amounts of grain needed to supply the protein called for by feeding standards for cows weighing 1000 pounds and giving 4 per cent milk.

Lbs. milk per day	Lbs. grain	and % protein	
	24%	20%	18%
20	5	6	6.7
30	7.5	9.2	10
40	10	12.4	13.8
50	12.6	15.6	17.3

These figures show that with smaller amounts of roughage than the cow is capable of eating, the ratio of grain to milk is about 1:3. The 24 per cent grain will not supply enough digestible nutrients to keep the cow giving 40 and 50 pounds of milk a day in flesh. Then in the latter part of lactation she has to be fed 1 pound of grain to 2 or 2.5 pounds of milk. The mistake then is to use a 20 or a 24 per cent grain, and again the cow is getting too much protein and not enough total digestible nutrients. The condition of test cows making over 70 pounds of milk a day shows that it is not necessary to have cows thin. In short, we believe that feeders would do far better to use a lower protein grain and feed enough of it to keep their cows in better flesh through the whole lactation period, than to feed sparingly of a higher protein feed, and have their cows too thin for best results. There is less danger of digestive disorders and in the long run we believe there will be more net profit.

POULTRY NOTES

Winter Molt

Winter molt in pullets is usually associated with loss of weight in the birds. The common system of feeding dry mash in hoppers and scratch feed in litter will get results if one appreciates the fact that egg production in the winter period, November-February, is directly proportional to the amount of scratch feed consumed up to the maximum. At the New Jersey Experiment Station it was found that Leghorns would eat 15 pounds per 100 birds a day. Steele and Wheelock, in this county, have found that their Rhode Island Reds will clean up over twenty pounds per 100 birds a day. These two flocks have been consistently at the head of the flocks in this county. Failure to increase scratch feed as production increases, has been the reason that many flocks molt.

When pullets molt in the winter they should have the allowance of scratch feed increased to the maximum amount that they will clean up. Some poultrymen have found that a wet mash at noon in addition to the regular ration, helps in getting the birds back into production. A mash made up of equal parts by weight of corn meal, rolled oats and semi-solid butter-milk is suitable for this purpose. The wise poultryman does not wait till the majority of his birds are in a molt before he starts corrective measures.

HOME MAKING

PLANING YOUR FAMILY EXPENDITURES FOR 1927

The homemakers of the United States, as a group, manage one of our largest business undertakings and direct the spending of many billions of dollars annually. What can they learn from the business world? How can they improve their business methods? First, and basic to all other improvements, they can make a plan for spending the family income to the best advantage. This would mean not only better household management, but also, perhaps, a margin for expenditures on the worthwhile things of life, and money for labor-saving devices which would give the homemaker more time for the children, for reading, and for community activities.

How to make a budget or a spending plan:—

First, if you can, get the whole family interested. If, as a group, you make a plan and try to live by it, you will be very likely to succeed. However, if some members of the family are not interested, start with a budget for your own clothing and for all the household expenses over which you have control. Later the other member of the family will, no doubt, have to admit that you are doing better with a plan than without one, and then will want to join in and make a budget for all of the family expenditures.

How to record your expenditures:—

One of the best ways to start keeping account of what you spend is to have a good account book. There are many such books on the market. Some have the headings all written in for you. If you prefer that type, the "Household Budget" put out by the Society of Savings, at Cleveland, Ohio, and sells for fifty cents, is very good. Another type has no headings and you can fill in the headings that fit your own needs. For this kind the Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, issues a very good one, which sells for twenty-five cents.

Do not make your recording of expenditures a family nuisance, the main subject of conversation at the evening meal. If each member of the family has an allowance to cover personal expenditures, all that need be entered in the household record under the heading "personal", is the amount of the allowance, once a month. Each individual may keep his account of the details of such expenses in his own book. This will be good training for the children and will save the grown-up members of the family many aggravating minutes of questioning.

Your record of expenditures is not a formal account book. Do not waste time in accounting for every penny. It is not

how much money you have spent, but how you spend it and what you get for it that is important. Your object is not a set of balanced books, but information as to where your money has gone, in order that next month and next year you may spend it to better advantage.

The second budget.—At the end of the year after you have completed your summary and compared it with your budget, look over the details of your record, see where you made mistakes, where you did well, and knowing these facts, make a budget for the next year. The best way of going over your record is to ask yourself questions. Put yourself through a regular examination in regard to your habits and your methods of buying. The questions on page 6 may be helpful for a beginning, but you know yourself and your situation better than anyone else can and will soon think of other questions more suited to your needs.

Why have so few homemakers budgeted their expenditures? Perhaps first of all because they have not realized that part of their work is the management of a business, that one of their important tasks is the handling of the family income and that the success of their many other activities depends largely upon their success in doing this well. They have felt that the discussion of money matters should not take a prominent place in the home. But only when money matters are well handled do they occupy their proper place in the background of family life. Badly managed they take the center of the home stage.

Many homemakers excuse themselves for not having a plan for spending by saying that they are poor at figures. Figures are not the important thing in a budget. It is not a matter of addition and subtraction. It is a matter of deciding upon what type, quantity, and quality of articles and services to spend one's income. It is not the figures that most homemakers really dislike; it is living up to a standard, watching bad habits of spending, and being careful. But, after all, being careful in little things in order that the more important things may be enjoyed is not such a hardship.

County Home Agents Have a New State Leader

Mrs. Annette T. Herr of Columbia Teachers' College, New York, has been appointed to fill the position of State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents. The position has been vacant since September seventh, when Miss L. W. Reynolds, former leader, resigned to take up her studies at the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Herr, who is a Pennsylvanian by birth, comes to Massachusetts highly recommended for her new appointment,

which became effective January first. Miss Cora M. Winchell, professor of Household Arts, Columbia Teachers' College, says in recommending Mrs. Herr: "I cannot recommend Mrs. Herr too highly for the position of Home Demonstration Leader in Massachusetts. She has had the contacts and experience here which give her a good background and, having been a mother and homemaker for 18 years, she is well fitted for the position".

The new leader was graduated from Columbia University in 1920 and received her M. A. degree in 1923. She specialized in Household Arts, Education, Nutrition, and Child Welfare. For six years Mrs. Herr was instructor in Household Arts Education at Columbia Teachers' College and the past year has been instructor in methods and supervisor of practice teaching in Home Economics. She has also had considerable experience in organization and supervision of mothers' groups.

QUESTION AND ANSWER COLUMN

Conducted by May E. Foley, State
Nutrition Specialist

"SHOULD STOUT PEOPLE USE MILK?"

"Yes, by all means, and particularly skimmed milk and buttermilk. Remember this does not mean cream! Cream is very fattening. Milk contains valuable minerals and vitamins which none of us can afford to be without. Children should use a quart a day and adults a pint, whether overweight, underweight, or normal.

"Are bananas harmful for children?" "If bananas are ripe, that is, if they show no green at either stem, and have little flecks of brown all over them, they may be safely eaten. They should always be carefully chewed, otherwise they will lie in a hard mass in the digestive tract and cause trouble. For young children it is better to mash or scrape them, or serve them stewed or baked.

"Is it all right to eat white bread if we use plenty of vegetables?" White bread is a good food, but we must remember that it is low in minerals when compared with whole cereal breads. On the average a whole cereal contains double the amount of mineral matter that we find in any refined cereal food as white bread. We need minerals for bones and teeth and for maintaining the body in good health. There is no cheaper and easier way to get them than in whole cereal products. So regardless of what else we eat, it is well to eat a dark bread or dark breakfast cereal at least once during the day.

"What is meant by a protective diet?"

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

RAISE HEALTHY CHICKS!

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

is valuable for

Disinfecting Brooder Houses and Yards

We carry it in powdered form

Put up in the size package you need

It is cheaper by the pound

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32 Main Street

Northampton, - - - Mass.

The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

A protective diet is one which contains plenty of minerals and vitamins. We get these in milk, butter, cod-liver oil, vegetables, fruits and whole cereals.

"What is the value of a clear soup in the diet?" A clear soup contains very little nutritive value. It is stimulating to the flow of digestive juices and so whets a delicate appetite and aids digestion.

WHAT ONE WOMAN THINKS

We have been urging that the women use their machine attachments more than they have been doing. It has been hard to get them started, but when they once do master them, they have found some real labor savers they did not know they owned. Here is what one woman says: "All my life I have shied at sewing machine attachments, thinking the only place they were a real success was in the catalog. I have now made a complete reversal of ideas, and am convinced that the housewife who does not use her attachments is using only 50 per cent of the efficiency of her machine. Using the attachments was like a three ring circus. One day I was trimming an apron with both bias tape and rick-rack braid. In one stitching, I not only finished the raw edge, but put on the bias tape and rick-rack braid. Not only was energy saved, but time and thread. When I made ruffled curtains, I gathered the ruffle and sewed it on the curtain all at the same time. I'm frank to admit that heretofore my box of attachments had been kept in the back part of the sewing machine drawer, but its day of retirement is over. Judging from present indications the pressure foot will become the unpopular member of the sewing machine family."

A LABOR SAVER

The Dumbleton Brothers dish drainer which has proven so popular in many of the homes in Hampshire County, has not been made for sometime. But the demand for the drainer has been so great that the Company is going to begin manufacturing them again. What is of interest to us is that they have added several improvements. The design has been so altered as to permit the dryer to fold back against the wall when not in use, and it is made of aluminum which makes it lighter and easier to clean. We recommend it as a good labor saver.

A NEW BOOK

Feeding the Family—Rose, Revised Edition, 1925, should, wherever possible, be substituted for any former editions. All others are out of date, particularly in regard to infant feeding and the vitamins.

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

Incorporated 1842

= A =

Mutual Savings Bank

Deposits draw interest from the first business day of each month.

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Foreign Exchange

Savings Bank Life Insurance

It will pay you to investigate the details of cost, etc. Issued only for residents of Massachusetts.



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CLUB WORK

4-H CLUB EGG LAYING CONTEST FOR NOVEMBER

November saw thirty-eight boys reporting in the first month of the annual seven months contest for club members. In these thirty-eight flocks were 1,101 birds that laid 6,049 eggs or about 5.5 per bird.

Ribbons are given each month for the first three winners of each of two classes. (1) flocks of less than 40 birds; and (2) flocks of 40 or more birds. In addition, prizes of grain are given to the first two prize winners in each class. These prizes are given by grain dealers within the county. To date the merchants who have promised to give this grain are as follows:

Bisbee Brothers, Williamsburg.
Ryther & Warren, Belchertown.
Merrick Grain Co., Amherst.
W. N. Potter's Sons & Co., Northampton.

The six winners in the contest for November and their records are as follows:

Name	Town	No. of hens	No. of eggs	Avr. Prod. per hen
J. G. Cook, Jr.	Hadley	30	574	19.1
George Ritter,	Northampton	27	441	16.3
John Byron,	Hadley	5	78	15.6
<i>Large Flocks</i>				
Walter Granger, So.				
Worthington		100	929	9.3
George Judd, Goshen		52	394	7.5
Victor Fournier,	Northampton	75	480	6.4

DAIRY MEMBERS TELL OF THEIR EXPERIENCES

Attend Plymouth County Meeting

The good work done by our Dairy Club members is spreading fast. This was proved when Stanley Freeman, club Agent in Plymouth County, asked us to send down a few of our members to tell the boys in the Eastern part of the state how Dairy work is conducted here.

Those who attended the meeting with Mr. Howe, Assistant State Club Leader, and told of their experiences were Alice Randall of Belchertown, Secretary of the County Dairy Club; C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley; John Howe of North Amherst and Osborne West of Hadley, a former club member.

Dairy work is just starting in many parts of the eastern part of the state, and according to Mr. Freeman, the stories told by our club folks will have no small influence in starting them in the right way.

Report of Club Activities for 1926

Continued from page 1, column 1

dairy club members who are trying to grow good roughage to feed their dairy animals.

Handicraft:

This project appealed to one hundred and fifty-eight (158) boys this year who learned to make many useful wooden articles to use in the home or on the farm, in addition to making many repairs. This project gives the boys a chance to see what they can do with tools and do some of the things that real boys enjoy.

Home Economics:

Canning was done by one hundred and twenty-eight boys and girls who put up 2650 jars of fruit and vegetables; thirty-eight quarts of meat; eight hundred and nine jars of jelly; three hundred and fifty quarts of pickles and forty-nine quarts of fruit juices. Twenty girls learned to can by the Cold Pack Method for the first time.

Three hundred and fifteen (315) girls were enrolled in clothing and made over eight hundred (800) articles, such as dresses, hats, remodeling, aprons, etc. In addition they mended over twenty-four hundred (2400) articles, such as stockings and all kinds of garments.

The cooking project was interesting to one hundred and fifty-three boys and girls. Most of this work was in packing lunches for school, stressing the use of whole grain flour, bread, and more vegetables, rather than candy with lunches. Improved practices in milk dishes and vegetable cookery were reported by one hundred and thirty-five girls.

Fairs and Judging Contests:

Exhibits were put on by club members at Middlefield Fair, Cummington Fair and the Three County Fair at Northampton. In addition, the dairy and poultry members exhibited at the Eastern States, where the poultry members won \$82.65, while the dairy boys and girls brought home over \$700. At judging contests our boys have more than held their own with other counties.

In competition with boys from all over the state they have carried off fifty-one individual and team prizes, which includes first individual prizes in every contest they have entered this year. Their winnings on both exhibits and judging will total over \$1900, this fall, besides several silver cups, medals, rosettes, etc.

A sewing club of five members will be led by Mrs. Lewis Hendrick. Evelyn Hendrick was formerly a member of the Bay Path Sewing Club of South Amherst.

TEAM WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP AT BOSTON

Members Also Win Individual Honors

For the third time in four years Hampshire County boys lived up to their reputation as good judges when one of the two poultry judging teams entered at the Boston Poultry Show, took first honors and the State Championship. At the same time two of the three members on it were found to be tied for highest individual honors.

The members of this team, whose total score was 230 points above their nearest rival, were Dennett Howe of Amherst, Roger West and James Coffey of Hadley. Dennett and Roger were the two found to be tied for first place individually, with a score of 500 each out of a possible 600, but Dennett was finally awarded the first prize of a silver loving cup and a cash prize because of giving the better reasons for making his decisions. This was no small honor as there were over fifty boys in the contest, probably the best junior poultry judges in the state.

A second team to represent the county was as follows: John Cernak of Hatfield and Joseph Fialkoski and John Bak of Hadley while John Howe of Amherst judged as an alternate. This team placed eighth, competing with sixteen teams, which is a stunt not to be ashamed of.

The scores of the boys were as follows:

Dennett Howe	Amherst	500
Roger West	Hadley	500
John Howe	Amherst	360
James Coffey	Hadley	350
John Cernak	Hatfield	350
Joe Fialkoski	Hadley	310
John Bak	Hadley	290

AROUND THE COUNTY

The Wirthmore Poultry Club of South Hadley Falls re-organized for 1927 on December ninth with nine members.

The new officers elected were:

Elmer E. Ittner, President.

Nelson Bullough, Vice-President.

George Schmitter, Secretary.

Howard Ittner, Treasurer.

They planned a dandy program for this winter, consisting of interesting topics for discussion at meetings, a tour of the club projects in the early spring, two judging contests and to attend a county meeting which is to be held in Amherst or Northampton the middle of February.

The girls in the Cold Springs school are to continue their sewing again this winter. Miss Bridget Fitzgerald, the teacher, is to lead them, and also what handicraft work that the boys will do.

Two clubs are starting in Middlefield this winter for the first time for several years.

Donald Pease, a former club member, is to lead a handicraft club of six or seven boys.

SECOND ANNUAL 4-H DAIRY CLUB MEETING, JAN. 22

Parents Especially Invited

On Saturday, January 22, 1927, the Hampshire County Dairy Club holds its second winter meeting at the Extension Service Rooms at 59 Main St., Northampton.

We would like to extend a special invitation to every parent, guardian, or other friend who is interested in Dairy Club work. The program has been arranged to be of interest and to be instructive to any one interested in Dairy cows, with R. A. Payne showing slides of Alfalfa fields, C. J. Fawcett, giving a few pointers on "Winter Feeding", and last, but by no means least, Dr. Lentz of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, giving his well known talk on "Health in the Dairy Herd." Dr. Lentz has some very interesting figures on the use of powdered milk in feeding calves, that will be of special interest.

Every dairy club member in the county should come to help elect officers for this year, besides listening to a program that every one is interested in. Every one that thinks he can run or jump should come prepared to enter some games, races, etc., that will be held at the close of the program.

The tentative program, which is subject to changes, is as follows:

- 10.00—Call to order by President, Dennett Howe of Amherst. Roll call by Secretary, Alice Randall of Belchertown.
- 10.15 A. M.—Growing Legumes—R. A. Payne, County Agent, who will show lantern slides illustrating his talk.
- 10.45 A. M.—My Experiences in growing legumes—by several members who have grown them.
- 11.00 A. M.—Some trouble in Dairy work—W. F. Howe, Assistant State Club Leader.
- 11.20 A. M.—Report of last year's activities—By President.
- 11.40 A. M.—Election of officers for 1927.
- 12.00 M.—Dinner, basket lunch—cocoa will be served.
- 1.00 P. M.—Exhibits, field days, tours, etc., discussion led by Club Agent.
- 1.20 P. M.—Winter Feeding—C. J. Fawcett, Dairy Specialist, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- 1.50 P. M.—My trip to the National Dairy Show in Detroit,

Michigan,—By Erick Moberg of Southampton, who won a \$400 Scholarship in the National Judging Contest.

2.00 P. M.—Keeping our Animals Healthy—Dr. J. B. Lentz, Veterinary Department, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

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The tools you need at

That Good Hardware Store

Tel. 11 **Foster-Farrar Co.** Open Saturday Evening

162 Main Street

Northampton, Mass.

MORE MONEY FROM FEWER TREES

At the recent heavyweight championship fight an "official bouncer" was on hand to facilitate the removal of any individual who had gained admission without proper credentials. We need such an agency in Massachusetts orchards today. The apple market will be far better off when we remove from our orchards all undesirable trees. And the undesirable tree is such because it is either of the wrong variety, or because it is neglected.

Consider, for example, one typical case of an orchard (so-called) containing about fifty old Baldwin trees scattered over as many acres and a younger block now coming into bearing. Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Winter Banana, several unknowns, and a few McIntosh. The old Baldwins constitute a problem because they are too scattered to spray conveniently and too high either for spraying; thinning or picking. As a result they are neglected and the fruit is scarcely worth picking. With the younger trees, the problem is mainly one of trying to market varieties not ideally adapted to this section. And yet the fruit from this whole farm is dumped into the market to help set a standard for New England.

We hear some talk of overproduction of apples. Overproduction of what kind, good-sized, well-colored, unblemished fruit of the right varieties? Not at all.

If overproduction exists, it is of cull stuff and of unwanted varieties. Poor fruit comes from neglected trees or from neglected parts of trees. Ten trees, well-cared for, will net more profit than fifty, neglected.

The Western grower has learned this lesson. He knows that his only salvation is a compact acreage of good varieties producing first class fruit. When every

New England farm retains only those apple trees which can be given proper attention, our problem of selling will be greatly simplified.

—W. H. Thies, M. A. C.

COW TEST SUMMARY

The December records of the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association show that thirty-seven of the 598 cows tested during the month made over fifty pounds of butter fat for December.

The following is a list of the high cows for the month:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. Fat
W. A. Parsons	G.H.	1643	72.2
Polissier Bros.	R.H.	1871	70.0
D. R. Pomeroy	G.H.	1550	66.7
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1884	66.0
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	1318	65.9
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1628	60.2
A. G. Houghton	R.H.	1720	60.2
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1659	58.1
W. A. Parsons	G.H.	1519	57.7
D. Duggan	G.H.	1479	54.7
F. D. Steele	G.H.	2945	88.3*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2406	81.8*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1968	59.0*
E. P. West	R.H.	1541	58.6**
E. T. Clark	G.H.	1519	56.2*

* Milked 3 times. ** Milked 4 times.

Eight of the forty-three herds averaged over 1,000 pounds of milk per cow for

the month, as follows:

Owner	Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per Cow
F. D. Steele, Cummington		6	1585
J. G. Cook, Hadley		13	1183
D. R. Pomeroy, Amherst		8	1149
Polissier Bros., Hadley		10	1144
C. G. Loud, Westhampton		16	1057
E. P. West, Hadley		32	1040
Burt Bros., Westhampton		6	1019
R. C. Adams, Amherst		17	1011

The following are the leading herds in the production of butter fat per cow during the month:

Merritt Clark & Co.

Clothiers, Furnishers

and

Hatters

HART SCHAFFNER AND MARX CLOTHES

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

LINCOLN  FORDSON

JUNE 21, 1926

NEW IMPROVED FORD PRICES

All cars, Balloon Tires and Starters

	List	Fr.	3 per cent War Tax	Delivery Charge	TOTAL Delivered
Touring Str-Bal	\$380	\$33	\$9.90	\$3.10	\$426.
Runabout Str-Bal	360	33	9.42	3.58	406.
Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

CHASE MOTOR COMPANY

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

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Telephone 470

New 1926 5-Tube

Freshman Radio Set

\$39.50

G. P. TROWBRIDGE CO.

129 King St., Northampton

Phone **480**

ing December:

Owner	Address	No Cows	Lbs. Fat per Cow
F. D. Steele, Cumington		6	50.2
D. R. Pomeroy, Amherst		8	43.1
Pelissier Bros., Hadley		10	42.2
J. G. Cook, Hadley		13	41.3
W. H. Atkins, Amherst		11	41.0
E. P. West, Hadley		32	37.1
P. C. Adams, Amherst		17	37.0

IMPROVING HEN'S RATION

Ordinary Feeds Lacking in Minerals and Vitamins

A common ration for pullets in this county is made up of corn, wheat and oats as scratch feed and a mash consisting of corn meal, bran, middlings, ground oats and beef scrap. That such a ration can be greatly improved is shown by the experimental work carried on at the Ohio Experimental Station. This work shows that a ration such as the above is lacking in minerals and in Vitamins A and D. The following table shows the results obtained with certain supplements added to a basal ration like the one commonly used here.

Effect of supplements on production, and mortality of pullets and on hatchability of eggs.

Ration	No. Eggs per bird	Per Cent Mortality	Per Cent Chicks Hatched
Experiment 1			
Basal only	95	44	31.1
Basal + skim milk	134	32	49.0
Basal + alfalfa hay	125	12	41.7
Basal + cod-liver oil	141	10	33.2
Basal + range	159	8	61.9
Experiment 2			
Basal only	89	40	46.3
Basal + cod-liver oil	124	6	36.9
Basal + range	150	14	58.3

The outstanding points are, that, while skim milk increased production, it failed to prevent heavy mortality. Cod-liver oil was effective in increasing production and in preventing mortality. Alfalfa hay was about as effective as cod-liver oil in preventing mortality but was not quite as effective in increasing production. Nutritional roup was responsible for a large part of the mortality in the flock getting the basal ration and this ration plus skim milk. This shows that there was a deficiency of vitamin A in these rations.

Nine different tests of hatchability were made during the hatching season. The eggs from the pullets on blue-grass range hatched better than any of the indoor groups. No improvement in hatchability resulted from the cod-liver oil. It appears that direct sunlight is essential for best hatchability of eggs. In the above experiment as much sunlight as possible was excluded from the houses. In other experiments where as much direct sunlight as possible was gotten into the houses, alfalfa hay gave 59.3 per cent hatches, while clover hay gave 55.2 per cent and soy bean hay gave 60.5 per cent compared with 60 per cent hatches from the birds on range.

A complete ration is needed for the layers. Grains and their by-products and packing house by-products do not usually make a complete ration and require certain supplements.

The best supplement to any ration is direct sunlight and green forage.

During the late fall and winter, alfalfa, clover, soybean hay and cod-liver oil prove valuable supplements for the usual rations employed in the feeding of poultry.

Successful feeding for egg production depended largely upon the proper use of the supplements in question.

The legume hays improved hatchability of eggs, whereas cod-liver oil did not.

FARMERS TEST FERTILIZERS

C. J. & C. C. Wood Decide to Use E. S. High Analysis for 1927

C. J. & C. C. Wood, Skowhegan, Maine, ran for their own information a test on three fertilizers during the season of 1926. They used a well-known 4-6-10, Eastern States 4-8-10, and Eastern States 8-16-20. The land was accurately measured, the fertilizer actually used was weighed, and the various plots were cultivated in identical fashion. The crop was dug, graded and weighed.

For every dollar spent on fertilizer the 4-6-10 yielded 11.2 bu. of marketable potatoes, the Eastern States 4-8-10 13.3 bu., and the Eastern States 8-16-20 19 bu. Per unit of plant food, the Eastern States mixtures produced practically the same quantity of marketable potatoes, but since it takes less cash to buy plant food in the high analysis goods, the 8-16-20 returned more per cash dollar spent for fertilizer. There was much less of the 8-16-20 to handle, truck and store because the Woods used less than half as much 8-16-20 as they did 4-8-10.

Commenting on their experiment in a letter to their Exchange, C. J. & C. C. Wood stated, "Shall use all Eastern States 8-16-20 next year."

The complete story of this record is printed in the December Eastern States Cooperator.

Send for a copy.

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Order a barrel now and see how the hard job of bottle washing can be made easy.

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To your cows if you want more milk

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Two Rations $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. D. P. 20\%} \\ \text{A. D. P. 24\%} \end{array} \right.$

Don't forget our mixing service if you want your own formula mixed.

Let us help you with your feeding problems.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1927

No. 2

COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS MEET

Officers Elected for 1927 at
Annual Meeting

E. R. Critchett, Manager of the Bay Road Fruit Farm of Amherst, was elected president of the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association at the annual meeting held January 27. Other officers elected were: Vice President, W. A. Parsons, Southampton; Secretary-Treasurer, Ralph Whitcomb, Amherst; Auditor, W. A. Root, Easthampton; Executive Committee, W. H. Atkins, Amherst, E. C. Searle, Easthampton.

President C. H. Gould reported on the work of the Association for 1926. He reported that three interesting meetings had been held during the year. As a result of one of these meetings one member was able to cut his labor costs of spraying in half. This past year telephone information service on the time to spray was had by fifty of the members. During Apple Week a display was put on in Northampton. Some Co-operative buying of spray materials was carried on by members of the association.

After a discussion on the spray information service it was decided that the telephone service should be supplemented by post cards so that all growers would be sure to get the information.

E. R. Critchett of Amherst reported that increased competition in the market had made it more difficult to sell apples. The feeling was that an active campaign should be carried on to attract apple buyers, not just for a day or a week, but thru the whole season. It was brought out in the discussion that local advertising of apples at low prices made everyone believe that all apples were cheap, whereas these low priced apples were usually poor stuff.

W. R. Cole of Amherst reported on the work of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association and the "Apples for Health" campaign. Alfred Burdette of M. A. C. stated that the barrel and the Massachusetts standard bushel box were the best wholesale packages. In packing the box the diagonal pack is better than the layer pack. W. H. Atkins reported on the retail market as seen by the storemen. Some of these men reported that apples were the only product they handled which had not increased in sales. Peddlers, failure of consumers to cook, roadside stands and the practice of con-

sumers buying in small lots are some of the reasons given for failure to increase apple sales.

WHY GROW UNPROFITABLE

VARIETIES

Why any apple grower will waste time with unpopular apple varieties is a mystery. If there is a good local demand for a few odd varieties all well and good, but competition is too keen for the Massachusetts grower to handle anything but the best. Occasionally an odd variety is desirable for pollination purposes, but for most part such trees should either be cut down or top-worked to salable varieties.

Present market prices emphasize more strongly than ever before the folly of growing what the public does not want. Spring is house cleaning time. Why not clean up the orchard also, and retain only those varieties which folks are willing to pay for? King, Hubbardston, Wolf River, Pewaukee, and a host of others, can never compete with our standard sorts. They may have a place in the home orchard but not in the commercial orchard, and the spread between prices received for good and poor varieties is almost certain to widen in future years.

Older trees should, of course, be cut down. Young, vigorous trees up to fifteen years or more may be profitably top-worked. This should be done about the time growth is starting in the spring. Either the cleft graft, Coburn graft, or bark graft may be used with success. Generally six or seven favorably located limbs are all that need be grafted to develop the new top. Two years should be taken to complete the top grafting operation. Thus, only one-half of the old top is removed the first year. This permits of some shade for the scions the first season, and facilitates the flow of materials from the roots. Scions should be placed as near the trunk as is convenient in order to eliminate as much as possible of the old top. After the first season's growth, crowding and shading by competing branches must be avoided. If in doubt about your ability as a "grafter" consult your County Agricultural Agent. Get the work started this year. Your odd trees have a direct bearing on the present apple market.

—W. H. Thies

SPRING IS THE TIME TO START REFINISHING

"Furniture Can Be Made Like New,"
Says Expert

"Applying good material on a *clean* surface is the first and perhaps the most important step in refinishing old furniture," says W. S. Manchester, representative of the Sherwin Williams Paint Co., in talking to the women of Granby, South Hadley and Easthampton.

"The first step," says Mr. Manchester, "is to get the surface to be refinished in good condition. For stains and varnishes all the old paint must be removed. For paint and lacquers, washing and sandpapering is enough. Beware of leaving any paint remover or alkaline substance on the wood. It will not only eat into the wood, and roughen the surface, but will lift the veneer and the new finish will not dry. That is often the cause of sticky varnish and paint."

Choose Right Stain and Varnish

"New wood, unless it is mahogany, cherry, walnut or maple will probably need to be stained. There are four kinds of stains on the market. Acid stain, wood dye or penetrative stain, and oil stain. The first one or acid stain is used very successfully by professionals, but is not recommended for the use of amateurs. The wood dye is particularly good to use on hard wood. The oil stain which is the oldest of the four; is the best to use on floors, soft woods and for outdoor use. This is true because of the water resistance of the oil. The newest stain is the varnish stain, which will do two jobs in one, varnish and stain. This covers a little better than an ordinary stain and is used by a great many people. However, it does not do as good a job as the stain and varnish separately applied. Stain should be applied freely, allowed to stand fifteen minutes and then wiped off.

"After the stain, a filler is needed, if the wood is open grain. Paste filler, comes in pound packages and should be purchased according to stain applied, such as mahogany paste filler. Apply the filler, allow it to stand a short time and then wipe off *against* the grain of the wood. Shellac is not a good filler, contrary to the popular belief, it has only one good characteristic, it dries quickly."

Continued on page 4, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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MISS ERHARD HONORED

The people of the county who have been interested in Club Work in the past few years will be pleased to hear of the marriage of Bena G. Erhard to William P. Suzan of Hyannis. Miss Erhard's untiring energy and her boundless enthusiasm for club work endeared her to the club members and their parents during the four years that she was Club Agent in this county. Her efforts as Club Agent on Cape Cod have won her a host of friends on the Cape. In recognition of the excellent work that she has done with club members, a gold medal was presented Mrs. Suzan at the Union Agricultural meetings, held recently at Worcester, by the State Department of Agriculture.

HOLSTEIN CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

About fifty members and friends of the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Friesian Breeders Club attended the annual meeting held at the Mansion House, Greenfield, Saturday, January 8. Officers elected for 1927 were: President, Enos

Montague, Amherst; Vice Presidents, Harvey Copeland, Colrain; E. P. West, Hadley; Secretary-Treasurer, G. Fred Pelissier, Hadley; Executive Committee, T. R. Elder, Northfield; Auditors, C. E. Clark, Leeds; L. A. Polhemus, Northfield, and Roger Warner, Sunderland.

Dr. M. F. Barnes of Pennsylvania explained the plan used in his state for the eradication of contagious abortion in cattle. This calls for blood testing of all cattle, the elimination of the reactors from the herd, and in sanitary measures. At present one hundred and fifty herds are carrying on this work. Vaccination has been tried but has shown no value. So called abortion cures also have been tried and have been found to be useless. One of these was found to contain only bran and brown sugar. Experiments have shown that no cures can be affected by feeding materials to cows. The Pennsylvania plan is to locate reactors by means of a blood test. Reacting animals are either isolated or removed from the herd. No new animals are added to the herd till they have passed a clean test, and then only two weeks after calving. Young stock even from reacting cows is usually free from infectious abortion.

ROUGH ON RATS

War has been declared by the forces of science on rats, woodchucks, field mice, and other animal pests of New England. Annually, \$300,000,000 are lost to the farmers of the United States from ravages of the various pests.

E. M. Mills, rodent control specialist from the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, is now preparing a spring and summer campaign of eradication or control of pests. His headquarters are located at Fernald Hall, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. He asks that all those having trouble from these sources write him at this address.

At the present time Mr. Mills is making a study of rodent conditions as they exist in Massachusetts and other New England states and is laying plans for the active control measures which will be launched in the spring.

AGROSPECTS

Growing Potatoes in Hampshire County

Growing potatoes in this here county
Is working mighty hard for nature's
bounty.

It's a job of lifting from start to finish
And so much to consider lest the profits
diminish.

There's fitting the land; best plow in the
fall,

Especially if its sod and that gets the call.
Then harrow it and work it in first class
shape,

Whether it be in Berkshire or Worcester,
or down on the Cape.

Most any one knows that potatoes have
to be fed,

So something must be added to the good
seed bed.

Some use manure and a little "phosphate"
But others keep manure from spud's pal-
ate,

And use a complete mixture like a five-
eight-seven

In varying hundreds from twenty down
to eleven.

Quality they get and a good early start,

And maybe less of this here "false-heart."

Yes sir! you bet! good seed is certified
For with mosaic and leaf roll it isn't all
pied.

Too much depends on the kind of seed,
To use poor stuff that's the cull of the
breed.

Now, while you're waiting for the seed to
sprout

It's mighty good time to knock the weeds
out.

With a roller and harrow and some dis-
cretion

You can face your neighbor without con-
fession,

That the weeds got ahead while you was
hayin',

And you didn't get a chance to do the
slayin'.

The hoe's all right to fuss around garden
sass,

But for corn and potatoes it'll no longer
pass.

It's production we're after and reduction
of cost

And the man with the hoe is bound to be
lost.

Bugs and blights then have their days.

But not on the vines that are covered
with sprays.

Once ain't enough, and don't count for
much,

For the pests of the potato sure beat the
Dutch.

They come and they come when you least
expect,

And soon knock the crop into retrospect
So spraying and dust is insurance for a
crop

And keeps off the critters that chew and
hop.

There's a lot more to it than what is said
here,

But these are the high spots brought out
clear.

There's books and bulletins full of potato
lore,

And they ought to be read at least once or
more,

To add to the experience that one man at-
tains

For farming today is brawn plus brains.

Spec.

Appendix

From up in Maine to way out in Cali-
fornia

There's them that soaks seeds for scab
and Rhizoetonia

And some spreads the tubers out in the light
 To thicken the sprouts and make 'em right.
 Well, you will grow 'em just as you please
 But just let me know when you have new green peas.

COW TEST SUMMARY

Fifty cows in the Hampshire County Cow Testing Association made over fifty pounds of butter fat during January. The leading cows in butter fat production were as follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. Fat
Bisbee Bros.	G. H.	1553	68.3
A. J. Clark		1860	63.2
Pelissier Bros.	R. H.	1780	62.3
W. H. Atkins,	G. J.	1318	61.9
A. W. Houghton	R. H.	1364	61.4
W. H. Atkins	R. J.	1200	61.2
G. H. Timmins	G. G.	1225	60.0
D. R. Pomeroy	R. H.	1426	59.9
R. C. Adams	G. H.	1383	59.5
W. A. Parsons	G. H.	1426	58.5
F. D. Steele	G. H.	2911	96.1*
F. D. Steele	R. H.	2647	76.8*
E. T. Clark	G. H.	1674	60.3*
F. D. Steele	R. H.	1860	57.7*
E. P. West	R. H.	1528	56.5**

* Milked 3 times. ** Milker 4 times.

Five of the forty-one herds under test averaged over one thousand pounds of milk per cow for January; nine averaged over nine hundred pounds per cow; seven over eight hundred pounds; ten over seven hundred pounds; seven over six hundred pounds; three over five hundred pounds; and one less than five hundred pounds.

The following were the leading herds in average production of milk per cow:

	Cows	lbs. Milk
F. D. Steele, Cummington	5	1762
D. R. Pomeroy, Amherst	7	1309
J. G. Cook, Hadley	13	1143
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	10	1134
E. P. West, Hadley	33	1068
C. J. Loud, Westhampton,	16	997
Bisbee Bros., Chesterfield	12	996
F. L. Antes, Ware,	10	995

Five of the herds averaged over forty pounds of butter fat per cow; seven over thirty-five pounds; fourteen over thirty pounds; thirteen over twenty-five pounds; and two below twenty-five pounds of fat per cow during January.

The following were the leading herds in the average production of butter fat per cow:

	Cows	lbs. Fat
F. D. Steele, Cummington	5	54.8
D. R. Pomeroy, Amherst	7	48.5
A. M. Shaw, Cummington	5	41.5
J. G. Cook, Hadley	13	40.9
Pelissier Bros., Hadley,	10	40.9
W. H. Atkins, Amherst,	12	39.4
Bisbee Bros., Chesterfield	12	39.3
F. L. Antes, Ware,	10	38.4

DECEMBER POULTRY SUMMARY

High production as shown by many of the flocks in this county in their December reports. The leading flocks for December were:

	No. Birds	Eggs per bird
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	267	21.45
John. M. Lowe, Amherst	170	20.48
S. A. Clark, Williamsburg	37	19.64
Mrs. R. P. Thayer, Hadley	82	18.82
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge Amherst	140	18.50
John Bloom, Ware	375	18.03
Howard W. Atkins, Amherst	84	17.63
S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg,	575	17.32

The state summary given below shows how the county flocks compare with the state average:

	State	Hamp. Co.
No. farms reporting,	191	29
Av. No. females per farm Nov. 1st.,	455	322
Reduction by death since Nov. 1st.,	1.70%	1.40%
Total reduction since Nov. 1st.,	7.25%	7.35%
Percentage of pullets, Eggs laid per hen in December,	89	90
Eggs laid per pullet in December,	3.5	3.4
Total Prod. per bird in December,	11.7	13.7
Total prod. per bird since Nov. 1st.,	9.5	11.9
Price rec'd per dozen for eggs sold,	16.9	20.0
	\$.674	\$.630

These figures show that the death rate for the county is below the state average. Production from pullets is above the state average both for December and for the first two months.

EGG QUALITY

Size, shape, color and texture of the shell are external characteristics which determine largely the market value of eggs produced rather than by merely the number of eggs laid.

Abnormally large eggs, small eggs, misshapen ones and those with poor shells are not desirable. They do not ship safely and so are graded out of shipments from distant points. Hence eggs imported from distant competing areas are apt to run fairly uniform in size, color and shell quality. In competition local poultrymen are at a disadvantage if they produce and attempt to sell eggs of varying sizes. Yet it is desirable to market practically all eggs produced and, therefore, the production of inferior market quality eggs should be reduced to a minimum.

Egg quality as regards size, shape, color and, in a measure, shell texture are inherited characters. Either male or female breeders carrying superior or defective market quality characters are likely to transmit them to their offspring. Hence, in pedigree breeding operations the quality of the egg should be considered quite as much as those factors which make for quantity of eggs. Birds laying too large eggs are to be avoided as well as those which lay small or misshapen ones. Large eggs make normal ones appear small by contrast and, furthermore, they increase mortality because of difficulty in laying. The ideal market egg weighs twenty-four ounces to the dozen, is regular in shape and of good shell texture. *What a difference—what an advantage to New England poultrymen if every breeder and hatchery operator would set only eggs weighing not less than twenty-three or over twenty-seven ounces to the dozen.*

—Wm. C. Monahan.

THE RIGHT KIND OF SPRAYING PAYS

Good Spraying Depends Largely On the Effectiveness Of The Chemicals Used. Here is a trio that pledges a better crop and more profit.

- 1st. GRASSELLI SPRAY MATERIALS have long enjoyed an enviable reputation as the best insecticides and fungicides.
- 2nd. KAYSO makes all sprays spread farther and stick longer.
- 3rd. ANACONDA COPPER SULPHATE—the purest blue vitriol obtainable for making Bordeaux Mixture.

Remember—it is only a few week before time for dormant spraying.

Better order your spray materials now and be prepared.

APOTHECARIES HALL COMPANY

Waterbury, Conn.

HOME MAKING

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR
THE HOME DRESSMAKER

A garment that is cut on a crooked grain of material will not set straight, will not press attractively, will feel uncomfortable when worn. Watch every section of the pattern so as to place perforations accurately on the grain and to cut with definite respect to all lengthwise, crosswise or true bias grains in the fabric.

Run a long basting thread down the centre front and centre back of the dress before the pattern is removed.

If one side is fitted, mark the fitting lines with basting so that pins can be removed and the basting lines used as guides in making alterations on opposite side.

Dresses for larger figures should not fit too loosely—a few inside tucks at the hip-line may be used to mold the dress more closely to the figure.

A narrow effect can often aid slenderness, and that too much fitting can spoil the balance of the dress.

Seams, corners and threads need clipping to warrant perfection in workmanship.

Delicate fabrics require care in pressing. A press cloth dipped in warm water half way and folded back over the dry half of the cloth assures an even dampness throughout.

Never press plaits at the bottom of the skirt until the hem is in. In a straight skirt having an even hem line the hem should be put in and pressed before the plaits are basted. The skirt should be hung from the top and the plaits pressed, finally from the wrong side.

To baste in sleeves, baste on collar, vestee and sash before hanging skirt.

To study designs in the magazines for smart finishes and interesting variety in cuffs, collar and belt trimmings—suiting the designs to the fabric and individual taste.

HOW TO USE APPLES

At the Annual Conference of Extension workers at M. A. C. in December, Miss Lucille F. Brewer, Food Specialist from Cornell, gave a delightful demonstration on the use of apples. Her list of good things covered everything from main dishes to confections.

She stressed the fact that apples are abundant and cheap this year and may well be substituted part of the time, at least, for more expensive fruits and vegetables. Their slightly tart, rather bland flavor, she said, made them particularly good for combining with other foods. As a "stretcher" for fruit cup and fruit salad with pineapple, orange,

grapefruit, banana, etc., they are excellent as they carry the flavor without detracting from the food value.

Used in jams and jellies with blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, etc., they actually improve flavor and texture. These, however, are uses with which most of us are familiar. Less common are some of the following suggestions:

Apple and Sweet Potato Casserole

Wash, core and slice apples into a buttered casserole. Fill about two-thirds full. Fill dish with sliced par-boiled sweet potatoes. Season with salt, brown sugar and butter or bacon fat. Bake until potatoes and apples are tender.

Bacon and Apple Sandwiches

Spread slices of toast with a generous supply of stewed apples or thick apple sauce. Cover with thin slices of bacon and bake until bacon is done. This is a delicious lunch or supper dish.

Stuffed Celery

Work grated cheese into thick apple sauce and stuff stems of celery with the mixture. A little boiled salad dressing may be added if desired.

Apple, Celery, and Carrot Salad

Dice apples and celery, mix with boiled salad dressing and garnish with finely grated raw carrot, seasoned with lemon juice or French dressing.

Mint Balls

Make a syrup of equal parts of sugar and water, color green and flavor with mint. Scoop out balls from apples with a vegetable cutter. Cook apple balls in the green mint syrup until tender but still firm, drain and cool. These are a delicious garnish for salads and make a fine confection for children. Use red coloring and wintergreen flavor for a change.

Miss Ruth Howe of Northampton saw some of the hats that the women in South Hadley made. She became very much interested, and got in touch with one of the South Hadley leaders, who very gladly gave her the patterns and showed her how to put them together. After experimenting on some hats for herself, her friends wanted to be trying their luck. So she had thirteen of them at her home and helped them make their hats. One of those friends has influenced McCallum's Store to carry felt, cut in pieces that are just large enough to make one hat. The clerk reports that in the first two days she sold felt for fifty-two hats.

We like to have extension work extend as rapidly and as widely as this has. For when we see a good looking home made hat we know that in all probability it is a result of the splendid teaching of our millinery leaders.

HOME HAPPENINGS

Twenty-six women from Norwich Hill, Huntington, are taking the Food Selection Project. They had their first meeting January 14 at the home of Mrs. George Barr. The luncheon consisted of dishes containing all the foods that are required in the score card. The menu was: Escalloped cabbage and cheese, carrot salad, health muffins, cocoa, chocolate gelatin pudding, and oatmeal cookies. The women are working to raise their score this month by improving their food habits.

The Cushman women and Goshen women have started the Children's Clothes Project. Both groups seemed very interested in the first meeting and we expect to see a great many one-hour rompers exhibited at the next meeting.

The South Hadley Falls Woman's Club is studying Food Selection under the supervision of Miss Foley, State Nutrition Specialist. Besides giving the subject matter at the first meeting, Miss Foley demonstrated the preparation of Cream of Spinach Soup and Fruit Sponge.

The Norwich Hill and Norwich Bridge groups in Huntington are meeting together in the little brown school house at the Bridge and Mrs. Harriet Haynes, Home Management Specialist, is giving them a series of four lecture demonstrations on Home Furnishing. At the first meeting they had a very interesting discussion on color schemes, and the decoration of the ceilings, walls and floors. Most of the time was spent discussing good and bad examples of wall paper and floor coverings.

Easthampton women and men are flocking to hear Mr. Manchester give his three talks. At the first meeting forty-two were present and at the second one sixty-five and at the last one seventy-two. We are very glad that the men are coming, because the women need their cooperation, when painting time comes.

Spring is the Time to Start Refinishing

Continued from page 1, column 3

"One should be very careful," says Mr. Manchester, "to use the right varnish for the job you are to do. There are three kinds of varnishes. They all contain oil, gum and dryer, but one kind has about three-fourths oil and one-fourth gum, another has three-fourths gum and one-fourth oil, and the third contains about equal proportions of the two substances.

"For outdoor use a varnish that will withstand weather conditions is desirable. So for the front door or the piazza chair the varnish that is long in oil is the best.

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

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We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

For a piece of furniture where we want the lovely depth of tone, which is obtained by rubbing down each coat of varnish with pumice and oil, the varnish which has lots of gum is necessary as it is the gum that is rubbed. For a floor, where both a durable and water proof finish is needed, the varnish with equal parts of gum and oil, will give the best result. It is impossible to get one varnish that will do all these different jobs satisfactorily."

Use A Good Enamel

"The cheap enamel is not the best enamel," says Mr. Manchester. There are two kinds on the market and most people use the varnish enamel because it is cheaper than the zinc enamel.

"Varnish enamel has its advantages. It is less expensive, it comes in a variety of different colors and it covers better than a zinc enamel. However, the zinc enamel contains lots of oil and if used on the front door will outlast a varnish enamel by a good many years. (Both enamels will turn yellow if kept in a dark place, but when exposed to sunlight zinc enamel will turn white and varnish enamel will always be yellow).

"To get the best results from enamel, a good undercoat is necessary. Enamel undercoaters are made especially for this purpose. To get the depth of gloss that makes enamel lovely, five coats are best. Apply three coats of the undercoat and sand paper the last coat. For the fourth coat use one-half enamel and one-half undercoat and for the last coat use all enamel. This will give the best and most durable enamel finish that can be obtained. It is an expensive finish and considerable thought should be given before deciding to use it."

Lacquers Keep The House Young

"Brushing lacquer is fairly new on the market and promises to be one of the most popular products of the paint industry. Some of its advantages are; it dries in twenty to thirty minutes; it covers well, it is not necessary to take off old finish, it comes in a wide choice of colors, it is water proof, it is both hard and flexible, therefore its durability surpasses varnish and paint.

"Lacquer should be thinned with a lacquer thinner, never turpentine, and it must be applied with a special brush, kept clean by dipping in the thinner. Brush lacquer quickly and touch up spots after it is dry, never when wet, as it is liable to take off the lacquer already applied."

For a demonstration Mr. Manchester took an old brass desk lamp, applied one coat of cinnamon brown. He then mixed gold dust and clear lacquer and sprayed that on the lamp with a fly sprayer. The effect is much more pleasing than that dirty old brass and the lamp was taken from the meeting fifteen minutes after it was lacquered.

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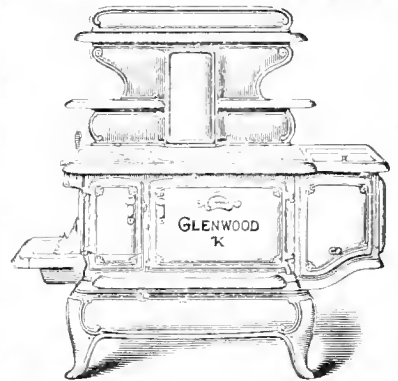
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CLUB WORK

THE COUNTY DAIRY CLUB MEETING

Boys own 98 Animals

The Hampshire County 4-H Dairy Club held its second annual meeting at the Hampshire County Extension Service rooms, Northampton, January 22, 1927, with an attendance of nearly 50 members, parents and friends.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dennett Howe, at 10.30 A. M. Mr. Eastman was appointed secretary, Pro-Tem, until the arrival of the club secretary.

W. F. Howe, assistant state club leader, had for his subject: "Troubles in Dairy Work." He said that one of the worst troubles was that many of the animals are found to be poor producers, which is perhaps more discouraging to a boy than anything else can be. Second, that many of the boys receive too small a price for their milk. He feels that it is sometimes a mistake to pay a big price for a pure bred when an exceptionally good grade could have been bought for half the price. Third, he felt that the calves that go to the Eastern States are over fed to put them in a fit show condition. He thinks that some day the animals will be shown in every day condition as far as fat is concerned.

Walter Granger and Stephen Bruseo told about their experiences in growing soybeans.

R. A. Payne, Agricultural Agent, gave an illustrated talk on growing legumes. He said that an 8-6-6 fertilizes or plain acid phosphate was good on an alfalfa piece, as top-dressing. Failures to grow good alfalfa were due to the lack of lime. A good way to overcome that is to grow soybeans on a field that has had two tons of lime per acre applied, and the next year, after plowing this field and reliming it, plant alfalfa.

President Dennett Howe gave a report of last year's activities. The membership has increased to 52 members, who own 98 dairy animals, 88 of them pure bred. Twenty-eight of these were shown at the Eastern States, where they won \$700, or \$200 more than ever before. The Massachusetts Dairyman's Association offered five halters for the best junior showmen in this section of the state. Three of them were won by members of this club.

At the judging contests in which dairy members took part this county received \$467.00 in cash, three medals and a certificate. At the Three County Fair we received \$150.00 in prizes, making a grand total of \$1,317 won on exhibits and judging contests this year.

Tours and Field Days were held as follows:

May 26—Jersey night at M. A. C.

May 27—Holstein and Guernsey night at M. A. C.

June 19—County Dairy Tour to Thornton Clark's, Granby; M. A. C.; and Ellis Harlow's in North Amherst.

Aug. 7—Holstein Club Field Day on Mt. Holyoke and also visited four farms in Hadley.

Election of Officers

The officers elected for 1927 were as follows: Erick Moberg, of Southampton, president; John Howe, of North Amherst, vice-president; and C. Hilton Boynton, of South Hadley, Secretary.

At noon a basket lunch was enjoyed with hot cocoa served to all.

The main speaker of the afternoon was Prof. C. J. Fawcett, of M. A. C., who spoke about winter feeding. His main point was to "make the younger animals grow and the older ones produce milk and the best way to do it is: (1) feed the animal, (2) feed economically, (3) feed according to production or growing needs and (4) keep records." He emphasized the fact that the good average milk production throughout the year is what counts, not what she will give in a short time. Also that you should get the best bred cows, as you cannot make a cow produce more than she is bred to. It does not pay to raise a calf unless it was from a good producer, but if she is from a good producer to feed that calf well.

Club members should become good dairymen for this dairy club work is really a business proposition.

Eastern States Exchange Gives Prizes

Mr. Quentin Reynolds of the Eastern States Exchange was present and gave a very interesting talk on the value of producing good quality milk. The Exchange is again giving 1,000 pounds of grain for the production contest that is in progress at the present time.

Other talks were given by Dr. J. B. Lentz, of M. A. C., Erick Moberg, of Southampton, who told of his trip to the National Dairy Show; the club agent and Alice Randall, who spoke of her results with alfalfa and soybeans.

Dr. Lentz's talk was on keeping animals healthy. A healthy animal is one in which all of the body systems operate properly. In order for the animal to keep healthy it must have air, water, proper feed, care and housing, plenty of light in the stable, exercise and be kept clean, otherwise these are apt to be the predisposing causes of disease.

After the program all those who stayed took part in some games.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Randall, Secretary.

MEETS FOOD CLUBS

Miss Lillian Shaben, New England Representative of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., met two of the Food clubs in the county, February 1st, and showed how easy it is to make yeast bread, as well as some attractive variations to be made with the yeast bread dough.

In Belchertown the meeting was held in the high school domestic science room, where about 50 club members, domestic science pupils, and teachers made up a very interested audience, that included High School Principal Mr. Allen and Supt. of Schools Herman Knight.

So pleased were they with Miss Shaben's demonstration that Mr. Knight asked her to return and give another talk to which parents and other women of the town could attend. This, Miss Shaben promised to do and will come again March eighth, planning to be in Belchertown in the afternoon of that day.

In Amherst she met the Food club led by Mrs. E. H. Nodine, the meeting being held in the high school building with about 20 present.

Among the many things Miss Shaben told the girls present were details as to make the following:

1. Clover leaf rolls.
2. Surprise biscuits.
3. Parker House rolls.
4. Lover's knots.
5. Cinnamon rolls.
6. New Fangled loaf of bread.

The recipe she uses is as follow for one loaf of bread:

Bread

1 cup milk (scalded but cooled until luke warm)
1 tsp. salt
1 tbsp. sugar
3 cups flour
½ cake yeast
1 tbsp melted fat

Biscuits

1 cup milk (scalded but cooled until luke warm)
1 tsp. salt
2 tbsp. sugar
2½ cups flour
½ cake yeast
3 tbsp. melted fat

Granby Road, South Hadley:—The Wirthmore Poultry club, Mr. Paul Ittner, leader, held a judging contest January 20, at Mr. Ittner's home. Two classes of four birds each were judged by the boys, one class of Rhode Island Red cockerels. At the close of the contest, which was handled by the County Club Agent, it was found that Elmer Ittner and Nelson Bullough were tied for first place with a score of 120 points each.

WINS FRUIT JUDGING CONTEST

Walter Phelon, senior at Smith's Agricultural School, won the highest individual honors at the state-wide fruit judging contest at Worcester in January, with Oliver Brooks and Kenneth Ripley on the same team with Phelon, Smith's School stood third in the state.

Hopkins Academy of Hadley entered a team consisting of James Coffey, John Bak and Lewis West. Coffey was their highest man, winning fourth individual honors, while their team stood sixth, with thirteen in the contest. The prizes given were ribbons awarded by the State Department of Agriculture.

JUNIOR EGG LAYING CONTEST

770 Dozen Eggs Produced

Forty-three club members sent in reports in the egg-laying contests for December. The outstanding feature of this month's results is the increasing number of entries in the large flock class. There were 14 flocks in this class, which is nearly twice as many as we ever had before, with an average of 57 hens per flock.

There were 1,285 birds reported by the 43 flocks that laid a total of 9,235 eggs, or an average of 7.2 eggs per bird. As the so-called "yard stick" calls for 10 eggs per bird for December, it is easy to see that some of the boys need to check up on themselves and see why their birds are not laying better.

The leaders were as follows:

Flock of 5 to 40 birds:

	No. of birds	Total eggs	Avg. egg per bird
Robert Atherton, Plainfield	22	399	18.1
John Cernak, Hatfield	13	180	13.8
Gordon Cook, Hadley	7	92	13.2

Flocks of 40 or more birds:

Victor Fournier, Northampton	72	1102	15.3
Joseph Sena, Easthampton	70	844	12.0
Walter Granger, So. Worthington	100	1097	10.9

The other flocks that averaged 10 eggs or more per bird are as follows:

Philip Ives, Amherst	44	463	10.5
John Byron, Hadley	5	64	12.8
Robert Cutter, Hatfield	35	439	12.5
J. G. Cook, Jr., Hadley	30	360	12.0
Tony Blyda, Hatfield	18	184	10.2
Donald Truesdall, S. Deerfield	20	200	10.0

Cushman, Amherst:—Two clubs have been started among the girls and boys in the grammar school. The girls are to do home decoration work, such as painting vases, reed work or stenciling, for the second year, while the boys will join in the Handicraft club. Both clubs are led by the teacher, Mrs. L. E. Walsh, of Chestnut St., Amherst.

Belchertown:—The sewing club made up of grammar school and junior high girls last year, and led by Mrs. E. F. Shumway, has been re-organized for 1927 with 12 junior high girls as members, Stephania Senvatka, a senior in the domestic science department of the high school, will act as leader. She will be assisted somewhat by Martha Conklin, domestic science instructor.

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A BREEDING PROGRAM

A definite objective and a definite program must be had before much can be accomplished in any line of work. The poultry breeder who adopts a well planned breeding program may never produce 300-egg hens, but what is more significant, his flock average is apt to go higher and higher with each successive year's breeding operations.

In general, the skill of a breeder and the progress he makes is largely dependent upon his ability to "see" a chicken. By "seeing a chicken", is meant, in brief, the recognition of its individuality—how it differs from others. In addition to the ability to "see" a chicken, or being a competent judge of poultry, and hence skillful in selecting birds for the breeding pen, there are two things of fundamental importance for all breeding operations. They are pedigreeing and progeny testing.

Essentials to High Production

Early maturity as a characteristic is essential to high production, for without it, the bird does not start laying in time to make a good record. It is possible, however, to over-emphasize early maturity and as a result have birds start laying before they have finished growing. Therefore, five or six months should be allowed in which to mature before laying starts.

Intensity is a term used to indicate the rate of egg production and is expressed in number of eggs per month. Some birds have high intensity but apparently lack stamina to keep it over a long period.

Persistency is a term used to describe the length of time a bird continues to lay. Those that continue late into the fall are considered to have good persistency.

Non-broodiness, in this age of machine hatched eggs, is a very desirable characteristic. The marking of every broody hen, by means of a black spiral leg band, and subsequently the elimination of broody hens from breeding pens, will reduce the amount of broodiness in succeeding generations.

Non-pause is a term applied by breeders to designate that superior production quality which enables some birds to lay through the winter without many consecutive days interruption. It should not be confused with a partial moult and vacation often experienced by very early hatched pullets.

Standard points are the body and feather characteristics which emphasize breed characteristics, uniformity, size, and beauty, all of which have their value.

Quality of eggs is a characteristic that is valuable. A generous two-ounce egg of good shape, of firm shell texture, and of uniform color, meets the requirements in this characteristic.

A constructive breeding program must

take these characters into consideration, adding and "fixing" them in the flock with succeeding matings. It is the purpose of two articles, to which this is an introduction, to outline breeding programs by which this can be, and has been accomplished. —W. C. Monahan.

Common Seed Sense

Right now the main channels of trade are rising to the flood mark with seeds of all kinds. They are in process of prep-

aration for distribution. Soon they will be moving out into the various smaller channels that lead to the ultimate user. Those that travel by mail only, will soon be heralded in the colored picture and printed word of the seed catalogue, the foreword of spring. With all this activity back of the scenes, what is going on in the mind of the purchaser? It's not too early to start planning for 1927.

It is so easy to buy seeds. Perhaps that is why it becomes, so often, a matter-

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Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

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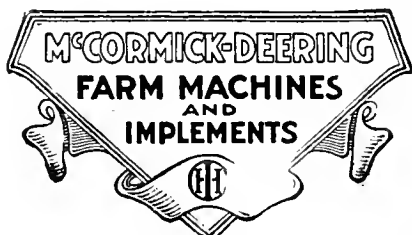
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of-fact transaction that approaches a habit. As with a habit it is accomplished without much effort. The seed merchant has placed his commodity within easy reach, and purchase in the store or by mail is a matter that involves little beyond making a decision as to what is wanted. Seed purchase employs little time as compared with the other factors that must come into play before the seeds have developed into a crop.

But how important the seeds are. They are the crop. Their character in all the terms of quality which we give to seeds, determines so much. If they be dead there is no plant. If they be other than what they are supposed to be in variety and strain then the crop may have a different market value. Varieties and strains are dependent on differences in size, shape, color, flavor and date of maturity. And these differences do not show in the seed. Experience breeds confidence in this or that sources.

Extravagant claims, exaggerated statements and changing the name, do not change the quality of the seed. It must be sold to bring returns to the grower, the wholesaler and the retailer. To bring returns to the ultimate user it must be what he needs and wants. It must serve the purpose for which it was purchased. And that it shall do, that is the big responsibility of the legitimate seed trade. It is the rendering of this service that justified their existence and their profit.

Where can I get good seed? How shall this ever-bearing question be answered? In the end it is answered by experience with this and that source of supply. State seed laws are helping in their requirement that certain seeds shall be labelled. Seed growers' associations with a pride in the product they are marketing, are helping a lot. Some seedsmen, most of them in fact, are putting in a lot of extra thought and effort that counts for such, realizing that the biggest thing they have to sell is service. And the consumer is helping himself, in building up a stronger demand for quality in seeds. It's not a wholly unsatisfactory picture, this business of getting seeds.

It is not alone the seedsmen's business, this getting good seed. The buyer has a very definite responsibility. He helps to support undesirable practices when he reaches out for bargains, and seeks to evade the legitimate cost of reliable seed. Discriminate buying is commendable. Saving a cent on a pound of seed, to reap losses in dollars on the crop is just foolishness. There is a distinct advantage in early purchase, before stocks are depleted and substitutions become necessary. Some day we may have certified stocks of all seeds just as we do now of potatoes and a few other items. And it seems as though it would pay the producer and the user of seeds.

Spec.

CORN FOR POULTRY

There are some farmers who think that Corn is Corn. They have the hazy impression that dealers buy Corn, just Corn, and take what comes, and that it is up to farmers to take what Corn is offered them.

Actually, of course, Corn is graded, and in the grain markets it is sold on sample as well as on grade. Only in rare instances is a carload of inferior corn delivered to the buyer who has bought and paid for the best. In the grain centers Corn is not just Corn. Each grade sells at a premium over inferior grades and the better carloads within the grades sell for more than the poorer ones because the poorer Corn does not contain the feeding value and therefore must be offered at a discount.

When the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange buys Corn at Buffalo, for example, and it buys about fifty 35-ton cars each month, it buys cars from samples submitted and graded under government inspection. Since it buys only for its own members—farmers who feed the Corn and whose return from the Corn depends upon what that Corn produces for them—it buys only quality corn. Furthermore, it estimates the quality of the Corn not by appearance only, for appearances are often deceptive, but by feeding value as determined by the government grading and by its own tests in the Exchange laboratory.

Because it takes only the best Corn and uses that Corn for Whole Corn, Cracked Corn, and Meal, farmers who buy their Corn goods as ingredients or in Eastern States rations through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange get Corn goods that produce profitable results. They get Corn which does not heat summer or winter, clean corn, the best Corn of the best grade the crop offers. That is why ducks fed Eastern States Corn mature earlier and why chicks and hens do well on it, and why poultrymen generally are depending more and more for their Corn supply on the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.

The same care, of course, which is exercised in the selection of Eastern States Corn is exercised in the selection of all feed ingredients entering the Eastern States mill. All these ingredients are bought to produce economically; none are bought to sell cheap.

Where records are kept Eastern States feeds prove their worth.

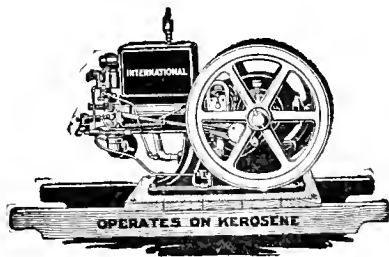
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1927

No. 3

NUTRITION IN A NUT SHELL

Subject Discussed at Extension Schools

"If I might be born again and could choose my own mother I would certainly pick some one who knew how to feed herself and me. To have me for a child she would have to be partial to milk, be favorable to green vegetables, enjoy fruit, eat eggs, choose the coarser grain products and be willing to take cod liver oil when needed. I'd hate to be saddled again with a second or third-rate body."

The woman speaking had just returned from a hard morning in the dentist's chair, getting repairs made on her teeth marred in the making. She was giving voice to the belief that the day's food plays a big part in our welfare. If our mothers had known more about diet many of us would not now need to spend so much energy, time and money keeping poorly made bodies in repair.

This, mind you, is no reflection on the mothers of the past. They did the best they could with the knowledge they had. But times have changed. In these days information about diet is simple, practical and easy to get. It is, therefore, rather hard luck to be a baby and fall to the lot of a mother who doesn't know about diet and who has bad food habits. It isn't fair for a baby of this generation to find himself necessarily marked "damaged goods" on the day he is born and to be relegated to the class of "seconds" and put on life's bargain counter.

Mothers Diet Important

The daily diet of mothers plays a star part in creating healthy bodies for their babies. To have failed to form the habit of eating such foods as milk or vegetables or fruits and of making a sacrifice to take a daily teaspoonful of cod liver oil when it is needed may be bad enough for the health of any grown person, but it is particularly hard on a baby to have such a person for a mother. How could it be otherwise? Just reflect for a minute what food is required to do for human bodies. Build them and keep them in repair. Muscles, nerves, bones, blood—all need special building materials and get them only from food. Regulate all the activities of the body and keep them running smoothly. Growth, development, the beating of the heart, the ability to breathe, and a thousand and one other activities of the human body must be reg-

Continued on page 4, column 1

SPRING MEETING
of the
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FRUIT
GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
March 24, 1927
at Massachusetts Agricultural College

- 10.30. Fernald Hall.
Insect and disease control campaign for 1927.
Prof. Bourne and Prof. Doran.
- 12.00. Dinner—Dining Hall.
- 1.30. French Hall.
The elimination of the little green apple.
Prof. R. A. Van Meter.
- 3.00. Open discussion, everyone present their problems.

Every Fruit Grower in Hampshire County is urged to attend this meeting.

COUNTY DAIRY CHAMPION

Walter Granger of So. Worthington Wins Honor

For four years one of the most outstanding Dairy club members in the county; for four years a consistent exhibitor and winner of Holstein animals at Cumington Fair, Three County Fair and Eastern States Exposition; the owner of five pure-bred Holsteins, one of the largest herds of animals owned by a club member in this county, it is only natural that Walter Granger of South Worthington should be selected as County Dairy Champion for 1926.

Starting in 1923, when only ten years old, Walter bought a pure-bred calf from the Mt. Herman School in Northfield and thus gained his start in the Dairy project. Since then he has bought a bull calf and a heifer and is raising two heifers from his original purchase from Mt. Herman, making five head in his herd.

Walter lives in West Chesterfield far from any other Dairy member. In spite of this natural handicap he is one of the most active in all Dairy club activities such as exhibiting, attending county dairy meetings and tours, etc., and has always taken part in all contests. While he has never won first prize at the Eastern States, Walter has never been far from

Continued on page 7, column 1

YANKEE BILL LOSES

Progress Acquitted of Slander at Mock Trial

Yankee Bill lost his slander suit against Peter Progress at the Mock Trial held in the Extension Service Rooms, Thursday, February 17. One hundred fifty dairy farmers and their wives filled the court room so full that one-third of the audience had standing room only for the two hours that the trial was taking place. Yankee Bill claimed that Peter Progress had slandered him by publicly stating that he kept awfully poor cows; that he only fed them enough to keep them alive; that he did not keep any records so that he did not know whether his cows paid or not; and his cows were tubercular. S. R. Parker of M. A. C. as Peter Progress agreed that he had made these statements and that they were the truth. His defense was that the truth is not slander. The judge, G. Fred Pelissier, of Hadley, decided that since the jury was asleep half of the time he would decide the case against Yankee Bill.

Yankee Bill's Case

C. J. Fawcett of M. A. C. taking the part of Yankee Bill was ably represented by J. G. Watson of the New England Homestead. Bill stated that the stories that Progress had made about him had made it impossible for him to sleep, even day times. He claimed that there were lots of farmers in this county whose cows were no better than his, that they were fed just the same as he was feeding, that very few farmers kept any records of the production of their cows and as for T. B. testing he had no use for it. He had seen cows tested with tuberculin and they did not like it as it made lumps on their tails.

Bill called on E. Thornton Clark of Granby to testify for him. Mr. Clark said he was a neighbor of Bill's. He had seen Bill's cows because Bill always started his haying late and borrowed his mowing machine to do the work. When he wanted it back he had to go to Bill's to get it. He said that Bill claimed to work over fifteen hours a day so did not have time to weigh his milk. He thought that Bill's cows were just right for the kind of feed that he was raising. L. P. Townsend of the Hampden County Improvement League, attorney for Progress, showed that Mr. Clark keeps better cows

Continued on page 2, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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ARE WE READY?

Those who attended the Mock Trial enjoyed it and found information that needs serious consideration. T. B. eradication is a subject that needs a lot of attention at the present time. Evidence showed that there is tuberculosis in the herds of the county. A tubercular cow sooner or later is an economic loss to her owner. There is danger of this disease being transmitted to children. The continued use of tuberculin will not give cows tuberculosis. Healthy herds produce economically. Tuberculosis can be eradicated in a herd thru testing and slaughtering the reactors. It is possible to buy tested cattle that will not react to the test in sixty days.

In the matter of tuberculosis eradication we must face these facts sooner or later. There is no evidence to show that tuberculosis decreases in a herd when nothing is done about it. There is plenty of evidence to show that the sooner a herd is tested the better it is for the owner. Nothing is to be gained by delay. Application blanks for the T. B. test under State and Federal supervision may be ob-

tained from the Hampshire County Extension Service, 59 Main Street, Northampton. If we do not have all of the information you desire we are in a position to get it for you.

Yankee Bill Loses

Continued from page 1, column 3

than Yankee Bill, that his herd averaged over 11,000 lbs. of milk last year in the cow testing association and that he has always found time to weigh each cow's milk. He proved that Mr. Clark was just trying to be a good neighbor to Bill.

Expert Explains 1927 Model Cow

Prof. J. H. Frandsen of M. A. C. was the only expert witness. He defined an expert as "an ordinary man a long way from home." He stated that the college went to Bill to get the foundation stock for a strain of cows that they are developing to meet New England conditions. A picture of this cow was shown and explained. She had a sharp muzzle so as to be able to drink from a small hole in the ice in winter and so she could get the grass from between rocks in the summer. She had one eye as that was enough to see all of the feed in the pasture and made it more difficult to see holes in the fence. Her neck was extra long as it was found that all of the restaurants were getting their steaks from this part. The heart girth was small so that T. B. germs would have a hard time to get in. The long slender barrell was needed so that corn stalks and timothy hay fed to her could lay straight and not get all tangled up. The V-shaped back was to keep snow and rain from sticking on her and getting her chilled. She sloped on the rump so that she would fit under the lean-to where this type of cows are housed. She only had three teats, as it was found that this was enough for the amount of milk being given. By breeding it was hoped that the number of teats could be reduced to one so that two cows could be milked at the same time.

R. C. Adams of North Amherst was called on to show that it did not pay to keep poor cows. His cow testing association records showed that it also pays to feed the good cows all that they will eat. He found that it only cost a little more to feed liberally and that this extra feed was what made the profit. He said that he was growing alfalfa and that he had put four tons of lime per acre on some of his fields. He knew that alfalfa hay made a difference in the amount and the kind of grain that he had to feed. Bill's attorney was unable to prove that Mr. Adams was not a real farmer and that he grew alfalfa on his chin instead of on his fields.

T. B. Testing Evidence Presented

Ellis Harlow, of Amherst, owner of one of the first accredited herds in the county, was called upon to show that the con-

tinued use of tuberculin would not give cows tuberculosis. He said that some of his older cows had passed as many as fifteen tuberculin tests and had never reacted. Some of these cows had made gold and silver medals for their high records made on advanced registry tests. His experience was that cows purchased from accredited herds were guaranteed to pass a sixty-day retest. He felt that there would be a big advantage to those raising cattle if we could get accredited areas in this county as it would attract buyers of cattle to these areas. He stated that cattle from an accredited herd commanded a premium over animals from an untested herd.

J. G. Cook of Hadley testified that he had a large number of reactors in his herd on the first test, but that he only had one reactor on the last test. He stated that, from personal experience and from seeing how others in the town were doing it, that the only safe way to get clean cattle was to buy them from accredited herds. He said that before T. B. testing he had a lot of udder trouble in his herd. Since the reactors were removed he has had no udder trouble in his herd. His experience showed that good replacements could be purchased and that they were worth the extra price.

Allen W. Houghton of North Amherst testified that all of the cows in his herd reacted. He did a thorough job of remodeling his stable and then bought his replacements from accredited herds in Vermont and at the New England Holstein sale in Springfield. This herd has passed two tests without a reactor. He said that he received good treatment in the way of indemnity from the state and federal government. This herd of disease free animals are better producers than the old herd. He has found that there are a lot of people who like unpasteurized milk if they can be sure that it comes from a clean herd. I am planning to raise more of my replacements in the future," he said. "I have never been sorry that I had my herd tested."

E. P. West of Hadley was called on to give testimony on T. B. testing. "I have had several tests for T. B. The first test showed quite a few reactors. On each succeeding test there were less till the last test showed no reactors. For over five years I have not bought a cow. I buy the best bull calves that I can get and raise my own replacements. The average production of my herd both in milk and in butterfat has increased every year. I don't worry and wonder now when my folks have all the milk they want to drink."

Nurse Testifies For Progress

Miss Dorothea Stewart of the Hampshire County Public Health Association, who works with the local boards of health in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis

in this county, gave the following testimony. "In preventing tuberculosis we must consider five things: It is preventable, it is curable, it is communicable, it is not inherited and it is an economic loss. It is communicable, that is—catching, from one person to another. We can reduce this by sanatorium and by proper home supervision. It is curable, we have proven this. That it is not inherited has also been proven. We say it is preventable. How are we going to prevent it? First, we must find the source of infection.

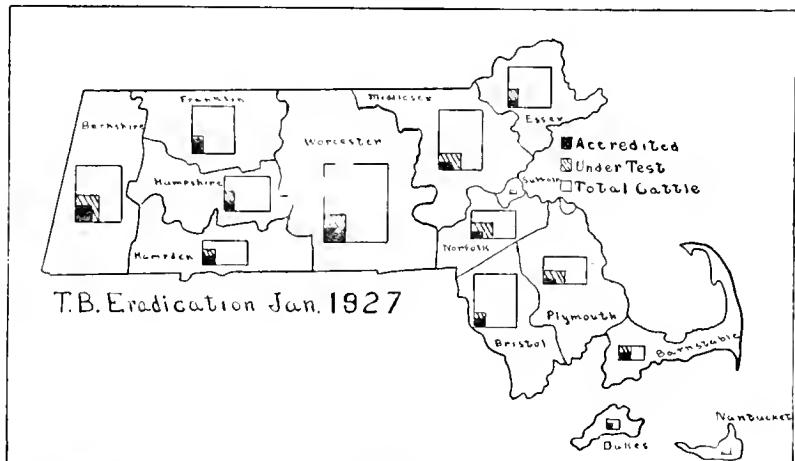
"No doubt you all know about the ten year program that is being conducted by that State Department of Health for the examination of all 10% underweight children and children that have been exposed to the disease. The results of three years of experience for the state have been summarized by Dr. Henry D. Chadwick who is an expert in this work. He says, "One third more children from rural communities have tuberculosis in some form than do children. Why? Because most city children have pasteurized milk and rural children have raw milk from untested cows." This is for the state as a whole. For our own county it would be impossible to make this comparison, but I will say we have our share of infected children, which varies from two to six per cent in different towns in the county.

"Last year 441 persons in the state died from tuberculosis. This is what we call an economic loss. Statisticians are reminding us all of the time that the death rate from this disease has been cut in half in the last twenty years. Are we going to be satisfied with this? Tuberculosis is one of the oldest diseases. It may not disappear from the world, but we can do a great deal to keep the infection down.

"When such men as Dr. John B. Hawes of Boston say "sometime or other we are all infected with tuberculosis, and it is safe to say that 98% of the infections take place in childhood," we must find out where this infection is coming from. I go through the county and find boys and girls learning to raise vegetables, chickens and cows. If the cattle are the type that Yankee Bill is raising we may question whether they are tubercular or not. If Dr. Chadwick says "one third more rural children are found tubercular than in the cities," and Dr. Hawes says, "98% are infected in childhood" we must trace this infection and be sure it is not coming from milk. We must poke Yankee Bill in the ribs and see how best we can help him to clean up this disease in his cattle.

This trial was one of three held in the western part of the state. The idea of the trial was brought forward by J. C. Cort of the State Department of Agriculture, and it was thru the co-operation of this department that the trials were made possible.

PROGRESS ON T. B. ERADICATION UP TO 1927



Hampshire county is up to the state average in the percentage of cattle in accredited herds, but falls below the state average in the total number of cattle under test, according to figures just made public by the division of animal industry.

The records show that at the present time there are 459 accredited herds in the state with a total of 10,259 cattle in these herds. This is only about five per cent of the total number of cattle in the state. The total number of cattle under test in the state, including those in accredited herds, is 28,495 or about 15 per cent of the total cow population of the state. Taking the United States as a whole, five per cent of the cattle are in accredited herds, but fully 25 per cent are under test. This shows that Massachusetts is lagging behind the country as a whole.

The figures for the various counties are shown graphically on the chart. Hampshire county is a little farther along in testing than some other important dairy counties, but still has a long way to go. One of the encouraging features in Hampshire county is that there are, in addition to the accredited herds, a considerable number of cattle under test which will give plenty of material to work on for the next few years if the area test plan is adopted in the state.

If an area test plan were adopted it is probable that a beginning would be made in Berkshire county and that it would spread into Hampden and Hampshire counties naturally.

Tests made in Huntington show that there is a very small percentage of reactors. Tests made, in the western part of the county, on cattle to be shipped to Connecticut show similar results. The farmers in this section are overlooking an opportunity if they do not test now.

Detail County Figures

The following table shows the progress that has been made in the different towns of the county up to January 15, 1927, in T. B. eradication under state and federal government supervision:

	Herds	Head Tested	Reacted	Herds Accredited
Amherst	13	442	13	7
Belehartown	5	232	69	1
Chesterfield	1	16	0	1
Cummington	2	62	0	2
Easthampton	1	19	16	0
Enfield	3	49	16	1
Goshen	0	0	0	0
Granby	3	364	235	0
Greenwich	2	24	0	2
Hadley	8	249	23	2
Hatfield	0	0	0	0
Huntington	10	167	4	7
Middlefield	0	0	0	0
Northampton	7	138	0	2
Pelham	1	4	0	0
Plainfield	0	0	0	0
Prescott	0	0	0	0
So. Hadley	3	159	3	1
Southampton	3	63	0	2
Ware	4	81	0	1
Westhampton	1	35	0	0
Williamsburg	4	119	14	0
Worthington	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	71	2,223	393	29

There are 715 T. B. free cattle in the 29 accredited herds. Amherst has the greatest number, 353. Huntington is second with 98. The percentage of reactors is high enough so that it is time that this disease was cleaned up. The longer the testing is put off the larger the percentage of reactors will be. The Easthampton herd is an example of this as 82.4% of the cattle reacted. Herds of this kind have been a liability to the owners for some time. Udder trouble and breeding difficulties are usually prevalent in such herds. While it may be a shock to the owner of such herds to find such a large percentage of reactors, in the long run will be ahead by getting rid of them. The only sad thing about it will be that he waited so long before testing.

HOME MAKING

Nutrition in a Nutshell

Continued from page 1, column 1

ulated by food. Supply the body with fuel to spend on its activities, to do its work and keep it warm.

It stands to reason, therefore, that mothers who habitually keep their tissues in repair, their own activities well regulated, and meet their energy needs adequately are the ones whose babies stand by far the best chance of being physically sound.

A single illustration will show how important this is. By the time a baby is born its first teeth and some of the second teeth are developed to the point where the enamel is on them. The foundation for good teeth, therefore, as for other tissues, is laid before the child is born. If the mothers' diet has been poor, her tissues are called upon to help out in baby building. A very poor arrangement, indeed, for both mother and babies, since it may leave a depleted mother and a poorly nourished baby.

Diet For First Year

The next problem, the diet of the baby for the first year of its life, is only second in importance to the food from which his mother built him.

When mothers and health specialists realize some of the less well understood values of human milk for human babies it may be that most mothers may return to nature's way of nourishing the baby.

It certainly seems now as if the mother's milk helps to build up in the child those internal defences which are of such importance later on in life in helping him to resist disease. No artificial food combination not known can replace mother's milk in this respect at least.

During the early months of a baby's life, and while it is open minded, whether or not it is breast or bottle fed, it should have gradually increasing experiences with many food flavors.

By the time it is a year old it should have been introduced—carefully, to be sure—to a diet which includes not only milk but in proper form and in small amounts of considerable variety of vegetables and fruits, cereals, eggs and cod liver oil. This accustomedness to new foods gives the best possible foundation upon which to build a later structure of good food habits as the child grows and comes more and more to make his choice of what he is to eat.

With a mother and father to guide him, who know what food children need and who feel its importance deeply and sincerely enough to regulate their own conduct by this knowledge, the child will establish food habits that are correct and will learn to select his food in accordance with them.

But the "tale is yet to run." Let us suppose the child correctly fed from the

beginning has at last grown up and has developed into a vigorous, healthy, durable adult human being. The fact that he can "eat anything" and "does eat anything" does not mean that he may be less particular in his choice of diet than you or I. To protect the beautiful structure which has been built up for him; to keep his tissues sound and active and healthy, he must continue to feed them correctly. Summarizing, if we wish to have food do its best for us we must begin early and select parents who give us their most active co-operation, first, in feeding us, then in forming our own habits. When we take over the responsibility of choosing our own diet, we must exercise the same care which we have asked our parents to exercise for us.

Summary

There is evidence that if we wish "to do ourselves well" we will plan for something like a quart of milk a day until we are 21 or so, or if we happen to be girls until after he have weaned our last baby. After 21 or after babies are weaned, a pint should do the job. From the time we are two or three months old until we die we shall ask for two vegetables a day.

To be sure, we begin them in infancy as vegetable soup. We shall cry for orange juice at three weeks or so and gradually increase our repertoire of fruits. When we are six months old we shall smile on a daily half teaspoon of egg yolk, and from the time we are old enough to have a whole egg a day, we shall take it whenever finances permit. We shall choose our breads and breakfast foods from those made from less highly milled varieties of grain.

We shall begin with a half teaspoonful of cod liver oil when we are a few weeks old, and we shall take it, as babies, as boys and girls, or as men and women, whenever we cannot get free service from sunshine. These are the things we must do in youth to make us grow up in the way we should grow, and they are the things we must do when we are grown up to keep us young in body and in spirit.

—Flora Rose.

Edited by Martha Van Rensselaer.

Here are some interesting figures. 382 women and girls have been in millinery classes this fall and winter. They have in turn taught 248 women who could not come to the meetings. These 630 people have made 1,004 hats. These hats averaged sixty cents a piece and are worth five dollars, making a saving of about \$4,400. We know there have been many more hats made, because we see them on the street every day, but we have no way of checking up on such a large spread of influence.

FOOD QUESTION COLUMN

"What is meant by the expression, 'soft wheat flour'?"

Soft wheat flour is made from wheat that is relatively low in gluten and high in starch. Soft wheat flour is whiter and has a more velvety texture than flour made from hard wheats which are rich in gluten. Soft wheat flour is especially desirable for making cake and pastry. Many good cooks prefer it also for quick breads, such as muffins and biscuits.

"Should I throw away the liquid from canned vegetables in either glass or tin cans?"

Never throw away the liquid from any vegetables, whether canned in glass or tin. It contains valuable minerals and vitamins, and these are lost when the liquid is not used. It may be used in a sauce served with the vegetables, in soups, or in gravy. If you must depend quite largely upon canned goods, during the winter, it is important that you save all the vitamins and minerals.

"What causes cauliflower and cabbage to turn dark when cooked?"

The dark color is due to a decomposition of the vegetable. A chemical change actually takes place when these vegetables are cooked for too long a time. This makes them hard to digest and so gives them a bad reputation among many people. Cabbage and cauliflower should both be cooked for a short time with the cover off. Cabbage shredded should be cooked for ten or fifteen minutes in just enough water to cover. If the cabbage is left in large pieces, it may take twenty minutes after the water begins to boil. Cauliflower will take about twenty minutes. If these strong vegetables are cooked with the cover off, there will be very little odor in the house, and they will be more easily digested.

"Is there danger in giving iodine salt to children?"

In the goitre belts iodine has been given to school children in the drinking water, with great success as a goitre preventive. In the last two or three years iodized salt has been found to be effective also. Altho there is still a great deal to be learned about the effect of iodine upon goitre prevention, it is agreed by most authorities that iodine in drinking water in proper proportions authorized by the Board of Health, or given as iodized salt, is most helpful in preventing goitre in children. Warnings have been issued, however, against the wholesale use of iodized salt by adults.

—May E. Foley, M. A. C.

About fifteen Ware women met at Mrs. Henry Fisher's home in Ware and under the leadership of Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Winslow made felt hats.

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Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

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WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

"Compose" is the word for Spring. "Compose" or "ombre" color combinations are new and may be very beautiful. Three shades of one color, one, two or more colors skillfully combined in plain materials, prints and plaids. Blue is probably the first word in color—ciel, madonna, in the light blue shades and navy blues in pure colors. In fact, some manufacturers stress eleven different shades of blue. Greens and dahlia shades are also exceedingly popular with rose and melon shades emphasized by many.

The silhouette is a little less tailored and uses more trimming. The straight line is broken in the skirt by plaits, gathers, a slight flare, tiers and some drapery. Dolman and peasant sleeves are emphasized and sleeves with fullness at the wrist.

The length of the skirt is fourteen to seventeen inches for all who can wear that length or the skirt comes to the fullest part of the calf. Waistlines are somewhat higher, but still at the hipline.

Square neck, V. neck, yokes, Berthas, boleros, and jabot drapery are among the newer ideas.

Materials are plain, in prints or plaids. Wool crepes are especially good for early spring, with taffeta and crepes leading in silks, and a strong emphasis on cotton for summer wear.

HELPFUL HINTS

"Home Beautiful" is a charming booklet showing designs in drapery materials and showing all sorts of clever ways to use them. You can get it from Miss K. R. Wilcox, Marshall Field and Co., Chicago, Illinois.

"If you came to make a call at your own home, what would you see?" is the opening question in another delightful booklet on home furnishing, "Wallpaper Room by Room" and it is available from Mr. C. W. Cusens, Secretary of Wall Paper Manufacturers Association, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York.

"How to Keep Your House Young" is a delightful booklet, giving suggestions for making over a house with brushing lacquers. It is available from Mr. A. C. Kleberg, Valentine Company, 456 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

"Every Day Service and the Etiquette of Entertaining," a booklet giving suggestions for table setting and service, can be secured from R. Wallace and Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn.

"Beautiful Windows" (The Columbia Mills, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., New York City,) will fit into your home furnishing work and "Better Homes from Old Houses" (The Barrett Co., 40 Rector St., New York,) has many good house planning suggestions and ideas usable in remodeling old houses.

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CLUB WORK

4-H CLUB EGG LAYING CONTEST

Nearly 1,406 Dozen Eggs Produced

Fifty-eight reports were sent in for the January egg laying contest which was a record on 1756 hens. The most interesting feature to us is that the number of large flocks are increasing, there being 19 reported with 40 or more birds per flock.

One rather surprising fact comes out this month as well as last month, that is contrary to all past beliefs, is that the larger flocks are averaging more eggs per bird than the smaller one.

The figures are as follows:

	No. of Flocks	No. of Birds	No. of Eggs	Avg. Per Hen
Large flocks	19	1,104	11,237	10.2
Small flocks	39	652	5,636	8.6
Total	58	1,756	16,873	9.6

The so-called yard stick for January is 10 eggs per bird in order to lay 160 for the year. The above figures show that the large flocks average above this figure while the smaller flocks were quite a bit lower.

Perhaps part of the explanation lies in the fact that many of the more ambitious, more capable boys are enlarging their flocks and because of the greater investment take a greater interest in them and, of course, better care of them.

The boys to win the ribbons this month are as follows (the first two in each class win grain prizes besides):

Large Flocks

Name	Town	No. of Birds	No. of eggs	Avg. per hen
Joseph Sena, East-hampton,		70	1,478	21.1
Victor Fournier, Northampton,		68	1,198	17.6
H. W. Atkins, Amherst,		84	1,284	15.1

Small Flocks

Robert Atherton, Plainfield,		22	405	18.4
Erick Moberg, South-ampton,		10	175	17.5
Anthony Blyda, Hatfield,		18	310	17.2
Henry Henriksen, So. Hadley Falls,		25	427	17.1
Gordon Cook, Hadley,		7	109	15.6
Other flocks to average 10 eggs or more per bird are as follows:				
Herman Andrews, Southampton,		40	601	15.0
Walter Granger, So. Worthington,		92	1,367	14.8
Erick Moberg, South-ampton,		40	571	14.3
Edgar Judd, Goshen,		48	550	11.5
J. Arthur Gould, Ware,		84	948	11.3
Robert Beals, Goshen,		45	476	10.6

John Cernak, Hatfield,	13	185	14.2
J. G. Cook, Jr., Hadley,	30	414	13.8
Peter McEwan, Worth-ington,	5	66	13.2
John Jackowski, Hatfield,	25	309	12.4
Roy Hanks, Enfield,	7	85	12.2
Wayne Smith, North-ampton,	11	131	11.9
Stanley Skorupski, Hatfield,	18	191	10.6
Robert Cutter, W. Hatfield,	30	300	10.0

CLUB LEADERS MEET

Two District Meetings Held

Two district leaders' meetings were held in February with both leaders and club members present, all of them being either Clothing or Handicraft leaders and members.

The first was held in Belchertown on February 12 with nine leaders and six club members present. Miss Marion Forbes met with the clothing leaders and members and talked over their problems with them, while W. F. Howe showed the the Handicraft leaders how to make several of the articles that their members would want to construct.

In Northampton, February 26, ten leaders and eight members met in the Extension Service rooms and had about the same type of meeting except that Mildred Boice, our Home Demonstration Agent, took the place of Miss Forbes with the Clothing leaders.

At Belchertown the following leaders were present:

Miss Martha Conklin, Belchertown.
Miss Helen Keyes, Bondsville.
Miss Nellie Shea, Bondsville.
Miss Virginia Makepeace, Bondsville.
Miss Lucia DeSilvio, Three Rivers.
Miss Emma D. Haines, Granby.
Mrs. Ashley Randall, Granby.
Miss Alice Collis, Pelham.

The following were present at the Northampton meeting:

Mrs. L. E. Walsh, 4 Chestnut St., Amherst.

Miss Cora Howlett, So. Amherst.
Mrs. Caroline Scott, No. Hadley.
Miss B. A. Ryan, Russellville, Hadley.
Mrs. R. E. Donelson, No. Hatfield.
Miss Regina Dembroski, No. Hatfield.
Mrs. M. H. Dwight, W. Hatfield.
Miss May Strong, W. Hatfield.
Mr. J. H. Burekes, Worthington.
Miss Katherine Slayter, People's Institute, Northampton.

Hatfield Center:—A clothing club of 14 girls has been organized by Mrs. F. M. Gifford. All of the girls are to take second year work, as all had been members last year.

A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

To the Boy Scouts, the Lone Scouts, and the Four-H Clubs:

As we go into the New Year, I send you my greetings and best wishes for health and happiness in the coming twelves months.

In my holiday message a year ago I pointed out the many advantages of membership in associations such as yours. If we should try to express their principals in a single word, that word, it seems to me, would be "Helpfulness." You help others, and you help yourselves by helping others.

I congratulate you on the accomplishments of 1926, and know you will have abundant opportunities for usefulness in 1927. We get happiness from doing our duty, further happiness from doing a little more than is necessary and from doing things as near right as we can.

Our communities and our country are the better because of what you boys and girls are, what you do, and what you will mean to our social and economic life as the men and women of the future.

—Calvin Coolidge.

COUNTY NOTES

Huntington:—A new 4-H Poultry Club is to be organized this month with about ten members. Robert Barr, a High School Pupil, and a 4-H club member for four years, is to lead it, assisted by W. A. Munson, a local poultryman. Although only a few of the boys own poultry at the present time, they are planning to buy some chicks or hatching eggs in order to get started.

Huntington:—The town is to be congratulated on its Domestic Science Instructor. In addition to handling her regular classes, Miss Mildred Gillette, is leading three 4-H Sewing clubs. One made up of fifth, sixth and seventh grade girls meets every Wednesday afternoon, another club of eighth graders meets at 11.20 A. M., while a high school group meets every Wednesday evening. In the three groups there are 28 girls. Such a spirit of service should be, and no doubt is, highly commended by the townspeople.

West Hatfield:—Wednesday evening, February 23, the members of the Northampton Methodist Men's Club, together with their sons, were highly entertained by Joel H. Dwight, of West Hatfield, who told of his trip to the National Dairy Show in Detroit, Michigan, last October. Robert Cutter gave a clear and interesting account of his experience in raising and showing Baby Beef for the last five years as a 4-H Club Member.

Easthampton:—The new officers of the Manhan Poultry club were elected at

their first meeting under the leadership of J. A. Sturges. Those elected were: President, Adolf Willer; Vice-President, Joseph Sena; Secretary, Francis Leitl; Treasurer, Albert Czajkowski.

Granby Road, South Hadley:—The second judging contest of the year was held by the Wirthmore Poultry club February 17 at the home of Mr. Ittner. This time they judged Rhode Island Red utility hens and pullets and at the end found that Elmer Ittner was leading with an average score of 90 with several others tied for second with a score of 80.

Bondsville, Belchertown:—Forty-two boys and girls are enrolled in two clubs, a clothing club of 14 girls led by Miss Helen Keyes and a handicraft club of 28 boys led by Miss Nellie Shea. This was one of the first communities in the state to start club work. In 1915, when the work first became known, Miss Shea organized her first 4-H club and without a break has continued ever since. If any club or club leader can lay claim to any longer record we would like to hear from them.

West Chesterfield:—Miss Marion Temple, teacher in the West Chesterfield school, has organized a mixed clothing and handicraft club among her pupils. Due to the small number of boys and girls there will be only four members taking each project, but what they lack in numbers they hope to make up in quality.

Granby:—Twelve girls have joined the sewing club led by Mrs. Ashley Randall, who has so successfully led the same club in the past. At the first meeting they elected the following officers: President, Sylvia Bardwell; vice-president, Mae Breen; secretary, Elizabeth King. The secretary, Elizabeth King, was county champion in the cooking project last year and attended the Champions' Camp (Camp Gilbert) at Amherst last July.

Worthlington:—The "Needlecraft 4-H Club" has organized with Miss Helen Dennis, teacher of the grammar school, as leader; Dorothy F. Bartlett as president; Mary Brown as vice president; and Anita Bernier as secretary-treasurer.

The Boy's Handicraft club has elected Lawrence Mason, president, and William Gagnon as secretary-treasurer. Their leader is Rev. James H. Burekes.

County Dairy Champion

Continued from page 1, column 2

the top at anytime.

This last year while at the Exposition a showman's contest was held in which every one took part. In this contest Walter walked off with first prize and the showman's halter given by the State Dairyman's association.

One of the newer ideas that several of the dairy members are trying out is the growing of Soy beans. Walter has grown

then for two years and last year had one and one-half acres of as good beans as anyone could wish to see.

Not only has Walter won the highest county honor that a club member can strive for, but he will be invited to attend Camp Gilbert at M. A. C. in July, 1927, which is a week's free trip to the county and state Champions' Camp.

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PROFITS FOR DAIRY FARMERS

Meetings Held in Sixteen Towns of the County

Meetings for dairy farmers have been held in sixteen towns of the county since February 1. At these meetings Miss Boice showed the important part milk should have in the human diet. The county agent discussed the problem of making a profit from dairy farming.

It was pointed out that cows are kept for various reasons. The first is to supply the family with milk, cream and butter. It makes little difference what kind of cows are kept for this purpose so long as there are enough of them to supply the family requirements. The idea of this type of dairying is not to make a profit. Another reason for keeping cows is that the fertility of the farm may be maintained. It is doubtful if the farmers who are keeping cows for this purpose are spending their lives to best advantage. Another group depend on the profits they make from their cows to support their families. These dairy farmers are interested in having their cows make a profit.

When a profit is desired, it makes a vast difference what kind of cows are kept. It was pointed out that the herd must be healthy. In the local cow testing association all but one of the herds that averaged over 350 lbs of butter fat per cow were tested for tuberculosis. The cow testing association records show that cows that produce less than 7,500 lbs of 3.7% milk just pay their owners wages. For herds that try to get an even production thru the year this means an average production of at least 16.5 quarts daily for every cow in milk. For herds that run much over 3.7% butterfat the cows should average over 275 lbs. of fat for the year before profits begin. There is no place on farms that are being run for profit for poor cows. Poor cows pay poor wages to the man who owns them.

The cow test records show that too few herds are averaging three lbs of milk per pound of grain. The results of an experiment carried on by Professor W. J. Fraser of Illinois were shown by lantern slides. In this experiment twenty acres of land were devoted to alfalfa and corn for silage. The cows (Holstein) were fed no grain till they produced over 35 pounds of milk a day, and then were only given corn and cob meal. By using high producing crops 3,888 lbs of milk a year were produced per acre in this experiment, while nearby dairy farms with less efficient crops produced an average of 1,412 lbs of milk per acre. In other words alfalfa and corn silage fed to cows will produce two and a half times as much milk per acre as the ordinary kinds of roughage grown on our dairy farms. Surveys have shown that good yields of crops are one of the important factors in determining profits on dairy farms.

The futility of letting producing cows try to make milk on ordinary pastures without additional feed was shown by slides. The value of sweet clover pasture where one cow can be carried on three quarters of an acre was shown.

RATS RAISE RUCTIONS

How Many Are you Feeding

Two hundred thousand individual farmers, 75,000 more than there are people on the farms of Massachusetts, are kept busy every year raising products to feed the rat population of the United States.

This does not mean that the products are raised especially for the rats or delivered to them in special trucks, but it simply means that the rats take the food products out of the back door, while the 200,000 farmers work diligently putting it in at the front door of the storage house.

This estimate is made by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, which is now conducting an eradication campaign in the New England states against rats and other pests like mice, rabbits, skunks, and ground-hogs.

E. M. Mills with headquarters at Fernald Hall, M. A. C., Amherst, is directing the active warfare in New England against the rodents. His forces in the field are the county agents and other specialists from the agricultural college.

Not a Pied Piper

"We can hardly expect to be as rapid or as efficient in our methods as the famous Pied Piper of Hamelin," says Mills, "but with a little well directed work, any farm can be cleared of rats and other pests. If the farm cannot be cleared, we can at least greatly reduce the damage done."

A better idea of this enormous loss can be realized from the fact that when put in dollars, the amount comes to \$200,000,000 for rats alone and an additional 100 million for other pests. This is 3 or 4 times as much as the total value of live stock products for the state of Massachusetts.

Studies made in the state of North Carolina show that 5½% of the corn stored in the state is destroyed by rats. If the average for the United States was only one-tenth of this, the annual loss of corn would amount to \$7,000,000.

Rats Destroy Chickens

One of the most noticeable losses on the farm is the loss of young chickens and eggs. One farmer reports to the Survey that he had 188 young chicks killed by rats in one night, and still another farmer reports as high as 400 killed in one night.

Four hundred young chicks sold as broilers would mean better than \$200 in the farmer's pocketbook.

This sort of destruction is much more noticeable than the steady drain by rats on corn and grain products, which is also costing the farmer a good deal of money. It is estimated that each rat your farm harbors costs you at least \$2 a year in food products.

In addition, rats indirectly cause thousands of dollars worth of damage. They contaminate food products and make them unfit for use. They often gnaw water pipes and cause flooding. They burrow under walls or through them, causing the walls to crack and weaken. Many fires are caused by rats gnawing matches.

The "Black Death" plague, which killed 25 million people in Europe during the Middle Ages, was spread by rats. This



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- 20-barrel watering tank with platform around it.
- Floor for milkhouse and cooling tank for 20 cans of milk.

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disease started in the United States a few years ago, but was stamped out by the immediate eradication of the rats in the community. Many other forms of disease are spread by these pests.

Campaigns Started

A few preliminary tests have been run by Mr. Mills and he finds that Massachusetts farms are well infested with rats and other pests.

In the spring he hopes to put an eradication demonstration in Hampshire County in co-operation with County Agent Payne and the extension forces from M. A. C.

Farmers who are bothered considerably by rats or other pests should write to their county agent or Mr. Mills at Fernald Hall, M. A. C., Amherst.

SUN PORCHES FOR POULTRY

For two seasons sun porches, made of either wood or cement, have been tried by many New England poultrymen and the verdict is most favorable.

They may be used in front of either permanent or colony brooder houses. Their primary purpose is to enable chicks to get more direct sunshine than is possible when they are confined to the house, for sunshine promotes growth and normal development. The additional area thus provided relieves congestion and permits of fresh air and relief from the constant heat of the brooder stove.

From a sanitary point of view these platforms are helpful. Keeping chickens off the ground for the first few weeks protects them thru their most susceptible period from coccidiosis, blackhead and intestinal worm infection. Furthermore, it prevents the small area immediately around the house from becoming contaminated with droppings. When six or eight weeks old and the chickens are released they are large enough to range and be fed at some distance from the house.

If these platforms are made in sections approximately 10' long and 5' wide they may be used to advantage during the summer as the roof of a roosting shelter. Supports for the shelter may be simply stakes driven in the ground and prevented from spreading by boards nailed across near the top. These boards may also serve as supports for the roosts. Two foot chicken wire may be put around the shelter for night protection. The platforms are then used to form an "A" shaped roof over the roosts.

—Wm. C. Monahan, M. A. C.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1927

The following is the "meat" of the Agricultural Outlook published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. D. A:

POTATOES: Profitable for two years. Estimates show farmers planning 14%

increase in acreage. Favorable growing season means over production. Advise not over 6% increase in acreage.

FRUIT: New plantings not advised. Apples produced by crop last year due to uniformly favorable weather over whole country. Export market has been good.

DAIRY: Dairy industry is on stronger basis than a year ago and the favorable spread between the price of feed and the price of dairy products is expected to continue throughout the year. Fewer

cows than a year ago. Higher prices being paid for good cows may lead to growing more calves. Advised not to increase number of cows.

POULTRY: Look for decreasing margin of profit. Heavy storage holdings of dressed poultry indicate lower prices for 1927. Increased egg production means lower price. To meet competition from Pacific Coast, Eastern producers are urged to grade and standardize their product, and to cater to the local market.

ANALYSIS PROVES PURITY but NOT QUALITY

A chemical analysis determines whether a fertilizer meets its manufacturers guarantee. It does not tell the story of what materials were used to achieve that analysis. Neither does it tell when the fertilizer will be available as food to your crop—whether this year or 5 years hence.

The LIBERTY BRAND on a fertilizer is more than a guarantee of analysis—it is a pledge of QUALITY derived from the highest grade raw materials plus specialized training in manufacture.

LIBERTY HIGH POWER FERTILIZERS are made to serve a dual purpose:

To nourish the plant throughout the growing season from sprouting time to maturity and to leave the soil at harvest time richer in plant food.

Send for Descriptive Pamphlet

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Touring Str-Bal	\$380	\$33	\$9.90	\$3.10	\$426.
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Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

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FEEDING CHICKS

Recommendation of New England Colleges

Chick Mash

200 lbs. Coarse yellow corn meal
100 lbs. Wheat bran.
100 lbs. Middlings, preferably white.
100 lbs. Oat products; (see par. 3).
50 lbs. Meat scraps, 50-55% protein.
50 lbs. Dried milk.
25 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal.
25 lbs. Steamed bone meal.
5 lbs. Common salt.

Chick Scratch

200 lbs. Fine yellow cr. corn.
100 lbs. Cracked wheat.

1. The mash mixture above is the regular laying mash adapted for chicks by the addition of 25 lbs. of dried milk, or in other words, to each 100 lbs. of laying mash add 4 lbs. of dried milk. The addition of extra milk may be omitted when liquid or other milk is fed separately.

2. The use of cod liver oil is recommended. Usually it will be unnecessary after chicks are on good range. It should in general constitute not more than 1 per cent of the total mash and scratch feed, and may be mixed with either. If more convenient, oil may be mixed with fine cracked corn at the rate of 1 quart to each 100 pounds.

3. The term "oat products" in the mash formula includes oat flour, ground oat meal, or ground 40-42 lb. oats. Either of the first two are recommended, but when they are not available, the latter may be substituted pound for pound.

4. Some coarser cracked corn can be used when the chicks are from three to four weeks old, and some whole corn should be included in the ration when the chicks are three to four months old. In order that they may be accustomed to it before being installed in winter quarters.

5. For economical and sanitary reasons, both scratch and mash should be hopper or trough fed from the beginning. An abundance of hopper space is imperative—meaning by this not less than 1 square foot of feeding area for each 50 chicks up to four weeks old and double that amount thereafter.

6. Poultrymen are urged to include in their feeding schedule certain systematic sanitary measures. Clean up and clean out the brooder houses every five days during the brooding period.

7. Best results are obtained by growing chicks on clean, abundant, alfalfa or clover range at the rate of not more than 500 chicks per acre. After the disposal of cockerels, this means not more than 250 pullets per acre.

8. To insure an ample supply of green feed, the growing of rape, kale, swiss chard, or other green crops is commended, especially for fall use when the range is less likely to meet all requirements of developing pullets.

POULTRY REPORT SUMMARY

The leading flocks in the county for January were as follows:

	No. Birds	Eggs Per Bird
J. M. Lowe, Amherst	170	20.71
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	262	20.64
John Bloom, Ware	375	20.08
H. I. Bean & Sons, Florence	130	18.70
F. D. Steele, Cummington	278	18.44
S. A. Clark, Williamsburg	33	18.00

Roup, Pox and Bronchitis

Doctor F. R. Beaudette of the New Jersey Experiment Station, discusses in the July "Hints to Poultrymen," the cause, predisposing factors and control of roup, chicken-pox and bronchitis in poultry. Predisposing factors to these diseases are given as chilling, worm infection and improper feeding. Combinations of these factors are often found in flocks that have these troubles. He suggests that many drugs have been recommended and are often used, but the results are by no means satisfactory. As long as predisposing factors operate, poor results will be had from the use of any treatment. The first thing to determine is the weakening factor, or factors, and after these are corrected or eliminated, the affected flock will usually improve without any medical treatment. The approach of a deficiency disease is often indicated by the production of soft shelled eggs. Another nutritional disease is shown by the formation of a white deposit in the eye. Nodules form in the esophagus and the kidneys show functional disturbances. One quart of a tested cod liver oil a week to 100 birds and the feeding of sprouted oats and cabbage will help. Isolate sick birds and clean up the houses.

SOW ONLY LOCALLY ADAPTED CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED

Since clover and alfalfa are two legume crops of great value in maintaining soil fertility and in supplying a high-protein roughage, every effort should be made to grow these crops successfully, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

One of the most important factors in clover growing is the use of locally adapted seed. The clover problem in the northern section of the country centers around seed that is "winter hardy", whereas in the southern clover region the problem is one of disease. A strain of red clover resistant to the anthracnose disease has been developed by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The use of such disease-resistant seed instead of the imported seed so often sown would go a long way toward insuring a clover crop from the middle of Ohio southward. Similarly, such varieties of

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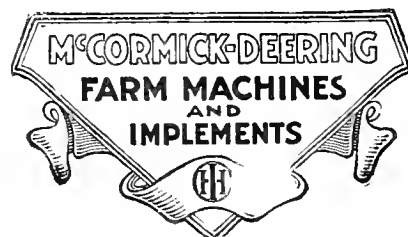
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alfalfa as Grimm and Dakota Common are superior to the African seed in the Northern States. Turkestan alfalfa is especially undesirable in the humid regions, being much inferior to domestic varieties and strains.

All imported clover and alfalfa seed not adapted to general agricultural uses must, according to a recent act of Congress, be stained red when it enters the United States. Seed from Canada that is well adapted for use in our Northern States will be stained violet, and seed from all other foreign countries, if adapted to agricultural uses, will be colored green to indicate its foreign origin.

AGROSPECS

An Unmoral Rhyme

A dog on a log,
A frog in the bog,
The dog jumped in,
The frog jumped out.
And that's what this
Is all about.
The frog croaked "gee!
That was a close call."
The dog said "Woof!
That was some fall."
So he pulled himself out
And ran to play,
While the frog jumped in
And swam away.
The moral of this
Is hard to see.
In fact, I doubt
If there is any.

But even so it's somewhat like the fellow that buys a lot of grain to make a lot of milk. When he gets the milk check and pays the grain bill he's about where he started, like the dog and the frog. Now, the fellow that can grow lots of good roughage, which means lime and plant food mostly, can get by with less grain to balance the ration, and pay himself good wages raising the roughage. That is if he's got some pretty fair cows. Well, anyway they are doing it because they have to. And that is a pretty good reason. Probably the dog didn't want to jump in but he had to obey that impulse. So did the frog. There sure is happiness in being where you belong.

—Spec.

On Page Forty Two

I seen in the paper where a doctor said,
"If you want to have teeth that stay in
your head,
Just chew some alfalfa three times a day,
And the molars and bicuspids won't ever
decay."
"The reason," he says, "that they'll defy
all time
Is because alfalfa carries a lot of lime."
So when I goes to my favorite cafe'
And asks for a cud of alfalfa hay,
I gets the laugh from the whole darn
crowd

And the chef says somethin' about "cryin'
out loud."

Not to be outdone in my cryin' need
I get me a book about teeth to read.
And what I found in there on page forty
two

Decides me a plenty what I'll have to do.
So out I goes for a long, long ride,
And scans every field in the country side,
'Til at last I finds, like a sea of green,
The prettiest alfalfa you ever seen.
I stops at the house and lays out my plan
And find I'm dealing with a real cow-
man.

He takes my order for two quarts a day,
Of milk that's made from alfalfa hay.
So now I'm doing what all should do
According to the rules on page forty two.
If you want to have grinders that ain't a
mockery

Nor filled with silver or made out of
crockery,
Just listen to this and you'll all know
how,

And you don't have to eat what's a feast
for a cow.

It's lime you need and in milk you'll find
it

If the old cow's ration has lime behind it.
And alfalfa won't grow where lime is
lacking

So alfalfa for teeth has mighty good
backing.

But the mistake I made, and you will too,
It to forget what's written on page forty
two.

Spec.

FARMER'S EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: S. C. R. I Red eggs for
hatching, \$1.00 per setting. Pen won
the cup in the youth's dept. at the
Three County Fair.—Edgar R. Judd,
Lithia.

FOR SALE: White Leghorn eggs for
hatching, \$1.00 per setting. Pens won
1st and 2nd at the Three County Fair
last fall.—George D. Judd, Lithia.

FOR SALE: Registered Holstein Bull
calves from the following producing
dams:

1. Midfield Wayne, at 3 years, 23,188
lbs. milk, 800 lbs. fat.
2. Arabelle Artis, at 2 years, 9,274.4
lbs. milk, 323.1 lbs. fat.
3. Jewel Walker, at 2 yrs., 9,165 lbs.
milk, 281.7 lbs. fat.
4. Korndyke Fayne, in test 9 months
produced 11,958 lbs. milk, 444.8 lbs. fat.
5. M. Leda De Kol, at 3 yrs., 10,812
lbs. milk, 364.7 lbs. fat.
6. M. D. K. Pieterje Colantha, at 3
yrs., 11,794 lbs. milk, 381.6 lbs. fat in
10 months.

These bull calves were sired by
HARSTSBROOK Creamelle Lad, whose
dam produced 21,863 lbs. milk and 880
lbs. fat or by King Pietje Finderne,
whose dam produced 25,381 lbs. and
785.5 lbs. fat at 4 yrs. (N. E. record
when made).—E. P. West, Hadley.

START BABY CHICKS RIGHT

The Eastern States Growing Mash has proved on thousands of farms that it is a splendid chick starter. It is because the authorities who suggest the formulas for Eastern States poultry feeds have stated that Eastern States Growing Mash is a thoroughly satisfactory starter that no special starter is offered by the Exchange.

Eastern States Chick Grains and Eastern States Growing Mash make for rapid, thrifty growth from the first feeding. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, by putting out these two feeds, has assisted the Extension specialists to take the bunk and mystery out of baby chick feeding. The farmer who has proper brooding and housing facilities and who gives healthy chicks good care will find Eastern States Growing Mash and Chick Grains thoroughly satisfactory. The farmer whose brooders and housing facilities are defective and who is careless either with the selection or care of his chicks will get unsatisfactory results from any rations.

With mill ownership and complete co-operative control of ingredients and formulas, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange poultry feeds have reached the highest standards in their history. Not only are the formulas open, the ingredients are tested and proved in the members' own laboratory at the Buffalo mill.

The chick feeding season is at hand. Save money and worry by ordering a supply of Eastern States Chick Grains and Eastern States Growing Mash on the very next car for your territory.

For the formulas of Eastern States Chick Grains and Growing Mash (the feed so many farmers are using so satisfactorily as a starter), and other poultry rations, write this office at once.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1927

No. 4

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING AT M. A. C.

Spraying and Orchard Management Problems Discussed

About fifty members and friends of the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association met at M. A. C., Thursday, March 24. Prof. Arthur Bourne in speaking of the control of insects called attention to a new bulletin, number 233, just issued by the Massachusetts Experiment Station on the Control of Coddling Moths. For the Red Bug, which makes "dimples" on the apples and brown spots on the leaves he recommends nicotine in the pink and in the calyx spray at the rate of 1 to 800. In the control of the Round Headed Apple Tree Borer he stated that screens and washes had not proved effective. The only solution is to dig the worms out. For Railroad Worms it has been found that eggs are laid about ten days after the flies emerge which is about the middle of July. Control consists in using 1½ lbs. of dry arsenite of lead to 50 gallons of water. For the Red Mite he recommends using invisible oil for the dormant spray.

Prof. Doran took up the control of fungus diseases of apples. Scab continues to be the worst of these diseases. Scab Control starts with either the pre-pink or the pink sprays, using lime sulphur. Either the dry or the liquid lime sulphur may be used. Dust is not effective until after the calyx spray. Trees that lose their leaves first in the fall will be the first trees to have the disease in the spring. The pink spray should be put on early if no pre-pink spray has been used. The time to put it on is before the first rain after the blossom buds show pink. If no rain is threatened delay the spray as long as possible, so as to get protection thru. the blossoming period. *Spraying before rains is the backbone of scab control.*

A short warm rain or a long cold one favors scab. Apples, too, are susceptible to spray burn after rains as they are then growing rapidly. At Cornell they found sprays are effective for two to three weeks if the material has a chance to dry before rains come. There is danger of scab from the time leaves show green till three weeks after the petals fall. Keep the trees covered during this

Continued on page 8, column 1



Alice Randall, Belchertown, State Dairy Champion, 1926

MY HOLSTEIN HERD

By

Alice R. Randall of Belchertown

In 1920 when I heard about a calf club being organized I was anxious to join and raise a calf of my own. I had always helped my father take care of his calves, so he let me pick out two from his herd of registered Holsteins for \$25 each. It was so interesting to watch them grow and so much fun to take care of my own calves that I decided I would stay in the club.

The next year I sold one calf and bought two from my father. I thought these two were large for their age, good shape and nicely marked. I learned that they should be given milk longer so I let these have it until they were six months old, and they showed the value of it for they grew much faster than the other and skin was much thinner and their hair much shorter and more silky.

In 1922 I lost my bull in the tuberculin test. Then I bought three more calves that were from some of my father's best milk producers. Every year I learned something new. This year instead of turning them out to pasturo I kept them in the barn so the flies would not bother them, but I would stake them out for exercise sometimes.

You cannot always tell what a calf will be like when she becomes a cow for when my first heifer freshened she was a three teater and she was always getting out of the pasture so I sold her.

Every year I bought two and sold one

or more if they did not prove successful.

Now Owns Eight Head of Stock

At the present I have eight head, Eleanor Pontiac Model, two of her daughters and one son. Two half sisters of Eleanor on the dam's side. A heifer that I bought from the Summit Lumber Co. of Davidson Maine, Summit Roxland Parthena who is to freshened soon, and one three year old.

I am breeding my heifers to Sir Hengerveld Dekol Walker Ona No. 451878 whose dam Beauty Fairfax Hengerveld Dekol is the Connecticut State champion Jr. 3 year old Holstein with a record of 22740 lbs. milk, 754.24 lbs. fat in 365 days.

In this way I hope to build up a higher milk producing herd.

I feed the young stock Eastern States Fitting Ration and they like it and it makes them grow, also good hay and ensilage.

I have found out that the first six months of a calf's growth is important for then it has a greater capacity for growth, and if kept growing as constantly and as rapidly as possible you will secure a large strong, early maturing animal.

Calves that are born in the fall make a greater growth and reach early maturity faster if properly cared for than calves born in the spring for they are likely to be turned out to pasture and they cannot get their growth on green feed alone.

Grows Legumes

This was my second year raising soy
Continued on page 7, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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T. B. ERADICATION BY AREAS

SHOWS PROGRESS

The eradication of tuberculosis from
entire counties has become the most popu-
lar method of combating this menace to
cattle and human beings, according to a
report recently issued by the United
States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Under this system of eradicating the
disease from cattle a circumscribed area,
generally a county, is used as a unit, with
the object of freeing it of the disease.
More than 6,500,000 cattle or over three-
fourths of the total number tested in the
whole work of tuberculosis eradication
were tested under this plan by County,
State and Federal veterinarians during
the last fiscal year.

At the close of the year 756 counties
had engaged in eradication under this
plan. This is an increase of 28 per cent
over the reported number for the preced-
ing year.

It is hoped that the Massachusetts
legislature will pass an area test bill
this year. The plan is to use towns as
area unit. Huntington and Westhamp-
ton could easily become free areas.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Henry D. Chadwick of Westfield is
an authority on tuberculosis. His experi-
ence as surgeon and head of the Westfield
Sanitarium where tubercular children are
cared for has given him facts about the
control of this disease that should be
known by every farmer in this county.
The following is the gist of what he told
a group of men in Northampton recently.

"Statistics show that one-quarter of
the children that die from tuberculosis
are affected with the bovine type. In my
early experience as house surgeon in Bos-
ton a large part of my time every morn-
ing was used in dressing scrofula sores on
children. At the present time most of the
milk sold in Boston is pasteurized. This
has caused a great decrease in scrofula,
meningitis, and peritonitis, all of which
are caused by tuberculosis. Children in
smaller towns do not have the protection
of pasteurized milk. A larger percentage
of rural children than city children have
these troubles at the present time. To
eliminate these troubles we should have
our cattle tested for T. B. and have the
reactors slaughtered."

"The intradermal test used to find re-
acting cattle is more accurate than the
older temperature test. The present
method of eradicating tuberculosis in cat-
tle is to slaughter the reactors. The so-
called "Bang" method in which reacting
cattle are isolated from the healthy ones
in a herd has not worked. We tried it at
Westfield but could not get the herd free
from the disease. We finally had all of
the reactors slaughtered and bought cows
from accredited herds. By this method
we eliminated the disease in the herd. It
has been accredited for two years. We
are now raising our own replacements as
we feel that this is the safest and best
way. While we had reactors we found
that we could not keep them up in produc-
tion. Some of them did well for a while
and then would drop rapidly both in
weight and in production. I believe in
the area test plan as this makes it easier
to keep herds free from T. B."

"I believe people will gladly use more
milk when they are sure that it is abso-
lutely free from trouble. At Westfield
we have no difficulty in getting children
to drink a quart of milk a day. We have
milk but no water on the table at meal
time. The calcium in the milk is what
they need to overcome tuberculosis. The
calcium is deposited around the tuber-
cles thus walling them off from the rest
of the tissues."

"Surveys show that sixty per cent of
the children in dairy sections are under-
weight. This makes them easy prey for
tuberculosis. This underweight con-
dition is largely due to failure to drink
enough milk. Clean, disease-free milk is
what these underweight children need."

COW TEST SUMMARY

The February records show that thirty-
six cows made over 50 lbs. of fat. The
high cows were as follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs. milk	lbs. fat
R. C. Adams	G. H.	1656	69.9
D. R. Pomeroy	G. H.	1440	69.1
C. G. Loud	R. H.	1906	66.8
H. Bridgman	R. H.	1512	66.5
W. H. Atkins	R. J.	1170	63.2
A. W. Houghton	R. H.	1455	62.6
D. R. Pomeroy	R. H.	1515	62.1
E. P. West	R. H.	1605	61.0
W. H. Atkins	G. J.	1320	59.4
Pelissier Bros.	G. H.	1560	59.3
Pelissier Bros.	R. H.	1644	59.2
F. D. Steele	G. H.	2414	79.7*
E. P. West	R. H.	2298	73.5**
F. D. Steele	R. H.	2209	68.5*
M. S. Howes	R. H.	2044	63.4*
E. T. Clark	G. H.	1540	61.5*

*Milked three times daily. **Milked
four times daily.

The leading herds in average milk pro-
duction per cow for February were:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk (per cow)
F. D. Steele, Cum- mington,	6	1302
D. R. Pomeroy, Am- herst,	8	1245
M. S. Howes, Cum- mington,	9	1233
Pelissier Bros., Hadley,	8	1220
J. G. Cook, Hadley,	14	1069
E. P. West, Hadley,	32	1000

The following were the leading herds in
the average production of butter fat per
cow:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat
D. R. Pomeroy	8	47.5
Pelissier Bros.	8	43.6
M. S. Howes	9	43.4
F. D. Steele	6	42.8
W. H. Atkins	14	38.1
J. G. Cook	14	37.3

March Testing Records

The March records of the cow testing
association show that nine cows gave over
sixty pounds of butter fat during the
month on twice a day milking, while seven
cows milked more than twice a day
gave over sixty-five pounds of butter fat.
The records of the leading cows for
March are as follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs. milk	lbs. fat
H. H. Bissell	R. H.	1832	71.4
G. H. Timmins	R. G.	1355	69.1
Ellis Harlow	R. J.	1065	67.1
F. Frost, Mgr.	R. H.	1800	66.6
M. S. Howes	R. H.	1262	65.6
E. T. Clark	G. H.	1674	65.3
D. R. Pomeroy	G. H.	1740	60.9
F. Frost, Mgr.	R. H.	1830	60.4
T. C. Marra	G. A.	1277	60.1
H. Bridgman	R. H.	2139	89.8x
F. D. Steele	G. H.	2570	84.8x
E. P. West	R. H.	2340	77.2xx

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DR. ARTHUR W. GILBERT, *Commissioner*

Room 136 State House, Boston



DESTROY BLACK CURRANTS



Cultivated Black Currants

*Spread
Blister Rust*

Killing White Pines

CULTIVATED BLACK CURRANTS ENDANGER WHITE PINES

It has been determined that the European or cultivated black currant is the most susceptible host plant of the white pine blister rust. The blister rust is a disease caused by a fungus which spends a part of its life growing in the leaves of currant and gooseberry plants, and the remainder, in the bark of white pine trees. The disease is only slightly injurious to currants and gooseberries, but kills white pines of all sizes. The rust spreads by means of wind-carried spores (like seeds). These disease spores can not spread the rust to white pines, unless currant or gooseberry bushes are present. All kinds of currants and gooseberries are attacked, but the cultivated black currant becomes diseased more easily than other kinds, and is more active in spreading the rust.

COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE OF WHITE PINES AND BLACK CURRANTS

The white pine is the most valuable timber tree in Massachusetts, and ranks high in the development of forestry within the State. There are thousands of acres of young pine growth in Massachusetts, which, if protected from the blister rust, will provide the white pine lumber of the future. The wood of white pine, in one form or another, is used for so many purposes that the preservation of our white pine forests is of importance, not only to pine owners, but indirectly to every citizen.

On the other hand, black currants are not grown in large numbers in Massachusetts, and are of very little commercial value. The black currant is not a native American plant; it is of European origin. The blister rust likewise came to us from Europe. Unfortunately, there is such a natural attraction between the cultivated black currant and the blister rust fungus, that these plants become infected many miles from diseased white pines. When black currants do become diseased, they act as centres from which the rust spreads very rapidly to currants and gooseberries and to white pines. In addition, diseased black currants cause more severe and extensive damage to white pines, than do other kinds of currants and gooseberries.

Because of their vigorous habit of spreading the blister rust, cultivated black currants are a serious menace to the white pine forests of Massachu-

setts. Such bushes are a public nuisance and have been outlawed within the State. Owners of these plants are urged to destroy them at once.

Cultivation or Possession of Black Currants Unlawful in Massachusetts

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 27 of Chapter 128, General Laws, do hereby order the destruction of all plants known as the cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) in this State and do hereby declare that it shall be unlawful for any person to possess, propagate, sell or offer for sale, these plants in the State of Massachusetts." April 1, 1927.

On account of the great economic value of white pine, and the relation of the black currant to the blister rust, the United States Department of Agriculture considers the cultivated black currant an undesirable plant and recommends its complete elimination from all States in which white pine is an important forest or ornamental tree.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE CULTIVATED BLACK CURRANT

The black currant looks like the common garden red currant in general appearance, but, as a rule, it is a larger and more vigorous bush. The fruit is black, as the name indicates. The leaves are thinner and more sharply pointed than those of the red currant, and the lower surface of the black currant leaf is covered with tiny bright dots, yellowish in color. The leaves and stems, when crushed, give off a strong spicy odor.

WHAT TO DO

It has been conclusively demonstrated during the past ten years that under ordinary forest conditions in the eastern United States, white pine forests suffer no further appreciable damage from blister rust if all currant and gooseberry bushes in and around white pines are eradicated. In addition, ALL cultivated black currants must be destroyed, even though they are several miles from white pine trees.

At the present time, an effort is being made to get rid of all currant and gooseberry bushes in the vicinity of white pines. This general control work now under way in the State, will be strengthened by the complete elimination of the black currant.



White Pine—A paying Timber Crop in Massachusetts

Everyone can help in protecting the valuable white pine forests of Massachusetts from further damage by the blister rust. The owner of cultivated black currants can be of special assistance by destroying such plants immediately. Concerted action is necessary for the welfare of your community and the Commonwealth.

DESTROY BLACK CURRANTS AND SAVE WHITE PINES
IT WILL PAY — DO NOT DELAY

This circular is issued by the

Division of Plant Pest Control

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture
Room 136, State House, Boston, Mass.

in cooperation with the
Bureau of Plant Industry
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

M. S. Howes	R. H.	2148	73.0x
E. P. West	R. H.	2145	72.9xx
F. D. Steele	R. H.	2415	72.5x
C. G. Loud	R. H.	2285	68.1x

x milked 3 times daily. xx milked four times daily.

Ten of the forty-seven herds in the cow testing association averaged over 1,000 lbs. of milk per cow during March. The following were the leading herds in average milk production per cow:

Owner	Lbs. Milk (per cow)
F. D. Steele, Cummington,	1587
M. S. Howes, Cummington,	1289
D. R. Pomeroy, Amherst,	1282
H. H. Bissell, Goshen,	1180
Pelissier Bros., Hadley,	1178
E. P. West, Hadley,	1121
H. Bridgman, Westhampton,	1073
Bisbee Bros., Chesterfield,	1058
Fred Frost, Easthampton,	1052
A. D. Montague, Westhampton,	1019

Six herds averaged over forty pounds of butter fat per cow during March. The following were the leading herds in average butter fat production per cow:

Owner	Lbs. Fat (per cow)
F. D. Steele, Cummington,	51.6
M. S. Howes, Cummington,	48.2
D. R. Pomeroy, Amherst,	45.1
H. H. Bissell, Goshen,	44.2
Pelissier Bros., Hadley,	41.2
A. M. Shaw, Cummington,	40.7
Bisbee Bros., Chesterfield,	39.7
E. P. West, Hadley,	38.3

EFFECT OF NITROGEN ON BEARING FRUIT TREES

When nitrogen applications intensify the green color of apple leaves, an increased set of fruit may usually be expected. With a full bloom of heavy setting varieties as Baldwin and Wealthy, this may mean simply more thinning but usually it means a more profitable crop, especially with McIntosh and Rhode Island Greening, which are apt to set rather lightly.

Nitrogen may also increase yields through increasing the size of the trees and sometimes by increasing the size of the apples. Where the nitrogen supply of the soil is very low, a nitrogen fertilizer often increases bloom but in reasonably fertile orchards this result does not seem to be the rule. These are the chief ways in which nitrogen fertilizers increase yields. It does not seem possible in practice to throw mature apple trees out of bearing with heavy spring applications of nitrogen, especially in sod orchards. The limit of profitable amounts of nitrogen is more likely to be a failure to develop high color of the fruit.

—J. K. S.

LEST WE FORGET



Home Grown Seed

Certified Seed

The above picture shows the chance potato growers are taking when they use their own potatoes for seed. The same results can be secured by comparing certified with "selected" seed. Tests conducted in this county for several years average 42 bushels more per acre for certified seed than for home grown or selected stock. If you can't get certified seed potatoes don't plant any this year.

FARMERS INTEND TO PLANT 15 PER CENT MORE POTATOES

From current reports by about 50,000 farmers to the Crop Reporting Board it appears that their intentions March 1 were to plant about 3,620,000 acres of potatoes this year, or nearly 15% more than they harvested in 1926, the New England Crop Reporting Service states in a release today. This intended acreage would be 17% larger than the harvested acreage in 1925 and almost 9% above that harvested in the bumper crop year of 1924 when yields were large and prices very low. It would be the largest acreage since 1923, but substantially less than was planted in 1922, 1921, 1920, 1918 and 1917. Also, it would be 2.3% more than the average acreage harvested in the 5 years 1922-'26, but 8.7% less than the average harvested in the 5 years 1917-'21.

Yield per acre, due to better seed, better methods all along the line, and favorable weather, was practically 14% higher in the five years 1922-'26 than in the previous like period. The educational work of the past 15 years and the use of more and better farm equipment and machinery have resulted in a steady and substantial gain in production per acre and per man. This same upward trend in large measure is true for most of our leading farm crops and products. On the other hand our total need for such products tends to vary closely with population.

When the war emergency ended in 1918 we had a large excess acreage of many crops, we had the educational campaigns under way and we have had a strong disposition among farmers to expand their acreage of cash crops. This

combination of influences pressing for increase in farm production results, or tends to result, in a rate of increase that easily exceeds the growth in demand for such products. This is especially true of farm products, such as potatoes, that are without an efficient, aggressive marketing organization. If present plans go thru and we have an average season, a crop of over 400 million bushels seems likely to result with prices at levels and the market of a character that farmers will vividly recall if they think back three and four years.

Maine growers appear to have studied the subject soundly, as evidenced by only a 6% intended increase in acreage over last year, contrasted with expected increases of 10% in New Hampshire and Massachusetts; 7% in Vermont; 13% in Rhode Island and 20% in Connecticut. Significant, also, are the intended increases as follows: New York 12%; Pennsylvania 14%; Michigan 16%; Wisconsin 10%; Minnesota 16%; North Dakota 20%. The main groups of states show the following intended increases over last year's harvested acreage: 8 major late surplus states 13%; 12 minor late surplus states 19%; all late surplus combined 15%; 9 late deficient 12%; 14 early southern 19%.

These intentions, it is well to remember, are not a definite forecast of actual planting that will occur. Various influences may help to change present plans, yet past experience shows that for large areas these preliminary intentions reports give a significant indication of what may be expected, even the several individual states may alter their intentions substantially.

N. E. Crop Reporting Service.

HOME MAKING

NORWICH HILL GOES
OVER THE TOP

Reports Show Many Changes

Practically every family on Norwich Hill, Huntington is having better meals as a result of the food selection project which twenty five of the women have been studying this winter.

To have the whole community enter into the spirit of the work is one reason why we can say they went over the top. Another reason is because we had the co-operation of all the members of the family. We find that thirteen families are using more milk, nineteen using more vegetables, eleven more fruits, fifteen more whole cereals and eighteen more water. This could not have been accomplished if the fathers and children had not entered into the game and been willing to change their food practices.

The truth is we have several men up there who are mighty glad we had those meetings, because now their wives are convinced that dark bread is the thing to have and they can have it as often as they wish.

The call for whole grain cereals has also made the merchants sit up and take notice. Entire wheat was a scarcity and brown rice was unheard of, but the demand for these has been so great that they have promised to include them in their stock.

The last reason why this community has gone over the top is, they are going to have community meals in which there will be no flaw. At each meeting of the class a luncheon committee, appointed at the previous meeting served a luncheon that was O. K. It not only tasted good, but it had all the requirements of a balanced meal. They always served one or more new dishes, and it is probably because of the good work that these committees did that the attendance kept increasing. But the best part of it all these women are going to keep up the good work and carry out the same ideas in planning their community meals. When we have a whole community serving family and community meals that will score perfection we have an ideal condition and are glad to give them their due credit.

The Spring Fever always gets hold of the women this time of year in the form of a desire to renovate their furniture. Easthampton, South Hadley and West Chesterfield women have all done a fine piece of work in this project. Besides the refinishing these women have reseeded chairs with cane, splint, Hong Kong grass (imitation rush) and oval pith. The oval pith mends the piazza and sewing chairs very satisfactorily and some of the splint and rush seats have been perfect.

FORMER MASSACHUSETTS GIRL
CHOSEN CLOTHING SPECIALIST

Miss Esther Belle Cooley, a native of Massachusetts and for the past six years clothing specialist in the state of Oregon, has been appointed clothing specialist for Massachusetts.

Announcement of the appointment was made recently by W. A. Munson, director of the Extension Service, M. A. C. Miss Cooley, who is to fill the position left vacant by the accidental death last September of Miss Bertha Knight, will take up her duties early in April.

Miss Cooley was born in the town of Amherst, Mass. She received her B. S. degree in Home Economics from the State College of Montana in 1916. Since that time her experience along clothing lines has been quite extensive and varied.

She taught Home Economics for a year in Thompson Falls High School, Montana; for two years she was instructor at Winona (Minn.) State Normal School; studied clothing at Columbia University, New York, for a year; for 14 months was clothing specialist at Minnesota University Farm; and since 1921 has been in her present position.

Massachusetts is very fortunate in securing a specialist of Miss Cooley's qualifications, state leaders at M. A. C. declare. She comes very highly recommended by leaders in Oregon and Minnesota and by others who have been in contact with her work. County extension folks in Oregon, when they heard she was leaving, got up a petition asking her to stay in Oregon.

HOME EC. DEPT. OFFERS
SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES

The Department of Home Economics is offering this summer, July 5—August 13, courses in Clothing, Foods, Home Furnishing, and Millinery. These are planned to meet the needs of teachers, home demonstration agents, local extension leaders, junior club leaders, nutrition and health workers, homemakers, and any others desiring Home Economics training.

Those who attended the session of 1926 will be glad to know that two of the instructors are to return,—Mrs. Helen Gaston Fish, of the Metropolitan Art Museum, of New York, for Home Furnishing, and Mrs. Bina Preble, of Teachers' College, New York, for Millinery. The Foods and Nutrition will be taught by Miss Bertha Titsworth, formerly State Home Demonstration Leader in New Hampshire, and now head of the Home Economics Department at Ohio Wesleyan. Miss Catherine E. Cleveland, of the Horace Mann School, Teachers' College, will give the work in Textiles and Clothing.

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR
SPRING TONIC?

At this time of the year the average person feels the need of a spring tonic. He rushes off to the doctor or nearest drug store, little realizing that nature provides an excellent tonic in his backyard or some place nearby. Dandelions, cowslips, dock, parsley, mustard, and even the young milkweed shoots, are among the wild greens that furnish iron for the blood, and other minerals and vitamins so necessary for health. Lettuce, spinach, cabbage, beet greens, and endive are valuable too, and may be bought in the market at reasonable prices.

The person who has been eating vegetables all winter is not so likely to find himself with that tired feeling as the person who has neglected these most important foods.

Three vegetables every day—one of which may be potatoes—is a good rule to follow the year around. An extra precaution, which is most important, is that one of these vegetables each day shall be green or raw. To insure plenty of vegetables all year around, the family garden is a great help. Don't forget—in planning your garden—to plant a few extra rows for storing and canning in the fall. Greens of all kinds, green beans, and tomatoes are among the vegetables which are easily canned, and which give manifold returns in good health. They may be eaten by all members of the family, and greatly swell the sum total of minerals and vitamins in the winter dietary.

The extension service will gladly furnish you with seed varieties, and directions for planting and caring for your garden—and later with instructions for canning.

If you wish this material send a card to Mildred Boice, Home Demonstration Agent, Northampton, Mass.

DRINK MORE MILK

The school children of Massachusetts are not drinking enough milk. "Of the 8,000 children interviewed last year at the State Tuberculosis clinics nearly 7,000 were not drinking even two glasses of milk a day," states Dr. Henry D. Chadwick director, Division of Tuberculosis, State Department of Public Health, in his report of the food habits found among the under-weight school children.

This rather startling condition is not due to economic circumstances but to lack of interest on the part of the children and improper home control. In spite of all the health teaching in the schools of today the children are not taking hold of

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This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

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BANK BY MAIL

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the problem with any real interest, for it was found that they were not only drinking too little milk but that they were not getting enough of the right kind of vegetables.

In examining the children at the clinics the nutrition workers used the following rules as a standard of what the children of that age need:

- 4 glasses of milk every day.
- 1 egg each day.
- Some whole grain bread each day.
- A breakfast including cooked cereal.
- Candy and other sweets only at the end of a regular meal.
- 4 glasses of water every day.
- No tea or coffee.

To bring these children up to normal weight they must have not only these food habits, but they need plenty of sleep; yet the figures in this report prove that less than 50% of the 8,000 children are eating the right food and getting enough sleep. It is hoped that the facts brought to light by these clinics will stimulate the teachers and parents throughout the State to see that the school children get the proper food to insure a healthy body and to protect them from tuberculosis.

—State Department of Health.

Having renovated their furniture a year ago the Norwich Bridge group is learning the art of furniture arrangement from Mrs. Harriet Haynes, state home management specialist. That was the main subject discussed at the third meeting, but curtains are linked so closely with good furniture and furniture arrangement that they had their share of discussion. Mrs. Haynes showed a very fine set of slides from the United States Department of Agriculture which brought out the points she was stressing very clearly and helped the women to visualize different arrangements. The women are planning many changes in their living rooms with Mrs. Haynes' guidance.

ADVICE FROM AN EXPERT

Mrs. Mark Brooks Picken of the Pictorial Review Magazine has given us the following information, which will be of interest to all women who have taken clothing construction A. and B. and to any woman who wants a good foundation pattern.

"As regards foundation patterns, I would suggest that you use a new pictorial pattern 3678. This is a simple one piece dress that serves admirably for a foundation pattern.

"For figures needing a dart at the shoulder I would suggest Design 2919 as a plain foundation pattern.

"Foundation patterns for dresses that are to be made of soft material and where an easy fit is desired, I suggest either one of the three following: Numbers, 3404, 3555, and 3685."

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CLUB WORK

STATE 4-H CLUB CHAMPIONS

State Leaders Announce Winners

Twelve members of Massachusetts 4-H clubs have been elected as State Champions of their respective projects during 1926. Announcement of the selection is made by George L. Farley, State Club Leader.

Club work in Massachusetts is organized under 11 projects, a state champion being chosen by the state leaders for outstanding work in each project. Selection is made on the basis of work accomplished, personal attitude, improvement, and other points.

Hampshire County was fortunate enough to secure two places on this honor roll. Alice Randall of Belchertown as Dairy Champion and Ashley Gurney of Cummington as Potato Champion. Alice Randall's story will be found in another part of this issue while Ashley's story will appear later.

Those selected as winners in the other nine projects are: Eunice and Alice Dowse, twins from Sherborn, Middlesex County as Handicraft Champions; Sally Bradley of Lee, Berkshire County, Baby Beef Champion; Mildred Cahoon of Centerville, Barnstable County, Clothing Champion; Marion Allen of Agawam, Hampden County, Canning Champion; Kenneth Gifford of North Dartmouth, Bristol County, Pig Champion; John Dennett, of Plympton, Plymouth County, Poultry Champion; Robert Sharples of Attleboro, Bristol County, farm management champion; and Roger Moody of Bourne, Barnstable County, Garden Champion.

4-H CLUB EGG LAYING CONTEST FOR FEBRUARY

Sixty-one boys sent in reports on 1,582 birds in the egg laying contest for February. This is the largest response of any month this year and some very good reports were sent in.

Twelve eggs per month was the so-called yard stick and we find that the 61 flocks laid an average of 12.1 eggs per bird or, in other words, they just squeezed by. Thirty-five flocks were above this average while the remaining flocks were below what they should be.

The prize winners for the month were as follows:

Large flocks of 40 or more birds

Breed	No. of birds	Total eggs	Avg. per bird
Joseph Sena, E'th'pt'n, EPR	70	1410	20.2
Erick Moberg, S'th'pt'n, RIR	40	736	18.4
V. Fournier, N'th'pt'n, RIR	63	1153	18.3

Small flocks of 5 to 40 birds

Erick Moberg, S'th'pt'n, RIR	10	206	20.6
George Ritter, N'th'pt'n, WL	25	510	20.4
John Jackowski, Hatfield,	26	523	20.1
Philip Reed, Hadley, RIR	8	151	18.9
Gordon Cook, Hadley, RIR	6	109	18.2

ACHIEVEMENT MEETINGS

Local Exhibits to Begin Soon

Forty Eight clubs in Hampshire county will begin a series of exhibits and achievement meetings combined April 26, when the Amherst 4-H Food club puts on their annual exhibition and achievement night program at the Boys' club building. As rapidly as possible the other clubs will follow, the time depending somewhat on the time they started their work, local activities and other conditions. If possible all of them should be over by June 10th in order not to interfere with graduation exercises.

To date only a few clubs have decided on dates, those that have decided are as follows:

- Amherst 4-H Food Club—April 26th.
- Wirthmore Poultry Club, South Hadley—May 28th.
- Two clubs in Granby—May 30th.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR COUNTY DAIRY CLUB

Banquet and Tour First on Program

The summer activities committee of the County dairy club met April 4 and planned several very interesting events for the coming summer.

The first event is a form of Father and Son Banquet which will be held Friday evening, May 27th. Just where it will be held has not been decided but will be announced soon. The novel part of this banquet is the fact that all the food will be solicited from parents and friends of the Dairy club members so that from a cash viewpoint the banquet will be free for every dairy club member as well as their parents. Even though it will be called a Fathers and Sons banquet we will be only too glad to welcome mothers and daughters.

What the program will be has not been decided yet but will be as soon as we can secure one or two good speakers.

Saturday, June 18th, will be the day for the Dairy tour. The trip is to be held in the central part of the county and will include stopping at such places as E. P. West, Fred Pelissier, and J. G. Cook of Hadley and U. G. Groff of South Amherst. The trip will take in only two breeds of cows, Jerseys and Holsteins, but in addition we will have the chance to see four of the Dairy club member's animals as well as see Sweet Clover and Alfalfa fields. The committee was unanimous in its belief that we should have

HIGH SCHOOL DAY AT M. A. C.

High School pupils and teachers are cordially invited by the Massachusetts Agriculture College to attend its 18th Annual High School, Saturday, April 30, 1927.

Over night accommodations are provided by the college for high school juniors and seniors and for all contestants in the judging contests. Luncheon and supper will be served at Draper Hall at moderate rates.

The Massachusetts Interscholastic Championship Live Stock Judging Contest and the Fruit Judging Contest will be Friday, April 29, at 1.30 P. M. The Poultry Judging Contest will be Saturday, April 30, at 8.15 A. M.

Friday night there will be a 4-H Club Banquet at Draper Hall.

The program for the next day is as follows:

- 8.00 A. M.—Registration booths open—boys at Memorial Hall, Girls at South College.
 - 8.15 A. M.—Poultry Judging Contest, at Poultry Plant.
 - 8.30 A. M.—12.00 M.—Inspection of the the campus and college buildings.
 - 11.15 A. M.—12.15 P. M.—College Live Stock Parade.
 - 11.30 A. M.—1.30 P. M.—Explanation of entrance requirements, Memorial Hall.
 - 12.00 M. —Luncheon—Draper Hall Cafeteria open from 12.00-1.30.
 - 12.30 P. M.—Luncheon—Meeting of teachers, principals, school superintendents and town representatives Draper Hall.
 - 1.30 P. M.—Exhibition by the Cavalry unit—near Drill Hall.
 - 3.00 P. M.—Varsity Baseball game—M. A. C. vs. Wesleyan, Alumni Field.
 - 5.30 P. M.—Supper—Draper Hall cafeteria, open from 5.30-7.00.
 - 7.00 P. M.—Program at Stockbridge Hall.
- Address by President Lewis. Award of prizes in Judging Contests. Entertainment by the M. A. C. musical clubs.

judging contests at two or more places as well as some good speakers.

The committee in charge of these activities consisted of Erick Moberg of Southampton, President of the Dairy Club; C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley, Secretary of the club; M. r. W. F. Howe of North Amherst and the Club Agent.

POULTRY CLUB TOUR

A Three County Trip

Saturday, April 23d, Poultry club members in Western Hampshire, Berkshire and Western Hampden Counties will combine in holding a tour of three of the best poultry farms on the Jacobs' Ladder Trail.

The club members from the three counties will meet at the High School in Huntington at 10.00 A. M. and go directly to W. A. Munson's poultry plant in Huntington. Next they will ride to Westfield and plan to arrive there about noon at Max Axelrod's large poultry plant where they will eat dinner and look over Mr. Axelrod's poultry equipment and birds. The third and last stop will be at Mr. Thompson's smaller but very practical farm also in Westfield.

The main points to be emphasized on this trip will be the hatching, the brooding, and the feeding of the chicks until they reach maturity as well as the housing.

Any and all people interested in Poultry are cordially invited to accompany us on this tour, which, although held primarily for 4-H club members, is for every one.

Bring your lunch and anyone interested in Poultry raising.

My Holstein Herd

Continued from page 1, column 3

beans and they grew better this year than last year. I think they are a good quick legume crop and they make the cows produce more milk than when fed common hay.

We also raised two acres of alfalfa this year. It did very well until the latter part of August when the weeds came in. Then we had to cut it, but it soon started growing good again.

I think the cows like alfalfa better than soy beans although from my experience they give the same amount of milk on both.

I think that it pays to raise good roughages to feed the cattle for them, not so much grain will have to be fed and thus cut down the grain bill.

I am glad that Hampshire County has a cow Testing Association for now we can tell what our cows are doing and whether they are making a profit or not. It puts the dairyman on a business basis. A cow of known value will always sell better and her calves will be more valuable. By her record you can tell how much to feed her for that is only economical and scientific way to feed.

Prizes total \$458.00

I have showed my calves every year at the Northampton Fair and at the Eastern States Exposition except in 1921 when I had baby beef and in 1922. This year I exhibited four head. At the Eastern

States in the senior yearling class I won first, and second in Massachusetts special and second and third in the Northeastern States, first in Junior yearling class and fifth in the calf class, and first on my herd.

At the Northampton fair I won first on my calf in the open class and club class both, and she was also Junior Grand Champion.

During the years I have been in the Dairy Club I have not only received many prize ribbons but also \$458 in prize money, and I have had many good times and met many boys and girls from different places.

I have enjoyed the Dairy Club very much and it has taught me a great deal about feeding, caring, showing and judging animals which I would otherwise not have known.

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Fruit Growers Meeting At M. A. C.

Continued from page 1, column 1

period to avoid scab. For varieties susceptible to spray injury a dry mixture of sulphur-lime may be used for the calyx and later sprays.

This year the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association will furnish members information regarding time and materials to be used in spraying. President E. R. Critchett urged members to ask Secretary Ralph Whitcomb of Amherst to be put on the list for this service. It is planned to start with Red Mite control and carry thru to Railroad Worm control.

Prof. R. A. Van Meter discussed the elimination of the "little green Baldwin." He stated that the fruit problem here was to grow good apples and to grow them cheaply. Production costs in one orchard for two years showed that the growing costs up to picking time average 27 cents per bushel; picking and marketing 73 cents; and overhead charges amounted to 25 cents per bushel, or a total of \$1.25 per bushel. The crop ran 65 per cent A grade, 25 per cent B grade and 10 per cent culls. The following were the detail production costs in cents per bushel:

Pruning 4.3 cents, fertilizer .9 cents, spraying 11.0 cents, mowing 1.5 cents, mulch 7.5 cents, thinning 1.1 cents, propping .7 cents. The marketing costs in cents per bushel were: Picking 15 cents, packing 11.5 cents, transportation and selling 20.8 cents, miscellaneous 1.6 cents, boxes 24.2 cents. Overhead charges were: Equipment 4.5 cents, building charges 6.4 cents, interest on investment 12.8 cents, interest on working capital 1.3 cents, miscellaneous .4 cents.

It was pointed out that only by pruning, spraying, thinning and fertilizing could the quality of the crop be raised. These charges are the ones that most growers feel cost a lot of money, yet in this orchard they only cost 16.2 cents on a total of \$1.25 per bushel.

It is a question how to prune. If the trees are not pruned the crop cannot be properly sprayed. Too much of the fruit on unpruned trees is poorly colored. Making a few big cuts does but little to color fruit. If too much is cut off the yield and thereby the income from orchard is decreased. The trees should be fertilized enough so that they will make a vigorous growth. The fertilizer should be put on two weeks before blossoming time on trees that are not growing vigorously. Nitrate of Soda and Sulphate of ammonia are the commonest materials used. Experiments do not show that any fertilizer except nitrogen carriers pay in the orchard.

POULTRY REPORT SUMMARY

The February poultry account records show that the "160 egg" standard is too low for some of the flocks. This standard

calls for twelve eggs per bird for February. The following is the record of the leading flocks:

Owner	No. birds	Eggs per bird
John Bloom, Ware,	375	21.0
J. M. Lowe, Amherst,	169	18.2
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst,	250	18.1
F. D. Steele, Cummington,	277	17.3
F. B. Lyman, Amherst,	108	17.3
H. I. Bean & Sons, Florence,	230	16.7
S. A. Clark, Williamsburg,	30	16.6

THE BEST, HOME RATIONS SHOW LARGE DECREASE

The use of ready mixed dairy feeds, as evidenced by the work of Feed Control, has greatly increased during the last decade. Ten years ago the annual bulletin reported 95 samples of dairy feeds representing 22 different brands. During the past year (1926) 226, representing 994 brands, were collected and the results are published in control bulletin No. 36. The increase in the number and diversity of brands seems to show that the present trend is away from home mixing.

The extent to which this change can be attributed to the belief that ready mixed rations are more economical is debatable. It is quite possible that the most important influence is that of the large co-operative associations who are, for the most part, offering to their members ready rations instead of the products of which the rations are composed. The large volume of feed offered by the associations is augmented by other interests in the grain trade who feel obliged to offer similar products in competition with the co-operatives.

A larger variety of materials are used by the manufacturer in ready rations than can be obtained by the farmer from his local grain store. In the various dairy feeds collected by the Feed Control Inspectors during the past year, 26 high grade, five low grade, and five mineral ingredients were used; the individual ready mixed rations usually consisting of six to ten ingredients. While a variety in a grain ration is desirable, a farmer purchasing products from his local store can probably secure sufficient variety to make an excellent ration, even though his choice is more limited.

The spread between the cost of home mixed and ready rations is not fixed. While new sacks, mill overhead, advertising, and other expenses may not change appreciably, market conditions do have a decided influence upon the difference in price asked for ready rations as compared with that of the ingredients used in home mixing.

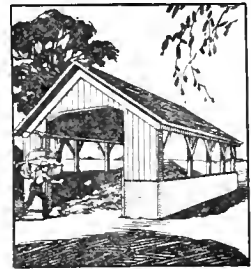
—P. H. S.

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**Is Your Manure Pile Leaking Dollars?**

Manure stored in an open barnyard loses more than half its fertilizing value by seepage, according to tests made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"At present prices of crops, manure has produced crop increases equal to about \$4.00 per ton of manure applied," reports the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Use all of Your Manure — Build a Concrete Manure Pit

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TESTS SHOW NITROGEN

CARRIERS NEARLY SAME

Once in a while a new crop of fertilizer materials comes on the market. Sometimes such materials, by virtue of their chemical composition, source, and probable permanency, are sufficiently promising to warrant testing by the Experiment Station. Such was the case with the group of nitrogenous materials tested in the season just closed.

The crops grown and fertilizer applications were as follows:

	<i>Pounds per Acre</i>	<i>Grade</i>
Corn.....	800	5-8-7
Hay.....	400	5-5-5
Mangels.....	800	5-8-7
Potatoes.....	1600	5-8-7

The soil used was a well drained sandy loam in good tilth.

Each crop received its nitrogen from five different carriers; these were:

	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Per Cent Ammonia</i>
Sodium nitrate	Chile	18.8
Ammonium phosphate ("Ammo-phos")	U. S.	13.0
Calcium nitrate	Germany	18.8
Ammonium sulfate-nitrate	Germany	31.5
Urea	Germany	55.5

Results—When the mature crops showed no greater plot differences than might be expected from normal soil variation, it was decided that harvest by plots was unnecessary. Just one exception was made—that of the mangels. Yields of mangels per acre were:

	<i>Tons</i>
Sodium nitrate	31.2
Ammonium phosphate	27.2
Calcium nitrate.....	26.4
Ammonium sulfate-nitrate	26.0
Urea	27.1

It is only with the yield from sodium nitrate that any question might be raised as to the increased yield being due to fertilizer treatment or soil variation.

For the purpose of the test, however, it is sufficient that all the materials produced excellent yields of mangels. Likewise, good yields of the other crops were secured from all treatments. Corn yielded, all plots considered, at the rate of 70.7 bushels per acre. Potatoes were estimated to yield 225 bushels and hay 2 tons per acre. On soils like the one used, and under usual conditions, these nitrogenous materials may be expected to give good results. What effect the continued use of them may have on soil conditions we do not know. —A. B. B.

FOR SALE: Bull Calf. Born April 6, 1927. Sire, Ferndale King Fayne Pontiac, Sire's dam, 22,000 lbs. milk. Dam, Londonderry Castine Gelsche Fayne, 16,921 lbs. milk, 604 lbs. butter last year. Federal Accredited Herd. Pelissier Bros., Hadley, Mass.

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JUNE 21, 1926

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	List	Frts.	3 per cent War Tax	Delivery Charge	TOTAL Delivered
Touring Str-Bal	\$380	\$33	\$9.90	\$3.10	\$426.
Runabout Str-Bal	360	33	9.42	3.58	406.
Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

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LAND BANK COMPLETES TEN YEARS OF SERVICE

On March 16th, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield completed a decade of service to farmers in the eight northeastern states comprising all the New England States, New York and New Jersey. This ten year period has seen many changes. The Bank was organized when prices of agricultural products and prices of farm lands were rising. This institution then had no precedents by which to be guided and no experience in the making of farm loans for long-term periods. Following the War came a drop not only in the price of agricultural products, but also in farm lands all over this district. About the same time the constitutionality of the law was put to the test by certain private interests and the business of making loans was discontinued for a year and a half during 1920 and 1921 until the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision.

The funds for starting the business of the bank were furnished by the United States Government, \$750,000 being the amount approved by Congress for the use of each of the twelve Federal Land Banks. During the early years of the bank a considerable deficit was shown and this condition continued until the volume of business had increased to such a point that not only was the deficit wiped out but on December 31, 1920, the first dividend on stock was declared to the farmer borrowers. Since that date dividends have been declared regularly, the size of the dividend depending upon the earnings of the bank.

In this ten year period \$51,948,020 has been loaned to 16,338 farmer borrowers. These farmer borrowers now own capital stock in the bank worth \$2,357,055. Of the original \$750,000 advanced by the United States Government \$394,985 has been repaid and it will be only a question of a comparatively few years until the farmer borrowers of the Federal Land Bank will own the entire capital stock of this institution.

The Northampton Farm Loan Association, a local unit of the Federal Land Bank, of which Clarence E. Hodgkins with an office at the Court House in Northampton is Secretary-Treasurer, was organized July 20, 1917. Since that time nearly \$400,000 has been loaned to farmers in Hampshire County. Mr. Hodgkins feels that the new 5% rate which the bank put into operation on February 1st will greatly aid in securing a largely increased business among the farmers of this County during 1927. Individual loans up to \$25,000 are eligible.

The Federal Farm Loan has several features which should prove of particular interest to borrowers. The low rate of 5% interest has already been mentioned.

The mortgage is non-callable as long as the borrower meets promptly his obligations to the bank. Even though the farm is transferred the loan may not be called either in part or in full. Most loans are made on the long-term, 33-year plan. Interest is payable semi-annually and on the 33-year plan a payment of \$15.00 on the principal for each \$1,000 borrowed is due semi-annually. The Federal Land Bank is a strictly co-operative institution and all earnings of the bank go back to the farmer borrowers except for reserves necessary to keep the institution in good financial condition. Application Blanks and Folders of Information may be secured from Mr. Hodgkins.

The Federal Land Bank, it will be seen from the above, is a service institution designed to supplement and compliment the service offered by local organizations to the end that our basic industry, agriculture, may be more stable and more prosperous.

AGROSPECTS

Cheap Hay

Last summer
My hay crop was so poor
That I had to prime the hay rake
With some old hay
Before it would work.
This summer I won't have
Any old hay left to prime the rake.
But I don't feel
That it is a hopeless proposition.
I have some fields
With a pretty good sod.
Not all daisies
And Queen Anne's lace,
Which means wild carrot.
I am going to buy
Some 8-6-6 fertilizer
To spread on these fields.
Three hundred pounds
To the acre
When the green shoots
Begin to show.
Then I am going to start haying
Early
And be all done
July first.
Instead of spending a lot of time
Raking up scatterings,
Which I do,
And my neighbor does.
Because it always was done,
I am going to spread on
Some nitrate of soda,
125 pounds to the acre
Or sulfate of ammonia,
100 pounds to the acre.
And get a better rowen crop.
Maybe it sounds expensive
But I figure I will have
The cheapest hay
I ever raised.
And I won't need
To prime the hay rake.

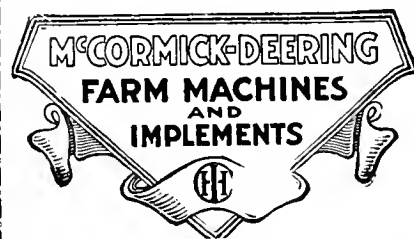
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Spec.

A NEW KIND OF POTATO RACE

The 300-Bushel Potato Club of Mass.

Potato growers in Massachusetts will be interested in the plans that are being developed by the Extension Service for the organization of a 300-bushel potato club. Membership in this club will be a mark of distinction that is well worth working for. Having raised 300 bushels per acre of a crop that has a state average of only about 125 bushels per acre is no small chore and deserves the recognition that this club plans to give.

Any grower in Massachusetts may apply for membership and those who are interested are urged to make application at once to the County Agricultural Agent for a copy of the rules and regulations of the club. All those who qualify for membership will be presented with appropriate medal or other insignia of merit. The State Department of Agriculture will also make appropriate awards to the three growers making the highest production records and qualifying for membership in the club. Suitable awards will also be made for those producing at the lowest cost per bushel.

Candidates for membership in the 300-bushel club must have an area of at least two continuous acres on which to base yield measurements. Along with the yield records a report must be submitted to show the cost of production. Blanks for this will be supplied by the County Agent upon receipt of application. Judges of the contest will consist of the County Agricultural Agent, one grower in the county whom the agent will select and a third member to be a 4-H Club member appointed by the County Club Leader.

All entries must be in the hands of the County Agent by June 15th. Plans are underway to supply all contestants with special service during the season. This will include printed material on potato growing, hints relative to controlling pests and market news from the crop reporting service.

INDIANA TESTS ANSWER

LIME QUESTIONS

Field experiments conducted by the Indiana Experiment Station bring out some interesting results which are cited as answers to the question, Is 500 pounds of hydrated lime on each grain crop equal to two tons of ground limestone?

"It is not, and farmers who depend upon that small an application of lime will be disappointed", says Prof. S. D. Connor, of Purdue University.

"These tests indicate that the value of lime and limestone is in proportion to their neutralizing value. Seventy-four pounds of hydrated lime are equal to 100 pounds of fine ground limestone, no more, no less".

"If clover fails, put on about two tons per acre of pulverized limestone and in six or eight years repeat the application". "Use plenty of manure and fertilizer in addition, because lime does not take the place of fertilizer. In fact, on these two experiment fields, fertilizer has given greater profit on limed than on unlimed land, and the yields with lime alone without any fertilizer or manure are very small", Prof. Connor states.

MINERALS FOR DAIRY CATTLE

The problem of mineral deficiencies in dairy rations is in a large measure a regional one.

In experiments lasting for five years, benefit has not been observed from the practice of adding finely ground bone meal to the dairy cow's ration at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

The findings set forth in Bulletin 229 of the Minnesota Experiment Station are quite opposite. Animals fed upon roughages deficient in phosphorus grown on certain soils in northern Minnesota, show abnormal conditions and very poor development. Sterilized, finely ground bone meal, cured and prevented these conditions when fed with a fair dairy ration which included common salt.

The problem in Minnesota is apparently a phosphorus deficiency, while here in Massachusetts where heavy grain feeding is practiced, if there be a deficiency at all, it is in calcium and not in phosphorus. The feeding of plenty of high-grade roughage will safeguard a calcium shortage.

—J. B. L.

GOOD TIMBER

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and sky and air and light,
That stood out in the open plain,
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king
But lived and died a scrubby thing.
The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share,
Of sun and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.
Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind, the tougher trees.
The farther sky, the greater length;
The more the storm, the more the
strength;
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man good timber grows.
Where thickest stands the forest growth
We find the patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—
This is the common law of life.

"The Speaker."

Poultry Insurance

Experience with Eastern States Feed
Convinces J. E. Laurie That They
Reduce Risk and Loss.

"We have 3,000 chicks ordered for March 16th. They will be raised entirely on Eastern States feeds. We feel that if it were impossible to get Eastern States grains we should not try to remain in the poultry business."—
J. E. Laurie, Walpole, N. H.

Laurie wrote the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange on February 20 and concluded his letter with this paragraph. Here is some more of the same letter.

"We have tried several other kinds of feeds before and after trying Eastern States and have decided that no other feed is in a class with Eastern States. I bought 1,000 chicks, R. 1 Reds from Hubbard Farms of Walpole, N. H., December 14th. They were very fine chicks. To date we have 990 first class birds. They were started on Eastern States Growing Mash (old formula)—at about one month changed to new formula. At this time we also fed baby chick scratch (Eastern States). The change was made abruptly, without mixing from old to new formula. At 8 weeks I began mixing Eastern States ingredients into a mash by the new formula. Changed again abruptly. Neither change affected the chicks at all. The gain has been rapid and even at 6 weeks they averaged about 1 1/2 lbs., at 9 weeks they averaged from 2 to 2 1/2 lbs., with the best birds weighing 2 3/4 lbs.

"The broilers will be 10 weeks old Tuesday, February 22, and I plan to start shipping about that date. Nearly every bird lost has been accidental."

The confidence which Laurie has in Eastern States feeds of course is based on his own actual experience with them. The reason why he has found them so satisfactory is, of course, the fact that the Eastern States feeds and feed ingredients are tested for quality in the farmers' own chemical laboratory, at the farmers own mill at Buffalo. The standard is not "Will these suit the feeder well enough to meet competition and show a feed manufacturer and dealer a profit?" The standard is "Will these feeds and ingredients give the feeder the greatest possible return in terms of health, growth, and production?"

For information on the Eastern States co-operative feed service, a service which should not be confused with ear door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

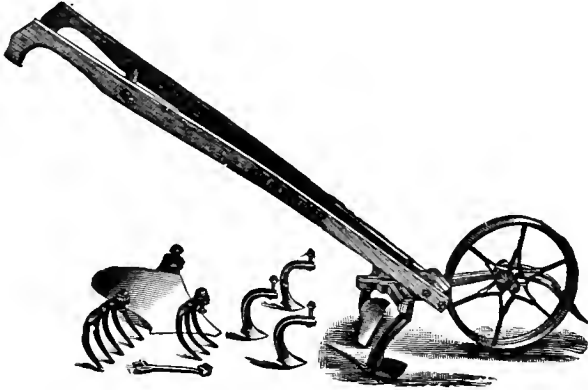
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Two Rations \ A. D. P. 20 %
/ A. D. P. 24 %

Don't forget our mixing service if you want your own formula mixed.

Let us help you with your feeding problems.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1927

No. 5

ANNUAL PICNIC--JUNE 9

Dr. Hedger to be With Us

June 9 is the date for the annual home-makers picnic at Laurel Park. The day is planned especially for the homemakers of Hampshire County and their families, and we hope every effort will be made to come.

Dr. Hedger to Speak

So many people spoke so favorably of Dr. Hedger's talk last June that we knew it would be impossible to find anyone who could take her place. So after great effort we are going to be able to have Dr. Hedger with us again this year.

She will speak at eleven o'clock in the morning. This means, you will have to get to the meeting *on time*, because it would be a mistake to miss one word Dr. Hedger said. Her topic will be "What the Community Owes the Child". A subject that will be of interest to old and young, men and women.

If you heard Dr. Hedger last June I know you will come this year. And if you have not been fortunate enough to hear her, you certainly will want to make the effort. She inspires one with her strength of mind and purpose and ideal to make the world a better place for children and adults to live in.

Pageant to Be Given

The afternoon program is going to be very different from anything we have had before. It is to consist of a pageant written by Mrs. Clifton Johnson, a trustee of the Hampshire County Extension Service. The title is "The Problems of Adam and Eve, and the Rest of the Hampshire County Family." It consists of dancing, singing, and costuming, and depicts the project work of the home department for the last four and a half years. We expect every town will have a share in the pageant. You will want to see it.

Children Cared For

You may feel free to bring the children and have them in care of experts. The nursery is to be in charge of the people who run the day nursery at Northampton. Your child will be well cared for and you need not worry about them or have the care of them. Babies are no excuse for not attending.

It will be the last time that I, as Home Demonstration Agent of Hampshire County will have the opportunity of meet-

WANTED!

Every Farm Family to be represented at the Home Makers Picnic.

LAUREL PARK, NORTHAMPTON

Thursday, June 9, 10.30 A. M.

ing you. I hope every town will be represented so that the fifth and last of the June meetings I have had the pleasure of planning with you will be the biggest and best. Pass the word along to your friends and neighbors, prepare a basket lunch, and be at Laurel Park, at 10.30 Thursday morning, June 9.

—Mildred Boice,
Home Demonstration Agent.

THREE TOWNS DRIVE FOR AREA TEST

The State Legislature recently passed a law which provides a method whereby tuberculous cattle may be eliminated from certain towns of the State. It states "Whenever not less than eighty-five per centum of the cattle permanently kept in a town are, upon application of their owners, being tested for bovine tuberculosis under the supervision of the Director (of Animal Industry), the Director may apply the same test to all other cattle in such town.

Huntington, Chesterfield and Cummington are three towns in the county that are planning to take advantage of this law. The 1926 figures of the cattle inspectors show that Huntington had 503 cattle, Chesterfield 518, and Cummington, 531. A large part of the cows in the adjoining town of Westhampton have either been tested or their owners have applied for the test. By having over 1500 T. B. free cattle in these towns it will be possible to attract buyers to a far greater extent than would be the case with isolated herds. It is hoped that the idea of this area test will extend to Middlefield, Worthington, Plainfield and Goshen before fall.

This months' cow testing association records show that several of the herds to be tested are among the leaders in production. High production combined with freedom from tuberculosis will make stock from herds worth a considerable premium over stock that is neither tested for production nor for freedom from tuberculosis.

HOLSTEIN CLUB DISCUSSES

T. B. ERADICATION

E. P. West Wins Silver Cup for High Production

The regular spring meeting of the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Freisian Breeders Club was held at Hotel Northampton, April 16, with over fifty members and friends present. The club offered a solid silver cup to the owner of the cow making the best production record for the year. The best record for the year was made by a three year old heifer, Midfield Wayne, owned by E. P. West of Hadley. Her 305 day semi-official record was 20603 lbs. of milk and 700 lbs. of butterfat. The cup, when won three times becomes the property of the winner.

Director Frank B. Cummings of the Division of Animal Industry was the speaker of the meeting. He stated that he was trying to give the Division of Animal Industry a business administration. Additional legislation in the form of tuberculin control bill which is aimed to do away with the wrongful use of tuberculin and the "area test" bill which provides that when 85% of the cattle in a town are under test that the remainder of the cattle may be tested have been presented to the legislature. The latter bill is requested as past experience has shown that it is the economical way of eradicating the disease.

"Anyone who doubts whether there is need for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis should visit the Lakeville Sanatorium. They have fifty-five youngsters under ten years of age permanently crippled by bovine tuberculosis. Dr. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota states that 55% of this kind of tuberculosis comes from cows.

"At a recent conference on T. B. eradication the federal agents presented a map which showed the year that it was expected that the different states would be free from bovine tuberculosis. These are the dates: Maine 1931, Vermont 1932, New Hampshire and Connecticut 1933, Rhode Island 1937 and Massachusetts, the last state in the Union, 1941. We will have to speed up our testing work as consumers are apt to become prejudiced against local milk.

"It has been argued by opponents that T. B. testing would condemn all of the cows in the state. The following is the

Continued on page 11, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Agriculture

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EXTENT OF BOVINE T. B.

SHOWN ON REVISED MAP

Showing graphically the extent of bovine tuberculosis in various parts of the United States, a poster just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, enables the public to see where the disease exists and to what extent. This varies from less than one-half per cent in many counties to more than 15 per cent in others. The general average of tuberculosis cattle for the entire United States, according to latest surveys, is 2.8 per cent as compared with 3.3 per cent in 1924 and 4 per cent in 1922.

The poster, entitled "War Map of Tuberculosis in Livestock," contains information revised to May 1, 1926, and supercedes an earlier one issued two years previously. It is printed in two colors, measures 19 by 24 inches, and may be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Some cows keep themselves, others live on their owners. Cow Testing Association will show you which kind you have.

CONCRETE DEMONSTRATIONS HELD

About seventy-five men attended the concrete mixing demonstrations held in the county the last week of April. Meetings were held at J. Davis Turner's, Westhampton; Bisbee Brothers, Williamsburg and at Jason Hurlburt's, Belchertown. Mr. F. W. Small and Mr. Harrington of the Portland Cement Association conducted the demonstrations.

It was brought out that too much of the concrete work done on farms of the county is neither permanent nor is it watertight. Both of these things can be secured by paying attention to a few details.

It was brought out that one of the reasons for poor concrete was the presence either of loam or of organic matter. This test is easily made: Obtain a 12-ounce graduated bottle and fill to the 4½-ounce mark with the sand to be tested. Add to this a 3% solution of caustic soda (one ounce of caustic soda dissolved in a quart of water will make a 3% solution), until the combined volume of sand and solution amounts to 7 ounces. Shake thoroughly for a few minutes, and let stand for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time observe the color of the liquid above the sand. If the liquid is colorless or nearly so—a pale yellowish color—the sand is sufficiently free from organic impurities for use in highgrade concrete. A brownish-yellow liquid, or one darker than a pale straw, indicates a sand which should not be used in important concrete work, such as roads, pavements, and reinforced concrete building construction. If the color of the liquid is brownish throughout, the sand may be used in unimportant work only, such as footings of foundations that are not to carry heavy loads. A dark brown liquid shows a sand which should not be used for concrete work unless it can be washed to remove the foreign materials. A very simple test to ascertain if the sand is free from silt or earth is made by placing two inches of sand in a bottle, fill with water, shake thoroughly for a few minutes, then allow to settle. If, after settling, there is ½ inch or more of sediment above the sand, washing is advisable.

Cleanliness

In selecting materials the first requirement is clean aggregates. A quick test for this is to shake sand and water in a bottle and let settle. About two inches of sand covered with at least four inches of water make sufficient quantities for the test. For the average farm structure the loam should be limited to 10 percent, which would give a layer of loam in the bottle of about 3-16 inches on the two inches of sand.

The second requirement is choosing a coarse sand. Fine sands never give high strengths. Choose sands with hard grains and as free as possible from shale.

Proportioning

The proportion of sand to screened gravel or crushed stone is for most work just half. The strength of concrete is dependent to the sand. It is evident that a mixture where the sand is half of the total aggregate would give a stronger concrete than where the aggregate consists of practically all sand. It is essential for high strengths to have correctly proportioned materials and in order to get this, bank gravel should be screened and re-mixed.

Concrete proportions are usually designated as 1:2:4, 1:2½:5 or 1:3:6, etc., this means one part of cement to two parts of sand, to four parts of screened gravel. Sand is usually defined as that material which will pass through a quarter-inch screen, while gravel will be that part retained on the screen. A sack of cement is considered a cubic foot.

Many persons have the impressions that when definite proportions of sand and pebbles are specified that the same results can be obtained by substituting an equal bulk of bank run material, that is, sand and gravel as combined in the ordinary pit. This is incorrect and leads to weak and porous concrete. The majority of wet basements and leaky tanks are traceable to this cause. There is almost invariably an excess of sand in natural deposits of gravel and such material should never be used until screened and the fine and coarse materials separated and then in turn correctly proportioned.

Use Minimum of Water

In re-mixing the correctly proportioned materials only enough water should be added to produce a mixture of jellylike consistency.

Concrete mixed so wet as to be sloppy has its strength seriously impaired. The proportion of water should be kept as low as possible but keeping the material plastic or workable at all times.

Watertight Concrete

There are two things to be considered when watertight concrete is desired. First of all the materials must be screened and then re-mixed to the proper proportions referred to above, viz., 1:2:3 or 1:2:4. The first mix is used where the walls or floor are thin and for that reason contains less coarse aggregate than the latter. The 1:2:4 mix is used where the floors are at least three inches and the walls at least six inches in thickness. Concrete becomes watertight when the mix is dense, i. e., when there is just enough mortar to fill the air spaces in the stone or gravel. In small structures it is not good practice to imbed cobbles or hardheads in the walls if they are to be made watertight.

Hand Mixing

Where hand mixing is used the materials should be first measured and placed on the mixing board and turned twice while dry to incorporate the sand, cement and gravel. A pool is then made in the center and filled with water. By turning in the edges of the pile all the water should be absorbed by the materials. The mixing is then started by placing a man on each side of the pile and turning over about four times or until the mix shows a uniform color. If necessary more water should be added, being careful to avoid sloppy mixes.

Where machines are used for mixing the concrete should never be dumped before the last of the ingredients has been mixed a full minute.

Spade to Expel Air

Spading is necessary to expel the air and settle the concrete in the forms. Walls are often both porous and unsightly from failure to heed this precaution. Spading may be done with an ice spud, a straightened hoe or a sharp piece of thin board. This operation forces the gravel or stone back and allows the mortar to come to the face, making a decent looking wall. Concrete should not be placed in the forms all at one place and allowed to flow from there as this tends to segregate the fine and coarse material, as well as the cement, resulting in leaky walls oftentimes. The material should be placed in six-inch or eight-inch layers and then spaded.

Finishing

The importance of correct finishing must not be overlooked. A few years ago complaints were prevalent about concrete being slippery. This was undoubtedly true as it was the custom to smooth the concrete with a steel trowel as it gave a slick and neat appearance. Now, however, practically all pavements, most sidewalks, garage and barn floors are finished with a simply-made wooden trowel.

Concrete Must Cure

Too rapidly drying-out of the concrete either by exposure to the sun or hot, dry winds lowers the strength, oftentimes by half, lessens the durability and wearing qualities, and increases the porosity.

Concrete should never be allowed to dry out. Concrete should be kept damp by sprinkling or covering with moist earth, straw or old bags. The water originally mixed with the concrete must be retained in the concrete until curing is complete.

The home fruit and vegetable gardens affords an easy and cheap means of reducing the family budget. Information on varieties and other items are obtainable on request from the extension service of your agricultural college.

COW TEST SUMMARY

The April reports of the cow testers show that ten cows made over sixty pounds of butterfat pounds of butterfat for the month on twice a day milking and that eight cows made over sixty-two pounds of fat when milked more than twice a day. The following is a list of the leading cows for April:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. Fat
F. L. Frost, East'pton	R.H.	1950	70.2
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	R.H.	2100	69.3
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	R.H.	1830	68.7
M. S. Howes, Cumm'ton	R.J.	1188	66.5
W. H. Atkins, Amherst	R.J.	1155	65.8
Bisbee Bros., Chest'field	G.H.	1492	65.6
T. C. Marra, Ware	G.A.	1590	63.6
D. C. Randall, Bel'town	R.H.	1269	63.6
Ellis Harlow, Amherst	R.J.	1065	61.8
E. T. Clark, Granby	G.H.	1800	61.2
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	2199	85.8**
H. Bridgman, West'ton	R.H.	2145	79.4*
G. H. Timmins, Ware	R.G.	1662	78.1*
M. S. Howes, Cumm'ton	R.H.	1929	73.3*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	2034	69.3**
F. D. Steele, Cumm'ton	G.H.	2235	67.0*
H. Bridgman, West'ton	R.H.	1749	64.7*
F. D. Steele, Cumm'ton	R.H.	2097	62.9*

*Milked three times daily. **Milked four times daily.

Ten herds averaged over 1,000 lbs. of milk per cow during April. This is an increase over any previous record since November when the Association Year started. The following is a list of the leading herds in average production per cow:

No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
F. D. Steele,	6 1518
Pelissier Bros.,	6 1502
D. R. Pomeroy,	7 1219
H. Bridgman,	13 1174
M. S. Howes,	14 1110
A. S. Brown & Son,	12 1092
Fred Frost,	9 1070
E. P. West,	33 1058
Bisbee Bros.,	12 1037
C. G. Loud,	12 1011

The ten highest herds in average butterfat production per cow all made over thirty-five pounds during the month. Their records are as follows:

No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
Pelissier Bros.,	8 51.7
F. D. Steele,	6 44.4
M. S. Howes,	14 43.1
D. R. Pomeroy,	7 43.0
Fred Frost,	9 40.5
H. Bridgman,	13 39.6
Bisbee Bros.,	12 38.9
W. H. Atkins,	13 37.9
Ellis Harlow,	31 37.4
E. P. West,	33 35.6

Earle Douglas started testing the herds in the western part of the county during April. Mr. Douglas has had experience in advanced registry before taking up this work.

AGROSPECS

Alfalfa! Alfalfa! Alfalfa! The fellow that writes about crops can't leave it alone. The man that grows it successfully can't leave it alone. Every possible acre on his farm is going to be exposed before long. In a few years the crop will be a common every day proposition like the flivver. Once acquired it will be as easy to live with as any other habit and just as hard to break.

Watch a child learning to use simple tools like a knife and fork. It's hard work to get the right coordination for results, to say nothing of style. Soon it will become a habit and no effort will be needed. Polite table talk will take the place of concentrated effort that was necessary at the start.

Now isn't it more or less the same with alfalfa? Getting lime and acid phosphate, or the right kind of seed and inoculation, are just as strange, in a way, as the knife and fork are to the child. But if alfalfa is all that folks who feed it say it is, then the effort to get the habit is well worth while.

Just recently I have come across several cases where dairymen are going to grow alfalfa, and they will, because they have been buying it to feed their cows. They have seen the results and results count. It costs about 40 dollars a ton to buy it. It ought not to cost half that to grow it. If I were selling alfalfa acres I would start out by giving away sample bales to the stuff, to be fed on trial. One hale would sell an acre.

The Sanford Brothers of Ludlow in Hampden County are using about half a car of lime each year. They say they wouldn't think of seeding down a piece of land without lime. With such a program of liming, will they go bankrupt? I doubt it. Lime is a capital investment not a reckless expense. There is lots of talk about reclaiming arid lands in the west, and government capital is going into it. It's going to be some job to reclaim the acid lands of New England, but I don't suppose there'll be any government funds for such a proposition.

What's all this talk about alfalfa being so expensive? If a man does all he ought to for corn and grass and clover about the only additional expense for alfalfa will be for 2 tons more or less of lime. For the man who is thinking of plunging into the sea of green gold, meaning alfalfa, in 1928, now is a good time to start. When fitting the land for corn work in half the lime needed for alfalfa and 400 pounds to the acre of acid phosphate. Then, when the corn is off, and after the stubble is plowed, put on the other half of the lime and before seeding alfalfa put on 400 more of acid phosphate. This will mean lime and acid phosphate worked in to plow depth.

HOME MAKING

WHAT MAY A CHILD DEMAND?

Dr. Richardson gives talk at Annual Meeting of Massachusetts Home Economics Association

Dr. Frank Howard Richardson, Pediatrician and Consultant in children's diseases to the New York State Board of Health to the Massachusetts Home Economics Association at Springfield, April 16 stated, that he believes the child has the right to demand certain things of its parents, its school and its doctor. The function of the home is, in this present age, to help the child select what he is to get from other sources—school, church, boy scouts, etc.—and to help him interpret it.

A child has the right to demand fellowship.

It is said that no child whose parent or parents has chummed with it has ever got into the toils of the law. A child has a right to demand that it come into a home where there is conjugal love.

A child has a right to demand that it come into a home where it is wanted, and to come there promptly. Marriage without children is rather shaky business.

A child has a right to demand that it have brothers and sisters. An only child is a rather unfortunate individual. A mother worries less over three or four than one, and during their younger years, it does not cost much more to bring up three or four than one.

A child has a right to demand a healthy mother.

A child has a right to demand an unfatigued mother.

A child has a right to demand a happy mother.

From its father a child has a right to demand that he grow up on the job of being a father, and not wait until he is needed to give punishment before he takes a part in bringing him up. He should assume 50% of the responsibility from the start.

A child has a right to demand real pleasure from the companionship of his father.

From its doctor the child has the right to demand that he be well born and he be breast fed.

From its doctor the child has a right to demand that he be protected from three diseases—smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria.

From its school it has the right to demand one session while young, and no home work, and individual attention from its teacher.

Now is the time to store eggs for winter. Waterglass or lime water are successful for egg storage. A three-gallon stone jar and six quarts of preserving liquid will store 10 dozen eggs.

USE EGGS

At this time of the year when eggs are plentiful and inexpensive, we should plan to use them often. They are an excellent meat substitute, and in addition furnish some substances which meat does not. They are rich in iron and phosphorus, two minerals so necessary in building good blood and in regulating many of the body processes. And they contain vitamins in liberal amounts.

Dr. Henry C. Sherman, Columbia University, says about eggs: "In most respects, eggs may be regarded as intermediate between meat and milk, but the recent discovery that the egg yolk has special value for the prevention of rickets lends new significance to the inclusion of three or four egg yolks per week in the dietaries of children under two years of age or of the mother while she nurses the child."

Eggs served with milk, vegetables, fruit, and whole cereals make a perfect diet. They are easily digested for young or old if properly prepared.

Soft Cooked Eggs

Properly prepared eggs are never boiled. They should be put into a saucepan and boiling water poured over them. Cover and place where they will not boil. Let stand four to eight minutes, depending upon the softness desired.

Hard Cooked Eggs

For hard cooked eggs, prepare as above but let stand from twenty to thirty minutes.

Scrambled Eggs

5 eggs
5 tablespoons milk
2 tablespoons butter
Salt and pepper to taste

Place butter in top of double boiler to melt. Beat eggs slightly, add the milk and seasoning. Pour into the butter and cook until of a creamy consistency, stirring often.

Creamed Eggs

4 hard cooked eggs
2 cups milk
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Heat milk in top of double boiler. Thicken, with butter and flour which have been blended. Cube eggs and add to white sauce. Season. May be served on toast, with a dash of paprika or chopped parsley. This serves four.

Stuffed Eggs

Halve hard cooked eggs crosswise or lengthwise. Remove and hash. Season with salad dressing; or salt, paprika, vinegar, mustard, and chopped parsley. Refill whites with yolk mixture. Serve cold on lettuce leaves.

DIET IN HOME CAUSES

INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH

An interesting observation that is indicative of the variety of angles to the subject of food is made by Judge B. B. Lindsay of Denver, in his *Revolt of Modern Youth*.

"The first thing I have to look into and correct in the case of most incorrigible children is their health—and nine times out of ten, wrong eating is back of their bad health, nervousness, etc.

"I have observed another thing which connects itself in my mind with ill health, and that is that an abnormally early maturity, together with a perilously early arousing of the sexual instincts, seems frequently to be associated with malnutrition . . ."

"The ordinary American meal is a dietetic horror, not merely as a result of bad cooking, but also as a result of wrong food combinations, commercial refinements and adulterations, and the like.

" . . . Meat, boiled potatoes, white bread, and white sugar are the four corners of our dietetic temple . . . We are a nation of starch drunkards, we carry an overload of refined demineralized carbohydrates which, reckoned in calories, ought to run a steam engine; and when we arn't stuffing the fire-box with 'energy producing' carbohydrates, we are filling it with an excess of meat proteins—which is even worse. Milk we use stingily; whole-grain cereals we use hardly at all; salads we nibble at; fruits and natural sweets we consider a luxury more expensive than a doctor's bill; vegetables we eat sparingly after we have boiled the organic salts out of them and poured the precious liquor down the drain.

"I am not raising the point here because I am a dietetic crank, but because of the effect I see it having on Youth."

Queen of Puddings

Cream together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and yolks of two eggs, and one tablespoon of butter. Have ready two cups bread crumbs which have been soaked fifteen minutes in one quart of milk. Combine two mixtures with one teaspoon vanilla and beat. Put in shallow buttered baking dish and bake slowly for half to three-quarters of an hour; or until firm. Cover with fresh berries or peaches sweetened, jelly, jam, or cooked dried apricots sweetened. Heap on this a meringue made from whites of eggs and two teaspoons sugar and return to oven to brown slightly. Eat hot or cold.

Every fly swatted now will prevent the possible propagation of millions more during the coming summer.

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

RAISE HEALTHY CHICKS!

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

is valuable for

Disinfecting Brooder Houses and Yards

We carry it in powdered form

Put up in the size package you need

It is cheaper by the pound

WISWELL THE DRUGGIST

32 Main Street

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The habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

A REAL HOME

"The home is to the house what the soul is to the body. You may cut off one of my legs and I still live; two of my legs and I can yet smile; one of my arms, and I can talk, argue, eat, work; take the other arm away, and—if my blood lasts, I still am I. Sever me limb from limb, organ from organ—but you do not touch me. When the blood is exhausted and the mortal frame can do no more I shall wave you a gay farewell and escape. But you have not touched me. I shall have slipped aside somewhere to build, like the chambered nautilus, more stately mansions for my soul.

"The home is like that. Fire may destroy every vestige of the house, every article of furniture, every shred of clothing, but—if there was a home there, the fire has not touched it. Floods can not wash it away. Winds can not disturb its foundations. For it is built of spirit, and what is built of the spirit is not subject to material disaster."

—Della T. Lutes,
"A Home of Your Own."

Millinery News

The Home Demonstration Agent has been having a very interesting class of girls at the People's Institute every Tuesday night. Thirty-five girls made felt hats for themselves and friends. They have also made some very clever flowers out of the pieces of felt that were left, and by means of these flowers, they are able to bring the color of their hats down onto the coats, making their costumes more complete ensembles.

Granby and South Hadley have had their last meeting with Mr. W. S. Manchester, representative of the Sherwin Williams Paint Co. They had an average attendance of thirty-five at the three meetings. The Granby women were very faithful, but they said they got so much out of the meetings, it was worth the effort they had to make, to get to South Hadley. They have done some interesting things, too, as a result of these meetings. But we will tell you about that later.

At the third meeting of the South Hadley Falls Food Selection group Miss Foley gave a very interesting talk on meal planning for food value, economy and variety. She also demonstrated her points in the dishes of California Chicken and Apple Snow. Both dishes are favorites in Hampshire County.

The Goshen and Cushman women have finished their work on children's clothes. At Goshen the last meeting consisted of work on alteration of patterns. At Cushman there was an exhibit of homemade and ready made garments.

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

Incorporated 1842

= A =

Mutual Savings Bank

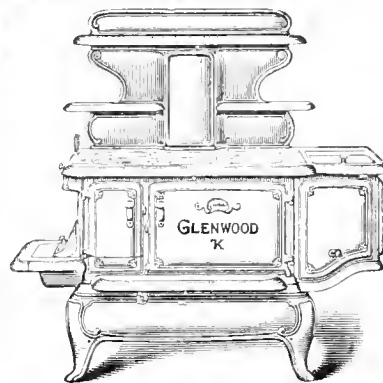
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CLUB WORK

4-H MEMBERS NOW WORKING ON LOCAL CLUB EXHIBITS

**43 Clubs to Display Work
Public is Cordially
Invited**

Starting with the So. Amherst Handicraft and Clothing Clubs on May 13, forty-three Handicraft, Clothing, Food and Poultry Clubs will stage exhibits in their local communities to show the public what they have accomplished since last November.

The majority of these clubs will put on a program in conjunction with their exhibit to help draw a larger crowd and in every case they have planned to have the County Club Agent present to award the club pins, charters, seals, etc., that the club and its members receive for their season's work.

Parents, brothers and sisters, in fact, everyone that is at all interested in what the young people are doing should plan to attend and find out at first hand what the young folks learn to do in their 4-H club work.

The clubs and their leaders that have their exhibits scheduled are as follows: Amherst 4-H Food Club, Mrs. E. H. Nodine, Leader, Tuesday, May 24. Northampton Sewing Club, Miss Catherine Slayter, Leader, Saturday, May 7. So. Amherst Handicraft and Sewing, Miss Cora Howlett, Leader, Friday, May 13. Three Sewing Clubs in No. Hadley, Mrs. Caroline Scott, Leader, Friday, June 3. Cushman Handicraft and Home Decoration Clubs, Mrs. L. E. Walsh, Leader, Wednesday, May 18.

Three clothing clubs in Huntington, Miss Mildred Gillette, Leader, Wednesday, May 18. West Chesterfield Handicraft and Clothing, Miss Marion Temple, Leader, Wednesday, May 25. Cold Springs Handicraft and Clothing, Miss Bridget Fitzgerald, Leader, Thursday, May 26. Bondsville Handicraft and Clothing, Miss Nellie Shea and Miss Helen Keyes, Leaders, Thursday, May 26.

Russellville Handicraft and Clothing, Miss B. A. Ryan, Leader, Friday, May 27. Wirthmore Poultry Club, So. Hadley, Mr. Paul Ittner, Leader, Saturday, May 28. Granby Handicraft Club, Miss Emma Haines, Leader, Monday, May 30. Granby Clothing Club, Mrs. Ashley Randall, Leader, Monday, May 30. Needlecraft Club, Worthington, Miss Helen Dennis, Leader, Tuesday, May 31. Worthington Handicraft Club, Mr. J. H. Burkes, Leader, Tuesday, May 31. Pelham City Clothing Club, Miss Sally Fillibrown, Leader, Wednesday, June 1. Packardville 4-H Club, Miss Alice Corliss, Leader, Wednesday, June 1. Hatfield Center Clothing Club, Mrs. F. M. Gifford, Leader, Friday, June 3. Middlefield Handicraft

Club, Donald Pease, Leader, Monday, June 6. Middlefield Clothing Club, Mrs. Lewis Hendrick, Leader, Monday, June 6. Liberty School Clothing Club, Miss Lucia DeSilvio, Leader, Tuesday, June 7. Enfield Clothing Club, Mrs. Robert Dyer, Leader, Tuesday, June 7. Belchertown 4-H Food Club, Miss Martha Conklin, Leader, Monday, June 15. Belchertown 4-H Clothing Club, Stephania Senvatka, Leader, Monday, June 15. West Hatfield Handicraft Club, Harold Ford, Leader, Friday, June 17. West Hatfield Clothing Club, Mrs. M. H. Dwight, Leader, Friday, June 17.

DAIRY CLUB TO HOLD BANQUET

To Take Place Friday, May 27

At 7.00 o'clock, Friday evening, May 27, the Hampshire County 4-H Dairy Club will hold its first Banquet and evening program at the James House, Northampton. The James House is next door to the Peoples Institute on Gothic Street.

Motion Pictures and talks will make up a very interesting Program after the supper to which every Dairy Club Member in the county and his parents are cordially invited to attend.

The novel part of the banquet is that the food for a baked bean supper will be solicited from the parents of Dairy Club members and in addition a collection taken up to pay for the room in which it will be held.

Motion Pictures to be part of Program

Starting promptly at 7.00 P. M. the supper should be over by 7.45 at which time the program will begin. The program is as follows: Announcement of winners in Production Contest which ended May 1st. by—County Club Agent

Discussion:—

Plans for our next production contest.
Hints to alfalfa growers. by—R. A. Payne, County Agent

How to prepare an animal for the fall shows. by—Osborne West of Hadley

Motion Pictures:—

1. Cow Judging Demonstration by Prof. Hugh G. VanPelt.

A demonstration on how to select a good dairy animal. Prof. VanPelt uses as his model, Darling's Jolly Lassie, the world's Champion Junior Four-year old, all breeds.

2. Jonathon Barr's Conversion.

This is a two real dairy picture showing how a cow test association can help a farmer as well as how the tester can fit into the family circle.

Turning the cows out on pasture too early is doubly wasteful. It hurts the pasture by preventing a good start and the cows get but little nourishment from the watery grass.

4-H POULTRY CLUB MEMBERS TO HOLD COUNTY TOUR

Five Large Poultry Plants to be Visited

Saturday, May 21, is to be an all important day for the Poultry Club Members of Hampshire County, when they meet at H. F. Cook's Poultry Plant in So. Amherst to start their annual tour. Starting at Mr. Cook's up-to-date farm at 10.30 A. M. they will go to see five of the best equipped and managed poultry plants in the country. The other stops are at Robert Schoonmaker's and P. L. Wheelock's of So. Amherst, then to Belchertown to look over the farms of Henry Witt and E. L. Schmidt.

A picnic lunch will be eaten at Mr. Wheelock's where Roland A. Payne, County Agricultural Agent, will give a talk on "Poultry Disease Control."

Parents Invited to Go

As in all our junior tours we not only hope but sincerely wish that all parents could and would go along with the club members. The young chicks will be on the range at all five plants that we are to visit, and with the modern methods used in caring for their birds, these poultrymen should be and are able to give many helpful hints to the club folks. Plan to go and enjoy a day which will be well spent in learning something as well as in meeting other club members from other parts of the county.

MY DAIRY CLUB WORK

by

**Walter Granger, South Worthington
County Dairy Champion 1926**

I started my calf club work in April 1923 by purchasing a pure bred Holstein heifer calf from the Mount Herman School. This calf I showed at the Eastern States Exposition, being awarded 8th prize. At the Cummington Fair I received first prize in both open and junior classes.

In 1924 I purchased a pure bred bull from M. A. C. Owing to a ruling I was unable to show him at the Eastern States, but at Cummington he was awarded first prize in both open and junior calf classes.

In 1925 I purchased from Frank Lyman of Florence a pure bred heifer and also one from "Bonny Rigg" Farm. The "Bonny Rigg" heifer was awarded 2nd prize at the Eastern States, 1st prize at Cummington and 2nd prize at Northampton. At the Northampton Fair that year I purchased from Lombello Bros. a pure bred Heifer Calf.

In 1926 I showed the "Bonny Rigg" heifer and the Lombello heifer, at Eastern States being awarded 2nd prize, at

Cummington 1st prize, and at Northampton 2nd and 3rd prizes.

Wins Showman's Prize

That same year, 1926, at the Eastern States Exposition I was awarded the medal for being champion showman, which was given by the Holstein-Friesian Association.

All of my calves had skim milk for about nine months and all the rowen hay they would eat. For a grain mixture in 1923, 1924 and 1925, I used a mixture of mixed feed, corn meal or hominy and ground oats. About one month before, I added oil meal to the above. Since 1926 I have been using Eastern States Fitting Ration. The first calf I bought has freshened twice but each time has had a bull calf. At the present time I have had three of my heifers bred to my bull. The names of the cattle as registered in my name are:

- Mt. Herman Nettie Fayne Colantha
- Bay State Colantha Rex
- Lady Jess Johanna Wayne
- Lady June Night of Bonny Rigg
- Pride of Chesterfield

I have been on practically every trip or tour taken by the Hampshire County 4-H Dairy Club.

MARCH EGG LAYING CONTEST

Reports Show Nearly 2,750 Dozen Eggs Produced During Month

Seventy-three flocks were reported in the March 4-H club egg laying contest. These 73 flocks contained 1,907 birds, the largest number to be reported any month since the contest started. The average was fairly good, being 17.3 eggs per bird for the month, although not quite up to the so-called yard stick of 19 eggs for March. We find that 29 flocks were above this dead-line while 44 were below what they should have been.

The first five leaders in each class are as follows: (the first two in each class win grain prizes)

Flocks of 40 or more birds

Name	Address	Birds	Total Eggs	Per bird
V. Fournier,	N'th'pt'n, 60	1435	23.9	
Edgar Judd,	Goshen, 48	1023	21.4	
E. Moberg,	S'th'pt'n, 40	840	21.0	
J. A. Gould,	Ware, 81	1678	20.7	
H. Andrews,	S'th'pt'n, 40	816	20.4	

Flocks of 5 to 40 birds

Erick Moberg,	S'th'pt'n, 10	250	25.0	
A. Taylor,	No. Amherst, 10	245	24.5	
Joseph Sena,	E'th'pt'n, 17	413	24.3	
Milton Dietz,	33	798	24.2	
South Hadley Falls,				
Gordon Cook,	Hadley, 5	116	23.2	

ROBERT CUTTER WINS IN LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

Lewis West Places First in Poultry Judging

Hampshire County boys certainly came to the front in the Judging Contests held

on High School Day at M. A. C., Saturday, April 30.

In the three contests held we won two of the highest places individually; Robert Cutter of Hatfield, a student at Smith Academy, winning highest individual honors in the livestock judging contest, while Lewis West of Hopkins Academy, Hadley, placed first in judging poultry.

In addition to these two high honors, ten other boys won distinction in the three contests. In fruit judging the Smith Agricultural School team of Northampton placed second while Joseph Newman of Smith Academy, Hatfield, won second individual honors. In poultry judging the Hopkins Academy team placed second while in the exhibition classes the team of tree boys won first, second and third places individually. The team consisted of Lewis West, James Coffey and John Bak.

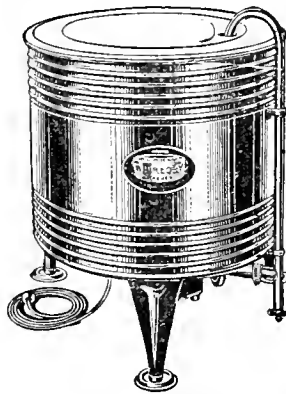
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AS IT WERE

Hayin' aint like what it used to be,
 With a jug of cheer 'neath the old apple
 tree.
 The swish of the scythe is seldom heard
 Where the mowin' machine sings like an
 iron bird,
 As it lays down the swath an' clicks at
 the turns,
 While the scythe is cutting brakes an'
 polypod ferus,
 Trimming out the corners an' along the
 fence,
 As if every spear was worth three pence.
 Rakin' too has changed a lot more,
 An' you'll sea'cely find a bull-rake in any
 store.
 The side-delivery kind is doin' the job
 now,
 An' a good deal better than we use to
 know how.
 It use to be a knack to put on a load,
 That would land in the barn an' not in
 the road,
 Layin' up the corners, an' makin' 'em
 square,
 To make place for a ton, an' some to
 spare.
 Pitchin' on, too, was a matter of fun,
 If the man on the load was on the run.
 Mebbe, then, two men was pitchin' from
 the ground,
 But now the thing is all turned around.
 The men are on the load, an' the loader's
 behind,
 Pushin' up the hay to beat four of a
 kind.
 So sayin' today, for me an' my neighbor,
 Is a job of savin' of time an' of labor.
 An' the machinery is what does it sure as
 sin,
 An' before we know it, we'll have to
 begin.

POULTRY RECORD SUMMARY

The summary published by the Massachusetts Agricultural College of the five months period, November thru March, shows that H. C. Booth's flock of Leg-horns stands fourth among the flocks of over 1000 birds in the state. In the "small flocks" division, those having less than 500 birds, P. L. Wheelock of Amherst is first; John Bloom of Ware, second; J. M. Lowe of Amherst third and F. D. Steele of Cummington, sixth. The following is the complete list for the state:

Large Flocks (over 1,000 Birds)

Name	County	Eggs per bird
Elm Tree P. F.,	Plymouth	84.8
Peckham P. F.,	Bristol	83.3
Munroe and Nepper,	Plymouth	77.5
H. C. Booth,	Hampshire	76.3
E. H. Castle,	Plymouth	73.8
Globus P. F.,	Bristol	66.9
H. R. Rowell,	Essex	65.2

Large Flocks (500-999 Birds)

A. S. Pendleton,	Essex	83.3
L. E. French,	Plymouth	82.3
C. M. Williams,	Barnstable	79.5
J. C. Fabel,	Worcester	76.5
H. H. Gott,	Bristol	75.9
Glendale Farm,	Bristol	74.6

Small Flocks (90-499 Birds)

P. L. Wheelock,	Hampshire	99.1
John Bloom,	Hampshire	95.2
J. M. Lowe,	Hampshire	93.9
E. M. Dexter,	Plymouth	90.4
N. Chilson,	Franklin	89.2
F. D. Steele,	Hampshire	88.3
L. A. Soker,	Middlesex	87.8

The March records for the county show that seven flocks averaged over 20 eggs per bird for the month. The "160 egg standard" calls for 19 eggs per bird during March. The following is the list of leaders in production for March:

	No. Birds	Eggs per bird
John Bloom,	485	24.1
F. D. Steele,	321	23.2
P. L. Wheelock,	238	22.3
J. M. Lowe,	167	22.3
F. B. Lyman,	105	21.9
S. A. Clark,	29	21.5
Mrs. E. H. Alderman,	287	20.0

The State Summary for March shows those reporting for this county are below the state average in number birds that have died, that more rigid culling has been carried on. The result of "healthy birds, well fed and cared for" is that the total production per bird is 7.2 eggs per bird above the state average. The following is the complete state summary for March:

	The State	County
Farms reporting	191	25
Av. No. females per farm Nov. 1st	455	381
Reduction by death since Nov. 1st	5.2%	3.1%
Total reduction since Nov. 1st.	19.4%	22.8%
Av. No. females end of March	365	294
Percentage of pullets end of March	80	81
Eggs per hen—March	14.0	17.9
Eggs per pullet—March	17.9	19.4
Total Prod. per bird in March	17.2	18.7
Total prod. per bird since Nov. 1st	57.7	64.9
Price rec'd per doz. for eggs sold:		
Wholesale	\$.350	\$.338
Retail	.470	.444
All Sold	.382	.375

During the year 1926, 72,000 persons left the farms of New England and 52,000 returned to the farms, but the decrease or births over deaths brought the difference down to 15,000 in favor of the cities.

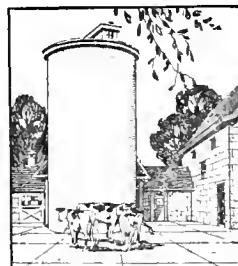
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June Pastures in January

Silage is a winter feed fully as succulent and palatable as that in June pastures.

Eleven per cent More Milk! Build a Concrete Silo

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WHAT ABOUT SEED CORN?

Planting dead seed corn or seed corn that is just enough alive to say so, won't pay much on the labor and fertilizer that is expended in preparing for the crop. Nevertheless that is just what is going to happen in a lot of cases this year if—well the fact is that last fall the conditions were not right for maturing corn, and as a result the seed corn situation isn't as easy as it might be. Consequently this spring it will be good practice to look carefully and particularly at the seed corn you have bought or are going to buy. "The best people are doing it", as they say of things less important than testing seed corn.

Some tests made in the Agronomy Laboratory at the Massachusetts Agricultural College indicate that high percentage of germination will be unusual rather than the rule. Unfortunately it doesn't take much in the way of apparatus to make a sprouting test of corn. A box of moist soil or a rag doll tester, so-called, can give a lot of information.

One need not plant 10 acres to find out, and too late, that a good share of the seed corn used has passed the stage of usefulness in doing its part to fill the silo. An hour spent in testing seed corn may mean a good many dollars to the grower. Test and be glad.

METHODS OF STERILIZING

MILKING MACHINES TESTED

A number of methods of handling milking-machines units between milkings have been tested by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. In all the methods tested the units were first sterilized by heating in water at a temperature of 160° to 165° F. for 20 to 45 minutes and then were disposed of until the next milking as follows: (1) Placing in a weak chlorine solution; (2) allowing them to remain between milkings in the water in which they were sterilized; (3) placing them in a refrigerator; and (4) placing them in a warm room. The bacterial counts of the milk handled in these four ways showed that the methods rank in efficiency in the order named. The weak chlorine solution method gave an average count of 2,200 bacteria per cubic centimeter; the water method, 2,570 bacteria per cubic centimeter; the refrigerator method, an average of 3,100 bacteria, and the warm-room method, an average of 5,540 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Sterilizing at a temperature of 145° to 150° F. and holding in the water between milkings allowed an average of 11,930 bacteria per cubic centimeter of milk.

An egg a day will supply 1/10 of the iron a person's body needs.

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JUNE 21, 1926

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	List	Frt.	3 per cent War Tax	Delivery Charge	TOTAL Delivered
Touring Str-Bal	\$380	\$33	\$9.90	\$3.10	\$426.
Runabout Str-Bal	360	33	9.42	3.58	406.
Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

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SKIM MILK POWDERS IN THE REARING OF YOUNG CALVES

In our studies of substitutes for whole or liquid skim milk in the rearing of young calves, we have tried both the drum dried and the spray dried skim milk powders.

Method of Manufacture of Milk Powders

In the spray process, the liquid milk is forced under high pressure through nozzles into the upper part of a heated chamber. The fine spray is dried to a fine powder by the time it reaches the bottom of the chamber. The chief advantage of this process is that the powder is very readily and completely soluble in water.

In the drum or roller process, the skim milk is fed from a gravity tank onto steam-heated rolls. It spreads out into a thin film, drying as the rolls slowly revolve. The dried film is removed from the rolls by scrapers, ground, sifted and packed. It is somewhat coarser in texture than the spray dried product and does not dissolve in water as readily. The manufacturers claim that the process is not destructive to the vitamins in the milk, especially Vitamin C.

Preparation of Skim Milk Powder for Feeding

One pound of the milk powder and a scant even teaspoonful of salt are added to each gallon of lukewarm water. If desired, one pound of the milk powder may be used to 5 quarts of water. The milk powder and salt should first be stirred with a small quantity of cold water to avoid lumping, and after a creamy consistency has been secured, the necessary amount of lukewarm water added, the mixture well stirred and thus fed. Enough can be made up, if desired, to last twenty-four hours, but it should not be fed cold.

Method of Feeding

Whole milk was fed for the first week after weaning and then the skim milk solution gradually substituted. Not over nine quarts daily were fed to each calf and it is better, although not necessary, to continue feeding a minimum of two quarts of whole milk daily during the first six or eight weeks of the calf's life. After the first month, the calf was taught to eat rowen and a calf meal made up of 30 pounds red dog flour, 30 pounds ground oats, 15 pounds linseed meal, 24½ pounds of corn meal and ½ pound salt. By the time the calf reached four months of age it was eating one and one-half to two pounds of grain daily and a considerable amount of hay.

The experiment was ended when each calf reached the age of four months at which time the milk was gradually removed and dry feeds substituted. It is preferable, however, in case of promising

dairy heifers, to continue giving some of the skim milk until the animals are five or six months of age, in order to promote rapid growth.

The Results

Relative Growth, Gains and Costs of Rearing Calves on Skim Milk Powders

Material	Average daily gain Lbs.	Food cost per pound of gain Cents
Skim milk powder (drum process)	1.50	16.5
Skim milk powder (spray process)	1.39	22.2
Liquid skim milk for comparison	1.68	14.3

6 grade Holstein calves were used in each group.

Liquid skim milk was charged at 1½ cents a quart, drum dried powder 7½ cents and spray dried powder 11 cents a pound (drum dried solution, 1.9 and spray dried solution, 2.75 cents a quart). The table shows:

1. That neither skim milk powder promoted as rapid growth as did the liquid skim milk.

2. That the drum process powder produced slightly better growth than did the spray process powder. The difference is not great and too much stress should not be placed upon it. Inasmuch, however, as the drum dried powder may often be purchased for several cents a pound less, it is to be preferred for calf feeding.

3. Dried skim milk offers the best substitute for liquid milk in the rearing of young calves. At the present, the price has advanced to 11 cents for the drum dried and 13½ per pound for the spray dried, which renders their use of doubtful economic value. The price will vary according to supply and demand.

—Mass. Expt. Station, Bulletin 230.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT

RESTS ON THREE PRACTICES

Three ways of improving the dairy herd—better feeding, rigid culling, and intelligent breeding—were emphasized by J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a talk at the recent farmers' week at Orono, Me.

"Better feeding of the cows we now have," he said, "increases average production, increases total production, and usually increases net profits. Rigid culling out of low producers increases averages production, decreases total production, and nearly always increases net profits. The use of better dairy sires eventually increases average production, increases total production and, I believe I may safely say, with proper management always increases net profits.

"All dairy herd improvement due to better breeding tends to increase profits

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to the producer and to decrease costs to the consumer. It is one of the ways by which the world may become richer without decreasing the prosperity of any individual. Therefore, as I see it, the breeders of good purebred dairy cattle are among the world's greatest benefactors.

"It is a common practice to select dairy bulls on their appearance and their pedigree. The day is coming when dairy bulls will be selected on appearance, pedigree, and progeny. The production records of a large number of daughters of a dairy bull when compared with the production records of their dams determine the breeding value of the bull as certainly as the records show the producing ability of the cows themselves. If a sire has a high producing dam he may transmit high production to his daughters, but if he has already transmitted high production to every one of his first 5 or 10 daughters it is a practical certainty, not that he may, but that he will transmit high production on an average to all his offspring. The record of the dam of any dairy sire is a promise, but the record of a large number of high producing daughters is the fulfillment of that promise."

REGARDING CERTIFIED TREES

It has been brought to the attention of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association that some firms have been advertising "Certified Trees" and then delivering trees which did not bear the lead seal of the M. F. G. A. The following letter from Prof. J. K. Shaw of Amherst is self-explanatory.

"We have learned of a number of cases where fruit growers have ordered trees certified by the M. F. G. A. and received trees not bearing the lead seal. We want to check up on this situation."

"I would like to have letters direct from men who have ordered certified trees, especially those who have failed to get trees bearing the lead seal."

Holstein Club Discusses T. B. Eradication
(Continued from page 1, column 3)

percentage of reacting cattle found in all of those tested in recent years: 1924, 18%; 1925, 23%; 1926, 19%; average 20% for three years. Every year, far more cows are worn out by improper feeding and other causes than are condemned thru the tuberculosis test."

The actual turnover of cattle for the state is as follows:

Turnover of Cattle	1924	1925	1926
No. January 1	219,042	204,163	192,777
Brought in	17,130	21,818	20,919
Total	236,172	225,981	213,696
Actual Decrease	32,009	33,204	33,000
Reactors Killed	5,889	7,856	6,392
Per Cent of Decrease	18%	23%	19%

Milk Produced 909,850 914,940
(1,000 lbs.)

Connecticut is making good progress in eradicating tuberculosis from its cattle. They have an area test bill so that a whole area may be made clean. There are forty-one dealers in the state who are cooperating with the authorities on getting clean replacements for farmers. These dealers guarantee cattle purchased from them to pass a sixty or ninety day retest. They have only had two per cent of reactors in these cattle. Massachusetts farmers need this type of cattle dealer to help solve the T. B. problem."

The club discussed the area test bill. A vote showed that only two members were opposed to it.

Poultrymen Know Now

When the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange came out with its Growing Mash in 1925 feeders bought it for two reasons. They believed in the authorities to whom their cooperative organization turned for formula recommendations. They knew their organization would follow the spirit as well as the letter of the recommendations. The first month, January, they tried 2 tons of Eastern States Growing Mash, February 8, and March 38.

By January 1926 the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange had been operating its own mill for 8 months. Poultrymen as well as dairymen had seen the quality of the ingredients and of the feeds. Therefore, when the chick season opened, they were ready for more Eastern States Growing Mash and ordered 8 tons in January, 45 tons in February and 136 tons in March. Any poultryman knows that this early tonnage started thousands of chicks and that it gave hundreds of feeders a chance to test the value of Eastern States Growing Mash as a starter.

Therefore, the 1927 tonnage figures mean a lot—January 45 tons, February 86 tons, March 258 tons. Eastern States Growing Mash is living up to all that loyal Eastern States farmers expected of it. The first orders came on faith but the 1927 orders are coming on performance.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth. With Eastern States Farmers' Exchange members cooperation is a means and not an end. They purchase supplies through their cooperative Exchange because they are convinced that their organization can secure for them feed and feed ingredients more advantageously than they can secure these for themselves. In 1926 the demand for Eastern States Growing Mash continued to mount from the 136 tons shipped in March to 499 tons shipped in July. The figures for 1927 promise to be as convincing.

If you have never used Eastern States Growing Mash, be sure to order some on the next car for your station. If you are not familiar with Eastern States service and wish to learn about the feeds for poultry and livestock, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

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CALCIUM NITRATE



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guaranteed to contain 15% of nitrogen combined with quickly available lime. Especially good results are obtained in orchards, on cucumbers, celery, onions, also for top dressing old alfalfa fields and meadows.

The material is available thru fertilizer dealers.

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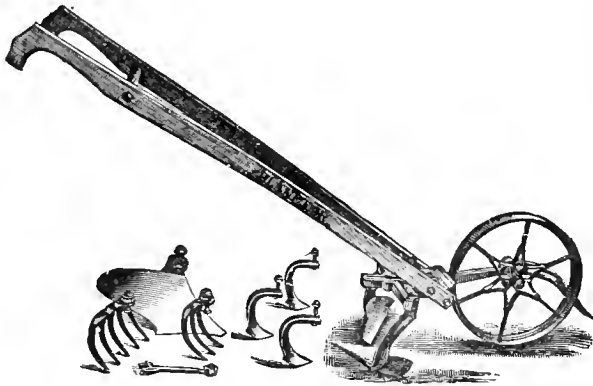
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1927

No. 6

PROGRESS IN T. B. TESTING

Methods used in Recent Area Tests

In the western part of the county the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is not an individual proposition, it is a community project. Practically all of the cattle in Huntington, Chesterfield, Goshen and Cummington have been signed up for the test. One-third of the cattle in Worthington were signed up the last of May and it is expected that the rest will come in before the end of June. By fall it is expected that there will be very few herds in these towns that are not on the way toward being "federal accredited."

To become "federal accredited" a herd must pass two yearly or three semi-annual tuberculin tests without reactors. A large part of the herds already in these towns passed clean on recent tests. Some herds had one or two reacting cattle. A very few herds were found to be badly infected. The latter herds were composed of cattle which had been purchased rather than raised. When a herd passes the first test without reactors it is not tested for a year. When a herd has reactors it is tested every six months until no reactors are found and then is tested once a year.

Disinfection Important

After the reactors are removed, the stalls and mangers where these animals stood have to be cleansed and disinfected. The majority are cleaning all of the stalls and mangers and then whitewashing the entire stable. Owners are putting extra windows in some of the stables so as to furnish the cattle with better light and ventilation. One of the encouraging things in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is the willingness of most of the cattle owners to improve the conditions under which cattle are housed. This in itself is a great step toward eradicating the disease.

The general feeling among those who had reactors was that they were glad to get rid of them. They felt that in time these animals would endanger the health of the entire herd. They feel that it is better to take a slight loss now rather than a heavy one later on.

Reactors are Identified

Reacting cattle are identified by a reactor tag in the left ear and by branding a letter "T" on the left cheek. Reactors can only be sold for immediate slaughter. Identified as they are there is no possibility

Continued on page 2, column 2

FUNNY

A popular writer sometime ago pointed out that there are two kinds of "funny." The first is "funny"—peculiar; the second is "funny"—ha-ha. It is "funny" of the first kind that in a herd of ten head of cattle recently tested for T. B. that all four of the cows purchased within the past two months should be reactors. It raises the question whether somebody knew more about these cows before they sold them than they let on.

At the present time a lot of herds are being tested. A few men who must have good reason to suspect that their cows are T. B. are selling off their herds and then replacing them with tested cattle. Under present conditions buyers would do well to insist on having cows tested before they purchase. Sooner or later all of the cattle in Hampshire County will be tested. Buying tested cows will reduce future losses.

HAY MAKING---1927

QUALITY FIRST

Much has been spoken and written in favor of better roughage feed on the dairy farm. A great deal of interest has been directed toward the value of increasing production; more clover and more alfalfa. As yet these crops make up a relatively small proportion of the total hay crop.

Getting quality of roughage is not alone a matter of acreage of legume crops. Mostly it's a matter of handling the total hay crop so that all the qualities of goodness may be obtained and retained so far as is practicable. Plenty of plant food, including nitrogen, plays a part in this. Labor and weather are items of importance too but even so it seems possible that one can start out with the idea of making as good hay as is possible, instead of accumulating a lot of material that serves primarily as bulk or stuffing.

As before mentioned labor supply and weather play a large part in the haying program. With considerable acreage to be cut and lack of modern haying machinery an early beginning is necessary. The sacrifice in possible yield will probably be more than made up by the quality of the total crop. Maturity or degree of development is a good indi-

Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMER'S WEEK AT M. A. C.

Many new and interesting facts on changing farm conditions are in store for visitors at the annual Farm and Home Week program, to be held July 26-29, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, according to Earle S. Carpenter, general supervisor of arrangements for the week.

Dairymen, cash crop farmers, livestock men, beekeepers, fruit men, and home makers will have an opportunity to hear their problems discussed by some of the best authorities in the country today.

Massachusetts poultrymen will hold their annual summer meeting at the agricultural college the previous week, July 20-21. This change in the poultry meeting is due to the fact that the World Poultry Congress will meet in Ottawa, Canada, July 26-29.

Program Opens Tuesday

Home makers, fruit growers, and tobacco men will open their programs Tuesday morning. The tobacco program will be concluded Tuesday, while the fruit growers' program will extend through Wednesday; the home makers' program continuing throughout the four days.

The livestock and home gardeners will open their meetings Wednesday morning, July 27; the latter program extending through Thursday and Friday morning, the former program completed on Wednesday.

Thursday, July 28, will see the beginning of the home food preservation program, which continues through Friday morning. Tuesday and Wednesday mornings the food preservation laboratory will be open to fruit growers visiting at the college. Beekeepers and dairymen will their programs on Thursday, the beekeepers completing theirs the same day, and the dairymen discussing cash crops in dairy farming on Friday.

President Lewis to Speak

General evening programs are being prepared for Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

President Edward M. Lewis, who leaves M. A. C. in September to take the presidency of the University of New Hampshire, will give his farewell talk to Massachusetts farmers and home makers on Wednesday evening.

Dallas Lore Sharp, well known as an

Continued on page 3, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

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ONE WAY T. B. IS SPREAD

How does it happen that bovine tuberculosis gets spread around? Here's one way. John Jones is an observing dairyman. One of his cows doesn't look just right. "Guess I'll sell her," he says to himself. A dealer stops at his place and asks if he has anything to sell. John replies, "Not fussy about it, but I've got one cow that I would sell." They look her over and a trade is made.

The dealer tells Bill Smith that he has a ew that he bought from John Jones. Of course she is a good one. Smith knows that Jones has good cattle. He buys her. If Smith is not a very observing man he won't notice that she is not all right. She may not do as well as he expected but perhaps shifting her around was the cause of this. Finally, he decides that he will have his cattle tuberculin tested. This cow is one that reacts and is sold for slaughter. If she shows slight lesions he is lucky. If she has become a spreader he has other reactors.

Tests made recently in the western part of the county show that it is not always cheaper to buy cows than it is to raise

them. Too often the purchased cows are reactors. The men who have not bought anything but bull calves are having their stock pass clean. Those who have not been fussy when they have purchased cows often find that they brought something besides new cows into their herds.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

POULTRY EVENT

The World's Poultry Congress to be held at Ottawa, Canada, July 27-August 4, 1927, will be the greatest gathering of poultry interests the world has ever known. It is the first international poultry meeting ever held in America, where over one-third of all the poultry in the world is located, and it will consummate the most thorough-going attempt ever made in preparing an exposition of poultry and things pertaining to poultry and to present in one series of meetings the best thought on every phase of poultry husbandry.

Many Massachusetts poultrymen are going to Ottawa. Such a congress is too good an opportunity to miss. It is but two day's (approximately 500 miles) drive by auto or an over-night's ride on the train. The round-trip convention fare by railroad is \$19.85 from Amherst. From Boston it is about \$1 more. Sleeping car rates are \$3.75 for lower and \$3 for upper berths each way.

Any poultryman may become a delegate to the congress by paying a fee of \$5 which entitles him to participate in all parts of the program and attend the exposition. For this fee he also receives a copy of the published proceedings. An associate's fee is \$3 and carries the same privileges excepting the report. A man and wife should pay an \$8 fee for two memberships and one printed report. Membership cards and a copy of the program may be secured by sending the fee directly to Dr. M. A. Jull, U. S. D. A., Washington D. C. With your membership card there will be returned instructions for making reservations for lodgings which will cost \$2 per day single and \$3 double, with meals extra.

Further information concerning auto tours or train schedules may be obtained by writing Wm. C. Monahan at Amherst. Such inquiry will also help in securing adequate train service.

Progress in T. B. Testing

Continued from page 1, column 1
ty of being resold as milk cows. As an additional safeguard the reactors have to be slaughtered in the presence of a federal inspector.

When reactors are found, two sets of papers are made out by the veterinarian. The first set give the identification tags of the animal, from whom she was purchased, the date of purchase, the price paid, and the present appraisal of the animal. A record of these is kept by the Division of Animal Industry and by the Federal

Supervisor for New England. The second set of papers gives the identification tag numbers and the price the owner receives for each animal when sold for slaughter.

The Way Indemnity is Figured

To arrive at the amount the owner of a reactor will receive, the amount received for the animal is subtracted from the appraised value. This gives the net loss. The net loss is divided by three, the owner stands one-third and the state and federal governments each stand one-third. The limit of indemnity on grade cows is \$25.00, while on registered animals it is \$50.00. The following is an example of the way indemnity is figured on grade cows:

	Cow A	Cow B
Appraised Value	100	100
Beef Value	25	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3 75	3 90
Net Loss	25	30*
	<hr/>	<hr/>
State Pays	25	25
Federal Gov't	25	25
Beef Value	25	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Owner receives	\$75	\$60

*Above maximum of \$25.00 so state and federal governments pay only \$25.00 each.

For registered cows the maximum is \$50.00 each from the state and federal government. This does not mean that all registered cows bring \$100.00 in indemnity. In the above table if Cow A were registered she would bring the same amount as a grade. In the case of Cow B the state would pay \$30.00 and the federal \$30.00. This with the beef value of \$10.00 would bring total indemnity to \$70.00 on a registered cow.

How the Test is Made

Recently we had an opportunity to see exactly how the testing is done. In Huntington one hundred and six head of cattle in eleven herds were tested. There were seven reactors in this group. Eight of these herds had no reactors. Grade cattle are identified with a Massachusetts tag, bearing a serial number, which is placed in the right ear. Registered animals are identified by their registration paper. Monday, the veterinarian placed about two drops of tuberculin in the folds of loose skin under the tail of each animal. As soon as this is done the animals can be turned out to pasture if desired. On Thursday the animals are seen again. If there are reactors there will be a soft swelling, varying from the size of a pea to as large as a pullets egg at the point where the tuberculin was injected. Other than this swelling, the animals are in no way affected. There is no nervousness, loss of appetite or other outward indication that the cattle are under test. The last reading of the test is made on Saturday. In other words the readings are made seventy-two and one hundred and twenty hours after inoculation.

COW TEST SUMMARY

The May report of the cow testers show the following to be the high cows in butterfat production for the month:

Owner	Breed	lbs Milk	lbs fat
F. D. Steele, Cummt'on	G.H.	2418	89.5*
F. D. Steele, Cummt'on	R.H.	2325	72.0*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	2313	71.7**
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	2106	71.6**
F. D. Steele, Cummt'on	R.H.	2015	70.5*
L. L. Titus, So. Hadley	G.G.	1525	70.2
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	2340	70.2**
L. B. Wilson, Ware	R.G.	1553	69.9*
Pelissier Bros., Hadley	R.H.	2247	69.7
W. A. Parson, So'pton	G.H.	1545	66.4
C. Loud, West'pton	R.H.	2120	63.6*
F. L. Frost, Mgr., East'pton	R.H.	1710	63.3
H. J. Searle, & Son, Hadley	G.H.	1890	62.4
W. H. Atkins, Amherst	R.J.	1110	62.2
H. Bridgman, West'ton	R.H.	2003	62.1*

*milked 3 times daily. **milked 4 times daily

The following were the high herds in average milk production per cow:

No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
F. D. Steele,	6 1530
Pelissier Bros.,	8 1486
R. Pomeroy,	7 1421
J. W. Parsons,	10 1255
Hugh Bridgman,	13 1246
E. P. West,	33 1186
A. S. Brown,	14 1085
F. L. Frost, Mgr.,	8 1074
F. L. Antes,	5 1011
M. S. Howes,	13 1008

The following were the high herds in average butterfat per cow:

No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
F. D. Steele,	6 52.1
Pelissier Bros.,	8 49.1
Fred Frost,	10 46.4
E. P. West,	13 39.9
Hugh Bridgman,	13 39.7
F. L. Antes,	5 39.5
R. Pomeroy,	7 39.4
R. C. Adams,	11 37.9
Bisbee Bros.,	10 37.8
H. H. Bissell,	8 37.7
E. C. Harlow,	26 37.6
M. S. Howes,	13 37.4
Wm. Atkins,	12 37.3
L. L. Titus	12 37.0

Farmer's Week At M. A. C.

Continued from page 1, column 3

author, naturalist, and lecturer, will give an address Thursday evening, his subject being "Literature at Woodchuck Lodge." Woodchuck Lodge was the home of the late John Burroughs, famed naturalist and author, and a close friend of Professor Sharp.

Mrs. Alexander E. Cance, violinist, and accompanying artists will give a musical program both Wednesday and Thursday nights preceding the following the speakers of the evening.

Prominent among the speakers on the

farmers' program are such well known authorities as: J. W. White, pasture specialist from the Penn State Agricultural College; E. F. Phillips, beeman from Cornell University; A. J. Farley, fruit and spray authority from New Jersey Agricultural College; and F. B. Morrison, livestock feeding specialist, Wisconsin Agricultural College.

Others scheduled to appear on the farmers' program are Dr. E. A. Crossman, Federal tuberculosis eradication man for New England; E. Z. Russell, swine specialist, United States Department of Agriculture; W. H. Pew, beef cattle specialist, formerly of Iowa Agricultural College; J. C. Cort, State Department of Agriculture; L. V. Tirrell, sheepman from Connecticut; P. J. Anderson, tobacco authority from Connecticut; Alex Cumming, home garden man, Bristol, Connecticut; Dr. F. T. McLean, florist, from Rhode Island; and R. W. Curtis, floriculturist from Cornell.

In addition to specialists, many leading farmers will appear on the program. The list includes George Taylor, Shelburne; Carl Gunn, Sunderland; Frank Steele, Cummington; E. Van Deusen, Mt. Washington; S. R. Morrison, Windsor; T. L. Warner, Sunderland; J. Warren Osbourne, Middletown; John Lamont, Lexington; S. K. Lovell, Goffstown, N. H.; John Chandler, Meadowbrook Farm, Sterling Junction; C. J. Billings, Hazardville, Conn.; E. H. West, Dorset, N. H.; R. T. Gould, Contoocook, N. H.; H. F. Sandborn, Chicopee; O. F. Fuller, Blackstone; J. H. Merrill, Raynham; Fred Challet, Northampton; W. I. Mayo, Northampton; and others.

Home Program Well Filled

Speakers and subjects from outside the state for the home makers' program are as follows: Bertha Titsworth, Ohio Wesleyan, "Child Welfare"; Mrs. H. G. Fish, New York, "Home Furnishings"; Mrs. Bina Preble, Columbia University, "Hats and Heads"; Catherine Cleveland, Columbia, "Home Industries in Newfoundland and Labrador"; Ruth Parrish, Columbia, "Purchasing for the Home"; and Dr. Jesse Williams, New York, "The Meaning of Health."

Among the Massachusetts women who will appear on the program are: Mrs. Gladys H. Groves, Boston; Mrs. Mary Potter, president of Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Agnes Craig, president or Massachusetts Home Economics Association; Mrs. George Whiting, president of Parent-Teacher Association; and Mrs. True Worthy White, Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Hog cholera killed 1,500,00 hogs last year. Vaccination by a competent veterinarian will prevent it.

POULTRY RECORD SUMMARY

The summary published by the Massachusetts Agricultural College of the six months' period, November thru April, shows that H. C. Booth's flock of Leghorns stands fourth among the flocks of over 1000 birds in the state. In the "small flocks" division, those having less than 500 birds, P. L. Wheelock of Amherst is first; John Bloom of Ware, second; J. M. Lowe of Amherst, third and F. D. Steele of Cummington, fourth. The following is the complete list for the state:

Large Flocks (over 1000 Birds)

Name	County	Prod. Per Bird
Elm Tree P. F.,	Plymouth	103.0
Peckham P. F.,	Bristol	101.0
Monroe and Nepper,	Plymouth	97.5
H. C. Booth,	Hampshire	95.1
E. H. Castle,	Plymouth	92.1
E. Hayes Small,	Barnstable	72.5
Hass P. F.,	Bristol	71.5

Large Flocks (500-999 Birds)

A. S. Pendleton,	Essex	103.9
L. E. French,	Plymouth	101.6
C. M. Williams,	Barnstable	100.2
Glendale Farm,	Bristol	93.2
H. H. Goff,	Bristol	93.2
Bernard Binder,	Barnstable	93.0
M. R. Jones,	Barnstable	90.9
John G. Ellis,	Berkshire	87.7

Small Flocks (90-499 Birds)

P. L. Wheelock,	Hampshire	122.3
John Bloom,	Hampshire	119.4
John M. Lowe,	Hampshire	116.1
F. D. Steele,	Hampshire	113.6
Nils Ohlson,	Franklin	111.8
E. W. Dexter,	Plymouth	111.8
L. A. Sohier,	Middlesex	108.7
Bertha Martindale,	Franklin	107.3

The April Poultry records show the following to be the leading flocks for the month:

No. Birds	Eggs Per Bird
F. D. Steele, Cummington,	311 25.3
S. Waite, Southampton,	71 24.9
John Bloom, Ware,	485 24.0
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst,	228 23.2
F. B. Lyman, Amherst,	72 23.2
A. J. Baker, Amherst,	119 22.8
J. M. Lowe, Amherst,	160 22.2
F. W. Rood, Southampton,	515 22.2
W. S. Chaffee, Enfield,	94 21.2
Mrs. E. Morgan, Amherst,	60 21.0
S. A. Clark, Williamsburg,	29 20.2

LOST: At Laurel Park June 9, during the extension conference, a mother of pearl pendant with gold edge—a butterfly on one side and bird on the other. This is a precious keepsake and a liberal reward will be given for its return to Mrs. F. J. Ward, Southampton.

HOME MAKING

"THE TIRED CHILD"

The tired business man has his tiredness relieved by the theatrical displays planned especially for him. The tired mechanic indulges in outdoor and indoor sports and vacations to relieve the monotony of his existence. Few people realize, however, that the school child is sometimes greatly fatigued by the activities that constitute his daily routine and that, as a result of too much effort while in a state, he may develop mental disturbances that may mar his future.

Dr. Mav Seham, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, considers chronic fatigue a mixture of actual tiredness of the tissues, of a decrease in the person's average mental achievement, of an actual decrease in his average physical strength and endurance, and, perhaps, of some emotional unbalance. The child that enters school at the age of six, he points out, is taken out of his natural atmosphere of sun, fresh air and freedom and overnight is subjected to a completely artificial routine of life. No matter how much we may consider school life as mere play, it necessitates concentration, involves mental strain and may therefore create nervous tension. Furthermore, the child is brought under necessity of certain checks of inhibitions. These naturally involve a change in his whole attitude toward daily life. The child is emotionally less stable than the adult, and is likely to be more easily disturbed by unusual conditions.

A study of many children, both normal and abnormal, that seem to suffer from the results of chronic fatigue, convinces Dr. Seham that the most common causes are inadequate sleep, inadequate food, excessive social activities, excessive amounts of outside work, such as carrying newspapers, clerking and similar occupations and excessive amounts of housework and home study. Additional factors, such as poor ventilation, bad lighting, carelessly constructed furniture, speed tests in school with insufficient rest periods, and teachers that are themselves tired and irritable, contribute greatly to the tired feeling on the part of the child.

Dr. Fritz B. Talbot of Harvard University Medical School considered the care of the tired child the most common problem that concerns the specialist in diseases of children. "Sleep," he said, "is most important. The daily nap is omitted far too early, and the child is permitted to stay up for useless and unnecessary reasons." And Dr. L. H. Hill agreed with the views of Dr. Talbot, recommending that the child sleep after his luncheon, if possible. The younger children, particularly, should have a nap immediately after noon and then spend some time in the open air.

CHOOSING CURTAINS FOR
"BETTER HOMES"

Choosing curtains for the house brings to mind fabrics of charming color and texture hanging in graceful folds. But it is not always easy to get the effect the mind first pictured, and cost must be considered. To curtain the windows of even a five-room house about 60 yards of material is needed, and curtains generally have to be renewed every few years.

As a help to the women who have the problem of furnishing a home, the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture makes suggestions about curtain fabrics and ways of hanging them. Curtains are an excellent means of furnishing up an old house or are needed as the finishing touch to a new one.

In planning curtains remember that windows are put in houses in order to admit light and air. Make your curtains as simple as effectiveness will permit. Elaborate curtains defeat the purpose of windows and are out of place in the average home.

Look carefully at the shape and size of the windows and how they are placed in the walls. Picture the effect of curtains of various styles on those particular windows and how they will appear from the outside as well as the inside of the house. If there are lovely views from the windows, study how to keep them without sacrificing privacy and an attractive interior. An unattractive view may need to be screened by curtains, but beware of shutting out too much light.

Study the general style of your room. Curtains can help to make a room home-like and inviting or dignified and formal, depending on the kind of material used and how it is hung.

Glass curtains made of thin material and hung on a straight rod inside the casing close to the glass soften and change the color of the light coming into the room, lend an air of privacy, and are a protection to side draperies. Glass curtains should be just long enough to escape the sill.

Side draperies give a finished appearance to the window, are useful as shades if arranged to draw, and are a good means of adding color to the room and of modifying poor proportions. In small homes, side draperies that end on a line with the apron of the window are more suitable. If a more formal effect is desired, let them extend to the baseboard or an inch above the floor.

A valance used with or without draperies carries the eye across the top, and has the effect of decreasing the height of room and window.

Before buying curtain material get samples of the kinds that seem most suitable and see how they go with walls, woodwork, floor, and furniture by both day and artificial light. Strong light shining through curtain fabrics often brings out striking effects not suspected until put to this test. Excellent curtain material can sometimes be found among the dress goods.

Fabrics and colors that will clean well and withstand light are the best bargain in the end. Examine also the defects in the weave that may show up when the curtains are hung.

With figured wall paper, choose plain-colored curtain material. If the walls and most of the furnishings are plain the curtains may be figured, but preferably with the background the same color or slightly deeper than the walls. With cream walls, for instance, a cretonne with soft tan background and figures that repeat the colors elsewhere in the room might be suitable for living and dining rooms.

In selecting figured materials give preference to conventional designs that will stand the test of being looked at day after day.

Sprawling designs make the window look shorter and broader, and stripes tend to increase the height and if used ⁱⁿ excess a stiff uncomfortable effect.

Measure the windows with care before buying the material, and measure and cut the material, by a thread if possible, before making up the curtains. Accuracy in cutting and neat sewing go a long way toward insuring well-hanging curtains.

PRINTED SILKS TO BE
IN VOGUE THIS SUMMERTailored Suits With Short Coats Are
Both Fashionable and Comfortable

Many women who look well in tailored suits are now buying them for general wear. With the short coats in vogue, they are very comfortable.

Nearly all skirts are pleated. A separate skirt in satin or wool and a blouse, sweater, or the cardigan type of jacket make an outfit suitable for everyday wear.

Bows, flowers, fringe, jabots, sashes, and other feminine adornments are seen more and more in exclusive shops.

Fur scarfs are again smart. They are becoming to nearly all women.

The very best colors for spring dresses are jade, medium blue, wine color, and browns, (all in two or more shades). Black and white dresses are strongly featured.

Although V and round necks are excellent on gowns, square necks are seen on many of the newest dresses, both

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those for sport and for more formal occasions.

The ensemble dress, popular last year, is still in vogue, and the "compose", in which two, three, or four shades of the same colors may be used, is even more fashionable. Sometimes two or more fabrics are combined.

Printed georgettes are cool and altogether charming for hot weather wear. Printed silks in exclusive patterns are universally used, both for sports and afternoon frocks and for more formal occasions. These silks are seen in both small and conspicuous designs. Dresses made from them are also worn with harmonizing coats in wool or satin or silk, the coats being lined with the silk of which the dress is made.

There are more cotton dresses this season than have been seen for some time previous. Gingham, voiles, batistes, bique, and linens, are lovely and may be made in distinctive fashion.

Long sleeves continue to be shown on nearly all dresses. Many sleeveless dresses and some sleeveless coats to be used as part of sport costumes are being offered in the shops.

QUESTION AND ANSWER COLUMN

May E. Foley

State Nutrition Specialist

Question: Is bran a whole-grain cereal?

Answer: No, bran is simply the outside layer or layers of the kernel, while a whole-grain product of any kind contains not only the outside layers of the kernel but also the in-between layers and the inner part of the grain, and the germ. White bread and refined breakfast cereals contain quantities of starch with a small amount of protein, minerals and vitamins. Whole-grain products of all kinds contain the starch of the inner part of the grain and at least twice as much protein, minerals and vitamins as are found in the refined cereals, in addition to the bran. Bran, as it appears on the market for human food, contains a large proportion of cellulose or undigestible roughage, with small particles of the other food-stuffs which cling to the bran layers.

Question: At what age should children have raw vegetables?

Answer: In the nursery schools of several colleges and universities, raw vegetables are added to the children's diets between eighteen months and two years of age. These vegetables—cabbage, carrots, and celery, spinach or lettuce—are finely shredded or grated and used as filling between thin bread and butter sandwiches. The normal child enjoys them and is able to digest them without difficulty. The two precautions to observe are that the vegetables be finely divided, and be given cautiously until the child's digestive system gets accustomed to them.

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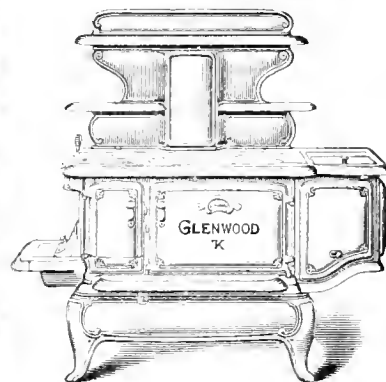
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CLUB WORK

COUNTY 4-H DAIRY CLUB TO HOLD TOUR JUNE 16

Will Visit Farms in Hadley
and South Amherst

At 10.00 o'clock Saturday morning, June 18, the members of the Hampshire County Dairy Club will meet at Fred Pelissier's Farm in Hadley to start their second Dairy tour.

After looking over the small but exceptionally high producing Holstein Herd of Mr. Pelissier, stops will be made at E. P. Wests', J. G. Cooks', also in Hadley and finish up by going to see Mr. U. G. Groff's large Jersey Herd in South Amherst.

Not only will we see four exceptionally good Dairy Herds, but also will have a chance to look over their fields, etc. All of these men are firm believers in growing good roughage and have fields of Alfalfa that will be very interesting for the Dairy members to look over.

At two of the four stops we will pick out classes of four animals to judge, as the judging contests are one of the most popular parts to any tour that Dairy members go on.

A picnic lunch will be eaten at noon at Mr Wests' farm.

One very pleasing part of this tour is that all but one of the farms are the homes of members of our Dairy club. At Wests' there were Lewis, Roger and Osbourne, a former member, Gordon Cook lives at the next stop while Mr. Groff has two grandsons, George and Chauncey Simmons, that are Dairy members.

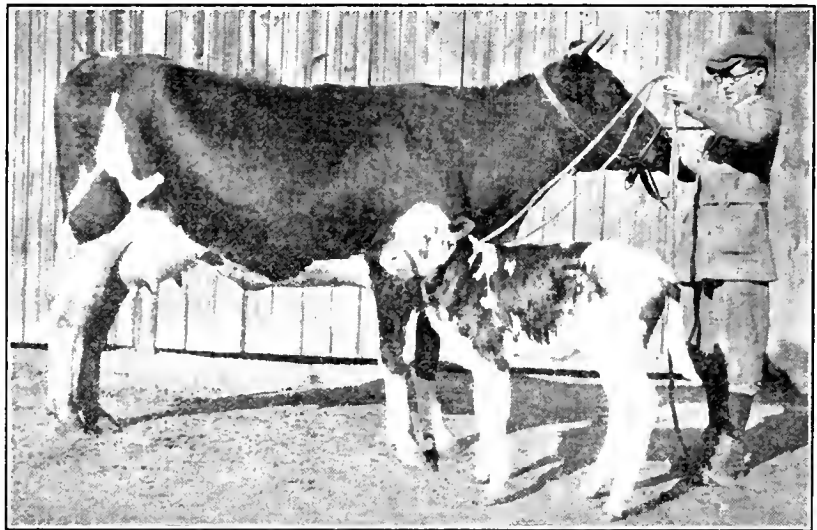
A new feature to the tour will be added to the annual program this year. After the judging contest at the farm of Mr. Groff there is a wait while the judges are correcting the papers in order to find the winner. During that wait we are planning to have a baseball game of a few innings between members living on the East side of the River against those on the West side. If any Dairy member believes he can play ball, let him bring his glove, etc., and prove it.

WINNERS ARE PICKED FOR HANDICRAFT PRIZE TRIP

South Amherst Club Chosen
as Best in County

Because of their all round club spirit, size of club, quantity and quality of work done the Bay Path Handicraft club of South Amherst, Miss Cora Howlett, leader, has been awarded the honor of being the best Handicraft club in the county as well as the winner of a prize trip to the Miller's Falls Tool Co. of Millers Falls.

With 17 boys doing Handicraft work,



STEPHEN BRUSCO OF HATFIELD WINS PRODUCTION CONTEST

His Pure Bred Holstein Produces 7,505.4 of 4 Per Cent Milk in Six Months

"Kolrain Cornicoupia Colantha", a three and one half year old Holstein, owned by Stephen Brusco of West Hatfield won first place in the 4-H Dairy Club Milk production contest which closed May first.

By producing 7,505.4 pounds of 4% milk in six months and doing it at a cost of less than a dollar per hundred pounds, "Colantha" wins for her owner the first prize of 400 pounds of grain given by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.

The other prize winners were: Second prize of 300 pounds of grain, Joel H. Dwight of West Hatfield with a nine year old Holstein; third prize of 200 pounds of grain, Gordon Cook of Hadley with a two year old Holstein; and fourth prize of 100 pounds of grain, won by George Simmons, Jr. of South Amherst on his two year old Jersey.

Other boys in the contest during the six months period were: Robert Cole of Huntington, Lyman Pratt of Hadley,

Lewis West of Hadley, C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley, Stanley Misterka of Northampton and Walter Granger of So. Worthington.

The winners were not picked on milk production alone, but, in order to make it equally fair for a Jersey to compete with a Holstein, the milk was figured on a basis of 4%, this giving the higher testing cow a handicap over the low tester.

The following score card was used to pick the winner:

Number of pounds of 4% milk	45%
Cost of Producing 100 lbs of 4% milk	45%
Promptness and accuracy of records sent in	10%
Total	100%

As it may be of interest to know the exact production of the various contestants, the following gives the pounds of milk, test, pounds of fat and pounds of 4% milk of each cow:

Name	Town	Breed	Age	lbs. milk	Test	lbs. fat	lbs. 4% milk
Stephen Brusco,	W. Hatfield,	P.B.H.	3yr.	7,259.0	1.22	306.8	7,505.4
Joel Dwight,	W. Hatfield,	P.B.H.	8yr.	6,950.7	3.39	235.6	6,314.6
Gordon Cook,	Hadley,	P.B.H.	2yr.	7,194.6	3.25	233.8	6,405.5
Geo. Simmons, Jr.,	So. Amherst,	P.B.J.	2yr.	4,515.8	5.81	262.6	5,736.5
Hilton Boynton,	So. Hadley,	P.B.H.	3yr.	6,080.3	3.46	210.6	5,591.6
Lewis West,	Hadley,	P.B.H.	3yr.	6,047.3	3.8	230.9	5,883.4
Walter Granger,	So. Worthington,	P.B.H.	4yr.	2,812.7	3.5	98.7	2,605.6
Stanley Misterka,	Northampton,	P.B.H.	2yr.	2,688.8	3.6	95.4	2,507.1
Lyman Pratt,	Hadley,	P.B.J.	2yr.	3,708.8	5.68	210.7	4,643.7
Lyman Pratt,	Hadley,	P.B.J.	4yr.	3,100.9	5.6	174.0	3,849.4
Robert Cole,	Huntington.,	P.B.G.	4yr.	1,541.3	5.09	77.2	1,734.9

and finishing 100%, making 54 useful articles, 4 toys and 23 repair jobs as well as doing 850 hours of chores, they put up a record hard to beat.

While all of the boys are Grammar School pupils, most of them have been in the club for some time. They grade up as follows: first year 3; second year 4; third year 4; fourth year and fifth year

1, making an average of nearly 3 years for each member.

Miss Howlett, the leader, certainly deserves a lot of credit for bringing a club of this size through the season with such a good record especially as she leads a sewing club of 25 girls in addition to the Handicraft club.

Other clubs that were close to the win-

ners were the Granby Club, Miss Emma Haines and Mr. Rust, leaders; Bondsville Handicraft club, Miss Nellie Shea and Gertrude Makepeace, leaders; and the West Hatfield club, Mr. Harold Ford leader.

HATFIELD 4-H CLUB BOYS LEAD EGG LAYING CONTEST

Adolf Willer of Easthampton also has Good Record for Month

Edward Wesolowski, Edward Dugal and Chester Sawicki, all members of the Hatfield 4-H Poultry Club, have placed among the leading five boys in the egg laying contest for April, their placings being first, third and fifth, respectively in the order named.

Adolf Willer of Easthampton and Milton Dietz of So. Hadley took the second and fourth placings in the contest that included 43 flocks containing 904 birds. This is a smaller number of contestants than the preceding month, but much higher records were made. The whole 43 flocks averaged 19.5 eggs per bird for the month, which is the highest average reached since the contest started last November.

The leaders in the two classes and their records are as follows:

Small Flocks of 5 to 40 birds

E. Wesolowski, Hatfield,	20	559	27.9
Adolf Willer, E'th'pt'n,	12	326	27.2
E. Dugal, Hatfield,	16	425	26.6
Milton Dietz, So. Hadley,	33	814	24.7
C. Sawicki, Hatfield,	37	909	24.6

Large Flocks of 40 or more birds

S. Kizior, Granby,	40	719	18.0
W. Pearson, N'th'pt'n	41	752	18.3
R. George, B'ch'town,	57	1006	17.7
J. A. Gould, Ware,	78	1329	17.1

SIXTY DAIRY CLUB FOLKS ATTEND FIRST BANQUET

Supper, Speaking and Motion Pictures make Interesting Program

About sixty Dairy Club members, parents and friends sat down to a Baked bean supper in the James House, Friday night, May 27, at the first evening meeting program ever held by the Hampshire County Dairy Club.

Promptly at 8.00 o'clock, Erick Moberg, President of the Dairy Club, introduced the Toastmaster, M. W. F. Howe of No. Amherst, who had his usual supply of stories. Mr. C. J. Fawcett of M. A. C. was the first speaker introduced, followed by J. W. Putnam of Greenfield, Franklin County Agent.

The Club agent announced the winners of the Milk Production contest which are printed elsewhere in this issue. Osborne West of Hadley gave an interesting and instructive talk on Preparing an animal for the fairs while R. A. Payne, County

Agent, gave a short talk on the tuberculosis eradication work going on in the County. Mr. Putnam brought his motion picture machine with him and showed a two reel picture sent us by the American Jersey Cattle Club, entitled "A Cow Judging Demonstration" by Prof. Hugh G. VanPelt.

This meeting was unusual from any we have ever held in that the food for the supper was brought in by the club members and their parents. As can be readily imagined, there was a great plenty and if any one went away hungry it most certainly was their own fault.

It is interesting to note that of the fifteen towns in the county in which there are Dairy Club members, eleven of them were represented at the meeting and two of those, Middlefield and Huntington, are really too far away to expect any one to drive that distance for an evening meeting.

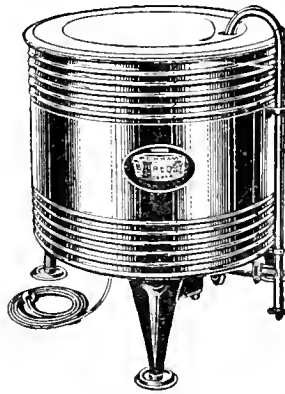
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Hay Making—1927 Quality First

Continued from page 1, column 2

cation of the time to cut for best results. Timothy in bloom is at its best. Cut alfalfa from one-tenth to one-fourth bloom. Earlier cutting will be dangerous to the stand. Late cutting generally re-

sults in loss of leaves. For alfalfa follow the blossom development rather than the new shoots at the base. Clipping of these will not result in injury, nor is it necessary to set the cutter bar high for alfalfa.

Getting quality hay depends a great deal on the curing, regardless of the kind of plant. Making timothy hay for the horse-hay market is one thing and making it for milk producers is another. Make hay while the sun shines but make it in the shade as much as possible. Let the hay cure in the windrow or cock rather than in the devitalizing heat of the sun. Clover and alfalfa both, lose a lot of leaves and valuable food when left to get bone dry before raking up.

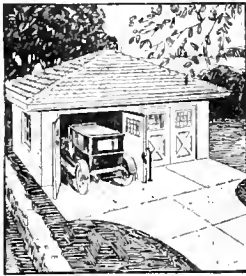
For many dairy farmers the hay crop is the one big crop and the cows are the market. The market will take a lot of good quality hay and pay a lot more for it than for inferior stuff. *J. P. Helger.*

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MILK PRODUCTION INCREASES

The average daily milk production per cow for all cows, based on reports from New England dairymen, continued to increase during April, being 4.7% higher May 1 than on April 1, according to a report issued today by the New England Crop Reporting Service. This gain compares with a 4.7% increase for the same period last year and a 3.0% increase two years ago. On May 1, 1927 the average daily milk production for farms reporting was 17.92 pounds per cow compared with 17.12 last month, 17.32 on May 1, 1926 and 16.93 on May 1, 1925. April milk prices were higher this year than they have been for several years. April grain prices advanced slightly over last month but remain for most grains lower than a year ago.

For New England as a whole the average daily milk production on May 1 was

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3.5% higher than a year ago. Massachusetts shows the greatest gain over last year. Average daily production in Massachusetts was 10.1% higher than a year ago; in Maine—3.3%; in Vermont—2.5%; and in Rhode Island—2.7%; while New Hampshire declined 1.9% and Connecticut 1%. Cold weather and lack of rain are retarding the growth of grass in meadows and pastures somewhat in northern New England.

Numbers of dry cows remain about the same as in previous years. Reports show that for New England as a whole 17.1% of all cows were dry on May 1, the same as a year ago, and compared with 16.9% two years ago. According to reports 17.9% of all cows were dry in Maine, 23.2% in New Hampshire, 14.1% in Vermont, 15.3% in Massachusetts, 19.6% in Rhode Island and 20.8% in Connecticut.

According to the current MONTHLY LETTER of the New England Milk Producers' Association, April milk purchases by the larger Boston dealers were 25% greater than the January purchases compared with 33% increase during the same period in 1926 and 26% in 1925. The net price of all milk for April was \$2.52 per hundred compared with \$2.38 last year and \$2.14 the five year average 1922-1926.

Retail grain prices showed slight gains during April ranging from 1 cent per hundred for linseed oil meal to 8 cents per hundred for gluten feed. Prices of cottonseed meal are at the lowest point since

1921 and are now tending to advance. Slow progress of pastures is strengthening demand for feedstuffs in the New England states where warm favorable weather is needed. Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Boston during the first two weeks of May averaged 44.4 cents per pound compared with 40.8 last year and 40.9 the five year average 1922-1926. Cold storage holdings of butter on May 1 are negligible, being the lowest on record.

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Not on a Hunch

The 4 dairymen whose herds led the New London County, Connecticut, Cow Testing Association for the year ending March 1, 1927, fed Eastern States grain during that period and all 4 of them have ordered a large portion of the feed and grain they shall need during the present Association year through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange on its 1927 feed contract. Experience has convinced these men that their Exchange can and does secure for them ingredients and rations superior in quality to what they can secure as individuals. It is significant that these 4 leading herds in the Association include Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey herds. The best herd averaged 12,548 2 lbs. milk and 14.76 lbs. fat and the fourth herd 7206.5 lbs milk and 313.68 lbs. fat.

The leading cow, a Holstein in the leading herd, owned by Thomas W. Wood, Waterford, made 21,436.8 lbs. milk, 693.26 lbs. fat on Eastern States Fulpal. Of the 19 cows on the Honor Roll for the year, 16 were Eastern States fed.

The New London County Cow Testing Association extends over the entire County. The results obtained by members of the Association with various feeds and feeding practices have spread throughout the county. That the findings of the Association are favorable to Eastern States feeds is indicated by the fact that more Association members are using Eastern States feeds today than did so a year ago and that New London County is using more Eastern States feed than it did a year ago. In March 1926 the county used 228 tons and in March 1927—277 tons, an increase of 21 per cent.

Where records are kept Eastern States feeds prove their worth and where records are kept farmers use these feeds with the greatest confidence.


The control of quality which is made possible by the farmer ownership of the Eastern States Mill and the farmer direction of the Exchange's policies coupled with the economies made possible by enormous volume handled on the cash at the car door basis make Eastern States feed service increasingly popular month in and month out, year in and year out.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for poultry and livestock, a service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

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Runabout Str-Bal	360	33	9.42	3.58	406.
Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.

Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

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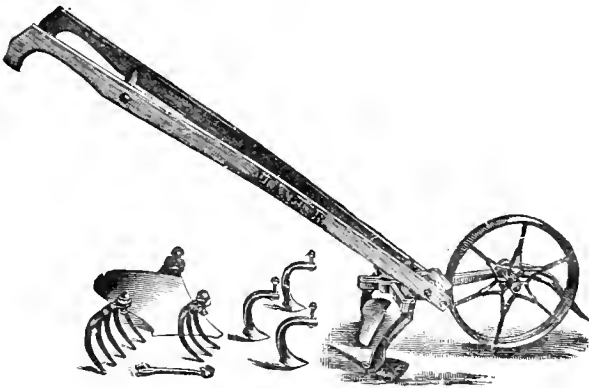
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1927

No. 7

ALFALFA TRIPS HELD

Growers Enthusiastic About Crop

"Alfalfa can be grown here successfully," was the conclusion of those who attended the alfalfa tours held the middle of June in Granby, Westhampton and Ware. Excellent stands and splendid yields were typical of the fields visited. It is small wonder that the owners were all enthusiastic about the crop.

All of the fields had some points in common. The fields had all been limed right. Past experience had shown most of the men that to try to get by with too little lime was not conducive to good crops. That the fertility of the fields was well up was shown by the fact that the alfalfa was lodged on about every field. Inoculation was excellent as was shown by the dark green color of the plants.

Time and method of seeding varied. At Galusha's Granby Hay Farm one field was seeded the middle of June last year, while a second field was sown after oats. The oat crop was hayed and the field harrowed the latter part of July and was seeded early in August. At E. T. Clark's in Granby his field of three acres was seeded the middle of August last year. Rimbold Brothers of Granby, Geo. H. Timmins of Ware, M. K. Parsons and J. Davis Turner of Westhampton all seeded the middle of June last year. Burt Brothers of Westhampton seeded in August.

Practically all of the fields were top-dressed with chemicals this spring. The consensus of opinion of the growers was that fertilizer paid well on this crop in spite of the fact that many believe it needs no fertilizer. Most of the fertilizer combinations were high in acid phosphate and potash.

Different seed mixtures were used. Some used straight alfalfa at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Some of the fields were seeded with as little as twelve pounds of alfalfa plus three pounds of timothy and four to five pounds of clover per acre. When conditions as regards lime, fertility and inoculation were right for alfalfa there seemed to be no need of using timothy or clover seed. It looked as though the combination of timothy and alfalfa would give a greater yield than either one alone.

It was shown that where the alfalfa was sown in June and is to be cut once the same year it must be harvested by the

Continued on page 2, column 3

IN APPRECIATION

Miss Mildred W. Boice completed four and a half years of service as Home Demonstration Agent the middle of June. The summary meeting held at Laurel Park was a fitting tribute on the part of the women of Hampshire County for the quality of the service that Miss Boice has rendered. Her splendid training, her careful analyzing of home problems, her painstaking preparation of her material and her willingness to give unstintingly of her time and energy have endeared her to a host of women in this county. The best wishes of the people of this county go with Miss Boice who is now Mrs. Mark Germaine of White Plains, N. Y.

HOME MAKERS MEET

Summary of Miss Boices' Four and a Half Years Work

Nearly five hundred people from twenty-two of the twenty-three towns of the county attended the summary meeting of the Home Department of the Extension Service at Laurel Park, June 9. The afternoon session was a pageant summarizing Miss Boices' four and a half years work as Home Demonstration Agent in Hampshire County. The last scene of the pageant was a living map of the county with all but one town represented. At the close the women of the county presented Miss Boice with a chest of silver as an appreciation of her work here.

What The Community Owes The Child

Dr. Caroline Hedger of the Elizabeth McCormick Fund of Chicago gave the address of the day on "What the Community Owes the Child". She said "The Community Owes its Future to the Child. The school of today is a photograph of the community of tomorrow. If the school room shows skinny, nervous, open mouthed children we will have that kind of a community in the future. The child has the right to be well born, not feeble minded. In some states they do not know how many feeble minded there are. Ways should be devised to keep the feeble minded from breeding.

"The Community owes the child a program which will bring him through to participating citizenship. This is not simply the right to vote but the ability to

Continued on page 4, column 1

PROGRESS OF T. B. TESTING

First Tests in Western Towns Show Less Reactors than State Average

A comparison of the first five months (December to April inclusive) of T. B. testing in the state this year with the similar period of last year is of interest to cattle owners:

	1926	Herds	Head	Reactors	Per cent
1st test	260	3489	1099	31	
2nd test	151	2079	300	14	
3rd test	195	6458	512	8	
Accredited	109	3207	56	1.7	
Total	684	14679	2154	15%	
1927					
1st test	260	3489	1099	31	
2nd test	260	2648	166	6	
3rd test	432	11039	799	7	
Accredited	193	4345	58	1.3	
Total	1145	21521	2122	10%	

It will be noted from the above that with nearly a 50% increase in the number of cattle tested there were actually 32 less reactors. In the eight weeks, April 4 to May 28 there were 776 reactors killed. Of these 20 of 3% showed no lesions, while 46 of 6% were "tanked" as unfit for beef. The average appraisal on these cattle was \$134.50 and the average salvage \$37.50.

The figures for the town in the western part of the county where considerable testing has been done is as follows:

	Herds Tested	No. Cattle	Reactors No.	%
Chesterfield	53	384	40	10.1
Huntington	22	255	8	3.1
Goshen	22	170	17	10.0
Worthington	14	101	3	2.9
Cummington	7	142	13	9.1
Totals	118	1052	81	7.7%

The list of owners in Huntington has not been checked but it is believed that over 90% of the cattle in the town will be under test this fall. There are only five herds in Goshen that have not applied for the test, ten herds in Chesterfield, nine in Cummington. In Worthington 41 of the herds have applications in for testing. In these five towns the census figures show that there are 297 herds with 2222 cattle. About 227 of these herds are signed up to be tested.

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mildred W. Bolce,

Home Demonstration Agent

Harold W. Eastman, County Club Agent
Catherine Lucey, Clerk
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L. L. Campbell, Northampton

AU REVOIR

After six years a County Agent I am resigning to become Southern New England representative of the N. V. Potash Export My of New York. Six years has seen many changes in agricultural practices in the county. The use of certified seed potatoes, poultry disease control, interest in better crops, the use of lime for onions, alfalfa production and T. B. Testing are some of the improved practices that have made progress.

I have enjoyed the work in this county. The co-operation of the Trustees, of the other agents and of the farmers of the county who have made this possible. Those who have had different opinions, I have to thank for keeping me mentally alert. The only regret I have in leaving is that I have not accomplished more.

I expect that Mr. Allen Leland of Bridgewater, the new County Agent, will receive the same co-operation that the people of this county have given the two previous County Agents. I am sure he merits the confidence and the support of every one in the county.

I shall have my headquarters in Northampton as I like this county. This is au revoir but not good-bye.

VEGETABLE GROWERS

ANNUAL FIELD DAY

August 3 marks the date on which Field Day will be observed at the Market Garden Field Station at Cedar Hill, Waltham. On this date there will be opportunity for everybody interested in vegetable growing to inspect the work being done by the Massachusetts Agricultural College in behalf of the market gardening industry of the state. Everybody interested in gardening, commercial or otherwise, is invited to visit the station for the purpose of observing the scientific work in progress as related to vegetable production.

A complete assortment of gardening tools and machinery will be on display. Motor cultivators, hand cultivators, weeders, seeders, sprayers, dusters, five different makes of irrigation systems, and all manner of equipment necessary in modern vegetable farming will be at the disposal of visitors for actual trial under practical conditions. Trying before buying may save disappointment.

Specialists will be available for personal consultation on plant diseases, insect pests, soil fertility, greenhouse management and other problems of the grower. Bring your sample of disease and insect injury along with you for diagnosis. If you suspect that certain areas of your soil are sour bring samples of the soil and it will be tested for you, and treatment recommended.

A new line of experiments and demonstrations are under way and will prove of interest to everybody.

The women will be interested in learning that Prof. W. R. Cole, Specialist in Food Preservation will be at the station again with his home canning equipment which proved so helpful last year, and will be glad to discuss with with interested individuals the problems relating to home preservation of fruits and vegetables. In addition to this the Middlesex County Extension Service will co-operate with an exhibit of great interest to home lovers.

W. A. Munson, Director of the Extension Service will bring greetings of welcome from the college to those assembled and Professor H. H. Whetzel, Plant Pathologist for the New York College of Agriculture will give an address. Speaking at 1.30.

Feeding the multitude has always been a problem. This year the problem has been solved by arranging with a progressive caterer who seems to have the proper recognition of farmers' appetites, to provide a substantial lunch at a very reasonable figure. Moreover there will be plenty of it to go around and nobody will be kept waiting to be served.

The Field Station lies to the northeast of Waltham Center, between Waverley and Waltham on Beaver St. In case of

confusion inquire for Cedar Hill which is a well known location in the vicinity. The hours are from 10 to 4.

R. M. Koon

PERFECT

Teacher: Johnny, how much are two and two?

Johnny: Four.

Teacher: Pretty good, Johnny.

Johnny: Pretty good, be darned, that's perfect

There are some alfalfa fields that answer Johnny's description. W. W. Smith of South Amherst, E. T. Clark, G. A. and G. N. Galusha and Rimbold Bros. of Granby, A. Z. Kingsley of Southampton, Pelissier Bros. of Hadley, Allen G. Clark of North Amherst, Wallace Dostal of Pine Grove, M. K. Parsons and Burt Bros. of Westhampton, all have fields that are the "hen's whiskers." Some time when you are planning to take a ride look these over and see what these men think about alfalfa. You'd be surprised!

Alfalfa Trips Held

Continued from page 1, column 2
middle of August. Cutting later than this date the first year will cause considerable winter killing thus giving weeds and grasses a chance to get in.

At George H. Timmins' Greenway Farm in Ware an eight acre yield of sweet clover was seen. Fifteen first calf Guernsey Heifers had been on the field for about three weeks. The feed was about two feet high. L. B. Wilson, manager of the farm, stated that the sweet clover had replaced two feeds of ensilage and half of the grain. The heifers not only kept up in production but had increased their milk flow on the sweet clover. J. Davis Turner of Westhampton showed a piece of sweet clover smaller in area that had twenty-three Guernsey cows on it. His experience was the same as that on Greenway Farm.

Several of those attending the meetings decided to try alfalfa on their farms. It was pointed out that the following are the essentials of success with alfalfa: (1) Adequate lime. (2) A firm seed bed free from weeds. (3) Ample fertility. (4) Grimm of Ontario variegated seed. (5) Proper inoculation of seed. (6) Seeding between June 15 and August 15.

At Burt Brothers in Westhampton a stand of alfalfa five years old are seen. The field has had no manure since it was seeded but has been top-dressed every spring with fertilizer high in acid phosphate and potash. The group estimated that the first cutting this year would run from 2½ to 3 tons per acre. No other hay crop the fifth year after seeding will give any such yields.

"Our work is racial defense, if we want this civilization to march forward higher economic standards, to moral and spiritual ideals. It will march only on the feet of healthy." —Herbert Hoover

COW TEST SUMMARY

The June reports of the cow testers show the following to be the high cows in butterfat production for the month:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
W. H. Atkins, Amherst	R.J.	1125	84.4
R. D. Steele, Cumm'ton	R.H.	2217	79.8*
E. C. Harlow, Amherst	R.J.	1545	75.7
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	2355	75.4**
F. D. Steele, Cumm'ton	R.H.	2006	72.2*
G. H. Timmins, Ware	R.G.	1530	71.9
J. G. Cook, Amherst	R.H.	1965	68.8
H. Bridgman, West'ton	R.H.	1713	68.5*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	1950	68.3**
H. Bridgman, West'ton	R.H.	1890	68.0*
E. P. West, Hadley	R.H.	2100	67.2**
W. H. Atkins, Amherst	R.J.	795	66.8
H. Bridgman, West'ton	R.H.	2052	61.6*
W. A. Parsons, So'ton	G.H.	1470	60.3

*milked 3 times daily. **milked 4 times daily

The following were the high herds in average milk production per cow:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
F. D. Steele	5	1665
Pelissier Bros.	9	1348
Hugh Bridgman	14	1183
Fred Frost	12	1149
E. T. Clark	20	1130
E. P. West	32	1108
M. S. Howes & Son	12	1094
A. S. Brown & Son	17	1035

The following were the high herds in average butterfat per cow:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
F. D. Steele	5	56.6
Pelissier Bros	9	44.7
W. H. Atkins	13	44.4
Hugh Bridgman	14	42.3
E. T. Clark	20	38.9
F. L. Antes	8	38.1
E. P. West	32	37.6

OIL SPRAYS EFFECTIVE

A two-year survey just completed of four orchards in Hampshire County brings out some interesting facts for fruit growers.

Three of the orchards showed only very few or slight infestations of red mice, aphids, leaf hopper, bud moth, and psylla; except that one showed an abundant supply of bud moth. The fourth orchard showed considerable infestation of all pests, being even threatening in the case of the leaf hopper.

According to W. H. Thies and A. I. Bourne of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who conducted the survey, three things are very noticeable in this survey.

The general ineffectiveness of dusting as compared with oil spray; the fourth orchard having been dusted and the other three sprayed.

The abundance of bud moth in one of the sprayed orchards was due to the fact that arsenate of lead, which is the control

for bud moth, had been left out of the oil spray.

The third thing which Thies and Bourne point out is that an oil spray applied as a delayed dormant is very effective in controlling the red mite.

CHICKEN PASTURAGE

Pasture not yard is the poultryman's conception of an ideal rearing range. Green sod provides food and protection from filth organisms. In tender greens there are succulence, vitamins, minerals.

Thrifty grass sod makes ideal range when not over stocked and it is kept short either by pasturing or mowing. If allowed to grow tall and go to seed the sod runs out and what grass is left becomes tough and woody. As summer advances this is apt to occur on the best of ranges. Therefore the need of planting special crops for additional green feed during July and August.

Rape is probably the best crop New England poultrymen can plant for summer green feed. For each unit of 1000 baby chicks sufficient greens may usually be secured from one pound of Dwarf Essex rape seed planted on one-sixth acre of land which has been treated with about one-half ton of lime and one hundred pounds of acid phosphate, together with a liberal coating of manure. Rape does not grow well in acid soil, hence the lime or its equivalent in wood ashes if they are at hand. The seed may be broadcast or drilled in rows about sixteen inches apart. For small areas most poultrymen prefer the latter practice. If planted near the range a daily cutting may be fed both growing stock and laying hens without too high a labor cost.

In addition to rape other green feeds of special consideration are, alfalfa, clover, Swiss chard, fodder corn, lawn clippings and weeds from the garden.

—Wm. C. Monahan

MAYBE

Trot, trot to market
To see how it's done.
Home again, home again,
Wasn't it fun?
Nice red apples
All in a row,
But before we can sell them
They have to grow.
Prune them, and spray them,
And pick, grade and pack.
Then send them to market
For there's ever a lack,
Of nice red apples
All in a row,
And the quickest to sell
Are the best we can grow.

Spec.

If you have idle land, grow trees. Idle land is not only a drag on yourself but on the community.

POULTRY RECORD SUMMARY

The summary published by the Massachusetts Agricultural College of the seven months' period, November thru May, shows that H. C. Booth's flock of Leghorns stands fourth among the flocks of over 1000 birds in the state. In the "small flocks" division, those having less than 500 birds, John Bloom of Ware is first, P. L. Wheelock of Amherst is second. John M. Lowe of Amherst is third and F. D. Steele of Cummington is fourth. The following is the complete list for the state:

Large Flocks with 1000 Pullets or More

Name	County	Prod. Per Bird
Elm Tree P. F.,	Plymouth	123.1
Peckham P. F.,	Bristol	117.4
Monroe & Nepper,	Plymouth	115.2
H. C. Booth,	Hampshire	114.8
E. H. Castle,	Plymouth	109.0
Globus P. F.,	Bristol	98.4
Hass P. F.,	Bristol	90.4

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

A. S. Pendleton,	Essex	122.2
L. E. French,	Plymouth	199.5
C. M. Williams,	Barnstable	118.6
Glendale Farm,	Bristol	111.4
H. H. Goff,	Bristol	110.8
Bernard Binder,	Barnstable	110.7
M. R. Jones,	Barnstable	108.8

Small Flocks with 90 to 499 Pullets

John Bloom,	Hampshire	144.4
P. L. Wheelock,	Hampshire	144.4
John M. Lowe,	Hampshire	137.3
F. D. Steele,	Hampshire	136.0
E. W. Dexter,	Plymouth	131.5
Frank LeBlanc,	Bristol	129.2
Nils Ohlson,	Franklin	127.2
L. A. Sohler,	Middlesex	126.7
Eusebe Lacombe,	Plymouth	126.7

The May Poultry records show the following to be the leading flocks for the months:

	No. Birds	Eggs Per Bird
John Bloom, Ware	463	24.6
F. D. Steele, Cummington	269	22.4
Mrs. E. Morgan, Amherst	55	22.3
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	208	22.1
W. S. Chaffee, Pelham	87	21.6
J. M. Lowe, Amherst	149	21.2

NEW AGENTS EMPLOYED

The trustees have hired Allen Leland of Bridgewater, Mass., as County Agricultural Agent and Miss Mary Pozzi of Burlington, Vermont, as Home Demonstration Agent. Mr. Leland is a graduate of M. A. C. in the class of 1924. He has helped his father run a dairy farm and the past year has been assistant farmer at the State Farm, at Bridgewater. Miss Pozzi is a native of North Adams, a graduate of Farmingham Normal School and for the past two years has been Home Demonstration Agent at Burlington, Vermont. Both agents start work here August 1.

HOME MAKING

Home Makers Meet

Continued from page 1, column 1

earn three square meals a day, to become a parent, and to help run the government and still have a surplus of energy left to grow a soul. To do this a child has got to be sound physically, mentally and socially.

"Building for participating citizenship is a co-operative proposition between parents, schools and community. Parents are not allowed to educate their children, they have got to go to school. The parents must see that the child is healthy. The skinny ones had better be "turned out to pasture" till they get strong enough to attend school. Few people know how much it costs the community to teach children who fail to pass each year. In one town it costs \$72.50 and 38% of the children were "repeaters". Poor teeth, improper nutrition and eye strain are the main causes of children failing to make the grade.

Duties of Parents

"The parents have a lot to do when the child is put in school. It is their business to give the child a good breakfast before he is sent to school. No parent would try to run a car without gas, yet they wonder why their child does not make the grade on an empty stomach. Parents should be expected and made to put their children to bed at night. Some say the children won't go to bed. These parents are lacking in back bone. It is a two man job to put an unwilling child to bed but it can be done if both parents work together. Children under five years old should be in bed at seven o'clock, children in the grade school should be in bed by eight o'clock and High school children should be in bed by nine o'clock five nights a week. This is an age of speedy education. There should not be too many outside demands for the child's time. Just because some other child does a lot outside is no reason every child should do them.

Schools Should Not Injure Children

"It should be insisted that the schools should not injure the child. It has no right to give children diseases. Every year thousands of children are permanently injured by measles caught in school. School committees should insist that every child who shows symptoms of an acute cold should be kept at home. In one community in Wisconsin this has resulted in eliminating children's diseases from the school. The desks and chairs in school should be fitted to the child so as not to injure him by improper posture. Competitive athletics in school should only be for those who are properly fed and then only under proper medical supervision.

"The community should organize standing to exploit the child, i.e., it should re-

member that children are not given to us as play things. They are all that we have to give to the future. In short the community owes the child the right to be physically sound, nervously well balanced and socially trained."

The afternoon program of a pageant summarizing the four and a half years work that Miss Boice has carried on as Home Demonstration Agent. It stressed the importance of local leaders and introduced Mrs. Annette Herr, State Leader; Miss Cooley, State Clothing Specialist; Mrs. Harriet Haynes, Home Management Specialist; and Miss May Foley, State Nutrition Specialist.

Eve's Problem—Clothing

The pageant represented "The problems of Adam and Eve and the Rest of the Hampshire County Family." The first scene showed Miss Boice in her office planning the days work, making reports and tending to the many things that take up the agents time. The telephone rang and she was informed that there was an unenlightened family in South Amherst that needed her assistance. The part of the unenlightened family was taken by the S. R. Parkers' of Amherst. They stated the common problems; father was interested in food; mother in clothing and the children in good times. Episode one took up Eve's Problem, Clothing. The South Hadley group showed how the guide pattern was used and wore dresses made with its assistance. The Hatfield group showed the Old and the New ways of sewing. The Old way was cleverly presented by one of the members singing, "The Song of the Shirt." The New was the use of machine attachments so that the time of sewing was reduced to a minimum. The Easthampton group presented a clever sketch written by Mignon Quaw in which "clothes" told of the abuse that their owner gave them. The Westhampton group showed the fine work they had been doing in making children's clothes. The Hatfield millinery group showed that hats do make a difference.

Adams Problem—Food

The second episode took up Adams problem—Food. The South Amherst group assisted by children of the South Amherst school showed the planting and care of the home garden. The Ware group showed "Three generations in Food Preservation"—drying of fruits and vegetables, canning, and finally canning with the pressure cooker. The third scene by the South Amherst group showed good and poor lunch boxes, stressing the importance of fruits, vegetables, and milk for lunches.

The third Episode presented "The Problems of the Family—Money". The Household Budget was explained by Mrs. Harriet Haynes, Home Management Specialist of M. A. C. with the assistance

of the Belchertown group. The second scene depicted the bride and groom arranging the kitchen as regards heights of working surfaces and arrangement of larger equipment. In this scene the Home Management Specialist was assisted by the Chesterfield and the Southampton groups. The third scene showed the Southampton group helping the bride and groom to make the living room all that the name implies.

The last scene was a living map in which a representative from each town stood in the position of her town on the map. All but one town in the county was "On the Map". At the close of the best summary meeting ever held by the Home Department, the women who have worked with Miss Boice presented her with a complete chest of sterling silver as a token of their appreciation of her faithful service.

HOME CANNING FOR GOOD NUTRITION

Revised by Ruth Cessna

The housewife who says she cannot have variety in her meals thru out the year is usually the one who has not taken care of the surplus food in times of plenty.

With an increasing knowledge of what constitutes good nutrition comes an appreciation of the necessity for more vegetables and fruits in the diet. A fruit and green vegetable in each day's diet should be the aim thru out the year. This will provide more minerals, vitamins and roughage, all of which are insufficient in most family dietaries.

Having a supply of fruits and vegetables for each day in the year means planning ahead and canning some of the products of the garden. Most families do not have access to a market which supplies fresh products each day, nor can they afford to buy hot house vegetables and fruits. So a cellar well stocked with canned products must help solve the problem of supplying them.

In the winter, meat may be put into jars to help in the summer menus. Most butchering is done in the colder months, providing a surplus of meat at that time which may be "cold packed." At certain times of the year chickens may be canned to use in time of scarcity. "Can the Culls" was the slogan adopted by one community which canned the culled chickens in a season of low market prices. Then in the hot summer months the housewife will have upon her shelves jars of meat comparable to the fresh product and she will be independent of the markets. Thus by canning, the supply of meat may be well distributed, removing the necessity of using a large amount at certain seasons in order to save it.

With a thoro knowledge of modern methods of canning, it is possible to keep

**A Business Bank for
Business Farmers**

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

any amount of vegetables, fruits and meat for use out of season.

A Canning Budget

A canning budget should be made to avoid an under or over supply of canned goods. Some products deteriorate in color and flavor upon standing and hence mean lost work. Exceptions might be made in canning plums, cherries and peaches when these are raised where they are canned, because these crops are often intermittent yielders, with alternate years of plenty and scarcity.

The following canning budget allows for one canned vegetable a day. A stored vegetable, or an occasional one bought fresh, may provide the second vegetable, thus meeting the ideal of two servings for each person daily. Likewise one serving of canned fruit per day has been planned for, which may well be supplemented by an additional serving of fresh or stored fruit.

*A Simple Canning for a Family of Five
or Six*

Greens, Twice a week, 40 qt. to last 4 months. Tomatoes, Twice a week, 64 pt. to last 8 months. Other vegetables, three times a week, 90 qt. to last 7 months. Fruits, Seven times a week, 210 qt. to last 7 months.

*Individual Requirement for Adults and
Children Over 6 for one Year*

8 quarts of greens, 13 quarts of tomatoes, 18 quarts of other vegetables, 43 quarts of fruit.

SMELL NOT ENOUGH!

Too often disinfectants are purchased because they give off a vile odor. "Smell" does not make the disinfectant efficient. The value of a disinfectant is determined by comparing it with a standard solution of phenol or carbolic acid. Many disinfectants have the phenol coefficient expressed on the container. Some apparently try to be misleading by stating that the material was a "high phenol coefficient". If this was true they would put the figure on the package. Purchasers should take advantage of this information, avoid general statements, and buy only disinfectants of the highest phenol coefficient. For example a disinfectant with a phenol coefficient of 2 costing \$1.75 a gallon is more expensive than a disinfection with a phenol coefficient of 6, costing \$5.00.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its co-operative T. B., eradication work only accepts certain disinfectants. These cost more than the ordinary "smelly" disinfectants and they are decidedly worth it.

"The health of this nation is safest in the hands of women."

—Dr. J. C. Bloodgood

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

Incorporated 1842

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Mutual Savings Bank

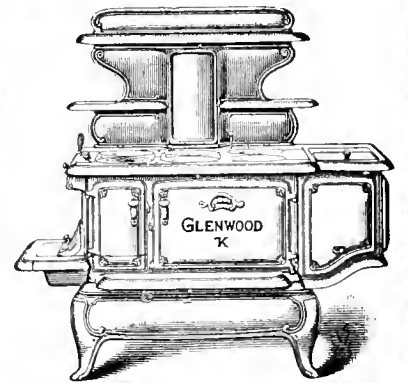
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F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President
ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier
H. L. AMES, Asst. Cashier

CLUB WORK

PHILIP IVES OF SOUTH AMHERST NAMED AS POULTRY CHAMPION

**Winners in other Projects Chosen
for the Past Year**

"It has been my ambition for several years to become a Poultry Club Champion," was the remark made by Phillip Ives of South Amherst when told that he had won that honor for the past year.

Starting seven years ago with a flock of seven Leghorn hens, Phillip has stuck to it since and gradually built up a flock of high producing birds. Although he was a Leghorn man for the first three years he changed four years ago and since then has kept Rhode Island Reds. This past winter he kept nearly seventy hens that laid about 100 eggs per hen in seven months, making a profit of a little over \$2.50 per bird in that time.

In 1925-1926 Young Ives made his best record. On an average flock of 21 hens he received 137 eggs each in seven months and 235 per bird for the full year. This is not only unusual but remarkable. It is explained by the fact that he had good birds, fed well and then culled systematically each month throwing out the non-producers. Phillip is seventeen years old, a senior in Amherst High School and is planning to go to Amherst College next fall.

Champions in other projects were chosen during the past month as follows:

Canning Champion, Vera Alfieri, South Amherst.

Clothing Champion, Katherine Donohue, Huntington.

Baby Beef Champion, Robert Cutter, West Hatfield.

Handicraft Champion, Edward King, Granby.

Garden Champion, Floyd Thratcher, Plainfield.

Dairy Champion, Walter Granger, South Worthington.

In addition to the honor that goes with all championships all of the above boys and girls are entitled to membership in the Champions Camp (Camp Gilbert) held at Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 22 to 29. This is a free trip, all expenses being paid by the State Department of Agriculture.

GUERNSEY BOYS AND GIRLS

TO ORGANIZE

Preliminary steps are being taken to organize the dairy project boys and girls who own grade and pure bred Guernsey calves, into a national organization. About 1800 calf club and Smith-Hughes boys and girls now appear on the directory maintained by The American Guern-

sey Cattle Club, and others are adding their names daily. The officers of the breed association are planning a publication and news letter for the exclusive use of the boys and girls of Guernsey affiliation. Local club leaders are being asked to co-operate with the office of the breed, at Peterboro, New Hampshire.

GIRLS SHOULD KEEP ON IN CLUB WORK SAYS MISS FORBES

These winter months have just flown for me, and although I have visited every county from Berkshire to Nantucket at least twice there are still many hundreds of club girls whom I have never seen. The clubs I have visited have made me glad that I have the privilege of being in 4-H Club work.

Your exhibit will take place soon or perhaps you have already had it. The exhibit is generally considered as the end of the club, but I hope you will think differently. Your club agent will tell you of summer clubs for those who want to continue through the vacation months. However, if your club votes to have a rest period do not conclude your year without some plan for getting together in the fall or early winter to decide what you will do next season.

I have met girls who thought they could no longer be club members after entering high school. This, of course, is not true for you may be a member until you are 21 years old and even then you need not give up 4-H Club work, for there is always a need for leaders.

Our champions who come to Camp Gilbert and our delegates to Camp Vail, Camp Field, the National 4-H Camp at Washington, D. C., and the National 4-H Boys' and Girls' Congress at Chicago are almost always of high school or college age, and now an organization of 4-H Club members has been formed here at Massachusetts Agricultural College, and another at Framingham Normal School, too. So you see the real opportunities are just opening up for you when some of you think it is time to stop.

MOSTLY ABOUT ALFALFA

I have been privileged to attend some real alfalfa field meetings this past month. I call them real because there were real alfalfa fields and there was real interest in the crop. Not much debating as to whether or not the crop could be grown in Massachusetts but no end of interest in the "how-to-do-it".

Every alfalfa field is, in fact, a demonstration of one or several things in alfalfa growing. You can't fool the alfalfa plant and if something is missing the plant will tell, whether it be lack of lime, lack of inoculation or not enough plant

food. The interest in alfalfa is growing along with the cost of grain and in proportion as farmers here and there succeed in getting satisfactory results.

Quite a number of alfalfa fields show a mixture of sweet clover, some as high as 30 per cent. Maybe the sweet clover seed was just trying to get into the high price class. Examination of sweet clover and alfalfa roots grown side by side indicates that the sweet clover has great bunches of nodules while the alfalfa nodules are fewer and smaller. Possibly its a good idea to put in some sweet clover for the sake of better inoculations for the alfalfa. The sweet clover will be out of the way after the first cutting, but the nodule forming bacteria will be left in the soil.

The plant that is making the grain sack jealous is sweet clover. Tony Malnati of Sheffield turned 60 cows into about 20 acres of sweet clover pasture for a week. Sure, they ate it, and when they came to the barn at night they didn't want any grain. And Tony had 3 cans more of milk, 120 quarts a day while they were on this pasture. Tony's goal is an acre of sweet clover pasture for every cow, and he'll probably put some grass seed in too, to help fill out the second year.

The other day I stood in an alfalfa field that has been producing for 15 years. It was, in a way, the answer to the oft asked question, "How long will alfalfa stay in?" Mr. Boyden of Leominster is the owner of this field. He has cut it 3 times a year in that period and every fall the field gets a good dressing of stable manure. Of course it didn't look like a brand new field, but it would certainly win over any common hay field of that age.

Mr. Boyden has an apple orchard. Part of it had alfalfa for a number of years, part has not. He says he can tell when apple picking time comes which trees had the alfalfa. The trees show it too. I understand that quite a number of fruit growers are seeding alfalfa in the orchard.

Spec.

WHAT HAPPENED IN EDEN

Oh, the McIntosh apple is a mighty fine fruit.

I wish I could praise it on my bloomin' lute,

But the lute's out of kilter, and won't play a tune,

Since I used it last year to sing praise to a prune.

So let me to words and the power of the press,

For I can't do more nor want to do less.

And the tale I will tell has never been told

For it came to me right out of the mold.
In the garden of Eden, on a bright au-

tumn day
 Both Adam and Eve were happy and gay,
 When Eve chanced to look in the top of a
 tree
 And spied a lone apple, as red as could be.
 Says she to Adam, "If you are my man,
 You'll get me that apple as fast as you
 can".
 So up Adam goes, as any man would,
 And Eve staid on terra firma, as any girl
 should.
 Adam was courageous, and up he clumb
 Like a ward politician after a plum.
 'Til at last he reached and picked the
 fruit
 That spoiled Eve's "rep" and his Sunday
 suit.
 Then quickly he decended to where Eve
 was standing,
 Impatient with Adam for such a poor
 landing.
 She grabs the apple and sinks in her
 teeth,
 And puts back her head to get underneath
 The juice that runs out, like cider from a
 press
 While Adam stood by dismayed more or
 less,
 A wondering as how, from a pome so
 ample,
 That he was going to get even the core
 for a sample.
 Not a word did he say nor could he
 speak
 For his mouth was watering like a roof
 with a leak.
 At last 'twas gone and Eve beamed with
 delight
 But Adam was gone way out of her sight
 The agony of his was too much and more,
 So out of the garden post haste he tore.
 And he never came back, 'twas too much,
 by go-h!
 To not get a taste of that McIntosh.
 But Eve stayed on, tho Adam never came,
 And ever since then she has taken the
 blame.

Spec.

Nervousness, irriability and a chronic
 tired feeling are likely to be signs of im-
 proper nourishment or poor food. Nar-
 row, flat chest, bow-legs, poor teeth and
 shouller blades that stick out like wings
 show that bone building foods have been
 lacking in the child's diet. Such a child
 is usually thin, with pale, flabby flesh.
 His eyes may have dark circles under
 them and his expression is probably dull.
 Plenty of milk—a quart a day—fruits
 and vegetables twice a day, and whole
 grain products at least once a day insure
 the right kinds of building materials. If
 combined with these foods a child gets
 plenty of rest, sunshine and fresh air,
 there is little danger of under-nourish-
 ment.

May E. Foley

Lawns should not be burned over but
 should be raked. Burning kills the young
 grass.

H. D. SMITH

Hatfield, Mass.

GRAIN, COAL, ICE

AND

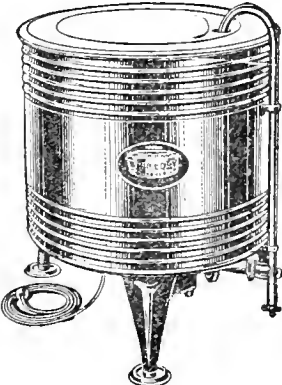
FARM MACHINERY

**GOOD FOOD MAKES
 GOOD DISPOSITIONS**

"Nagging wives need a doctor. It is
 illness, not ill temper that is responsible,"
 is a statement recently made by a well
 known London physician. "It is the un-
 healthy woman who nags," he explained.
 "It is not her fault; she is improperly
 fed."

Irritable dispositions, bad tempers,
 listlessness, or apparent laziness in child-
 ren are often caused by poor food and
 lack of rest. The well nourished is stur-
 dy, has glossy hair, bright eyes, good
 color in cheeks and ear lobes. He stands
 erect, has straight bones, flat back and a
 well rounded chest. His teeth are strong
 and white. He is enthusiastic, active,
 energetic, and enjoys life.

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AGROSPECTS

Judging from the appearance of a lot of hay fields, farmers are conducting quite a number of top-dressing demonstrations this year. Or is it that the fertilizer spreader wasn't working just right,

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that we see so many strips with and without. A machine that does just half a job is only 50% efficient. But maybe in this case half a job is better than none at all.

Noticed how the alfalfa has been stepping along ahead of the grass? Soon it will have to be cut, but wait until it's in the $\frac{1}{2}$ bloom stage before starting.

Alfalfa has the long life of timothy and the feeding value of clover—an ideal combination to reduce milk costs.

Did you get Grimm or Ontario variegated alfalfa seed? The color of the blossom will tell. If all purple it isn't. If the blossoms over the field are of mixed colors, blue to gray or almost white, then it's Grimm or variegated. Check upon it for future reference.

One of the pests of summer about the dairy barn is the unswatted fly's offspring. I have been interested to hear from so many different dairymen that where they used acid phosphate in the gutter or added it to the manure in the pit or pile they noticed that the fly nuisance was noticeably reduced. Probably it is because the acid phosphate has something to do about discouraging the development of the fly larvae in the manure pile. Another good word for acid phosphate, use it for flies and see the difference in the corn and clover. J. P. Helyer

ENEMIES

From coast to coast on every farm, The bugs are doing all sorts of harm. There's bugs on squashes and bugs on potatoes,

Bugs on melons, and bugs on tomatoes, Bugs on apples and bugs on the pears. In fact they thrive on all sorts of fares. There's bugs on grass and bugs on clover, Bugs on the leaves and bugs all over, Bugs on the weeds and bugs on the crops, Just cutting up capers and funny flip flops.

There's bugs in the air and bugs on the ground,

Bugs that crawl and bugs that fly around, Bugs that hide and bugs that sing And bugs that hop on everything. And so the list could be extended With never a hope of its being ended. Bugs there are and bugs there will be. Until the end of eternity.

But the bug that I despise and most do hate

Is the fly that lands on my dinner plate. *Spec.*

GAS TO CONTROL ANTS

Modern warfare methods are very effective in controlling lawn ants which bother not only the lawn keeper but often times find their way into the house to pester the housewife.

Ants live in colonies in the ground and go out in search for food so to destroy them the housewife or lawn keeper must locate the nest and then the rest is easy, declare specialists from the Massachu-

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setts Agricultural College.

Several holes are made around the hill and filled with carbon bisulphide. This chemical, on being exposed to the air, forms a deadly gas which being heavy sinks down into the hill, killing the ants. The holes may be covered with sods or an inverted pail or tub. Since the gas is explosive as well as deadly, never open in room or near an open light.

Calcium cyanide is another poison which may be used to destroy ant hills. It, too, must be used with great care, specialists say, because it is deadly to life. The gray powder or granules may be sprinkled in holes like carbon bisulphide and covered with a tub. It may be necessary to use calcium cyanide two or three times to each nest. This is the poison that farmers often use for rats.

The big black carpenter ants bore into wood. When searching for them the housewife should look around for rotting wood, perhaps an old stump. When this is removed the colony will be destroyed.

CONTROL OF CUCUMBER BEETLE

The striped cucumber beetle, perhaps the most important insect pest of cucumber and melon growers, should be treated to a dinner of poison on his first appearance in the spring before he has done much damage.

Not only do these pests eat and destroy the plants and leaves, but they are known

as carriers of cucumber and melon diseases according to A. I. Bourne, entomologist from Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Several methods of control are open to the farmers and gardeners, says Mr. Bourne. Farmers' Bulletin 1322, "The Striped Cucumber Beetle," explains various methods of control.

This publication may be obtained from the Mailing Room, Extension Service, M. A. C., Amherst, or from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE: 5000 ten weeks old R. I. Red Pullets, certified stock. Ray Williams, Holyoke on Mt. Road between Easthampton and Holyoke.

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Farm of 100 acres of the late Chas. F. Barrus, on Berkshire Trial, in Goshen. Good sugar place, valuable timber, good pastures, nice mow land, high-bush blueberries sell right at door, and apples. Two milk trucks going by daily.

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Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

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And the Seed---

Yes, the selection of the right seed is one of the fundamentals in growing alfalfa. You may prepare your seed bed perfectly, and plant at the right time, and yet lose nearly all you spend in these important tasks by sowing seed which is not adapted to the rigor of our New England winters.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is well supplied with Grimm, Ontario Variegated, and Northwestern Common certified grown in Idaho and Canada, Ontario, and Utah, respectively, all clean and of high germination.

Inoculated and sown on well-drained soil into which sufficient lime has been thoroughly worked and into which plenty of manure or at least 500 lbs. acid phosphate and 150 lbs. potash have been worked also, any of these varieties of Eastern States Certi-Seed Alfalfas will do well. The Grimm will probably produce stands for more years than will the Variegated and the Variegated than will the Common, but all will produce heavy stands of alfalfa for several years with good care.

Inoculation Necessary

It has been demonstrated emphatically that alfalfa seed inoculated before planting produces a sturdier stand and adds more nitrogen to the soil than alfalfa not inoculated. Because the alfalfa bacteria are even more sensitive to acidity in the soil than the bacteria affecting most of the other legumes and therefore apt to die out as plants draw lime from the soil, it is insurance to inoculate alfalfa seed even when it is to be sown in fields where alfalfa has previously been grown successfully.

Time is short. You should be securing now the alfalfa seed which you will use this summer. For information and prices on Eastern States Certi-Seeds for summer and fall sowing, fill out the accompanying coupon and mail it at once.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

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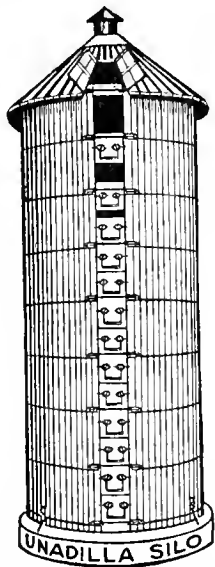
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FARMERS' MONTHLY

OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Agricultural
College

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1927

No. 8

VALUE OF REAL PASTURE

"Pasture to most of us means a Holstein cow wandering thru woods, balancing herself on a steep hillside and looking for red top" said Prof. J. W. White of Pennsylvania, at Farm and Home Week at M. A. C. "This land can not be tilled. It should be in forest. Our trouble is that we look on the wrong side of the fence for pasture. My idea of a real pasture is where cows are knee deep in blue grass. We cannot get this kind of pasture on land that cannot be tilled. In our experiments in Penn. we took our poorest type of soil. At the end of the second year we had growth of Kentucky Blue grass superior to that grown in Kentucky.

To get at the value of real pasture, i. e. when cows can get 80 lbs. of Kentucky Blue grass a day, we took three kinds of cows producing 20, 35 and 50 lbs. of milk a day. On pasture it cost an average of \$17.68 to feed these cows. In the barn it cost \$57.51, a difference of \$39.83. Where we used lime and phosphorus the value of the pasture was \$25.20 and it took 1.6 acres of land per cow. Where lime, phosphorus and potash were used the value of pasture was \$32.31 and it took 1.3 acres of land. Where nitrogen, lime, phosphorus and potash were used the value of pasture was \$44.25 and it took .9 of an acre of land. Farmers fully realize the importance of a grain rotation and

Continued on page 2, column 2

IMPORTANT DAIRY MEETING

Cummington Community House
August 23rd-8 P. M.

The dairymen of Hampshire County are very fortunate in being able to get Director Frank B. Cummings of the Division of Animal Industry at Boston as the chief speaker for this meeting. He will speak on T. B. testing, the matter of keeping tested herds clean, raising better young stock, and he will gladly answer any questions regarding the T. B. work.

Professor C. J. Fawcett of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will speak on the Cow Testing Association. More dairymen should consider going into this western association.

Mr. Sumner R. Parker of Amherst, will also be present to address the group.



OUR CHAMPIONS AT CAMP GILBERT

Left to Right: Top Row, Rev. J. H. Burekes, Mrs. Caroline Scott, D. W. Eastman, Walter Granger, Floyd Thatcher. Middle Row: Alice Randall, Miss Nellie Shea, Philip Ives, Edward King, Ashley Gurney. Front Row: Jennie Kosakowski, Vera Alfieri, Elizabeth King and Catherine Donahue.

Seven County Champions, two State Champions, three adult local leaders, and one guest, made up the delegation from Hampshire County to the Champions Camp (Camp Gilbert) at M. A. C., July 22 to 29.

It would be hard to find nine club members, even Champions, that would equal in pep, enthusiasm, and all round ability, the group that went to Camp this year. On the average they were older than most champions, the average age being nearly sixteen and one half years. Also their experience in club work was much greater than most delegations. On the average they have been in club work for five and one half years. Alice Randall of Belchertown, the State Dairy Champion, had the distinction of being a club member two years longer than any other member of the camp, being enrolled for the eleventh year.

In choosing these champions there were four different phases of the work that were considered. First, the number of years in the project; second, the quality of work done; third, the quantity of work done and; fourth, the club spirit shown and the active, leading part taken in their club activities in their own communities.

While we will not attempt to tell all of the experiences of these champions we will try to tell a bit of the outstanding things about each that had a good deal to do with their winning the championships.

Catherine Donahue of Huntington, clothing champion, has been a clothing club member four years and in addition to doing most of her own sewing, has helped with that of her small sister. She reported making ten articles of clothing for her sister. In her story of her club work, she admitted a desire to become a leader of a sewing club and tells us that if she returns to Huntington High School next fall, will start a club among the other girls.

Vera Alfieri of So. Amherst has been a canning club member for three years. During these three years she has been nearly at the top of her club in both quality and quantity of products canned. Last year she put up 124 jars of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish and pickles and 34 jars of jelly, thus doing practically all of the canning for her family.

Jennie Kosakowski of Amherst, Food Champion, has been a food club member for three years although for four years previous to that she had been a sewing member and a canning club member.

Continued on page 6, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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As your new County Agent, I am very glad to be with you in Hampshire County.

Having developed a liking for this section of the state while at the Massachusetts Agricultural College I feel sure that my future work here should be very pleasant indeed.

I realize that Mr. Payne has set high standards for me to follow, but by your cooperation with me I shall do my best to carry on the work so that it may come to mean even more to the farmers of Hampshire County.

FRANK STEELE COMBINES POULTRY AND DAIRY CATTLE WITH SUCCESS

On Friday of Farm and Home Week in Amherst, Mr. Frank Steele of Cummington gave an interesting talk on his success with the poultry-dairy cattle combination on his farm.

It should be noted especially that Mr. Steele has high producers both with his poultry and dairy cattle and that both groups are fed and managed for that high production.

He hatches his 2000-3000 chickens early in order to have the heavy labor period of feeding and brooding over with by the

time that the crop season commences. Plenty of land is available nearby the houses so that he can change his range each year. He saves some of the labor of feeding, which is done at a regular time each day, by feeding a mash which contains milk rather than feeding milk as an extra operation. Feed is placed in large hoppers which saves much time.

His poultry and cattle are kept entirely separate.

Legumes such as alfalfa, soy beans and clover furnish green feed for his laying hens and those whose eggs are to be used for hatching are fed cabbage in addition.

Water which has been used in cooling the milk is piped to the poultry yards as a source of drinking water and refuse roughage from the cattle is used for litter in the laying houses.

The manure and litter are used for a top dressing on the hay land, care being taken not to put any where the chickens will range.

The orchard which produces 150-300 barrels of apples, furnishes shade for the chickens and the chickens help greatly in destroying the railroad worm as well as furnishing fertilizer for the trees.

Mr. Steele does not claim that poultry and dairy cattle can always be combined with success but the factors which make up his business are combined in such a way that he is achieving excellent results.

Value of Real Pastures

Continued from page 1, column 1

have practiced a more or less standard soil treatment. At the same time the grazing land has been neglected because of a lack of knowledge concerning the possible feeding value of a highly developed pasture. Comparing equal areas of highly developed pasture with a rotation of corn, oats, wheat, and grass the pasture area produced 1,403 pounds of digestible nutrients as compared to 562 and 6,730 pounds respectively for the grain rotation.

The seed bed for grass should be prepared as is done for oats. Disc in one to two tons of limestone per acre. Apply 150 lbs. nitrate of soda, 500 lbs acid phosphate and 100 lbs. muriate of potash. After the limestone and fertilizer are well worked into the seed bed, apply one bushel of Kentucky blue grass (14 lbs.) and 7½ pounds of White Dutch clover per acre. The pasture should be seeded in early spring, at the time oats are usually seeded. No nurse crop is recommended. The pasture should be mowed before the annual weeds go to seed. The use of nitrogen greatly hastens the development of the blue grass pasture, gives an earlier pasture in the spring, reduces the tendency of the grass to turn brown during the hot weather, and prolongs the growth in the fall. The pasture should not be over stocked especially the second year it is

E. VAN DEUSEN PRODUCES 300 BUSHEL OF POTATOES PER ACRE

Hampshire County farmers who were at Farm and Home Week in Amherst had the pleasure of listening to Mr. E. Van Deusen give some of the essentials of success in raising 300 bushels of potatoes per acre.

Sandy or gravelly loam which has just grown an alfalfa or clover sod seems to fit his needs best. This is fall plowed in order to allow the sod to decompose and to take up a good supply of water. Fall plowing also destroys many pests. In the Spring this land is thoroughly harrowed until the soil is in fine tilth and most of the weeds destroyed.

Only certified seed is used and this should be treated with corrosive sublimate to destroy the scab and rhizoctonia organisms. These potatoes are then spread in the shade to dry and to green, growing small stubby sprouts. Seed pieces should be chunky, and weigh 1½ to 1¾ ounces. They should be sprinkled with flowers of sulphur or gypsum if not immediately planted. Seed should be planted late enough so that the tubers will set when there is a good supply of moisture in the soil and Green Mountains should be planted in 32-34" rows at the rate of 16-18 bushels per acre at a depth of 3-4 inches if a machine digger to be used. The fertilizer which is a 5-8-7 is applied below the seed piece at the rate of a ton per acre.

The land is harrowed before the plants come through the ground and gone over with the weeder before weeds show up in order to efficiently and effectively destroy them. The rows are hilled to a medium height and all cultivation should cease by the time the plants are in blossom.

The plants are sprayed every week or ten days from the time they are 6" high until they are killed by frost with a 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture and at a high pressure. Caeso added to the spray solution seems to spread it better over the leaf.

Mr. Van Deusen is a grower who keeps in touch with the latest and best information as it becomes available and by planting the best seed and following up-to-date cultural practices combined with regular and effective spraying, is raising 300 bushels of potatoes per acre.

seeded.

The limestone should be put on once in four years, top dressing the sod in the late fall. Annual applications in the spring of 150 lbs. nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. acid phosphate and 50 lbs. muriate of potash or 300 lbs. of an 8-6-6 fertilizer per acre should be made if a highly developed blue grass pasture is desired. The annual cost is about \$10. In our experiments the computed value of such a pasture runs from \$39.43 to \$48.58.

COW TEST SUMMARY

Owner	Breed	Milk	Lbs. fat
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1410	70.5
Ruben Pomcroy	G.G.	1194	63.3
E. T. Clark	G.H.	1581	63.2
E. P. West	G.H.	1813	61.6
Wm. H. Atkins	R.J.	930	60.5
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1333	60
J. G. Clark	R.H.	1705	59.7
W. A. Parsons	G.H.	1240	59.5
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1783	57.1
Hugh M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1770	61.9
Hugh M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1562	60.9
Hugh M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1848	59.1
E. P. West	G.H.	2148	83.8
E. P. West	G.H.	2030	69
E. P. West	G.H.	1922	67.2

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
Pelissier Bros.	9	1239
F. D. Steele	5	1222
J. G. Cook	7	1174
E. P. West	26	1141
E. T. Clark	20	1069
H. M. Bridgeman	14	1046
D. R. Pomeroy	7	1030
F. L. Frost	12	1006

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
J. G. Cook	7	41.6
F. D. Steele	5	41.5
Pelissier Bros.	9	41.4
D. R. Pomeroy	7	40.6
F. L. Frost	12	37.9
H. M. Bridgeman	14	37.7
E. T. Clark	20	35.7
E. P. West	26	34.7

MORE COUNTIES FREED OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

A new official order of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, adds four counties and several parts of counties to the extensive area already freed from bovine tuberculosis. The new counties are Knox County, Indiana; Hartnett County, North Carolina; Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; and Shelby County, Tennessee. Besides these new areas the Government recognizes also, as modified accredited areas, parts of three counties in the State of Vermont. The areas which have earned this recognition are that part of Washington County included in the town of Berlin, the part of Lamoille County included in the town of Johnson, and the part of Caledonia County included in the town of Peacham.

The bureau has also reaccredited other areas for an additional period of three years following completion of necessary tests. The reaccredited areas are Stanley and Stokes Counties in North Carolina, and Ohio County in Indiana.

To obtain the recognition mentioned, the cattle of an area must be tested for tuberculosis by a State or Federal veterinarian and the result of the test must

show not more than one-half of 1 per cent reactors, such animals, if any, being promptly disposed of by slaughter. The total number of counties in the United States on the modified accredited list is now 306.

COUNTY NOTES

Hampshire County poultrymen led the rest of the state in attendance at the Poultry convention held at M. A. C. The registration was 55 for this county, 45 Worcester, 35 Hampden, 27 Middlesex, 23 Plymouth, 20 Bristol, 17 Essex, 9 Norfolk, 7 Franklin, 7 Berkshire, 5 Barnstable, 5 Suffolk.

Fewer Cattle Than in 1926

Figures obtained from the State Division of Animal Industry show that the number of neat cattle decreased from 15,882 in 1926 to 15,479 in 1927, a net decrease of 403 head or 2.5%. For New England the decrease is 2.9% according to New England Crop Report Service. The towns showing an increase were Amherst, Cummington, Granby, Hatfield, Ware and Westhampton. Amherst and Ware gained 153 and 155 head respectively. The leading towns in the number of neat cattle are as follows: Amherst, 1595, Belchertown 1348, Granby 1338, Hadley 1238, and South Hadley 1967. These were 2014 herds in the county in 1927 as compared with 2069 in 1926.

New Bulletin on Milk Supply

"The Milk Supply of Massachusetts." Bulletin No. 236 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass. is of interest to dairy farmers in this county. The bulletin has three parts: (1) Local production and imports; (2) Consumption and Sources of Supply in Springfield and vicinity; (3) Milk production and shipped in feed. Copies may be obtained for the Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

ROTATION FAILS TO MAINTAIN NITROGEN

Eight consecutive crops of rye, followed by cow peas, and both turned under, have failed to maintain the nitrogen content of the surface soil in tests conducted by the Missouri Experiment Station. Nor has any other system of crop rotation, both with and without cover crops and legumes, accomplished the much desired result of maintaining or increasing the nitrogen content of the top foot soil. From these tests agronomists conclude that it is probably more practicable, and more important, to provide a large "revolving fund" of available nitrogen (with the accompanying decaying organic matter) from crop residues, manures, and green manures than to try to maintain a high total nitrogen level.

POULTRY RECORD SUMMARY

Leaders in Egg Production for 8 Months' period ending June 30, 1927.

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1000 Pullets or More

	No. Pullets	Prod. Per Bird
Elm Tree P. F., Plymouth	1357	137.2
Monroe & Nepper, Plymouth	1095	133.1
Peckham P. F., Bristol	1700	132.4
H. C. Booth, Hampshire	1650	131.4
E. H. Castle, Plymouth	1079	124.6
Globus P. F., Bristol	1125	116.1
Hass P. F., Bristol	2500	110.8

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

A. S. Pendleton, Essex	612	136.7
C. M. Williams, Barnstable	512	135.3
L. E. French, Plymouth	655	134.0
Glendale Farm, Bristol	749	129.8
Bernard Binder, Barnstable	657	128.6
Frank Porebski, Plymouth	700	125.5
H. H. Goff, Bristol	680	125.1

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

John Bloom, Hampshire	375	168.4
P. L. Wheelock, Hampshire	267	164.1
F. D. Steele, Hampshire	300	157.4
John M. Lowe, Hampshire	172	156.1
Frank LeBlanc, Bristol	100	151.9
E. W. Dexter, Plymouth	214	149.8
Nils Ohlson, Franklin	210	147.3

Hampshire County List

John Bloom, Ware	375	168.4
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	267	164.1
F. D. Steele, Cummington	300	157.4
John M. Lowe, Amherst	172	156.1
F. B. Lyman, Amherst	116	139.5

A FUTURE POLICY TOWARD APPLE VARIETIES

Next to the question of the orchard site, choice of varieties is of greatest importance. No orchard can be considered highly successful unless it contains the best varieties for that locality.

In one county of Massachusetts the writer selected at random 20 large orchards containing trees of odd varieties, that is trees of varieties not on the recommended list. It was found that these twenty orchards contained 2,284 such trees, or 114 per orchard. One hundred fourteen trees producing fruit not in public favor because of quality, color, size or some other good reason. Practically every Massachusetts farm has a few trees of that kind.

Imagine if you can, an orchard in which the past performance of every tree is known, including yield, returns and profit. What a difference in the individual records! This tree has netted its owner an average of \$10 per year for 10 years; a neighboring tree has not paid its upkeep.

Continued on page 8, column 1

HOME MAKERS NOTES

SUMMER DESSERTS

"Ice cream is a food, not a fad," is a slogan recently popularized by dairy manufacturers. And what food could be better liked during the hot summer months than ice cream or other frozen desserts. And they are nourishing, easily digested, and suitable for all members of the family.

Wholesome and good frozen desserts may be bought from reliable dealers everywhere, but the wise mother will see that such foods for her children are prepared and kept in sanitary surroundings. A manufacturer may make his ice cream in the most sanitary manner, but if they are sold by a careless dealer, they may be contaminated, and cause illness when eaten.

Frozen desserts may be made at home very inexpensively if the milk, cream and eggs are raised by the family. Frozen custard, sometimes called French Ice Cream, is one that is very popular with many folks, and is easy to make.

Frozen Custard or French Ice Cream

- 4 cups milk scalded in double boiler
- 1 cup sugar
- 4 eggs beaten
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 tablespoon vanilla

Pour hot milk on beaten eggs, add sugar and salt. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture coats on spoon. Cool, flavor and freeze, using one part salt to eight parts ice if freezer is used.

Vanilla Ice Cream will always hold its place as the most popular of frozen foods, but we like a change. A variation is Persian Ice Cream.

Persian Ice Cream

When making one gallon of plain vanilla ice cream, open the can when the freezing is about three-fourths accomplished, and stir in one cup of strained, clear honey and one cup of chopped candied orange peel. Mix quickly with a long-handled spoon, close the can and re-pack to finish freezing. When firm let stand for about an hour, then serve with halved almonds sprinkled on top.

The sherberts and ices are cooling and much liked on hot days. They are easy to prepare, and are good served after a heavy meal. Milk Sherbert is a favorite. Grape Ice is very refreshing and may be made from buttermilk, sour milk, or sweet milk.

Milk Sherbert

- 4 cups sweet milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice
- 2 cups sugar

Mix juice and sugar; stir constantly while slowly adding milk. If milk is added too rapidly, the mixture will have a curdled appearance, which is unsightly,

but will not affect the quality of the sherbert. Freeze and serve (serves 6).

Grape Ice

- 4 Cups buttermilk
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 cups grape juice
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice

Continued on page 5, column 2

TO THE PEOPLE IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Just a few words to say that I am very happy to be with you as your Home Demonstration Agent. I hope that you will not hesitate to call upon me at any time, to help you with any of your home problems.

Very sincerely,

Mary Pozzi

Home Demonstration Agent.

Remodeling

UNDERPANELS AND UNDER-SLIPS: There are dresses that part company in the front and show underpanels or slips. They suggest a practical way of making a small dress larger. There are several lines that the front edges may take. A cloth dress with square neck might be cut from neck to hem at the center front and the edges allowed to spread apart two or three inches. The raw edges at the front might be bound with narrow grosgrain ribbon of a matching shade. If the neck were bound with grosgrain ribbon, ends could be left to tie in a bow at the center front. Of course, there should be streamers from the bow, to hang nearly to the waistline. This dress could be worn over a slip of matching shade silk or finished at the center front with an underpanel cut wide enough to sew to the back edge of the facing or, if the edges are bound, at a point four inches back from the edge. Such a dress needs a leather belt or a narrow material belt at the low waistline.

(From "Philobiblion," the first English book on the joys of reading, written more than a hundred years before the invention of printing, and later published in 1474.)

Pale Salmon as Good as Dark

Many people who open a can of salmon and find the meat pale instead of bright red, think it is some other kind of meat or salmon of an inferior grade. This is not the case.

"The light-meated varieties of salmon are just as palatable and nutritious as the more highly colored species," declares Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, for thirty years chief of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry. Authorities on nutrition recommend both varieties of salmon as summer foods however, so salmon salad may retain its place on the luncheon menu.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES

When we plan parties for our children, do we think of what will please the children or the grown-ups? We should remember that the simple things appeal to the children. Elaborate, overstaged parties only stun and bewilder them. They are keyed to our dull, grown-up emotions, not to their young, fresh, eager minds and active bodies.

The grown-ups should keep in the background, and allow the children to express themselves as they wish. A party which means fine clothes that must not be mussed, and a stilted manner is no party—it is a lesson in etiquette.

A party to children always means refreshments. And as with the entertainment, simple refreshments are best. Ice cream is a party, any where and at any time, and elaborate desserts are never in place at a children's party. The danger with such an occasion is over-eating. The wise giver of the party plans to serve refreshments to take the place of the regular meal of the day.

Select Foods With Care

The same care should be taken in selecting foods for a party as for ordinary meals. The simplest foods dressed up please the children. Hard, tough, rich or highly seasoned foods should not be served. A good menu includes cocoa or some other milk drink, sandwiches, fruit, ice cream or a gelatin dessert. Gelatin may be made in many fancy shapes to suit any occasion, and the various colors fit in with any desired color scheme.

Sandwiches are always popular, and some attractive and nourishing ones may be made with little outlay of time and money. Some good combinations are:

Graham bread buttered, with filling of three parts of finely shredded cabbage, one part of shredded pineapple, moistened with salad dressing; and lettuce leaves.

White bread buttered, with mint jelly.

Whole wheat or white bread buttered, one side spread with current or grape jelly, and one with cream cheese.

Nut bread and butter.

Graham or white bread buttered, with a filling of grated raw carrots and raisins, slightly moistened with mayonnaise.

In warring against disease you are fighting against our greatest enemies—ignorance, suffering and crime.

He whose blood is red, whose muscles are hard, whose sleep is sound, whose digestion is good, whose posture is erect, whose nerves are steady has a good bank account in life—he possesses that which contributes to happiness, to accomplishment, to service, to society, to state and to country.—Calvin Kendall.

EASTHAMPTON CLUBS HOLD PICNIC

The Garden and Canning clubs combined forces August 1st, and held an all day picnic in the Mt. Tom State Reservation. Nearly 100 club members were present at 10 o'clock when the hikers all started from the village, arriving at the reservation about 11 o'clock. Games were played until it was time to build the fires in order to roast frankforts and marshmallows in the concrete fire places for that purpose. A very keen rivalry immediately arose between the boys and the girls as to which could build the best and quickest fire. The girls voted that their crowd under the leadership of Zoe Clark easily won, but the boys were just as insistent that their leader, Alfred Leith had the best fire in the shortest, length of time. Regardless of which side did beat, we all had some excellent roast frankforts to go with the lunch that each one brought.

In the afternoon, after a short rest a few sports were run off, and then the whole crowd hiked to Goats' Peak where a remarkable view of Easthampton and vicinity was enjoyed by all for an hour.

It is hard to say how late the club folks would have stayed on the mountain if it were not for a sudden thunder shower that helped a great deal in putting up a new speed record on going down the mountain. Even though possibly a few got wet before they got home, every one found the day a complete success.

You are destined to eat only a certain number of meals on this earth—don't try to eat them all in one day.

Summer Desserts

Continued from page 4, column 2

Clean ice-cream is wholesome. Don't drown yourself trying fancy "Floats". Eat greens—beet greens, almost any kind of greens—except poison ivy. Give your stomach a daily milk bath. Never study sickness—study health. Green corn in the stomach often feels like corns on the feet. The next time you order a soda, try vegetable soup. Avoid strikes. Don't overwork your stomach. When you're hungry between meals, eat a glass of water. Three hearty meals are worth a whole day of bites. You can't eat sweets before a hearty meal. If you eat the sweets, you can't eat the meal.
—Happy, American Child Health Ass'n.

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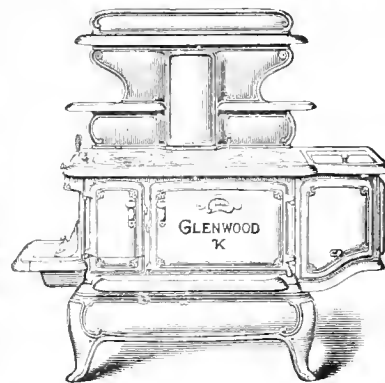
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4-H CLUB NEWS

"WHAT I SAW WHILE AT THE 4-H NATIONAL CAMP"

By Dennett Howe of North Amherst

At the outset, my official capacity was chauffeur for the Farley and Howe families to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington. We started early Tuesday, June 14, and reached the site of the Battle of Brandywine in Pennsylvania by nightfall. No mishap other than getting lost in Philadelphia occurred. That night, too, Mr. Farley is reported to have fought again the battle in his sleep.

We reached Washington the next day shortly before noon. The camp was easily found, and we went the rounds shaking hands with the officials and the few delegates who had already arrived. With Daylight Saving appetites we sought an early Eastern Standard Time dinner.

Made Leader of Group

After our meal we were assigned to different tents. I was made leader of ours. By this time the camp was fast becoming a busy place, and the line at the blanket tent stretched out. Since there could be no regular program for this day, we were advised to climb the Washington Monument, which was within a stone's throw of the camp. Being less ambitious than some we rode up, rather than walk, but we enjoyed the wonderful view of the Potomac, the Capitol, and the Government buildings just as much as the pedestrians. Making acquaintances (which was easy, consisting of a "Hello, I am Howe of Massachusetts, where are you from?") took up the rest of the afternoon.

Early the next morning the whistle blew for swimming, and what a huddled up group! It seemed to me that the farther south I went the colder it grew. Everyone laughed at me for wearing two shirts, a sweater, and a coat, but I noticed they were first in line for extra blankets.

The water was great and warmed me up to the extent of a shirt and sweater. We returned with good appetites, as we always did after the morning swims.

Nicknamed "Wildcats"

After breakfast we went to assembly in the midst of the groups of tents and then divided into divisions, two tents of boys and two tents of girls in each division. Our division was number 10, and together with number 9 we occupied a whole bus. This bus, which always contained our two groups soon became the den of the "Wildcat Division" (which we called ourselves). Mr. Shibles, the Maine state club leader, was duly initiated "Chief Tom-Cat", and another Massachusetts boy and I were Chief Yowlers. And yowl we did! We soon had the reputation of being the best

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

County Club Champions

Continued from page 1, column 3

In her food work she has been outstanding, not only doing her required work but also a large share of the family cooking. She is easily one of the leading members of her club according to her leader, Mrs. E. H. Nodine.

Walter Granger of So. Worthington, Dairy Champion, is now doing his fifth year of Dairy work and is the only one enrolled in that project in his town. At the present time he owns a herd of four pure bred Holstein females and a two year old Holstein Bull that he purchased from M. A. C.

He has been a faithful exhibitor at the Eastern States, Cummington Fair, Three County Fair and always can be depended on to go on tours of all kinds where there is something to learn.

The Garden Champion, Floyd Thatcher of Plainfield has for five years raised one of the best gardens in western Hampshire County. The Cummington Fair offers, each year, cash prizes on the best Gardens in the western part of the county. During his club career Floyd has never been far from the top and last year won the first prize.

Edward King of Granby has won his Handicraft championship on his all-round ability as a worker. Ed is almost unbeatable. He made a Kitchen Cabinet, a tea wagon and several smaller articles, the equal of which I have never seen made by a boy. Although he has been a member only two years, he has done more in that time than any other boy in the county in much more than that time.

Second Best Camper

Last month we had a story of "Phil" Ives's club work in the "monthly," so we will not repeat it again. There is one point we wish to add, however. While at camp the boys voted for the boy that they thought was the best "camper." When the votes were counted "Phil" was found to be only one vote behind the boy who won it.

The two state champions, of course, have done outstanding work in their projects. Alice Randall of Belchertown, State Dairy champion, has had her story so many times in this paper that it isn't necessary to repeat it.

The state champion Potato Club member, Ashley Gurney, of Cummington, has been a consistent grower of potatoes for five years and without a doubt is as faithful in following the most improved practices as any boy in the state.

The three local leaders have interesting stories, but it would take too long to tell it in detail. One interesting thing learned while at camp was that Miss Nellie Shea, of Belchertown, who has been a leader for twelve years, could nearly double the length of service of any leader present.

THIRTY-THREE CLUB ANIMALS

ENTERED FOR EASTERN STATES

Twenty-four boys and girls, members of the Hampshire County Dairy Club have entered Thirty-two animals in the 4-H Dairy Camp which is held each year at the Exposition. Of course all of these boys may not have the chance to go, as a representative of the exposition must look over the animals and decide whether they are good enough to go. In addition to having the privilege of competing for very generous prizes, all of the twenty-four members have the privileges of membership in the dairy camp for the seven days of the exposition.

starting Saturday Night, September 17 and closing Saturday night September 24. These campers will have the privilege of seeing all the exhibits on the exposition grounds, a free ticket to the famous horse show and to the Hippodrome where vaudeville auto-polo, and fire works are the main attraction. In reality, they are given a chance to see everything on the grounds at some time during the week.

The boys and girls who have applied for membership in this camp are as follows:

Name	Address	No. & breed of animals entered
C. Hilton Boynton, S. Hadley		2 Holsteins
W. Granger, S. Worthington		2 Holsteins
Joseph Sena, Easthampton		2 Holsteins
Helen Sena, Easthampton		1 Holstein
Edward Dwight, W. Hatfield		1 Holstein
Joel Dwight, W. Hatfield		1 Holstein
Charles Mullens, W. Hatfield		1 Holstein
Steven Brusco, W. Hatfield		3 Holsteins
Roger Barstow, S. Hadley		1 Holstein
Harmon Freeman, S. Hadley		1 Holstein
Gordon Cook, Hadley		3 Holsteins
Gerogia Lee, Hadley		1 Jersey
Lyman Pratt, Hadley		1 Jersey
John Byron, Hadley		1 Jersey
Geo. Simmons, Jr., Amherst		1 Jersey
Chauncey Simmons, Amherst		1 Jersey
Robert Cutter, W. Hatfield		1 Jersey
G. Rustemeyer, Williamsburg		1 Jersey
Henry Randall, Granby		2 Jerseys
Lawson Clark, Williamsburg		1 Jersey
Howard Hill, Enfield		1 Guernsey
William Czabon, Enfield		1 Guernsey
Rachael Randall, Belchertown		1 Guernsey
Valere Bernier, Worthington		1 Guernsey

Mrs. Caroline Scott of No. Hadley has been a leader for four years. She has led clubs three years totaling twenty-six girls each year. This she does out side of school hours and keeps house besides teaching a forty pupil Grammar room.

Rev. J. H. Burckes has led for two years all the boys club work in Worthington. This includes Handicraft, Garden, Potato, Corn, Poultry and Dairy work covering nearly every boy in the town.

"What I Saw at the 4-H National Camp"*Continued from page 6, column 1*

and noisiest bus in the crowd, a reputation which we lived up to all the week.

When the groups were fully straightened out, we went to the New National Museum where our conferences and meetings were held. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine welcomed us, as did Mr. Warburton and Dr. Smith, heads of the Extension Service. Every morning at these meetings we sang, and learned many new songs. After the meeting this morning, we took a "walking tour" to the Cocoran Art Gallery, the Pan American Building, the National Academy of Science, and the Lincoln Memorial. Although the program called for rest hours, we never had them.

Visited Museum

In the afternoon we went through the Bureau of Dairying, a tour I had looked forward to, but which proved quite uninteresting. We returned to the New National Museum and had our first conference. We divided into six groups for discussion. After the group discussions the chairmen of the groups met and reported to the leader of conferences. Being a chairman, I was also a member of this group.

Following supper we went to a band concert on the monument grounds.

The next day, Mrs. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, addressed us at assembly. We went to the Bureau of Home Economics and the Agricultural Greenhouses just before dinner.

After dinner, came conference and later a trip to the Mount St. Alban Cathedral, which not yet completed, is to be the Westminster Abbey of the United States. We then piled into the busses and sang all the way to the Rock Creek Park Zoo, where the monkey house proved the general attraction. We had a very enjoyable picnic supper at the park.

That afternoon, after the 4-H tree planting service, one of the most enjoyable events of the whole camp came off—a boat ride down the Potomac. Starting from the Navy Yard we went twenty five miles down the Potomac and had supper on board the ship. We had opportunity to see Washington's home from the river. A few of us took refuge from the driving rain in the pilot house. The Captain was indulgent and answered our foolish questions, the prize boner being, "Do you have four wheel brakes on the boat?"

Next day, Sunday, some of us attended Washington's church at Alexandria in the morning. In the afternoon we went to the Arlington National Cemetery where we decorated the Unknown Soldier's grave.

At assembly, Monday Morning, we heard J. J. Tigert, the United States Commissioner of Education. We then went to the Capitol building, Senate, House of Representatives, Supreme Court, and the

Treasury. Behind closed bars, and well out of reach, we saw everything from pennies to ten thousand dollar bills.

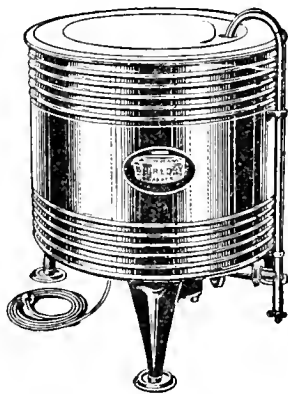
Conference in the afternoon, and then everybody got primed for the banquet at the Mayflower Hotel. After the meal, eight club members gave their stories. Being a poultry-club member, this part of the Mississippi boy's speech interested me. "I bought two settings of black Minorea eggs. These hatched well, but only two were black. These soon gave up hope and died. The rest which were mostly white grew very well. So when it came fair time I wanted to show them. I picked black feathers out of them until they were almost naked. They were put in the third coop. I got third prize. Since there were only three coops in all, I think I would have got second prize had they been in the second coop."

We had, what was scheduled to be a light lunch, but I have never seen fried

chicken, milk, rolls, bananas, pickles, and ice cream so thick. It was rumored about camp that this was the banquet, and the meal at the Mayflower was merely the light lunch.

That evening Massachusetts was called upon to participate at the Camp Fire. Accordingly, I put on a mock poultry judging contest. Every one else was very sentimental and religious, so I guess that my stunt was a good thing to relieve them.

Thursday was farewell day and many tears were shed at the parting of friends, most of all by the Mississippi boy who gave his picture to no less than a dozen girls. Massachusetts started home in the afternoon laden with many souvenirs, among which were the gavels presented by Secretary Jardine. The heads of these were wood taken out in the remodeling of the White House, while the handles were hickory from Mount Vernon.



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A Future Policy Toward Apple Varieties

Continued from page 3, column 3

It is the intent of this article to consider only those trees which are unprofitable because of variety,—those trees whose fruit the public is not willing to buy at a fair price.

There may be room in the orchard of the amateur for a fairly wide range of varieties, but occasionally the larger buyer of nursery stock takes the catalog too literally and assumes that the behavior of a variety in Virginia or Missouri will be duplicated in New England. Then too, an enormous mixture has resulted from the sale in past years of misnamed trees. One example comes to mind,—115 trees supposedly Gravenstein, have recently come into bearing and have turned out to be what is known as a "fake" Gravenstein, an apple of very little value. Obviously the thing to do with regard to future plantings is to exercise the utmost caution in selecting trees, and to limit the variety list.

Don't Be Extreme

But it is possible to go to extremes in that direction. Certainly three varieties are better than thirty, but too great a reduction in the number of varieties may result in pollination troubles. Planting an isolated block of one variety is not recommended. And when we understand better just how and why one tree sets a full crop of fruit and another does not, we shall undoubtedly pay more attention to the arrangement of varieties in our orchards than we are doing at the present time. But instead of planting every second or third tree of a different variety, an occasional solid row to provide for cross-pollination, appears to be the better plan.

Without question the McIntosh apple is as profitable as any variety grown in Massachusetts. But to limit one's entire planting to that one variety is a question-

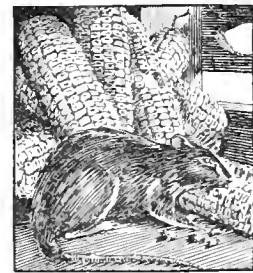
able procedure to say the least. For in addition to the question of pollination, the grower must consider such matters as keeping the market supplied and his facilities for handling a variety which requires special treatment. Occasionally a good local demand offers an excuse for growing certain varieties otherwise unprofitable. We cannot therefore afford to eliminate every odd tree on the farm, but in a great many cases it should be possible to reduce to a minimum the number of trees which are unpopular and unprofitable because they are unknown to the public.

Don't Junk Unless Sure

In conclusion, our future policy toward apple varieties is such that we are not likely to "junk" one variety until we have found something better. For example we are not sure as yet that the Cortland apple is vastly superior to the Baldwin, and until we are sure we shall strive to improve our Baldwins. Also, we are not convinced that the Delicious is adapted to our conditions. If successful, it will require heavier fertilization and more thinning than most of our other varieties. For these reasons we shall hesitate in making our new plantings of Delicious, especially on the lighter soils. Furthermore, we feel reasonably sure that a good

set of fruit is more likely in orchards where pollen can be carried from one compatible variety to another by bees. We know too, that the market has certain preferences,—that folks will not buy an Alexander if they can get a Gravenstein. Our future plantings must take all of these facts into consideration. And as regards present plantings, wherever there stands a reasonably young and vigorous tree whose fruit for one reason or another is not desirable, the owner should waste no time top-grafting it to something better. Intelligent handling of the variety question has much to do with the future of the fruit industry in New England.

W. H. Thies



You Can't Sell Rats— WHY FEED THEM?

"In the United States, rats and mice each year destroy crops and other property valued at over \$200,000,000."—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Rats are costly boarders—so costly that building them out with concrete costs far less in the long run than continually feeding them.

Build Out Rats With Concrete! Do the Work Yourself

Rats won't stay where they can't get into buildings—and they can't gnaw concrete.

Ask for our new booklet "Permanent Repairs on the Farm" and start now to build out rats. It pays.

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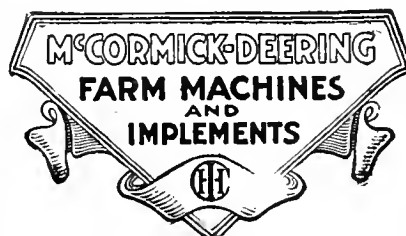
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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

THE SKEP TICK

What's that you say?
 Feed more and better hay?
 Most any one knows cows will eat hay,
 Stand and chew it, day after day,
 But, there ain't no milk in it,
 You can't tell me, not for a minute.
 There ain't no gain,
 In feedin' so much grain?
 Well now, I want to know
 Seems to me it ain't just so.
 I've been farmin' all my life,
 Maria, here, she's my third wife.
 Early and late I've worked like a slave,
 And glad to see a cent to save.
 Yes, grain is gettin' mighty high,
 What's that you said to try?
 Alfalfa! yes, I've heard them tell,
 But none for me, buy nor sell.
 They say the stuff needs a lot of lime
 And I don't want to be hayin' all the time.
 How old be I? Nigh on to Seventy three.
 And sot, just like that old oak tree.
 Too old, I be, to learn things new,
 And couldn't much if I wanted to.
 Say! you better talk to my grandson Ed.
 He'll have the place after I am dead.
 Right now he's eager for knowledge,
 And wants like sin to go to college,
 But the way ain't just clear yet,
 There's so much expense that's got to be
 met.
 Mebbe you could tell him as how,
 There's more to farmin' than holdin' the
 plow.

And I'm willin' he should try a hand
 At makin' over this onery old land.
 It seems like we have worn out together,
 And lately I been blamin' it on the
 weather.
 Yep! Good day and come again,
 Them cows is hollerin' for a feed of grain.
Spec.

One bucket of feed to three of common
 sense is a good feeding ration for any
 farmer to follow.

**A Business Bank for
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This is a message for business
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This bank's primary object is to
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 Our complete banking facilities
 and our dependable sources of
 information valuable to farmers are
 at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
 NATIONAL BANK**
 THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

Low Cost Production

Benjamin Tucker & Sons, Tun-
 bridge, Vt., have used Eastern States
 feeds and cow test association re-
 cords to increase their net profits.
 The Central Orange Cow Testing
 Association records for 1926 show
 that their 17-cow Jersey herd pro-
 duced 7642 lbs. milk, 429.2 lbs. fat
 per cow at a total feed cost of \$105
 per cow. That amounts to 24½c
 per pound of butterfat per cow right
 through the herd.

The herd contained 10 cows which
 produced more than 400 lbs. fat.
 These 10 cows averaged 481.18 lbs.
 fat per cow.

The leading cow in the herd for
 the cow test year, a 6-year-old, made
 10,863 lbs. milk, 633.4 lbs. fat at a
 total feed cost of 20c per pound of
 fat.

This farm has produced Eastern
 States feeds through the Windsor
 County Farmers' Exchange at South
 Royalton for 3 years. In 1926 the
 Tuckers ordered through the Ex-
 change 400 sacks on contract, and
 the contract for 1927 calls for 460
 sacks. A study of their 1926 leader's
 record helps bring out the reason
 why the Tuckers are so satisfied
 with Eastern States feeds that they
 standardize on them.

As previously stated, this cow,
 Peggie Paige, in the 1926 cow test
 year produced 10,863 lbs. milk, 633.4
 lbs. fat. She was fed Eastern States
 Milkmore and corn meal throughout
 her lactation period at the rate of 1
 lb. of grain to 3 lbs. milk and received
 for roughage corn silage, good
 early cut hay, and rowen. She pro-
 duced butterfat at a total feed cost
 of 20c per pound.

The Tuckers find that by feeding
 their good Jersey cows Eastern
 States feeds liberally, always watch-
 ing their cow test records to main-
 tain a proper balance between feed
 and production, that they are able to
 produce their high test Jersey milk
 at a low cost and at the same time
 maintain the health and body weight
 of their cows. That the feeds are
 making good generally in this sec-
 tion is shown by the fact that the
 number of feed contracts received
 from members in the district served
 by the South Royalton station is al-
 ready 69 per cent ahead of the num-
 ber of contracts in 1926. In 1926,
 541 tons of Eastern States grain
 were unloaded at this point by 61
 farmers.

**Where records are kept Eastern
 States Open Formula Feeds prove
 their worth.**

For information on the Eastern
 States feed service for poultry and
 livestock, a service which should not
 be confused with car door service
 offered by private manufacturers
 through dealers or groups of farm-
 ers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organiza-
 tion owned and controlled by the
 farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

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JUNE 21, 1926

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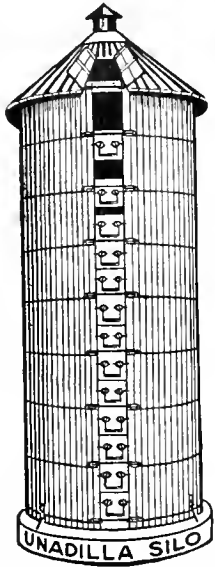
	List	Frt	3 per cent War Tax	Delivery Charge	TOTAL Delivered
Touring Str-Bal	\$380	\$33	\$9.90	\$3.10	\$426.
Runabout Str-Bal	360	33	9.42	3.58	406.
Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

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THREE COUNTY FAIR

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

October 4, 5, 6, 1927

NIGHT SHOWS

Tuesday and Wednesday

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

Write for Premium Lists

S. R. WHITBECK, Secretary

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1927

No. 9

SIXTY-FIVE DAIRYMEN

LEARN ABOUT T. B. TESTING AT CUMMINGTON MEETING

Director Cummings, as the principle speaker at the meeting which was held at the Community House on the evening of August 23, cleared the doubt away from the minds of many who wished to know more about the T. B. testing from the state point of view.

Testing has increased 75% in Hampshire County during the past six months and 1328 head have been put through the test in that time. The very low average of only 10% reactors during that period in the county, is due to the low natural infection among the hill-town herds.

Fewer Cows Produce More Milk

Director Cummings brought out the interesting fact that 8000 less cows in 1926 than in 1925 produced 9,000,000 pounds more milk which goes to show that the average cow which reacts to the T. B. test is a low producer and low production means high cost per unit.

The tuberculin test does not show the degree to which an animal is infected with the tuberculosis organism, but since it has been proven by actual experiment that a cow which reacts to the test may become within six months a serious case to the degree of infecting the milk, it is readily seen that one cannot afford to keep reactors on the farm.

Continued on page 2, column 2

DISCUSSING FABRICS AND STYLES FOR FALL

Stressing the Ensemble

The ensemble is very important this season. Fabric interest is pronounced in these, with effective tweeds in a looser weave than has been the rule prominent as coat mediums, while frocks often repeat the coat fabric in the skirt, with a sweater completing the costume. Costumes of sport nature take on a formal air by adding a metal jumper or a lining to a tweed coat. Cloth coats have velvet frocks in one and two piece genre while silk crepe frocks are also worn with cloth coats. The more formal ensembles are developed in velvet, both plain and patterned.

READ THIS TWICE

Cummington Fair, Sept. 27-28.

Three County Fair, Oct. 4-6.

These fairs are the two largest in Hampshire County and they deserve your hearty backing and support.

The Three County Fair is really the County Fair.

The Fair Directors are sparing no efforts to put on a program better than ever before.

Two evening programs, Oct. 4 and 5.

Boys and Girls Day, Thursday, Oct. 6.

EVERYTHING IS READY FOR THREE COUNTY FAIR

Over \$500 offered on Exhibits and Contests In Junior Department

October 4, 5, and 6, 1927, will be big days to the young people of Hampshire County. Between Exhibits, Judging Contests and a Parade there should be enough going on to satisfy even the most ambitious boy and girl.

Space will not permit us to tell all of the good things that the Fair Association and Merchants of Northampton as well as Granges and Commercial Concerns are giving as prizes for the best exhibits, etc. As the above figures show, over \$500 in cash is offered, to say nothing of specials valued at over \$100.

Opportunity for Club People

Without a doubt, this is the best chance the club people will have this year to win prizes on Clothing, Food, Canning, Handicraft, Poultry, Dairy Animals and vegetables. Of course, the Dairy and Poultry club members compete for larger prizes at the Eastern States, but they have a great deal more competition. The new premium list has been changed a great deal, and we believe for the better, and at the same time the premiums increased in size so that there is a very good opportunity to carry home enough money to make any effort worth while.

Continued on page 6, column 2

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

DAIRYMEN WIN HONORS AT JERSEY FIELD DAY

The field day of the American Jersey Cattle Club at Wauban Farms, Ashfield on Aug. 16 was well attended by Jersey breeders from all over the state.

Judging of cattle by 4-H club boys took the attention of nearly everyone in the morning and the contest was won by Eastman's group of boys. A calf sale was held in the afternoon and following that prizes were awarded.

U. G. Groff of Amherst won a silver cup for a Register of Merit Senior 3 year old, Gamboge Jersey Dot, in class A. A. A. with a 305 day fat record of 536.38 lbs. which is equal to a 365 day mature equivalent of 705.48 lb. fat.

E. C. Harlow of Amherst received two Cow Testing Association Silver Medals, awarded by the American Jersey Cattle Club. The first was won by a Senior 2 year old, Gamboge's Social Belle No. 601338 with a milk production of 5433 lbs. and a fat production of 312.4 lbs. The second was won by a Senior 4 year old, Matilda of Hebron No. 534874 with a milk production of 10,822 lbs. and a fat production of 595.5 lbs.

W. H. Atkins of So. Amherst also won a C. T. A. silver medal with an aged cow, Rioter's Pretty Bell No. 465238 with a milk production of 10710 lbs. of milk and 583.5 lbs. of fat.

HOWARD HILL WINS

JUDGING CONTEST

Howard Hill of Enfield and Rachel Randall of Belchertown won first and third prizes respectively at the Judging Contest held at the Guernsey calf sale in Southboro, August 4.

In spite of being handicapped by competing with many older and more experienced doys, this 14 year old winner very nearly got a perfect score, winning 285 out of a possible 300 points. His prize was a Gold Medal while Rachel was awarded a Bronze Medal.

Other Hampshire County Club members in the contest were: Herman Andrews, Southampton; Robert Cole, Huntington; and Dennett and John Howe, North Amherst.

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Agriculture

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L. L. Campbell, Northampton

QUALITY PRODUCTS

The average buyer of farm products is becoming more and more interested in the factor of quality as of primary importance and producers should take note of this by selling products which meet this demand.

The old idea has passed on of bringing to market everything which was produced without any thought of grading, and the men who wish to market profitably year after year must meet this increasing desire for quality.

This problem is many sided and those who leave out any important step along the line lose out in the end. For example, some have questioned the value of spray on apples and potatoes this year but instead they should ask themselves where they would be if spraying had been left out of the program.

Today, farming cannot be successful when practiced by the hit or miss method. Those who employ themselves profitably as farmers are able to meet this demand by having paid attention to the details of production which are essential to the marketing of quality products.

Cummington T. B. Meeting

Continued from page 1, column 1

An average salvage price of \$35.00 has been paid to the farmers by the state for reacting cattle during the past year and this amount is higher than that paid by any other New England state.

Essentials for Success

Mr. Sumner R. Parket of Amherst gave an interesting talk, following Director Cummings, in which he gave some of the essentials of success for the dairymen. Those who see the handwriting on the wall regarding the T. B. test and the probability of an increased demand for T. B. tested cows by milk producers in Southern New England are going to be the ones who will reap the profit. There should be an area of T. B. tested cattle in western Hampshire County to meet this demand. It is quite reasonable to expect this as the dairymen can economically raise stock to the milking age. To do this efficiently, records should be kept of all milking cows and the high producers should be bred to sires from high producing ancestry.

Briefly, Mr. Parker's rules for progress in the dairy industry are:

- (1) Get a T. B. tested herd.
- (2) Keep records.
- (3) Breed continually for higher production.

Cow Testing Association Work is Boosted by Prof. Fawcett

Professor C. J. Fawcett, one of the speakers at the Cummington Dairy Meeting, proved conclusively that Cow Test records show accurately the production and production costs.

The average B. F. production when the work first started in the United States was only 140 lbs, while today in Hampshire County, there are over 10 tested herds which produce 300 lbs. of B. F. or more.

In Berkshire County, the average milk production of the cows under test has increased 2000 lbs. per cow.

The testing is done by competent men and the average cost is about \$50 a year for the herd. Production costs as well as milk production and B. F. test are recorded by the testers and these figures are available to the herd owners.

Production figures are valuable in many ways, but primarily they should be used as a basis for the elimination of the low producing cows. Otherwise, the average record for the herd remains constant. High production equals low unit cost.

Get in touch with the county agent immediately, if you wish to join the association.

Instead of regretting yesterday, get busy and prepare for tomorrow.

WOODLOT VALUATION

Mr. W. R. Mattoon of the U. S. Forest Service, writing in the "Forest Worker," spills the following. "When the farmer thinks of his field crops he sees his wheat threshed, sacked and delivered at the railroad, his potatoes dug, cleaned and put in storage, his milk in cans on the way to the city. His produce is sold, together with his own labor and that of his horses or gas engine. In the same way some farmers think about their timber crops in the form of pulpwood, cross ties, logs or firewood, but in spite of the fact that many farmers do or could do their own logging, foresters usually talk to them about stumpage values. Why not encourage the farmer to think more along the line of the market value of his products. During slack time in the winter season the farmer can advantageously put his labor and that of his team into harvesting his own timber and thereby materially increase his income. Furthermore, the farmer is in a better position to do a much better silvicultural job than the average operator would do.

The following is offered as an estimate of the average annual returns to the farmer in growing and marketing New England white pine figured on a growth of 750 feet per acre per year and a value of logs at the mill, of \$16 per thousand, 750 feet of pine logs at \$16 per M, 12.00.

The farmer thus gets an average money return of \$12.00 per acre per year itemized thus:

Value of timber on stump @ \$8	\$6.00
Use of land	.50
Labor cutting and hauling 750 ft.	5.50

Equalizes other Crops

The farmer who figures on his returns for timber in this manner puts timber on a par with other field crops. A large part of his profit from field crops comes from his labor." Conversely if he leaves the labor end to the stumpage operator, then the operator must in fairness absorb the labor profit.

The census of 1924 shows that 8,000 reporting farmers in Massachusetts expended \$1,700,000 for forest products, i. e. lumber, fence posts and fuel wood. As there are 30,000 farms in this state, it is probable that actual expenditures were much larger. It would be of interest to know in how many cases those 8,000 farmers could have secured this material on their own farms and thus retained in own pockets a considerable part of the \$1,000,000 which was paid out.

H. O. Cook

Extension Forester.

Note: Mr. Mattoon used southern pine as his financial example and the writer has taken the liberty of translating his figures into those applicable for New England white pine.

POULTRY RECORD SUMMARY

The summary published by the Massachusetts Agriculture College for the nine month period ending July 31 shows that H. C. Booth's flock of Leghorns holds third place in flocks of 100 birds or more in the state. In the small flock of less than 500 birds, John Bloom, of Ware, P. L. Wheelock of Amherst, John M. Lowe of Amherst and F. D. Steele of Cummington hold respectively, first, second, third and fourth places of all such flocks in the state. The following is the complete list for the state.

Large Flocks (over 1,000 Birds)

Name	County	Eggs per bird
Elm Tree P. F.,	Plymouth	155.9
Peckham P. F.,	Bristol	147.6
H. C. Booth, Hamp-	shire	147.0
Monroe & Nepper,	Plymouth	146.9
E. H. Castle,	Plymouth	139.1
Globus P. F.,	Bristol	131.9
Homer Rowell,	Essex	130.9

Large Flocks (500-900 Birds)

C. M. Williams,	Barnstable	153.2
L. E. French,	Plymouth	151.9
A. S. Pendleton,	Essex	149.7
Bernard Binder,	Barnstable	143.2
Glendale Farm,	Bristol	142.1
Frank Porebski,	Plymouth	141.8
M. R. Jones,	Barnstable	140.6

Small Flocks (90-499 Birds)

John Bloom,	Hampshire	168.9
P. L. Wheelock,	Hampshire	183.1
John M. Lowe,	Hampshire	174.2
F. D. Steele,	Hampshire	173.9
Frank LeBlanc,	Bristol	172.7
E. W. Dexter,	Plymouth	164.8
Nils Ohlson,	Franklin	164.1

Seven flocks in the county averaged over 16 eggs per bird for the month of July. The list is as follows:

	Birds	per egg
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	167	19.0
A. J. Baker, Amherst	138	18.5
John M. Lowe, Amherst	113	18.1
John Bloom, Ware	425	17.5
Wm. S. Chaffee, Enfield	84	17.0
Harold Booth, Belchertown	590	16.8
F. D. Steele, Cummington	167	16.5

The State Summary for July shows that Hampshire County flocks have a production per bird for July and a total production per bird for the nine months period which is above the state average:

	The State	County
No. farms reporting	138	12
Ave. No. females per farm Nov. 1st	457	397
Reduction by death since Nov. 1st	10.3%	7.4%
Total reduction since Nov. 1st	47.7%	53.9%
Av. No. females end of July	239	183

Total prod. per bird in July	14.5	17.0
Total prod. per bird since Nov. 1st	121.9	140.4
Price rec'd. per doz. for eggs sold:		
Wholesale	\$.441	\$.409
Retail	\$.522	\$.490
All sold	\$.466	\$.458

**HAMPSHIRE-FRANKLIN
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN FIELD**

DAY HELD AUG. 6, 1927

The Northfield School was visited in the morning and the group looked over the cattle before dinner. During the noon hour, at which time a picnic lunch was held, Mr. Thomas E. Elder and Mr. L. A. Polhemus gave talks about the work of the two schools, Mt. Hermon and Northfield Seminary. Mr. Enos Montague interested everyone by telling of his trip to England, Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, France, Belgium and Holland, which he and Mrs. Montague took this spring. The new county agent was introduced to the group.

After dinner, a portion of the Northfield Farm was visited and then the group stopped at Mr. Arthur H. Bolton's in East Northfield. He has about half Guernseys and half Holsteins, and sells to retail trade. Mr. Bolton owns some very fine animals.

The last stop was at Mr. A. L. Miller's in Vernon, Vermont. Mr. Miller sells the cream to a bakery in Holyoke and uses the skim milk to feed to his calves of which he has a large number. Mr. Miller's farm is well diversified as he raises besides ensilage corn and clover hay, onions, strawberries, sweet corn, melons, squashes, cucumbers and potatoes.

FOR SALE

A question I ask,
An answer I beg,
Which comes last,
The hen or the egg?
It makes little difference
As you can guess,
But I would like to know
Never—the—less.
The reason I ask,
I may as well tell.
I have some hens
That I want to sell.
I have fed them right,
According to advice,
And kept them safe
From the hawks and lice.
I always supposed
It was an endless chain
From eggs to hens,
And to eggs again.

AUGUST COW TEST SUMMARY

The August reports of the cow testers show that five cows made over fifty-five pounds of butterfat on twice a day milking and that three made over sixty pounds of butterfat on four times a day milking. The following is a list of the leading cows for August.

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
E. P. West	G.H.	1860	59.5
J. G. Clark	R.H.	1150	57.3
E. T. Clark	G.H.	1488	56.5
J. G. Clark	R.H.	1150	55.8
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1085	55.3
L. L. Titus	G.G.	1023	52.2
W. A. Atkins	R.J.	1070	51.4
Hugh M. Bridgman	R.H.	1736	53.1*
Hugh M. Bridgman	R.H.	1854	51.9*
Hugh M. Bridgman	R.H.	1497	50.9*
E. P. West	R.H.	2236	58.2**
E. P. West	R.H.	2024	70.8**
E. P. West	R.H.	1780	61.3**

" milked three times daily. **milked four times daily.

Only three herds averaged over 1000 pounds of milk per cow during August and this figure is the lowest for some time but it is entirely consistent with the average milk production of all cows in New England during July which also declined. The following is a list of the high producing herds in average production per cow.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
E. P. West	26	1122
Pelissier Bros.	8	1086
Hugh M. Bridgman	10	1086
E. T. Clark	22	980
Frank D. Steele	7	930
Fred Frost	12	885

Six herds made an average butter fat production of over thirty pounds per cow during the month. The list is as follows:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
E. P. West	26	38.8
Pelissier Bros.	8	36.5
Hugh M. Bridgman	11	36.5
Fred Frost	12	33.4
E. T. Clark	22	32.3
Frank D. Steele	7	31.6

But these hens are mine
Have failed in their mission
So off they go
For their sins of omission.
They may be right
In their birth control,
In a deeper hole.
Right out they go
From a happy past.
If the egg comes first,
And the hen comes last.

Spec.

Sunshine is an important factor in the feeding ration of all Massachusetts livestock and poultry.

HOME MAKERS NOTES

CAREFUL STUDY OF SCORE
CARD WILL ANSWER
MANY QUESTIONS

Preserved Products

Score Card

Fruits and Vegetables	Jellies	
Shape	10	Clearness
Size	10	Color
Color	10	Texture
Arrangement	10	Container
Container		Protection
Protection	10	Condition
Condition	5	Taste
Quality		
Taste	30	
Texture	10	
	100	

Bread
Score Card

General	20
Lightness	15
Crumb	30
Flavor	35
	100

Cake, Cookies and Doughnuts
Score Card

Cake

General appearance	25
Lightness	10
Crumb	25
Flavor	40
	100

Cookies

General Appearance	15
Baking and Crust	20
Crumb	25
Flavor	40
	100

Doughnuts

General appearance	15
Lightness	15
Crust	10
Texture	20
Flavor	40
	100

Pies
Score Card

General appearance	15
Upper crust or meringue	25
Filling	25
Under Crust	35
	100

Practical Garments
Score Card

Workmanship	40%
-------------	-----

Taste	10%
Style	10%
Suitability	10%
Wearing quality	10%
Ease of construction	10%
Ease of Laundering	10%

HOW TO USE THE LATE FRUITS

Secret of good Grape Jelly is
Use Underripe Grapes

Many women complain about their grape jelly not jellifying. Nine cases out of ten, this is due to not having used grapes at the right stage. They should be slightly underripe so that the pectin will be present. Just as soon as grapes are ripe, their pectin value is lowered. A good proportion is 1 c of grape juice to 3-1 cup of sugar. If grapes are too ripe, be safe by combining a few apples. Apple pectin always works well.

A few of these recipes may be of help to you.

Spiced Grape Butter

Wash grapes, remove stems, separate the pulp from the skins, and let stand overnight. Heat pulp to boiling point and drain thru a colander. Add the skins to pulp, and to each 5 pints of fruit add 8 cups of brown sugar and 2 tbsp. each of cloves and cinnamon. Boil mixture 1 hr., add 1 c. cider vinegar and continue boiling until mixture is thick. Stir constantly to prevent burning. Pack butter into clean, hot jars or glasses.

Grape and Apple Butter

1 pint grape pulp
1 pint apple pulp
2 cups sugar
Prepare fruit pulp by cooking fruit and pressing thru sieve. Combine ingredients and cook mixture until thick, about 20 minutes.

Grape Conserve

3 pounds seeded grapes
6 cups sugar
1 pound English Walnuts (broken into small pieces)
Mix ingredients and cook together as for jam. The juice of 1 orange and the peel of 1/2 orange, cut in small pieces may be added for variation. Put in clean hot glasses or jars.

Plum Conserve

1 pound plum pulp
1 to 1 1/2 c sugar
1/2 lemon, juice and grated rind
1/2 orange, juice and grated rind
1 c seeded raisins
1/2 c nut meats (if desired)
Wash plums, seed, and weigh. Mix ingredients, except nut meats and cook mixture until thick and clear. Add nut meats. Put into clean hot glasses or jars.

GROWING RHUBARB IN
WINTER ADDS FRUIT
TO YOUR MENU

"Rhubarb usually is to be had in winter only as an expensive hothouse product, but there is no reason why any farm or city family having a cave or basement may not grow enough of the plant for table use. The method is extremely simple, and no special equipment is needed.

After the first freeze in the fall, dig up a small quantity of the rhubarb roots from the place where they have grown in the garden during the summer. Put the roots into one or more dirt-filled bushel baskets. If baskets are not available any kind of box about sixteen inches deep will serve as well. After the roots are planted in the baskets, the latter should be placed in the cave or basement where the temperature will be above freezing at all times.

Shortly after the baskets are located in the warm atmosphere the rhubarb will begin growing, and it is surprising how quickly the stems will become large enough for use. As the light will be restricted, the leaves will not become large, but this is an advantage because the stems will be long and slender, the result of the effort of the plant to reach upward toward the little light that is available. The stems may be somewhat lighter of color than those grown outdoors, but the difference is slight and on the score of the flavor nothing better could be desired.

It is imperative that the roots be not lifted from the garden plot until after a freeze. During their stay in the basement, the soil in the baskets should be watered only enough to keep the soil moist, not wet. In spring the roots may be transplanted again back to the garden to work all summer in the usual way, and recuperate.

Besides supplying rhubarb for the family table during the winter months, there is opportunity here for growing the plant for sale."

Tomato Conserve

1 qt. tomatoes, fresh or canned (drain off juice)
1 c seedless raisins
4 c sugar
1 lemon cut in small pieces
1/2 c English walnuts
Wash raisins, blanch, peel and core fresh tomatoes. Mix ingredients, except nuts, and cook mixture until it is thick and clear. Add nuts, chopped fine, and pour mixture into clean hot jars or glasses.

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after removing reactors

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of Agriculture

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Haydenville, Mass.

CHARLES E. CLARK, *President*

ROSWELL S. JORGENSEN, *Treasurer*

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ENDIVE CAN BE KEPT FRESH ALL WINTER

Do you know that Endive can be kept all winter thru so that you may serve it fresh every day? Just a very simple process too. Bank it in the cellar just as you do celery, in sand, and you may have a green salad every day. This is just one more inexpensive way of serving "Our Life Guards," Vitamine, during the winter

SHOWN AT MIDDLEFIELD FAIR Renovation of Hats

Felt hats renovated by the addition of velvet motifs and ribbon were exhibited at the Middlefield Fair by the agent. This was to show the groups that the hats they made in the winter and spring could easily be made over into Fall and winter hats. Many questions were asked of the agent by the women as to how hats could be cleansed. The bright bits of material dyed to go with the different hats or scarfs and the flowers made to match both scarf and hat brought many people to the table of questions.

FELT AND VELVET

Popular in Fall Millinery

There is no doubt that the fall hats will be of combined materials, especially of felt and velvet. Insert bands and motifs that show the contrast of materials are very important.

The point made with all fall and winter hat materials is that they must be fine enough to lay in fine tuckings and drapes to be pulled down close to the head to make the head fitting crown which is necessary.

To Reduce One Must Have Will Power

Ah me, that spring should vanish with the rose,
And I in two short years outgrow my clothes!

That youth's trim slimness should be turned to fat!

What will the waist line end at? Goodness knows!

Some weight with exercise, I lost. In vain;

For exercise with appetite raised Cain.

The vows I made to *under-eat* I broke,
And here I am, a shapeless mass again.

Brushing the teeth twice a day won't wear them out.

When you tire—retire.

There are many better things than fried cakes—but not many worse.

Remember your stomach is not a cave—it's *you*.

A stooping body is like a kinked hose.

—Happy, American Child Health Ass'n

Health is not an end, it is a means to service.
—Dr. Caroline Hedger.

Northampton Institution for Savings

Incorporated 1842

= A =

Mutual Savings Bank

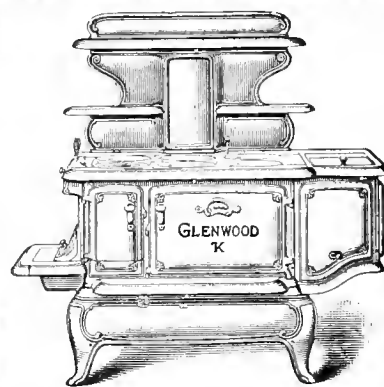
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H. L. AMES, Asst. Cashier

4-H CLUB NEWS

OLENA BESAW OF HUNTINGTON TO ATTEND CAMP VAIL

"This fall I will start my sixth year in the sewing club and I have no idea what the work is to be. Will you please write and tell me the things I am to do?"

The above letter was the little lever that decided the rather difficult question of who would represent Hampshire County at Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition this year.

Out the of the twelve hundred club members in the county it is no very easy job to pick out one that is more deserving of such a free trip than all the others. Yet the above letter gives the idea of the way Olena feels about club work. Instead of waiting until some one came and told her about next year's work she wanted to know ahead of time so as to get started.

Perhaps the secret of her success is that she keeps ahead of the crowd, for in Huntington she is one year ahead of the other girls, as she did her fourth year's work the summer of 1926 in order to get ahead.

There are two other things, however that we liked when deciding who should go: first, she does excellent work and a lot of it. In fact it would be hard to find any better work in Hampshire County. The second thing was a rumor that Olena was to start a club of her own this fall.

Camp Vail is the untime goal and aim of each of the 125,000 members enrolled in 4-H club work in the thirteen North and Middle Atlantic States. Twelve members from each of these thirteen states are enrolled in this camp, which is supported by the Exposition. This is a free trip for these young people who are, without a doubt, among the best club members in these North Eastern States. Olena is to be complimented on her success and the good time that she can look forward to, the week of Sept. 17-24.

OUR DAIRY JUDGING TEAM WINS AT JERSAY FIELD DAY

The Hampshire County Dairy Club again lived up to it's reputation of being good judges when it's team consisting of Dennet Howe, No. Amherst; Roger West, Hadley and Herman Andrews of Southampton captured first place at the Wauhan Farms, Ashfield, August 16. Not only that, but Dennett Howe walked off with the Silver Medal and Book, "Dairy Cattle and Milk Production" by Eckles, given for the highest individual honors. Herman Andrews was tied for second

place with fully one half dozen other boys, and finally captured fifth honors.

The team prize was a silver loving cup given by Richard Faux, manager of Killingly Farms, Barre. This is the second time we have competed for it, placing second to Berkshire County team last year. Each year the cup is brought back and defended until one county has won it three times when it becomes their permanent property.

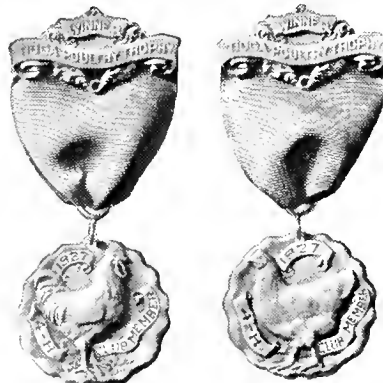
Other Dairy club members who attended the Field Day and took part in the contest were: Erick Moberg, So. Amherst; Howard Olds, Middlefield; Lawson Clark, Williamsburg; George Rustemeyer, Williamsburg; Lyman Pratt, Hadley; George Simmons, Jr., So. Amherst; and Chauncey Simmons, So. Amherst.

Ready For Three County Fair Continued from page 1, column 1



A great many special prizes are being given by local merchants, Granges, Breed Clubs, Magazines and Commercial grain companies.

Perhaps the most hotly contested specials are the Tioga Cup and medals, the pictures of which are on this page. The cup is given for the best pen of poultry in the Junior Department while the medals are given, one for the best pullet and one for the best cockerel in the show.



CLUB AGENTS LOOK OVER WORK IN EASTERN COUNTIES

The County Club Agents of the state made a tour of three of the eastern Counties, Middlesex, Bristol and Plymouth, July 6th, 7th, and 8th in order to look over some of the work that is being carried on in that part of the state.

It was, without question, the most interesting and instructive trip that it is possible for Club Agents to take, as in each county under different leadership and under different conditions many new ideas were picked up that will be of great help to us.

The tour started at Waltham in Middlesex County and proceeded to Maynard where we found a handiwork exhibit which included truly wonderful work consisting mostly of articles of furniture. This club work was distinctly done as club work as there is no manual training in the town. There are four handiwork clubs here each with a leader and all being supervised by a high school boy, who is a club member and has been for six or seven years. This boy, Edward Fearn, organized these clubs and has kept in close touch with them throughout the winter. Three of the clubs meet outside of school time and are all members of the Junior High School. The fourth club consists of members of the 6th grade and they meet during school time. The boys have fitted up a room in the basement in the school and have bought tools so that they have accumulated a splendid collection which is kept in a big closet in this room.

Raises Hens for Neighbor

A visit was then made to Westford and So. Acton to see poultry, garden, handiwork and clothing work.

An interesting visit was made to Elmer Berry of Stowe. This boy has been a member of the poultry club four years and the garden club for 5 years. He is, this summer, in addition to raising chicks for himself, raising a bunch of 500 for a neighbor and for his labor is to receive 60 of the best pullets. Out of this bunch of chicks he lost only 12 in 10 weeks.

In Bristol County one of the most outstanding things of interest was a style show at Norton. There were four clothing clubs here which cooperated in putting on the show. These girls had made all kinds of garments and their show was most unique. They wore different garments and sang songs appropriate for the occasion; for instance, in wearing school clothes they sang school songs, in wearing church clothes they sang church songs, in wearing sport clothes they sang play songs and finished up with pajamas and night gowns singing "Good Night Ladies".

They also had a splendid collection of children's clothes, baby dresses and made over clothes. A most unusual incident was the whole club wearing dresses wrong side out. These were so skillfully finished on the wrong side that from a seat half way down the hall where the writer sat one would not have known that the dresses were wrong side out unless they had been told.

Kept House for Mother

A visit to Lillian Cahoon, No. Dartmouth was one of the most inspiring things seen on the trip. This girl is a clothing club member only 11 years old. Her mother has not been well and recently has been in the hospital for over two months. During this time, Lillian has kept house, gone to school, made all her own clothes and clothes for smaller children in the family and the clothes were a perfect marvel of workmanship and the house was as neat as wax. This girl apparently enjoys such work and has remarkable talent. She showed us some embroidery that she did when she was five years old which would do credit to an average person of 15 years. During part of the time that her mother was in the hospital her father was working only part time and this girl made \$12 a week pay the family expenses.

Visits Plymouth County

The third day of the tour started at Whitman, in Plymouth County. Here we found Fred Watts raising 2000 chickens under circumstances that would have discouraged most optimistic poultrymen. This boy had practically nothing to start with and his chickens lived in the attic of his house for the first six weeks while he was building shelters in a field back of the house. These shelters were 12 ft. x 10 ft. consisting of 2 x 3 studs, there being one on each corner and one-half way between, a rough board roof covered with tar paper and grain sack siding. The boy informed us that the birds were put into these shelters about the middle of May and that the only ones he had lost were those left in the shacks where he kept the cloth curtains on too long and the chickens over heated. He has an old barn which he is fixing up for his laying stock this winter. This was a most illustrious example of what a boy with practically no equipment and no money could do.

Enjoys Play

At East Bridgewater a lunch box club of 37 members gave a play entitled "The Quest for the Fountain of Health". So interested were these club members to give this play for the benefit of the Club agents and so loyal were they to their club that every member taking part in the play was present. Many of them came from long distances where they had gone on vacations and some even gave up the pleasure of summer camps to come back for the occasion.

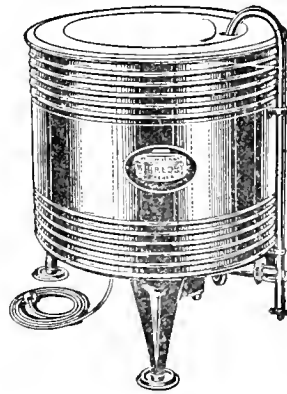
Ralph Sturtevant, one of the most prominent poultry club members in the state entertained the club agents at his farm. Here we found that six years ago he had started with a small flock of mongrel hens about 15 in number. He increased the number and quality of his hens each year doing well until a year ago when a fire burned his laying house holding 400 hens. Instead of being discouraged, he immediately built another laying house just twice as large. This spring Ralph purchased a 4,200-egg incubator and the chicks he has sold this year nearly paid for it. In addition to those sold he has 3,000 chickens on range now.

The next stop was made to Howard Waterman in Halifax who carried through the last winter 800 laying birds. These birds averaged 108 eggs for the seven months from November 1st to June 1st. This boy has a house for 800 birds, just built a new feeding room and incubator cellar this last winter.

DATES THAT WILL

INTEREST YOU

- Sept. 14 Granby Grange Fair
- Sept. 14 So. Hadley Exhibit (Cooperation with church Supper.)
- Sept. 16 Hatfield Garden and Canning Exhibit
- Sept. 18-24 Eastern States Exposition
- Sept. 20 Worthington Grange Exhibit
- Sept. 27-28 Cummington Fair
- Sept. 27-Oct. 1 New England Fair at Worcester.
- Sept. 29 Hadley, No. Hadley, Russellville and Roosevelt Grammar School Exhibits
- Oct. 4-6 Three County Fair at Northampton
- Oct. 4-8 Brockton Fair
- Oct. 12 Belchertown Fair
- Oct. 12 Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Club Tour in Western Hampshire County



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SWEET CLOVER PASTURES

It has been demonstrated that Sweet Clover can be grown in this county. It has been shown that cows will not only eat this plant but that once they get started on it they like it. At Greenway Farm in Ware, Mr. George H. Timmins has found that 8½ acres of sweet clover replaced two feeds of ensilage and one half the grain fed daily to fifteen first calf Guernsey heifers. On the Pollard Farm in Northampton, manager Joe Hathaway found that 3½ acres of sweet clover replaced all barn feeding and the Jersey cows increased in milk production. J. D. Turner of Westhampton, Ellis Harlow of Amherst, William Hannum of Easthampton and Arthur J. Kingsley of Southampton have all found sweet clover can be grown and that it makes a difference in milk production.

Sweet clover and alfalfa are alike in lime requirements. They need from 3 to

4 tons of lime per acre. Manure supplemented with 500 to 1000 lbs. of acid phosphate, or 150 lbs. nitrate of soda, and 200 lbs. muriate of potash are needed for fertility. The sweet clover seed costs 15 cents a pound and 20 lbs. are needed per acre. The seed must be inoculated or results will be poor.

The seed bed should be fitted as for oats, disking in the lime fertilizer and manure thoroughly. Seed the sweet clover alone about the time oats are seeded. The first year the piece is apt to be weedy but the cows will clean the weeds off if they are turned in the latter part of July. The first year sweet clover should be pastured lightly or it will reduce the crop the second year. The sweet clover makes its greatest growth the second year. Early in June the sweet clover on the Pollard Farms was high enough to hide the cows. Some of the plants grew over seven feet tall.

The sweet clover plants die at the end of the second year. The third year the pasture will be largely White dutch clover and blue grass. In order to get a good blue grass sod, J. D. Turner of Westhampton seeded blue grass and white dutch clover the spring of the second year. This gives a sod which will respond to fertilizer and give a profitable crop for several years.

The greatest value of sweet clover pasture will be as a supplement to blue grass. One half acre of sweet clover the second year will practically carry a cow. By rotating the cows on blue grass and sweet clover both have a better chance to show what they can do. We believe that sweet clover and blue grass in rotation will solve the pasture problem for Hampshire County farmers. It is fortunate that it costs money to get these crops started as this will reduce competition. If it did not cost anything, all dairy farmers would try it. After the first heavy application of lime, one to two tons of lime every four years will do the trick.

HOW TO GO BROKE FARMING

1. Grow only one crop.
2. Keep no live stock.
3. Regard chickens and a garden as nuisances.
4. Take everything from the soil and return nothing.
5. Don't stop gullies or grow cover crops—let the top soil wash away, then you will have "bottom" land.
6. Don't plan your farm operations. It's hard work thinking—trust to luck.
7. Regard your woodland as you would a coal mine, cut every tree, sell the timber and wear the cleared land out cultivating it in corn.
8. Hold fast to the idea that the methods of farming employed by your grandfather are good enough for you.

9. Be independent—don't join with your neighbors in any form of co-operation.
10. Mortgage your farm for very dollar it will stand to buy things you would have the cash to buy if you followed a good system of farming.

Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.

"Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money; it means administration of a house; its stewardship, spending or saving, whether money or time or anything else, to the best possible advantage."
Ruskin.

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

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- 100 rot-proof fence posts.
- Sanitary feeding platform for 24 hogs
- 120 feet of 24 by 4 in. concrete walk.
- 20-barrel watering tank with platform around it.
- Floor for milkhouse and cooling tank for 20 cans of milk.

Build These Improvements Yourself!

These concrete improvements need be built but once; each is permanent and expense proof.

FREE booklet, "Permanent Repairs on the Farm," tells how to build. Send for your free copy today.

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

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BOSTON

Concrete for Permanence

GOSSIP

They say as how Jud White has gone plumb mad,
An' lost all the sense he ever had.
Folks that have known him for many a year
Say he's beset with a most terrible fear
That ruin will o'ertake him, given time
Because he spent nine dollars for a ton of lime.

It seems that Jud went to a meetin' one day
To hear what the professors had to say
About lime and legumes and other needs
To save from buyin' expensive feeds.
Jud, he allowed there was somethin' to it
An' vowed he'd see if he couldn't do it.

Jud lived about a mile from town
An' had five acres he was seedin' down
So he goes to the store where he buys on time
An' bought a ton of hydrated lime.
He drew it home and spread it around
An scarce could see it on the ground.

He seeded an waited for the grass to grow,
Feelin' quite sure 'twould make a show,
So the neighbors would come to see his crop,
An' stare an' gaze with mouth adrop.
The grass, it came, but the neighbors not
Tho Jud had hoped an' talked a lot.

Jud, he waited an' looked an' fumed
Feelin' quite sure that he was doomed
To cruel disappointment an' bitter despair,
Too much it seemed for him to bear.
For was he not generous with that lime
Spreadin' a ton that he bought on time?

But the neighbors knew what Jud didn't ken,
That instead of a ton he should use ten.
Two to the acre they knew was right,
An' anythin' less was much too light
To get results on land so sour
It couldn't pay labor ten cents an hour.
Spec.

Massachusetts produces annually about 1,600,000 bushels of onions with a total value of about \$1,400,000.

A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.

Gazette Printing Co.
Printers
Northampton, Mass.
Telephone 1068-33

Why Dairymen Grain Cows When Grain Is High

Happily the time has gone by when dairymen need to be told that dairy cows require grain to make milk in profitable quantities month after month. Today it is generally understood that grain is an important part of the cow ration, and the question with most farmers is the selection of the grain. The most successful dairymen feed grain the year round, whether it is high or low, because they know that profits depend on maintaining full milk production, and that full milk production demands grain. They figure it something like this:

With good roughage they can produce milk economically and in quantity feeding from one pound of grain to three pounds of milk produced to one pound of grain to five pounds of milk produced. When grain rises \$10.00 a ton, 12c a pound, the added grain cost in making milk amounts to a little more than one and one-half mills per pound, three mills per quart when grain is fed on the one-to-three basis, and only one mill per pound, two mills per quart, when grain is fed on the one-to-five basis. Why should dairymen stop making as much milk as possible for which they are sure to get not less than 3c, and in some cases 10c and 12c a quart, just because the cost of grain needed to give that maximum production goes up two or even three mills per quart? As a matter of fact most dairy rations have been \$2.00 a ton higher this August than they were last, and are actually \$2.00 a ton under August 1925.

The selection of the grain is the important thing because the few mills invested in the right grain ration increase the return in milk several cents. The question is "Which combination of grain will make me the most quarts of milk for the small sum I pay for grain per quart of milk?" The steady increase in the demand for Eastern States Rations in the face of rising markets and the keen competition shows that more and more dairymen believe the Eastern States Rations do this very thing.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for horses and poultry as well as dairy cattle, the service which should not be confused with ear door service offered by manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

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JUNE 21, 1926

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Runabout Str-Bal	360	33	9.42	3.58	406.
Coupe-Bal	485	39	12.60	3.40	540.
Tudor-Bal	495	39	12.84	3.16	550.
Fordor-Bal	545	39	14.04	3.96	602.
Chassis-Bal	300	33	None	4.00	337.
Truck—less starter	325	33	None	4.00	362.
Truck—with “	375	33	None	4.00	412.

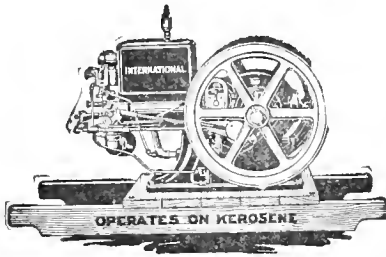
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Rhode Island Red and White Leghorns
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THREE COUNTY FAIR

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

October 4, 5, 6, 1927

**NIGHT SHOWS
Tuesday and Wednesday**

SEASON TICKETS NOW ON SALE

AT \$1.00 EACH

SALE CLOSING OCT. 1

Buy From Local Fair
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1927

No. 10

THREE TOWNS QUALIFY FOR THE AREA TEST

That dairymen are realizing the value of T. B. tested herds is shown in the fact that three towns in the county have over 85% of the cattle under test at the present time. The three towns are Goshen, Chesterfield and Cummington. Below is the table showing the results of the work to date, and the credit for this fine showing, in a large measure, goes to Roland A. Payne.

Town	Total Herds	Herds Tested or awaiting test	Total Cattle Tested or awaiting test
Goshen	53	27	93%
Chesterfield	72	56	89%
Cummington	51	34	87%
Huntington	70	40	72%
Worthington	77	43	60%

A section qualifies for the area test when 85% of the cattle are tested. The fact that less than 85% of the herds are tested in some of these towns merely shows that the herds which are tested have a large number of cattle per herd.

Director Cummings has no intention of forcing an entire section to be tested as soon as it qualifies for an area test, but he will very gladly clean up an entire section if it is demanded by the owners of the tested cattle. Sporadic testing allows for only slow progress but an area test in towns would be the entering wedge for a county free of T. B. This disease has made its inroads into the health of animals and people for too long a time.

Fair Exhibit Attracts Attention

The county agent was fortunate to get a government exhibit at the Three County Fair which showed the steps in the eradication of T. B. Crowds of people stopped to look at this exhibit and pamphlets were

Continued on page 3, column 1

BONDSDVILLE WOMEN MEET FOR DEMONSTRATION

Twenty-five women of Bondsville met at the Franklin School for a demonstration on the making of hats, scarfs and flowers. Every one in the group worked with the agent so that they would be better able to go home and practice what they had learned. This group is to make their hats and then have a meeting for helpful criticism.

Two of the Belchertown leaders were present so that they might hold classes in their community.

ATTENTION FRIENDS!

The Annual Meeting of the Hampshire County Extension is to be held Friday, Dec. 9, in the Odd Fellows Hall on Center Street.

Agents will report. Dinner by the Northampton Grange. Pres. Thatcher, of M. A. C. will address the group in the afternoon.



PRESIDENT THATCHER GREET'S FACULTY AND FRIENDS OF M. A. C.

To those of you whose acquaintance and friendship I already have, I welcome this opportunity to express my happy anticipation of closer relationships in our common bond of interest in the future welfare of Massachusetts Agricultural College. To those of you whom I have not yet met, I wish to express my sincere hope that this new relationship will be the beginning of a long and mutually happy and profitable association and interchange of

Continued on page 2, column 3

500 YOUNG PEOPLE EXHIBIT AT 3 COUNTY FAIR

Nearly twice as many young people made exhibits at the Three County Fair this year as there were in 1926. For this reason the Youths' Building was better filled and better arranged than was the case last year.

It would be hard to pick out the most outstanding exhibit in the hall. No matter what was chosen someone would think we were wrong.

The Canning attracted a great deal of interest as there were about 800 jars in the building and as they were arranged attractively and all had the same kind of labels on them they certainly looked good.

School Exhibits Unusually Good

Hatfield, Hadley and Amherst put on Town exhibits of vegetables, canned products and flowers to make up one of the most talked of and attractive parts of the show. A great deal of work was put in by the people in charge of the three exhibits and nearly all deserved the blue ribbon. The judges finally decided to place the prizes in the order named above. Clarke School and the Easthampton Continuation School put on a Handicraft exhibit that would do credit to a cabinet maker. Just how close the two were can be better realized when it is known that the judge worked nearly two hours before giving the Clarke School first prize.

Smith School Shows Work

The Smith Agricultural School put on a non-competitive exhibit showing the various departments in the school, such as: Home economics, Agricultural, Woodwork, Sheet metal and Auto mechanics.

Continued on page 6, column 1

MY WEEK AT CAMP FIELD

by

Jean McTurk of Easthampton

On Monday morning, October third, I left Easthampton at 7.30 arriving at Amherst at 8.30 where I met Mr. E. H. Nodine with whom I went to Brockton. We stopped for Arthur Gould at Ware and then resumed our journey.

We reached the Fair Grounds late in the afternoon. We went to the 4-H Club building where we met Miss Marion

Continued on page 6, column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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POTATO AND APPLE MARKET

With half a billion dollars or more represented in the potato and apple crops now being harvested, growers and shippers are studying the various factors which may affect their net returns. The fruit market outlook is rather encouraging, but several question marks appear on the horizon of the potato situation.

Potato Movement Light; Yields Uncertain

Until most of the potatoes are out of the ground and a careful estimate can be made of the total quantity and the quality of this year's crop the market position remains uncertain. Blights, drought, frosts, and other field troubles have been taking their toll, with blight probably the most serious factor in several important producing sections. Late blight became general over New England about August 20 with the result that comparatively few yields of potatoes remain green today. Prospects in all of the New England states except Vermont declined materially during August. In Maine, as the result of late blight and blackleg, prospects on September 1 are 13.7% less than on August 1. On the basis of September 1 con-

ditions Maine expects a total of 34,644,000 bushels compared with 36,830,000 bushels harvested last year and 34,572,000 bushels the five year average 1922-1926. A smaller potato crop than last year seems certain in Maine in spite of an 11% increase in acreage. Blight is also present in New York and Pennsylvania. About 11,000,000 bushels were clipped off the August forecast, leaving a September estimate of 400,000,000 bushels for the entire country. Of that volume 276,000,000 bushels are expected in 19 leading States which furnish most of the car-lot supply during fall and winter. This is not quite up to the average production for those northern States, but is 25,000,000 bushels more than they had last year. The October and November crop reports will be watched with exceptional interest this season. Production in the mountain region and far western States has recently shown marked annual gains. Most of the supply, however, comes from the north central and northeastern sections, and prospects there are for moderate sized crops.

Three things will hold the attention of growers and handlers of potatoes during the next few months: (1) the estimated per capita production, (2) the keeping quality of the tubers, and (3) the report of January 1 stocks on hand. Present prospects are for a per capita of 3.3 bushels, compared with 3 bushels last year, 2.8 in 1925, about 3.7 in 1924 and 1923, and 4.1 bushels in 1922. A crop of 400,000,000 bushels would be slightly below normal requirements. In a year of serious blight trouble it is especially difficult to estimate the probable loss from shrinkage and decay in storage. The report of January 1 stocks, indicating total supply available until new crop potatoes arrive in volume, has been an important factor in determining the spring price. The quality and quantity of potatoes remaining on January 1 are pretty sure to fix the price level after that date.

Apple Crop Light, East

Apples promise to be the lightest crop in 20 years, with the exception of 1921. Production estimates have been shrinking month by month, and present prospects are for only half as many apples as last season. The Canadian crop also is expected to be relatively light, particularly in British Columbia. A United States commercial crop of 24,000,000 barrels is about equally divided between the eastern and western shipping States. Usually, the East has a commercial crop about 40 per cent greater than that in the nine Western States comprising the box apple region. The balance between East and West this season is simply another way of saying that eastern apples are a very light crop, and it may foreshadow an exceptionally active car-lot movement from the western producing region.

Thatcher Welcomes Friends

Continued from page 1, column 2

ideas and plans for the continued prosperity of our institution and its work.

I realize that two questions are uppermost in the minds of the loyal supporters of M. A. C. at any time such as this when a new President is about to assume his duties. One is "How will the new President get along with the people of the institution and of the State?" and the other "What will be his policies with reference to the future development of the Colleges?"

But I hope that the very pleasant and cordial reception which has been given to me thus far by the trustees, faculty, alumni, and friends of the College is an accurate indication of the loyal and kindly attitude which will continue to be manifested through the coming years.

As to my policies with reference to the future of the College, I must say frankly that I do not know now just what they will be. I have certain very definite convictions with reference to the importance of state-supported institutions of learning of collegiate grade, of the standards which ought to be maintained in such institutions, and of the place which they ought to occupy in the educational system of the State. All of my collegiate and professional experience, beginning with my entrance as a student in the University of Nebraska in 1892, has been at institutions of this kind. But I recognize that the opportunities and responsibilities of a State Agricultural College in a highly industrialized state like Massachusetts may be very different from those of a similar institution in a purely agricultural state such as Iowa or Nebraska.

I have a profound conviction that in all such public matters what is right will eventually come to pass and a sublime faith in the future of state-supported education. I conceive it to be the duty of the President of the College to contribute the best that he can to the shaping of public opinion with reference to the place of the institution in the State's fiscal and educational system; and then to help as best he can to make it possible for the College to fulfill the duties, responsibilities, and opportunities of that place.

Hence, I shall seek every possible opportunity to discuss with the faculty and alumni of the College and the people of the State what shall be the future of M. A. C. The honorable history of the College in the past, the loyalty of the alumni, and the keen interest of the people of the State are assets upon which I am relying as the greatest possible aids in the solution of these problems. May I bespeak your cordial interest, your open and frank discussion of opinions and ideas, and your kindly forbearance and sympathy as I take up the tasks of the office to which the Board of Trustees of the College has called me.

POULTRY RECORD SUMMARY

The State summary for the ten month period ending August 31. shows that H. C. Booth's flock of over 1000 birds has climbed to second place. In the small flocks of less than 500 birds, P. L. Wheelock of Amherst and John Bloom of Ware hold respectively first and second place. John M. Lowe and Frand D. Steele are fourth and fifth in this group.

Large Flocks (over 1,000 Birds)

Name	County	Eggs per bird
Elm Tree P. F.,	Plymouth	167.9
H. C. Booth,	Hampshire	158.8
Monroe & Nepper,	Plymouth	158.6
Peckham P. F.,	Bristol	158.2
E. H. Castle,	Plymouth	151.2
Hass P. F.,	Bristol	143.4
Globus P. F.,		142.7
Homer Rowell,	Essex	142.7

Small Flocks (90-499 Birds)

P. L. Wheelock,	Hampshire	203.3
John Bloom,	Hampshire	202.4
Frank LeBlanc,	Bristol	192.7
John M. Lowe,	Hampshire	190.4
Frank D. Steele,	Hampshire	184.6
Eusebe Lacombe,	Plymouth	178.3
E. W. Dexter,	Plymouth	178.1

The same four poultrymen as in July still hold the first four places for the month's record.

	Birds	Birds per egg
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst,	155	20.2
A. J. Baker, Amherst	90	19.0
John M. Lowe, Amherst	97	16.2
John Bloom, Ware	320	15.5
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Am't	170	14.3
Wm. S. Chaffee, Enfield	81	13.8
D. C. Wornock, North'ton	28	13.6

The average of all Hampshire County flocks shows that our poultrymen have lost one third less birds by death than the State average. The production per bird in the County for August and for the last 10 months period is above the State average.

	The State	County
No. farms reporting	148	16
Ave. No. females per farm Nov 1st.	472	353
Reduction by death since Nov. 1st.	10.6	6.8%
Total reduction since Nov. 1st.	60.7	61.1%
Pullets added during the month	81	7
Ave. No. females end of August	266	143
Eggs laid per 1927 Pullets in August	8.9	17.8
Eggs laid per bird (Old Flock) in Aug.	13.6	14.6
Total prod. per bird in August	12.1	14.7
Total prod. per bird since Nov. 1st.	134.0	155.1

Price rec'd. per doz. for eggs sold:

Wholesale	\$.527	\$.471
Retail	\$.609	\$.508
All Sold	\$.540	\$.508

HOLSTEIN-FREISIAN TOUR ON COLUMBUS DAY

About fifty dairyman took in the interesting trip to seven of the Holstein breeders in Hampshire County.

Clinton Tower, Charlie Graves, Leon Shumway, Sereno Clark and Charlie Clark were all visited by the group in the morning. Charlie Loud, Hugh Bridgman and Mr. Montague were visited in the afternoon. An interesting fact that was noted at practically all of these farms is that the men owned good pure bred bulls and were raising their own young stock. That method is one step toward success in the dairy industry.

Sereno Clark had the most diversified farm of any on the tour for besides his dairy cattle, he raises sheep, hogs, apples and has a maple sugar orchard. He treated the group to MacIntosh apples and cider while Charlie Clark treated the group to coffee and milk during the lunch hour. After lunch Mr. Sereno Clark spoke about his varied farming operations. Prof. Ford mentioned the qualifications of the new president at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He felt that Pres. R. W. Thatcher understood agriculture very thoroughly.

Lime is necessary on all dairy farms according to Roland Payne and his statement is backed up by facts noted on various farms visited during the day. He advised raising better stock, for the average dairyman's profit is in the milk pail and not in the show ring.

The county agent showed that records should be kept on all milking cows and that the Cow Testing Association afforded the cheapest and best way to do this.

It was noted that an increasing number of dairymen are raising alfalfa or clover hay and good ensilage in order to reduce the cost of production of milk.

FARM AND HOME?

Ask Me Another Answers on Page 9

1. Of what farm crop does Massachusetts produce more than half of the United States supply?
2. What milk product was invented 100 years ago?
3. Why are the common black current and gooseberry bushes a menace to our Massachusetts forests?
4. How many farms are there in Massachusetts?
5. What is pasteurized milk, and why is it pasteurized?
6. Why is it called pasteurized milk?
7. What one thing causes more disease and promotes the spread of diseases?

COW TEST SUMMARY

The September reports of the cow testers show that four cows made over fifty-three pounds of butter fat on twice a day milking. Only two did this on three times a day milking while four made over 60 pounds of butter fat on four times a day milking. The list of leading cows for September is as follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
G. H. Timmons	R.H.	1179	58.9
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1620	58.3
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1080	57.2
G. H. Timmons	G.G.	966	53.1
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1320	52.8
E. P. West	R.H.	1695	52.5
E. P. West	R.H.	1365	51.9
Hugh Bridgeman	R.H.	1680	58.8*
Hugh Bridgeman	R.H.	1615	53.0*
E. P. West	R.H.	1800	63.0**
E. P. West	R.H.	2028	62.9**
E. P. West	R.H.	1794	61.0**

*Milked three times daily. **milked four times daily.

Three herds made an average milk production per cow of over 1000 pounds

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
J. G. Cook	7	1106
E. P. West	29	1103
E. T. Clark	20	1100
Pelissier Bros.	8	974
Vigneault Bros.	12	939

The following list gives the average butter fat production for the herds listed

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
J. G. Cook	7	40.9
E. P. West	29	38.2
E. T. Clark	20	35.8
Pelissier Bros.	8	34.4
Vigneault Bros.	12	32.8

Fay Montague leaves as tester at the end of the month and it is certain that the friends he has made while in the work, wish him every success in whatever he undertakes. A competent man to do the work will be hired before November 1.

FOLLOW THROUGH

The Cow Testing Association is showing up your unprofitable cows. Are you discarding them? Any increase production over a period of years will be largely associated with the use of a purebred bull of high producing ancestry. Are you planning your livestock program on the basis of such facts?

8. Why are the green leafy vegetables valuable in the diet of both man and animal?
9. Which popular breeds of chickens were developed in America?
10. What are the five leading breeds of dairy cattle?

HOME MAKERS DEPARTMENT

LEARN TO KNOW FURS
BY THEIR TRUE NAMES

Many furs have trade names which are not correctly descriptive of the furs and in many cases are misleading. For example, Hudson Seal is a trade name used for muskrat treated and dyed to resemble seal. No animal labors under so many trade names as the rabbit, e. g., Arctic Seal, Baltic Seal, Bay Seal, French Seal, and many other seal names, all of which are nothing but rabbit fur, treated and dyed to resemble seal skin. The Boston Better Business Bureau has long recommended to fur dealers that whenever fur trade names are used in advertising and selling the real name should also be given, a better way to eliminate all possibility of misunderstanding is to discard the trade name altogether. The fur should be described by the color it is dyed or blended and the correct name of the animal should be the last word of the description. For example: "Seal-dyed muskrat," "Black-dyed Fox," "Sable-blended Baum Marten," "Sitka-dyed pointed Fox," etc. The object of this is to inform the public what the fur really is.

A Fur for Every Requirement

Complaints received by the Bureau, indicate a lack of knowledge of the wearing qualities of furs. All furs do not wear alike. Some wear longer than others, but durability is not always the principal attraction of fur coats. Style, beauty or suitability are often more important. Following are a few facts about some of the popular furs in good grades.

Seal-dyed Muskrat. Good for dress and other occasions, and wears well.

Russian Pony. Coarse haired Russian Pony is good for sports wear and wears quite well. Flat Russian Pony is smart, but does not wear so well.

Raccoon. Good wearing. Popular for sports wear.

Beaver. Beautiful, wears well, and is suitable for either sports or dress wear.

Caracul Kid and Caracul. Used mostly for dress but do not wear well, unless worn with care.

Persian Lamb. Handsome, good wearing fur for every day as well as dress wear.

Squirrel. For dress and not suited to hard usage.

Mink. A durable, beautiful fur, suitable for most purposes.

Leopard. Used widely for sports or dress and wears excellently.

Muskrat. Good for sports or dress and wears well.

Nutria. Resembles beaver and is quite durable.

Dyed Rabbit. Good for dress or sports wear.

Calfskin. Used for dress and sports wear but not very durable.

The following more comprehensive list, indicates furs suitable for various purposes.

For Hard, Long Wear—Otter, beaver, Alaska seal, Mink, skunk fisher, raccoon, krimmer, Persian lamb, Natural muskrat, dyed muskrat, Russian sable, Polinsky, leopard.

For Light or Dress Wear—Ermine, Marten, fox, natural or dyed squirrel, silver muskrat, nutrin, American broadtail, caracul, caracul kid, rabbit.

For Grace and Beauty, Solely—Where wear need not be considered, choose broadtail, chinchilla or mole.

Where Low Price is the Chief Desire. Marmot, or Rabbit.

For Sports Wear. Raccoon, natural muskrat, leopard, beaver, ocelot, civet cat, opossum, pony, kid skin, rabbit.

Continued on page 5

SOMEBODY EATS IT

One out of every seven cabbages grown in the United States, every year, is made into sauerkraut.

The kraut industry in this country shrunk considerably after the war. Some people took their war-time prejudices so seriously that they wouldn't eat anything with a German name. With a return to common sense as the years dividing us from the war have grown in number, the popularity of sauerkraut has returned, and we are consuming more of it.

Sauerkraut is one of the most wholesome foods and well deserves its popular place on the menu. It is rich in vitamins and minerals, so necessary for health and growth. And the lactic acid gives it an agreeable sour flavor which is stimulating to the appetite and detrimental to certain harmful bacteria in the digestive tract.

Sauerkraut is easily and inexpensively made at home. One pound of salt is used to every forty pounds of cabbage. Remove outside leaves and hard core of the cabbage. Shred the rest finely. Line the bottom and sides of keg or barrel with the cabbage leaves as it is being filled. Put in a three-inch layer of cabbage and sprinkle with four or five tablespoons of salt. Continue to repeat process. Pound it down well until the cask is full and covered with brine. Cover with large leaves or cheese cloth, and a board cover to fit inside. Weight down with heavy weights. Keep in a cool, dry cellar for three week to a month.

The kraut may be canned by cold pack method when it has ripened. Pack into cans and process for thirty minutes in a hot-water bath.

Kraut may be eaten raw or cooked, in salads, or baked with pork chops, pork roast, spare ribs, or wieners.

NUTRITION AND KITCHEN
FEATURED AT FAIR

The rat exhibit caused a great deal of interest at both the Cummington and Three County Fair. Men, women and children were drawn to the cages and asked a great many questions.

Both rats were of the same age, the same sex and breeding. They had been raised and fed under the direction of Dr. L. S. Palmer of the University of Minnesota. Each of the rats was fed the same diet, one of the rats however, was given milk in addition to this diet.

Ingredients Used	Milk Diet	No-Milk Diet
	per cent	per cent
Dry white Baker's bread	30	30
Dry cooked beef steak	10	15
Potato Flour	10	18
Lard	5	9
Oat Meal	7	9
White Corn Meal	7	7
Farina	6	5.5
Granulated Sugar	4	4
Bone Meal	1.5	1.5
Salt	1.0	1.0
WHOLE SWEET STANDARD MILK POWDER	18.5	

These diets contain:

Protein	19.8	19.6
Carbohydrates	57.9	58.3
Fat	13.2	14.4
Phosphorus	.38	.23
Calcium	.41	.23

As a result of these diets, the rat on the milk diet gained 295 grams while the no milk rat only gained 120 grams.

Dr. Palmer says, "The percentage of calcium in the milk diet of these animals is too low without bone meal. However, the experiments of Dr. Sherman of Columbia University have shown that one quart of milk daily will insure an adequate intake of calcium for a child on a diet containing no calcium-rich vegetables. Therefore, with the exception of the bone meal, which it is necessary to include in a dry diet such as that which is fed the rats, I believe that the milk versus no-milk experiment is very closely comparable to human dietary conditions."

Children were brought to the cage by their parents to have the rats explained to them so that it might bring the children to drink milk and eat vegetables.

Kitchen Causes Interest

The miniature kitchen was put up for the sole reason of showing women a simple way of arranging the kitchen so as to save steps, thereby saving time and energy.

"I don't see why I can't put blocks under your table or stove," was heard from many husbands that looked at the exhibit.

LEARN TO KNOW FURS BY THEIR TRUE NAMES

Continued from page 1, column 2

The following comparison shows very clearly the difference between "Trade Names" and the correct name.

<i>Trade Names</i>	<i>Proper Description</i>
China Bear	Chinese Goat
Mendoza Beaver	Beaver-dyed Rabbit
South American Beaver	Natural Nutria
Beaverette	Beaver-dyed Rabbit
Australian Chinchilla	Chinchilla-color Rabbit
Chapchinchilla	Chinchilla-color Rabbit
French Chinchilla	Chinchilla-color Rabbit
Leopard Coney	Leopard-dyed Rabbit
Erminette	Rabbit
Baltic Black Fox	Black-dyed Hare
Baltic Brown Fox	Brown-dyed Hare
Baltic Red Fox	Natural Red Rabbit
Baltic White Fox	Natural White Hare
Black Manchurian Fox	Black-dyed Manchurian Dog
Black Poiret Fox	Black-dyed Manchurian Dog
Sitka Silver Fox	Sitka-dyed Red Fox pointed with White hairs
Giraffe Kid	Giraffe-dyed Kidskin
Leopard Kid	Leopard-dyed Kidskin
Leopardine	Leopard-dyed Rabbit
Belgium Lynx	Black-dyed Hare
Chinese Lynx	Black-dyed Doy, Goat or Coney
Mand-O-Coon or Mandel	Raccoon-dyed Lamb
Marmink	Mink-dyed Marmot
Mink Marmot	Natural Black or Black-dyed Skunk
Black Marten	Natural Black or Black-dyed Skunk
Russian Marten	Marten-dyed American Opossum
Russian Stone Marten	Natural American Opossum
Bisam Mink	Natural Muskrat
Brook Mink	Natural Muskrat
Far Eastern Mink	Mink-dyed Marmot
River Mink	Mink-dyed Muskrat
Coney Mole	Mole-dyed Coney
Electric Mole	Mole-dyed Rabbit
Moline	Mole-dyed Rabbit
Nutriette	Nutria-dyed Rabbit
Stone Marten Opossum	Marten-dyed Opossum
Sidney Raccoon	Raccoon-dyed Wallaby
Alaska Sable	Sable-dyed Raccoon or Skunk
French Sable	Sable-dyed Rabbit
Artic Seal	Seal dyed Rabbit
Australian Seal	Seal dyed Rabbit
Baffin Seal	Seal dyed Rabbit
Baltic Seal	Seal dyed Rabbit
Bay Seal	Seal dyed Rabbit
Bucksin Seal	Seal dyed Rabbit
Electric Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
French Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
Giller Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
Hudson Seal	Seal-dyed Muskrat
Hudson Bay Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
Laskin Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
LeMeuse Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
Near Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
New Zealand Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
Northern Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
Polar Seal	Seal-dyed Rabbit
Sealine	Seal-dyed Rabbit
Squirrellette	Squirrel-dyed Rabbit
Baltic Tiger	Tiger-dyed Rabbit
Blue Japanese Wolf	Wolf-dyed Goat
Chinese Wolf	Wolf-dyed Chinese Dog
French Wolf	Wolf-dyed Chinese Dog
Manchurian Wolf	Wolf-dyed Russian Dog
Russian Wolf	Wolf-dyed Liberian Dog

NOTE: Coney and Hare are descriptive of certain species of rabbit.

**Northampton Institution
for Savings**

Incorporated 1842

= A =

Mutual Savings Bank

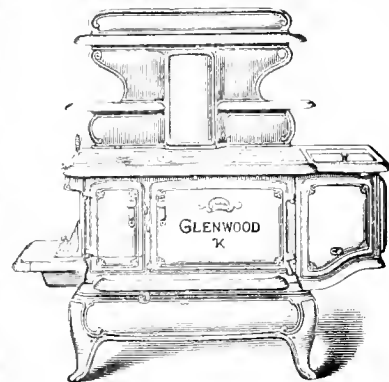
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4-H CLUB NEWS

NINE SHOWMAN'S PRIZES WON BY CLUB MEMBERS

Hampshire County Dairy Club Members competed for and won nine prizes given in showman's contests held at six different fairs this fall. This is a perfect score as those were the only prizes awarded at these fairs in this kind of a contest. Six of the prizes were Showman's Halters given by the State Dairymen's Association, one a Holstein trophy given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and two were milk pails given by Northampton Merchants and awarded at the Three County Fair.

The contest consists of a club member taking any animal and showing it in the show ring to the best advantage. In a close contest the boys are asked to change animals, thus making sure that every one has a strange animal to show off. Many of the contests are very close as a large number of boys take part—for example, at the Three County Fair thirty boys competed, while at the Eastern States Exposition fifty took part.

Starting at Greenfield Fair, Robert Cutter of West Hatfield was the winner and repeated the win at the Brockton Fair.

Stephen Brusco, also of West Hatfield won the contest at Eastern States while Walter Granger of So. Worthington won the Holstein Trophy for best Holstein Showman. At Cummington Gordon Cook of Hadley carried off the halter; at Worcester Joseph Sena of Easthampton won while at Northampton C. Hilton Boynton of So. Hadley was awarded the halter, Walter Granger, a pail for showing Holsteins and Lawson Clark of Williamsburg a pail for being the best Jersey Showman.

500 Exhibit at Fair

Continued from page 1, column 3

The prizes on 4-H booth exhibits were awarded as follows: Amy Oberempt's Canning exhibit, first; No. Hadley Sewing Club, second; and the Manhan Poultry Club's Model Poultry Farm, third.

Rachel and Alice Randall of Belcher-town had the various ribbons, medals and cups on exhibition that they have won during the past seven years. There were two silver cups won for being State Champions in Dairy and Garden; two medals and 110 ribbons won on exhibits of Canning, Food, Vegetables, Pigs, Baby Beef, Poultry and Dairy animals, and won at most of the fairs in Western Massachusetts.

Over 200 Birds Shown

Over 200 birds made some very keen competition in the Poultry exhibit. The capacity of the coops was overrun about 50 birds, but as every one was good natured and allowed theirs to be doubled up, things run quite smoothly. Two Smith

School boys, Wayne Smith of Northampton and John Bartschi of Leeds, handled this part of the exhibit and did a very excellent piece of work.

Thirty-five animals were shown in the junior live stock show which were of even better quality than in previous years. This is proven by the fact that in the open classes the boys won practically every first prize they competed for and carried off four junior championships and two Grand Championships in four classes of Holstein heifers and bull calves, Jersey and Guernsey heifers. They had no older animals, so could not compete for Senior Championships. In other words they won every junior and half of the Grand Championships in the classes they could enter.



ROBERT CUTTER WINS \$60 SCHOLARSHIP

Robert Cutter of West Hatfield, a senior at Smith Academy of that town and a 4-H club member for the past six years, won the Wirthmore Scholarship of \$60 which was given as second prize in the Dairy Judging Contest held at Brockton Fair this year.

This Scholarship is given by the Charles M. Cox Company of Boston and has been deposited at the Massachusetts Agricultural College to Robert's credit. This is one big step toward a college education as it will pay his tuition for one year.

Other Hampshire County Club Members who entered the judging contest at Brockton were Joel Dwight of West Hatfield, who placed fourth in the live stock contest, Joseph Donniss and John Cernak of Hatfield, Robert Beals of Goshen and Daniel Cernak of Northampton competed in the poultry judging contest while both Donniss and John Cernak entered the vegetable judging contest.

THIRTY ENTER CONTEST AT GREENFIELD FAIR

Eleven out of seventeen cash prizes given in the Agricultural judging contests at Greenfield Fair were won by boys from Hampshire County, most of them being from the agricultural departments of Smith School, Northampton; Smith Academy, Hatfield; and Hopkins Academy, Hadley.

The contests were in Live Stock, Poultry, Corn, Potatoes, and Vegetables. In these five contests our boys captured four firsts, four seconds, and three thirds.

The winners were as follows:

Live stock: Herman Andrews, Southampton, first.

Poultry: Gordon Cook, Hopkins Academy, first. Roger West, Hadley, second.

Corn: Eddie Baj, Hopkins Academy, first. Edward Tobacco, Smith Academy, second. Henry Sadlowski, Hopkins Academy, third.

Potato: Roger West, Hadley, first. Eddie Baj, Hopkins Academy, second. Stephen Brusco, Smith Academy, third.

Vegetables: James Newman, Smith Academy, second. Henry Sadlowski, Hopkins Academy, third.

My Trip to Camp Field

Continued from page 1, column 3

Forbes, Mr. G. L. Farley, Mr. Stanley Freeman and some of the boys and girls from other counties.

We registered and were given 4-H Club caps which we wore. At 5.30 P. M. we had supper at a tent called the "Earnest Workers." We were very hungry and enjoyed our first meal at Camp Field tremendously. After finishing our supper we went back to the Camp and from there we were taken in a bus to the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. respectively.

The next morning we had breakfast at 7.30 and at 8.00 were taken to the Fair Grounds in the bus. When we reached the 4-H building, we all rushed to the office door where a schedule was posted to find out what our work for the day was. We started at 9.00 A. M. and worked on our booths usually one hour each. When we didn't have anything to do, we would usually walk around the grounds. We always had one half hour off for dinner.

In our building there were booths, a lunch counter, and a house model.

The first booth was called Head. In this was a large green heart with Head painted on it in white. Beside this were some steps with canning attractively arranged on them. This canning had been sent by girls who were trying for a fifty dollar scholarship. These girls also had to judge canning.

The next booth was heart. In it were two rows of aprons hanging one above the other. These aprons were made by girls

who were also trying for a scholarship. Each girl also had to make a child's apron in two hours and answer any questions that the judges might ask.

In the Health booth was a table set for dinner and near this was a bed with a boy standing near with baseball equipment.

In the booth called Hand was a carpenter's bench and a boy sawing boards. Beside this was a large table with some chairs and other articles on it which the boys in the Handicraft club had made.

Between the Heart and Health booths was a piano and an Orthophonic Victrola which a furniture company loaned the 4-H Club. Sometimes we gathered around the piano and sang 4-H Club songs. Among these were two songs written by Miss Fannie Buckanan. They are "The Plowing Song" for boys and "The Dreaming Song" for girls. We had to learn these while we were at Camp.

Across from these booths was a house representing a 4-H Club home. This was furnished very attractively. Some of the girls made Oatmeal Cookies in the kitchen. We sold these at a small price and made a good deal of money.

In a booth next to the house was some canning and there were some dresses also. The girls that sent these things in were trying for a one-hundred dollar scholarship. This booth was called the Home Economics booth.

Last but not least was the 4-H Club Lunch Counter which was in charge of Mrs. Ruth Snyder of Amherst who was once a 4-H girl herself. We also worked in shifts on this. The money that we made on this was put into a fund to be loaned to 4-H boys and girls who want to go to college but can't afford it.

On Tuesday evening we went to the Y. M. C. A. where Mr. Farley asked us to tell the reason we were sent to Camp Field. There were many reasons given.

On Wednesday evening we went to see the Fireworks which we all enjoyed.

On Thursday evening we went to the Y. M. C. A. and had a song service.

On Friday evening we went to the Y. M. C. A. and Professor Cole, Mr. Howe, and Mrs. Freeman spoke to us concerning Club work. After that we had a Candle Service which was very interesting. Miss Forbes and Mr. Nodine brought forward the girls and boys whom they thought had shown the best camp spirit. There were twelve out of thirty-one chosen. At the close of the service those that were chosen were given National 4-H Club Pins. I am certainly very proud of mine which I received for being chosen to represent the Heart.

The last day of Camp Field was just as pleasant as the first day except for the one thought that was in all our minds. We had to leave. We tended to our different booths until it was time to leave. I left at 12 M. with two other campers. I arrived home at 8 P. M. tired but happy.

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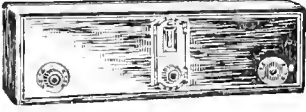
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STORAGE OF POTATOES

Some of the following facts are taken from an article on the Storage of Seed Potatoes by John Bushnell of the Ohio Experiment Station but they apply equally as well to the storage of potatoes for table stock.

In studying the storage of potatoes it must be remembered that for two months or more after harvest, potatoes are in a true dormant stage. During this resting period they will not sprout even if planted in a green house. Hence, in practical storage there is seldom any difficulty in keeping potatoes during the fall. Potatoes which are infected with rots should never be stored.

Temperature Requirements

After this resting stage, the potatoes will begin to sprout unless kept at a temperature below 41°F. Actual experiment by physiological investigators has

shown that the minimum shrinkage occurs at a temperature near 38°F. By means of ventilation and the use of a portable heater when the weather is too cold, the storage should be kept at 36-38°F. Potatoes planted from a storage held at 36-38°F. have consistently out-yielded potatoes stored at 33°F. or above 41°F.

The lower limit is set at 36° owing to the fact that potatoes generate a small amount of heat therefore the tubers in the center of a pile may be at a temperature 3-5° higher than at the surface.

Ventilation

The storage should allow for intakes and outakes of equal cross sectional area and for facilities by which these may be closed tightly when necessary. Ventilation through the pile by means of a slatted floor and sides should be provided if possible. All ventilators and doors should be screened to keep out rats. Insulated walls will allow one to keep a more uniform temperature.

During Fall and Spring especially, the doors and ventilators should be opened on cool nights to lower the temperature and closed tightly during warm days. The fact that potatoes will stand a temperature of 29°F. without freezing should enable one to get the temperature down to 36°-38°F. Light should be excluded from potatoes stored as table stock.

CONTROL OF RATS

Few farmers realize how many rats their farms actually hold, say rodent control specialists, due to the fact that rats are most active at night when the farmer hasn't a chance to see them. Some idea of the number of rats a farm may have can be obtained from reports received by the rodent control offices.

One farm in Massachusetts reports 350 killed in two weeks. A Rhode Island farm reports 47 taken from under one small poultry house. In Ohio, a farmer reported more than 1,750 killed in five weeks. This did not include those which were killed in the holes by the use of gas. An estate in England reported more than 35,000 killed in a season. The number of rats in a litter varies from eight to fourteen, the average being ten. Rats begin to breed when three or four months old and have six to eight litters per year on the average.

Thorough cleanliness and orderliness about the farm buildings is the first essential in keeping down rats. Old wood-piles, trash, and garbage dumps are fine breeding places for these pests. With no place to feed and no easy hiding place, the rats usually seeks other quarters.

Making buildings and shelters rat proof is the second essential in chasing the rats from your farm. But once infested the necessity arises of using other means.

Poisoning, trapping, and using poison gas are the most common methods in use. Even the old Flivver can be used to good advantage.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1302, "How to Get Rid of Rats," may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Inquiries sent to E. M. Mills, Fernald Hall, Amherst, Mass., or to your county agricultural agent at Northampton, Mass., will bring you further suggestions as to how these pests may be held in check.

The insect pests and diseases of crops, in this country take an average annual toll of 20 per cent of the value of the crops. They have become established more generally and constitute a growing tax on production and greater skill and cost in controlling them.

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

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Towns Qualify For Test

Continued from page 1, column 1

distributed which gave the progress of the work in Massachusetts.

Director Cummings, Dr. Crossman of the Federal Department and Dr. Roberts,

local veterinarian were present at the fair on various days to help answer any questions that might be raised regarding the work.

Eventually, why not now is a motto that is in the minds of more and more dairymen regarding the test.

T. B. Eradication Making Progress in Mass.

Eradication of bovine tuberculosis is not a community but a state wide project. In most sections the work is progressing rapidly under the local management and the state force in charge of F. B. Cummings, new head of the division of animal industry. The table below showing the progress of the work in the various sections has been issued from the state office.

STANDING BY COUNTIES, JULY 1

County	No.		No. Accredited		%	Under Test		Six Month Increase	
	Cattle	Herds	Herds	Cattle		Cattle	%	Cattle	% Gain
Barnstable	2264	724	44	400	18	1067	46	26	2
Berkshire	19411	2030	88	1902	10	5283	27	533	11
Bristol	19291	2743	21	836	4	1457	7	111	9
Dukes	810	174	21	190	24	275	34	6	2
Essex	14321	1736	22	449	3	1593	11	65*	4*
Franklin	16044	2127	48	1346	8	2045	12	410	25
Hampden	12004	1998	44	740	6	1890	15	423	29
Hampshire	15476	2014	31	850	5	3103	20	1328	75
Middlesex	22937	2983	26	570	2	3507	15	356	11
Nantucket	457	42	1	13	3	233	50	71	43
Norfolk	9601	1569	32	555	6	3169	33	293	10
Plymouth	9998	2191	39	687	7	2853	28	205	7
Suffolk	459	66	2	8	2	68	15	45*	40*
Worcester	41759	5442	77	2413	6	6135	14	531	9
State	184,832	25839	496	10959	6	32687	17	4403	14

*Decrease.

ANSWERS TO FARM AND HOME?

See Page 3

1. Cranberries, Massachusetts producing about 434,000 barrels in 1926, more than 50% of the United States crop.
2. Condensed milk was invented in 1827 by Appert of France.
3. Because it is upon these bushes that blister rust lives over winter and attacks our forests of white and pitch pine.
4. There were 33,454 in 1925.
5. It is milk which has been held at a temperature of 142-145 degrees for 30 minutes to destroy or render inactive all bacteria or disease germs.
6. From Louis Pasteur of France who invented the idea in 1864, but at that time it was applied to wine only.
7. Lack of cleanliness causes more disease than any other one thing.
8. For their roughage, vitamins, and minerals—particularly iron.
9. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes.
10. The five leading dairy breeds are Holsteins, Brown-swiss, Ayrshires, Guernseys, and Jerseys.

The secret of life is not to do what one likes but to like what one has to do.

Hale.

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MONEY IN EGGS

Of course the reason why eggs are high in price in the fall and early winter is that most hens are laying only a few eggs if they are laying at all. To get the money out of eggs you have got to get the eggs out of the hen.

Proper feeding is one of the factors which make for profitable egg production. Good stock, properly housed, will lay most effectively if supplied with the right sort of feed. Hens need more than mash and scratch. They need these mixtures composed of quality ingredients properly blended. Because the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is a farmers' cooperative owned only by the farmer Patrons served, it aims to give feeders who use its service just this—mash and scratch of quality ingredients properly blended—and at low distributing costs.

During the first 8 months of 1927 the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange distributed 4,556 tons more of poultry feeds than during the same period of 1926. This ever-increasing demand proves that the feeds are making good because the method of distribution is the same—cash at the car—and the feeds are the same—no cheaper feeds have been added to the line of Exchange rations to catch the price buyer and thus increase volume.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for horses and cattle as well as poultry, the service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

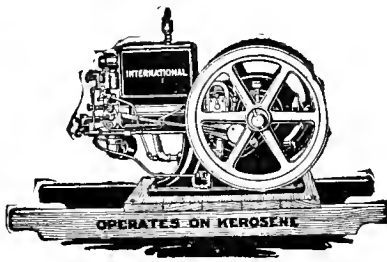
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1927

No. 11

PELISSIER BROS. LEAD IN POTATO PRODUCTION

The 300 Bu. Potato Club contest has closed and four growers in the county have made over 300 bushels per acre.

Pelissier Bros. had a yield of 369 bushels per acre with Rural Russets.

Sears & Son of Cummington had the second highest yield with 356 bushels per acre of Cobblers.

A. Coles & Son of Chesterfield had a yield of 352 bushels per acre of Green Mountains.

Wm. Baker and Son of Chesterfield was the other grower to get into the club with a yield of 320 bushels per acre.

It is particularly interesting to note that some of these men dusted entirely while others sprayed entirely. All of which goes to show that either dust or spray is entirely effective if properly applied. Dust applications must be made while the dew is on the plants and no air is stirring, i. e. during the night or early morning. Spray, on the other hand, should not be applied until the dew is off the vines.

All of these growers used certified seed. Some used commercial fertilizer entirely, others used an application of manure and added some commercial fertilizer. In every case the soil was in good tilth with an abundance of organic matter present to conserve soil moisture which is so necessary to the development of the potato tuber.

A meeting of all the growers entered in the contest over the entire state will be held sometime during the winter and it is hoped that Hampshire County growers will be well represented at this meeting. Notice will be sent to all when the exact date and place has been decided upon.

Remember The Date of December 9, 1927

When President R. W. Thatcher of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will speak at the Annual Meeting of Hampshire County Extension Service.

Place—Odd Fellows Hall on Center St., Northampton.

Time—10:30 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING DISCUSSED BY ADVISORY BOARD

The second meeting of the Advisory Board was held on Monday, October 31, at 2:30 o'clock in the Extension Rooms.

The meeting was led by the chairman, Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley. The secretary's report was read and accepted and was followed by the Home Demonstration Agent's report, Miss Pozzi.

This meeting was called to discuss the question: What could be done to make the Annual Meeting more interesting.

It was voted to have some one group in the county put on a short playlet, which was to be selected by Mrs. Clifton Johnson and Miss Pozzi. This playlet is to be given during the program of the day.

The Advisory Board also suggested that each community make a special effort to have at least one car load of women present at this meeting. Last year

there were more men than women, this year let us see if the women can't do a great deal better.

Because of such a full program, it is necessary to begin at 10:30 sharp. Be sure that you are not one of those that will come strolling in after the meeting has started when you know we must start at 10:30 sharp.

Meetings that begin on time always have much more snap than those that are held up because of a few. It is going to be so interesting that you can't afford to miss any part of it.



MANHAN POULTRY CLUB AT EASTERN STATES

One of the liveliest, most active Poultry clubs in the county is the above group of boys, the Manhan Poultry Club of Easthampton. Led by Mr. J. A. Sturgess, the local grain dealer, this group of seven live wires believe in seeing what there is to see and so spent one day at the Exposition, Saturday, Sept. 24.

Using money that they had raised last spring by giving an entertainment they spent the day seeing the sights and in the evening had their pictures taken in the Industrial Building.

Left to right the club folks are as follows: front row: Albert Czajkowski, Walter Pomper, Francis Sturges, Fred Bergmann, Adolf Willer and Francis Leitl. Back row: J. A. Sturgess, leader, Joseph Sena and Alfred Leitl.

Continued on page 6, column 3

Nearly 1,000,000 pounds less tea was imported into the United States in the last fiscal year than in the preceding year, according to the report of the tea control laboratory of the food, drug, and insecticide administration.

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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THE COUNTY AGENT

The County Agent is a marvelous man,
And tries to do as much as he can.
No end he knows about his county
From weanin' pigs to the hedge hog
bounty.

There are times of course when he gets
stuck

And then is when he's sure out of luck.
For, how in time can he pretend and pose
When he knows less than the farmer
knows.

Folks take delight in seein' him suffer,
Try to make out he's more or less a
duffer.

And just to uncover more defects
They ask him questions darn complex.

Why, for instance, did that cow die?
Not a word about the pail of lye
That was left around careless like.
You don't know? Well for the love of
Mike!

Or, why didn't that alfalfa grow?
With a tone that says, "I told you so".
I used the lime you said, and more,
But the fact is 'twas a ton instead of
four.

What's the matter with my biddies
They seem to have the fum-da-diddies.
I put some vitamins in the mash
But not a word about feeding them trash.

And so it goes the county around,
The agent feeling he's losing ground.
If only they'd treat him on the level
He wouldn't feel so like the devil.

Soon, however, he learns the game,
And plays the part to save his name.
Of all these cases he makes a list
And calls to his aid the Specialist.

The County Agent is a marvelous man,
Beat him to it if ever you can.

For he in turn will cheer and gloat
When some poor Specialist becomes the
goat. *Spec.*

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT RESTS ON THREE PRACTICES

Three ways of improving the dairy
herd— better feeding, rigid culling, and
intelligent breeding—were emphasized by
J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman of the
United States Department of Agricultural,
in a talk at Orono, Me.

"Better feeding of the cows we now
have," he said, "increases average pro-
duction, increases total production, and
usually increases net profits. Rigid cull-
ing out of low producers increases aver-
age production, decreases total produc-
tion, and nearly always increases net pro-
fits. The use of better dairy sires event-
ually increases average productions, in-
creases total production and, I believe I
may safely say, with proper management
always increases net profits.

"All dairy herd improvement due to
better breeding tends to increase profits
to the producer and to decrease costs to
the consumer. It is one of the ways by
which the world may become richer with-
out decreasing the prosperity of any in-
dividual. Therefore, as I see it, the
breeders of good purebred dairy cattle are
among the world's greatest benefactors.

"It is a common practice to select dairy
bulls on their appearance and their pedi-
gree. The day is coming when dairy
bulls will be selected on appearance, pedi-
gree, and progeny. The production re-
cords of a large number of daughters of
a dairy bull, when compared with the pro-
duction records of their dams, determine
the breeding value of the bull as certainly
as the records show the producing ability
of the cows themselves. If a sire has a
high producing dam he may transmit high
production to his daughters, but if he has
already transmitted high production to
every one of his first 5 or 10 daughters
it is a practical certainty, not that he
may, but that he will transmit high pro-
duction on an average to all his offspring.
The record of the dam of any dairy sire is
a promise, but the record of a large num-
ber of high producing daughters is the
fulfillment of that promise."

FRUIT GROWERS

COOPERATE TO MAKE APPLE WEEK A SUCCESS

Much fine fruit was on display in
Northampton and Amherst store windows
during National Apple Week, October 31
to November 5. The Hampshire County
Fruit Growers Assn. was back of the
movement in co-operation with the local
Chambers of Commerce, the merchants
and the Extension Service.

The local growers furnished the fruit
and in most cases the merchants made up
the displays. Grocery stores, banks, fruit
stores, jewelers, clothiers, florists, drug-
gists, restaurants and the Chamber of
Commerce all had apple displays.

The blue ribbon given by the State
Dep't. of Agriculture for the best win-
dow display in Northampton went to the
Boston Fruit Store while Wells Central
Grocery had the second prize window.

Charles H. Gould of Haydenville had a
display at Butler & Ullman's which at-
tracted a great deal of attention.

C. E. Stiles, E. F. Critchett, W. H. At-
kins and R. Whitcomb with others of the
Amherst section helped to make the win-
dow displays attractive in that town.

Wright A. Root of Easthampton placed
apples at the plates of all Rotarians, Ki-
wanians and Exchangites during Apple
Week.

"Apple Stickers" were used on enve-
lopes of the Chamber of Commerce and
several city firms while banners furnished
by the National Apple Week Committee
adorned the delivery trucks in the city.

Dealers have found that this week has
given an increased stimulus to their sales
of fruit and growers have noted the in-
creased demand for quality fruit by the
buying public.

POTATO GROWERS HAVE A FIELD DAY IN CONN.

On Thursday, October 20, a group of
about ten potato growers from Hamp-
shire County attended a field day held at
Lewis Grant's in So. Windsor, Conn.
This interesting meeting was arranged
by Mr. Ben Southwick, County Agent of
Hartford County, Conn.

All kinds of potato machinery from
planters through sprayers to diggers and
graders were on display there and in ac-
tual operation. Mr. Grant had a field of
about 20 acres of potatoes on that farm
and the various companies had their
machines do the digging. Mr. Grant
furnishing the horses to draw all the
equipment.

The display of various makes of spray-
ers, dusters and diggers was particularly
interesting and complete.

One hundred foot sections of four rows
of potatoes were dug and a guessing con-

Continued on page 3, column 3

POULTRY RECORD SUMMARY

With only one month to go on their poultry record, P. L. Wheelock of Amherst and John Bloom of Ware are leading the state in average egg production for flocks under 500. H. C. Booth holds fifth place in the group of flocks over 1000 birds. The state summary follows:

(Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more)

Name	County	Eggs per bird
Monroe & Nepper,	Plymouth	181.6
Elm Tree P. F.,	Plymouth	177.6
Peckham P. F.,	Bristol	167.3
E. H. Castle,	Plymouth	165.0
H. C. Booth,	Hampshire	164.4
Homer Rowell,	Essex	151.4
Hass P. F.,	Bristol	150.4

(Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets)

P. L. Wheelock,	Hampshire	217.4
John Bloom,	Hampshire	214.7
Frank LeBlanc,	Bristol	207.9
John M. Lowe,	Hampshire	204.6
Frank D. Steele,	Hampshire	200.2
Nils Ohlson,	Franklin	189.5
E. W. Dexter		188.9

The leaders in Hampshire County for the past eleven months' period are as follows:

Name	Birds	Birds per egg
P. L. Wheelock,	Amherst 267	217.4
John Bloom,	Ware 375	214.7
John M. Lowe,	Amherst 172	204.6
Frank D. Steele,	Cum'ton 300	200.2
Mrs. R. P. Thayer	84	187.2

The following table shows how the average county flock compares with the average state flock.

	The State	County
No. farms reporting	135	16
Ave. No. females per farm Nov. 1, 1926	455	342
Reduction by death since Nov. 1, 1926	11.1%	7.2%
Total reduction since Nov. 1, 1926	69.4%	65.2%
1927 Pullets added	125	58
No. females end of Sept.	268	176
Eggs laid per 1927 Pullets in Sept.	9.7	8.9
Eggs laid per bird (Old Flock) in Sept.	11.9	10.3
Total prod. per bird in Sept.	11.2	9.8
Total prod. per bird since Nov. 1, 1926	145.2	164.9
Price rec'd. per doz. for eggs sold:		
Wholesale	\$.535	\$.551
Retail	\$.647	\$.621
All Sold	\$.568	\$.580

American-born boys of American parents are today taller than boys fifty years ago by two inches.

—Nation's Health.

COST OF RAISING CALVES DETERMINED BY TRIAL

How Much Does it Cost to Raise a Calf?

That question is one which has always caused considerable thought among dairymen. With this fact in mind, Dr. J. B. Lindsey and J. G. Archibald of the Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have carried on, during the past few years, extensive studies of calf feeding costs. These comparative costs and results of various foods are reported in Experiment Station Bulletin 223, which may be obtained from the Mailing Room Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst Mass.

Following this, these men have made a number of tests as to the cost of skim milk powder as compared to skim milk. While slightly more expensive, the skim milk powder has the advantage of being in a form that will keep for a long time and is obtainable when liquid skimmed milk is not.

Results based on these tests show that the cost for every pound of gain made by the calves was 18.8 cents for liquid skimmed milk, 19.5 cents for a good calf meal, 22.1 cents for roller process skim milk powder, and 25.2 cents for spray process skim milk.

Methods of preparing skim milk powder for feeding as well as the methods used in the test are described in Experiment Station Bulletin 230. Write to the Mailing Room, or directions may be obtained from your county agent.

FARM AND HOME????

Ask Me Another Answers on Page 9

- In the production of what fruit aside from cranberries does Massachusetts lead all other New England states?
- How many cow testing associations are there in Massachusetts?
- What was the Morrill Act and when was it passed?
- What is the size of the average Massachusetts farm and what is the average amount of improved land?
- How many pounds of tobacco are produced annually in Massachusetts?
- Where does Massachusetts stand as compared with other states in the amount of tobacco grown?
- What is Massachusetts' rank as to yield per acre of tobacco? What is her average yield and price received?
- How many milk cows and heifers are there in Massachusetts and what is the approximate total value?
- What was the first thing that Charles Lindberg asked after he had landed his aeroplane in Paris?
- What is called the perfect food and why is it called that?

COW TEST SUMMARY

The Cow Test year finished the last of October and when the tabulated results of the test have been returned from Washington, they will be forwarded to all of the owners having herds in either association.

The report of the testers for October shows that three cows made over 60 pounds of butter fat on twice-a-day milking. The following men had leading cows for October.

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
M. S. Howe & Son	R.H.	2021	68.7
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1240	68.2
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1984	63.5
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1100	60.5
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1690	59.2
M. S. Howes & Son	R.H.	1814	58.2
J. W. Parsons	R.H.	1519	57.7
G. H. Timmons	G.G.	1187	67.8*
Hugh Bridgeman	R.H.	1513	57.5*
E. P. West	R.H.	2244	74.0**
E. P. West	R.H.	1860	67.0**
E. P. West	R.H.	1820	60.0**

* Milked three times daily. ** Milked four times daily

Five herds averaged over 1000 pounds of milk per cow for the month.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
J. G. Cook	9	1383
Pelissier Bros.	7	1146
E. P. West	31	1118
M. S. Howes & Son	11	1059
Hugh M. Bridgeman	12	1045
E. T. Clark	20	996
Vigneault Bros.	18	976

J. G. Cook also has the honor of having the high average of 47.8 pounds of butter per cow for his entire herd. The list of the leaders in average fat production follows:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
J. G. Cook	9	47.8
Pelissier Bros.	7	39.3
M. S. Howes & Son	11	38.5
Hugh Bridgeman	12	38.1
E. P. West	31	37.8
H. S. Potter	3	37.6

Potato Growers in Conn.

Continued from page 2

test was held at ten cents a guess as to the probable yield. Nearly 200 entered this contest, and the yield on this section was at the rate of 399 bushels per acre.

In the afternoon a visit was made to a new potato storage building of Mr. Grant's in Buckland. This building will hold 50,000 bushels of potatoes when filled to capacity and has all the latest ideas regarding ventilation.

Mr. Grant addressed the group and particularly stressed the value of spraying potatoes. The field which the group visited was sprayed thirteen times this year. Prof. Wilkinson of the Connecticut Agricultural College gave a summary of potato conditions in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

HOME MAKERS DEPARTMENT

TIED AND DYED INTERESTS MEN AND WOMEN

At a Grange Meeting in Greenwich a demonstration on Dyeing was given to a group of men and women. The men showed as much interest as the women by asking a great number of questions. After the demonstration, Mrs. Dickinson the leader of the Home Demonstration group, asked the women to discuss projects for this fall and winter. The women decided to hold one meeting on scarfs and hats and at this meeting, when more women would be present, they would vote on a major project.

The Norwich Bridge group in Huntington met at the school house for a Tied and Dyed demonstration and also to select a project for the year. Advanced clothing was voted to be their major project and later on they were to have reupholstering of furniture. Eighteen women were present at this meeting, including two representatives from Middlefield, Mrs. H. Bell and Mrs. Cody who are acting as leaders of their group. Middlefield is to carry on the same project that Norwich Bridge is to have. This group of women planned to meet under the leadership of Mrs. F. Knightly for a tied and dyed bee.

The Norwich Hill group met the following day at the town hall to plan what their project for the year would be. Mrs. George Barr, the leader, suggested that they take up advanced nutrition having had Food Selection last year. It was unanimously elected.

Women from Ware met at Mrs. Fisherdicks' home for a Home Demonstration meeting. The subject of the meeting was Hats, Scarfs, and flowers. After the demonstration on dyeing the women discussed projects. The next meeting is to be on the caning of chairs.

GROUPS FINISH HATS

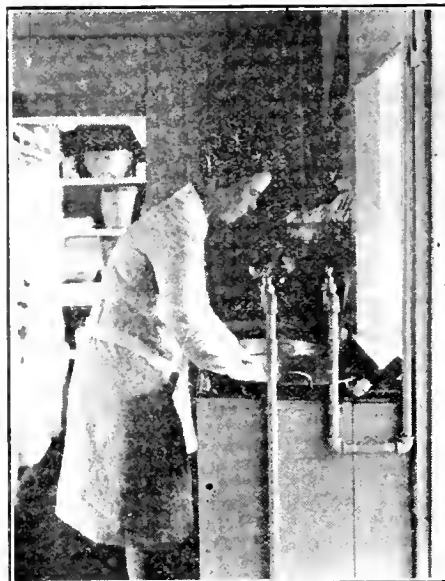
The South Belchertown group under the leadership of Miss Nellie Shea, finished their felt hats that they started. Miss Pozzi met with them for a criticism meeting for both Hats, and scarfs that they had made. Two teachers reported having taught the children in their classes the art of tied and dyed work, with very good results.

In Plainfield up to date, 28 hats have been reported as having been made. The women became so enthused with the possibilities of felt that they voted to buy a wooden block so as to be able to block and reblock their own hats. This group under the leadership of Mrs. Loud and Dyer have decided to take up Children's clothing for their project.

Mrs. H. Conkey and Mrs. E. F. Shumway the two millinery leaders of Belchertown, held a class in millinery and reported very good results. At their next meeting, the agent is to meet with them to discuss projects.

SOUTHAMPTON GROUP MEET AT MRS. BREWER'S HOME

The Home Demonstration group of Southampton met at Mrs. J. T. Brewer's home for a demonstration on Hats, Scarfs, and flowers. The women brought in pieces of silk and cotton which they dyed into scarfs and luncheon sets. During the afternoon hat problems were discussed. The group planned to have a dyeing bee later on.



A.—Before

IS YOUR SINK THE RIGHT HEIGHT?

If one were to take a picture of you at your sink, would your position be like fig A or fig B? Are you one of those people that are in a back breaking position three times a day, 21 times a week, 1,068 times a year? Just stop to figure the number of hours that you have your back in agony because it is not in it's natural position.

The above pictures were taken of Mrs. Johnson from Hadley, before and after her sink was changed.

In case you do not know the correct height for your working surfaces, get in touch with the Home Demonstration Agent and she will meet you individually or as a group to discuss working surfaces.

EAT WHOLE GRAINS FOR HEALTH

Prepared by May E. Foley, State
Nutrition Specialist

Bread has been for ages, and in many lands, called the staff of life. But the original bread was not the refined white bread which we see on most tables but a very coarse bread, made of the unmilled grain. Bread is made up largely of starch, with a smaller percentage of protein and minerals.

The whole grain breads contain twice as much mineral matter as we find in the refined breads, and the protein is a better kind, as the best protein lies close to the outside bran layers, and is milled off when white flour is made. For these reasons, it is wise to use breads made from the whole grains at least part of the time. And we must not forget that we may take some of our whole grains in the form of breakfast cereals, as oatmeal, wheatena, pettijohns, ralstons, and shredded wheat. Some of the whole grains may be used in baking foods other than bread. These recipes may help give variety to your day's meals.

Whole Wheat Yeast Bread

- 2 cakes compressed yeast
- 3 cups tepid milk
- 3 teaspoons salt
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 3 T. fat
- 5 cups whole wheat flour
- 3 ½ cups white flour

Scald the milk and turn it into a mixing bowl. Let stand until tepid, add yeast, sugar, salt and white flour. Beat well and add melted fat. Add whole wheat flour. Sprinkle the board with

Continued on page 5, column 1



B.—After

**NEW MOTH ERADICATOR
IS SAFE AND CERTAIN**

At the Eleventh Exposition of Chemical Industries held recently in New York City the United States Department of Agriculture exhibit included the first public display of an improved fumigant discovered by two scientists of the department. The fumigant is effective with moths and other pests of stored products, and has the advantage of being nonburnable, nonexplosive, noninjurious to fabrics or to metals, and the additional property of being nondangerous to human life. It is also comparatively inexpensive.

R. T. Cotton, of the Bureau of Entomology, and R. C. Roark, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, are credited with the discovery that a combination of three parts by volume of ethylene dichloride and one part by volume of carbon tetrachloride make an effective fumigant. The mixture is about five times as poisonous to the pests as carbon tetrachloride alone. In June ethylene dichloride was selling at 11 cents a pound and the carbon tetrachloride somewhat cheaper. The cost of a gallon of fumigant should not be much more than \$1.

In using the fumigant the materials to be treated should be placed in airtight containers, such as trunks or carefully made cases or closets. The fumigant is left in an open tray or shallow dish before the fumigating chamber is closed. The vapor is heavier than air so the liquid should be placed above the material to allow the fumes to settle through it. The container should remain closed for at least a day.

The mixture does not corrode metals and does not bleach or stain fabrics. When vaporized in fumigating chambers it may be applied to rugs, carpets, linens, mohair, clothing, and upholstery, without damage. Unless breathed in high concentration for a long time it has no harmful results to human beings.

Eat Whole Grains

Continued from page 4, column 3

flour and turn the dough on the board. Knead it until it is smooth, elastic and does not stick to the hands or board. Put the dough in a greased mixing bowl. Brush the surface with melted fat. Cover with cloth and let rise in a warm place until it doubles its bulk. Fold the dough under the bowl and let rise again. When it rises the third time, shape it into loaves, and when double in size, bake fifty to sixty minutes at 400 Deg. F. the first twenty minutes and reduce to 370 Deg. F. the remainder of the time. Since whole wheat flour varies, it is difficult to give definite proportions. A soft dough will make better bread than a stiff dough. Raisins may be added for variety.

Orange Gingerbread

- 1 cup molasses
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup lukewarm milk (or milk and water)
- 1 orange, juice and grated rind
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1/2 teaspoon allspice
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 1/2 cups whole wheat flour

Bake in a tube pan thirty-five minutes in moderate oven. Brush top with melted butter, and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar.

Whole Wheat Brownies

- 1 cup sugar, brown
- 1/2 cup butter or fat
- 1 egg
- 2 oz. chocolate, melted
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts
- 1/2 cup milk
- 3/4 cup whole wheat flour with
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Spread on greased cookie sheet. Bake in moderate oven (350 deg. F.) for thirty minutes. When baked, cut into squares.

**CHESTERFIELD GROUPS
DISCUSS PROJECTS**

Fourteen women met the agent at the Chesterfield church vestry to discuss projects for this fall and winter. Mrs. William Roades, of Chesterfield and Mrs. H. D. Stanton of West Chesterfield are to act as leaders for the Guide Pattern project which is to be carried on in both of these towns.

Mrs. H. D. Stanton's group have already met for the first meeting on the making of guide patterns. At this meeting, eleven patterns were made and five that were made a few years ago were checked up.

At the next meeting the women plan to cut out dresses.

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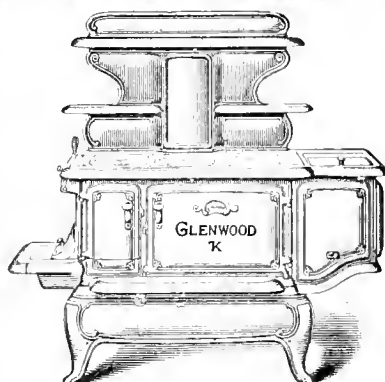
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4-H CLUB NEWS



MANY BOYS AND GIRLS WIN PRIZES AT FAIR

In addition to the cash prizes given at the Three County Fair, nearly \$100.00 worth of special or commodity prizes were given. These were donated by Northampton Merchants, Grain Companies, Granges, Magazines and commercial concerns outside the county.

As these were given only to Hampshire County 4-H club members, many boys who competed, and could have won if they had been club members, lost out on that account. Thirty-six different boys and girls won these prizes as follows:

Who Won the Special Prizes?

For the third consecutive year the Hopkins Academy Girls Judging Team carried off the Hope Grange special team prize of three five dollar gold pieces. The team was Victoria Kremensky, Josephine Kwoka and Lucy Moore. The Easthampton Canning Club team were only five points behind having a total score of 2,215 as against the Hadley team score of 2,220. The team was Amy Oberempt, Edna Lilly and Dorothy Cruze.

Canning Specials

Helen Wells of Williamsburg won 2 dozen Ball jars for largest number of entries in the three jar competition.

Katherine Dwyer won two dozen jelly tumblers for best assortment of jellies, jams and marmalade.

Priscilla Potsabay and Edna Lilly of Easthampton and Janina Czajkowski of Hadley each won 2 dozen Ball jars for having best assortment of exhibits in first, third and second years work respectively.

Food Specials

Alice DeRose won a set of seven yellow mixing bowls for best exhibit of baking powder biscuits.

Dairy Specials

Walter Granger of So. Worthington won a milk pail for best Holstein Showman, and second on Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Club special for cow over two years.

Gordon Cook of Hadley won first on Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Club special for cow over two years.

Stephen Brusco of Hatfield won third on Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Club special for cow over two years.

Lawson Clark of Williamsburg won milk pail for best Jersey Showman and second on Franklin Jersey Club special for Jerseys not in milk.

George Rustemeyer of Williamsburg won first on Jersey not in milk and a Biggle Cow book for best Jersey.

Georgia Lee of Hadley won third on Jersey not in milk.

C. Hilton Boynton of So. Hadley won first on Holstein under 2 years and a Biggle Cow book for best Holstein heifer.

Joseph Sena of Easthampton won third on Holsteins under 2 years.

William Czabon of Enfield won Biggle Cow book for best Guernsey in show.

Poultry Specials

C. Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley, won Tioga Medal for Grand Champion cockerel; a subscription to the New England Poultryman; 50 lbs. Wirthmore grain; 1 gallon Standard Disinfectant; 25 lbs. Collis Dried Buttermilk; Biggle Poultry Book and Three County Fair Gold Medal.

Roger West, Hadley, won Three County Fair Gold Medal and a subscription to the Poultry Item.

Wayne Smith, Northampton, won a two-gallon drinking Fountain; one gallon of Standard Disinfectant and a subscription to the American Poultry Journal.

John Reardon, Hadley won a subscription to the Poultry Item.

Walter Sullivan, Hatfield, won subscription to the Poultry Item and New England Poultryman and a Biggle Poultry Book.

Adolf Willer, Easthampton, won subscriptions to the Poultry Item and New England Poultryman; 1 gallon of Standard Disinfectant and 25 lbs. of Dried Buttermilk.

Alfred Leidl, Easthampton, won a subscription to the Poultry Item.

Phillip Reed, Hadley, won a Three County Fair Gold Medal.

J. G. Cook, Jr., Hadley, won the Tioga Silver Cup, a Three County Fair Gold Medal, a chowder self feeder and 25 lbs. of Dried Buttermilk.

Lynn Glazier of Leverett, won a chowder self feeder; a subscription to the American Poultry Journal; a Biggle Poultry Book and the Tioga Trophy Medal for Champion Pullet.

Stephen Brusco, Hatfield, won 50 pounds of Wirthmore grain and a subscription to the American Poultry Journal.

Joseph Klimoski, Hadley, won 50 pounds of Wirthmore grain.

Joseph Haysley, So. Hadley, won 50 pounds of Wirthmore grain.

John Bartschi, Leeds, won one gallon of Standard Disinfectant.

Joseph Sena, Easthampton, won subscription to the New England Poultryman and the American Poultry Journal.

Harlan Nash, So. Hadley, won a subscription to the New England Poultryman.

COUNTY DAIRY CLUB CONTINUES TO CROW

So many new members have been joining the County 4-H Dairy Club this summer that it has been almost impossible for us to see them all, and the best of it is that the membership keeps on growing. Here are the names of a few new members and the kind of animals they own: Helen Sena, Easthampton P. B. Holstein V. & V. Bernier, Wor'ton P. B. Guernsey Clyde Byrne, Worth'ton Gr. Guernsey Wilbur Drake, Worth'ton Holstein Donald Mason, Worth'ton Gr. Jersey Lawrence Mason, Wor'ton P. B. Guernsey Ralph Smith, Worth'ton P. B. Guernsey Georgia Lee, Hadley P. B. Jersey Lillian Dyer, Middlefield Gr. Guernsey Joseph Misterka, North'ton Gr. Holstein Charles Mullins, W. H'field P. B. Holstein Howard Olds, Middlefield P. B. Jersey Arthur Wight, Bradstreet Holstein James Yankowski, Bradstreet Holstein Stanley Haber, So. Hadley Gr. Guernsey Joseph Haysley, So. Hadley Gr. Guernsey

Manhan Poultry Club

Continued from page 1, column 2

Last winter this club led the county in egg production having an average production of 105 eggs per bird for the seven months contest. There are only two clubs in the state that bettered that average last winter.

Two of the boys, Adolf Willer and Joseph Sena made the "honor roll" with their flocks by producing more than 95 eggs per bird in the seven months. Joe not only placed in the honor roll but by getting 128 eggs from each of his 41 hens placed third in the state in the large flock class.

Four of these boys had birds exhibited at the Exposition and three won prizes as follows: Joe Sena, second on pen of Barred Rocks; Alfred Leidl, second on Wyandotte hen and Adolf Willer, fifth on White Leghorn pen.

Fayette Wilson, So. Hadley, won 25 pounds of Dried Buttermilk.

Harman Freeman, So. Hadley, won a Biggle Poultry Book.

Vegetable Specials

Joseph Szala, Hadley, won a Biggle Berry Book on collection of vegetables.

Harold Thompson, So. Hadley, Stanley Misterka, and Many Pond, Northampton won subscriptions to the New England Homestead for prizes on potatoes.

Joseph Misterka, Northampton, won a Biggle Berry Book for best Sweet corn.

"Health flows from life as a by-product of correct living."—Dr. Jesse Williams.

EXHIBITS POTATOES AT NATIONAL CLUB CONGRESS

November 25 to December 2 four Potato Club members from Hampshire County with one from Berkshire enter Potato exhibits in as stiff competition as can be found anywhere in the country. These boys, Joseph Sena, Easthampton; Ashley Gurney, Cummington, and Joseph Donnis, Hatfield with two others made up a state exhibit of 160 potatoes and entered it at the National Club Congress at Chicago in competition with 41 other states. Each boys exhibit of 32 potatoes competes separately by varieties for some very substantial prizes while the first prize for the state exhibit is \$30.00.

These boys, of course, do not expect to win the blue ribbon, (although they do hope to) but they are interested to see how their judgment in picking out an exhibit compares with boys from other states.

AGROSPECTS

Harvest Tales

November first—and before it a kindly October that has helped a lot with the fall work. Here and there rowen being cut, potatoes about all dug, a few apples yet to be picked and countless other chores to do before real cold weather. How's that for words? But at this time of year there's not much to say about crops except in retrospect. But even that view can probably come under Agrospects for it deals with crops as to prospects—suspects and retrospects.

One can't pick up two potatoes where only one grew, nor take the worm hole out of the apple. But back of all this there is something important, a reason why there were not two potatoes, a reason why there was a worm in the apple, or a black smudge on its rosy cheek. What we have today represents what we did or didn't do yesterday. In the case of that missing potato it may have been poor seed, or not enough nourishment, or perhaps the hoppers took it when they killed the leaves. Poor spraying practice is the story the apple tells. Failures are valuable if we let them teach us. Most generally there's a reason why they happened but it is granted that conditions make a difference as to how much can be done.

Better than 400 bushels of potatoes from an acre. That's what I hear from two contestants in the 300 bushel potato club. And they had the same weather that was prevalent in 1927. Even if potatoes were selling at 75 cents a bushel I doubt if they would be losing a cent. At twice that price they are going to be a profitable crop, and the surplus over cost will pay for a good spray outfit.

Maybe there's a chance this fall to begin a little pasture improvement with some likely piece of ground in the old pasture or a part of the mowing land that isn't so good. Fall plowing is a good beginning—turn under some manure if it can be spared and cart off some of the extra stones, if any. Next spring add lime, fertilizer and sweet clover seed plus some Kentucky blue grass seed. Its the only way I know of that can be confidently expected to get results in most cases.

When you come to the end of a perfect day, clean your teeth.

—American Dental Association.

Teeth are built from the foods you eat. Milk and the dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and whole grain bread are most important.

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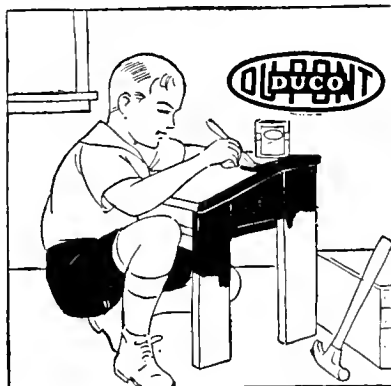
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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS



For any new carpenter work or any you are doing over there is a suitable DuPONT Paint or Varnish.

Let us suggest the correct one.

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162 Main Street Northampton, Mass.

WBZ--M. A. C. FARM FORUM RESUMES WINTER BROADCASTS

The regular winter and spring broadcast of the M. A. C. Farm Forum from radio stations WBZ, Springfield, and WBZA, Boston, will be resumed November 7, according to W. R. Cole, who is in charge of the radio forum work from the college.

At 6:00 each Monday evening for a fifteen-minute period, members of the Massachusetts Agricultural College staff at Amherst will broadcast answers to timely farm questions which were sent to the college for answer by people of the state. These questions will cover such fields of agriculture as fruit growing, flowers, landscape and vegetable gardening, animal husbandry, farm forestry, poultry, farm management, and economics.

New Forum Started

In addition to the regular forum there will be a forum for farm women which will be broadcast regularly from the same stations at 2 p. m. every Monday afternoon. This new feature will be taken care of by women on the college and extension staffs and will be conducted mostly on the question and answer basis. Clothing, millinery, health, nutrition, home furnishings, and kitchen improvements will be among the subjects discussed.

Opening hours for both forums will be taken care of by Mr. Cole, who will explain the workings of the forum and give various announcements regarding the coming broadcasts. Following on the homemakers' program on November 14 will be Miss Margaret Hamlin, who will talk on "Opportunities in Agriculture for Women." Miss Edna Skinner, head of the department of home economics at the college will speak on November 21 on "Opportunities at the College for Home Economics Training." Following this will be Miss Helen Knowlton on November 28, who will explain the teaching side of home economics at the college. And on December 5 Miss E. S. Davies will give the results of some research work in rural life.

On November 14 the farm forum will be in charge of C. L. Thayer, head of the floriculture department, who will answer questions pertaining to landscape and arrangement. George L. Farley, state leader of boys' and girls' club work, will talk on November 21 on 4-H club work in Massachusetts. Farm forestry questions will be discussed by R. B. Parmenter, extension forestry agent, on November 28. And on December 6 H. B. Rowe, extension specialist in marketing, will discuss questions pertaining to marketing agricultural products.

The homemakers' program will run until April 30 with the exception of the dates, December 26 and January 2, which are holidays. The regular farm forum will run until June 26.

Complete programs for the entire broadcast may be obtained by writing to the Mailing Room, M. A. C., Amherst, Massachusetts.

M. A. C. CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

The Massachusetts Agricultural College is offering some ten weeks courses in Home Economics to start January 3, 1928. These courses are planned specially for the young women at home, the club leaders, local extension leaders, social workers, and home makers. For further information write to the Director of Short Courses, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

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MARX CLOTHES**

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

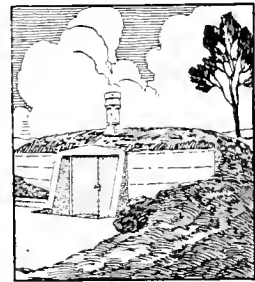
TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

Much work is done along the educational line. If Tuberculosis is to be stamped out, it must be found out early. Children who are carefully started in life, understand what constitutes a healthy mode of living.

Your penny, of prevention may save you a dollar of taxation. What finer gift can you make than this priceless gift of health?

Nearly every town in Hampshire County has contributed a volunteer chairman, to look after the Sale of Seals in her respective town.

The name of your town chairman can be obtained by writing HAMPSHIRE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, Northampton.



Free Plans for Apple and Potato Farm Storage

Concrete is the permanent building material to use in building your storage cellar or storage house.

Off season marketing, made possible by good storage, brings higher prices that soon return the cost of the concrete cellar.

Booklet Gives Plans and Instructions

Complete plans and construction details for any size storage cellar are given in our new booklet on farm storage.

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Concrete for Permanence

**BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION WORK
IN MASSACHUSETTS**

Comparison of Results of First Nine Months 1926 Versus 1927

Tuberculin Testing	Herds			Cattle			Reactors			% Reacting	
	1926	1927	Increase	1926	1927	Increase	1926	1927	Decrease	1926	1927
First Test	489	692	203	6728	6965	237	3554	1812	1742	52.8	26
Second Test	354	412	58	4672	3759	*923	732	275	457	15.6	7.3
Third or More Test	391	783	392	12852	18357	5505	1325	1306	19	10.3	7.1
Accredited	190	304	114	5480	7689	2209	99	66	33	1.8	.8
Total	1424	2191	767	29732	36760	7028	5710	3459	2251	19.2	9.4

*Decrease

Note under the voluntary test plan an increase of over 50% in number of herds submitted to State and Federal supervision which shows a return of confidence on the part of cattle owners. The drop in number of cattle reacting to the first test from 52.8% in 1926 to 26% in 1927 indicates that the "fake test" has been eliminated. At the average of indemnity paid last year the 2251 reduction in number of reactors has resulted in an actual saving to the Commonwealth of \$60,363.00 and at least \$40,000.00 saving to the Federal Government. If last year's average of 19.2% reactors had obtained on the 36760 cattle tested the Commonwealth would have been liable under the law in the amount of \$191,231.00 of \$75,000.00 more than our actual liability for first nine months' work.

FRANK B. CUMMINGS, Director.

**ANSWERS TO
FARM AND HOME??????**

See Page 3

1. Apples, producing in 1925, 655,000 barrels, with Maine second with 645,000 barrels.
2. Ten, there being three new ones organized this year.
3. The Morrill Act, passed by Congress in 1862, provided for the establishment of the state agricultural colleges, the Massachusetts Agricultural College being located at Amherst.
4. The average Massachusetts farm has 70.8 acres, the average per farm of improved land being about 30 acres.
5. Massachusetts produces annually about 14,000,000 pounds of tobacco.
6. Massachusetts stood fourteenth in 1925 and 1926 with the average acreage of about 7,000.
7. In 1926 Massachusetts stood first in yield per acre and over the five-year period of 1921-25 she was third, being exceeded by Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In 1926 Massachusetts' yield was 1,448 pounds per acre. Massachusetts stands second to Connecticut in price received per pound, 32.1¢ being the average price received over the five-year period.
8. There are about 138,000 cows and heifers in Massachusetts, the estimated value being \$13,110,000.
9. The first thing that Lindy asked for was a bath and a bottle of milk.
10. Milk is often called the perfect food because it contains all of the food elements which our body needs for growth.

Dairy products lead all others in total value on Massachusetts farms, being valued at more than \$24,765,000; hay and forage being next with a valuation of \$20,149,000.

Gazette Printing Co.
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after removing reactors**

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**COMPOUND SOLUTION OF
CRESOL, U. S. P.**

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of Agriculture

Price right for quality. Free
delivery in gallon lots.

WISWELL THE DRUGGIST
82 Main Street
Northampton, - - Mass.

**Not One
But Fifty-seven**

The cow test associations of Vermont from July 1, 1926 to July 1, 1927 reported 98 herds which produced an average per cow of more than 300 pounds butterfat in the full cow test year. Of these 98 herds, 57 received Eastern States grain—more than half—and 47 have contracted with their Exchange for dairy feed for the present year. The Exchange records indicate that about 70 per cent of the feed and grain tonnage used is ordered on contract. The records indicate that 82 per cent of Eastern States members of this roll of honor secure their grain requirements on contract.

It is interesting to note that the 3 leading herds in butterfat production in the state of Vermont for the present honor roll year have been using Eastern States feeds consistently for years. The leading herd owned by W. B. Edmonds of Thetford, consisting of 8.6 Jersey cows, averaged 558.6 pounds butterfat. Of the 11 herds which averaged more than 400 pounds of fat per cow, 8 were Eastern States fed and the owners of all 8 herds have contracted for their 1927 dairy ration requirements.

The record established by L. C. Conant of Richmond, Vt., is remarkable. His herd of 56 cows averaged 311 pounds fat at a total feed cost of 23.8 cents per pound. They averaged 6659 pounds milk at a total feed cost of \$1.22 per cwt. His herd had been on Eastern States feed 4 years and Mr. Conant has contracted for his 1927 requirements.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

It should be clearly borne in mind in reading statistics of this sort that the grain ration is responsible for only part of the splendid performance records established by the owners of high producing herds. Herds which have been developed by the leading dairymen of any state would make remarkable production records at a low cost per unit of milk and fat produced on any feed these leading dairymen might select for their cows. The significant thing about these records is that so many of the leading dairymen in the dairy state of Vermont should be standardizing on the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange rations. It should be borne in mind that these rations are comparatively new, having been introduced in Vermont in the autumn of 1922, yet they have been fed there long enough to establish among record-keeping dairymen their superiority. The fact that they are being used by more than half of the leading butterfat producing cow test association checked herds indicates that the other dairymen who have been standardizing on Eastern States Feeds and the dairymen who are turning to these feeds are following and adopting a sound profitable feeding practice.

For information on Eastern States feeds, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

WATER BOWLS



In the Stanchion
for Cows

Experts in the Department of Agriculture at Washington report that dairy cows will give 5 per cent more milk if allowed to drink as much water as they like, over cows watered once or twice a day.

LOUDEN STANCHIONS and WATER BOWLS

Soon Pay For Themselves

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Poultrymen as well as Dairymen are finding satisfaction and economy in our batch mixing service.

We have installed a Molasses Mixer for the service of those dairymen wishing sweetened feeds.

Poultrymen are getting excellent results with Mash and Growing Feed formulas recommended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1927

No. 12

MARY DEBRAYNIO IS CANNING CLUB CHAMPION FOR 1927

With a record of 536 jars of canned goods of her credit and six years of canning club work, Mary Dedraynio of Hadley, a senior at Hopkins Academy, has been chosen as County Champion for 1927.

Mrs. Luther Barstow, with whom Mary lives, estimated that in her six years of canning club work Mary must have put up over a thousand jars of canned products besides helping put up the family canning which averages well over 300 quarts each year.

With this background of experience it is only to be expected that Mary should be a good judge of canned goods and good she is, having won prizes in Judging Contests on at least two occasions.

Last year she won her place as a member of the judging teams that her Instructor in Home Economics, Mrs.

Doris Champlain, took to Greenfield and Worcester Fairs besides judging at the Three County Fair. This year she made the same trips and won at Worcester.

We feel sure that the other Canning Club members in the county join with us in congratulating Mary on her achievement.

In addition to the honor of being Champion, she will be given a free trip to the Champions Camp (Camp Gilbert) which is held each year for one week at M. A. C.

Men Cooperate with Agent

Miss Pozzi wishes to thank Mr. Wm. Quirk of Ware for his co-operation in obtaining a meeting place for the evening group in Ware.

She also thanks Mr. Knight for letting Miss Sullivan dismiss her class earlier than usual so that the women at Cold Springs might meet with her.

The Agents of the Hampshire County Extension Service wish to extend to you our Hearty Greetings for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Mary Pozzi
Allen S. Leland
Harold W. Eastman

PROF. THATCHER SPEAKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

The principal speaker at the annual meeting was Pres. Roscoe W. Thatcher of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In his introduction he mentioned the fine type of student which he has found at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. They are there for an education

and 45% of them are earning their way through college.

He stated that agriculture in this country is in a rather difficult situation out of which the business men of the country are finally trying to keep them because the progress and prosperity of the country depends on agriculture's stability with industry. Business men are interested because the basic purchasing power of the farmers has declined as a result of the agricultural depression.



EXTENSION SERVICE HOLDS A SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL MEETING

Nearly one hundred faithful supporters of the Hampshire County Extension Service attended its annual meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, December 9, 1927.

Pres. Charles W. Wade called the meeting to order and gave a few words of welcome.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand November 18, 1926 of \$1201.11. Receipts for the year were \$14,810.91. Expenditures for the same period were \$13,938.88 leaving a balance on hand November 15, 1927 of \$2073.14.

The morning session was devoted largely to the reports of agents and demonstrators.

Continued on page 2, column 2

The income of farmers have decreased more than that of industry as shown by the following table which takes 1919 as the basis of 100 in both groups.

Income of Farmers

1919=	100
1923=	34
1926=	77
1927=	70

Incomes of Industrial Workers

1919=	100
1923=	84
1926=	101
1927=	101

Yet the farmers have been continually increasing their efficiency, in fact more than any other group. In the last fifty years farmers have tripled their production per man.

The price of farm land has declined

Continued on page 3, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Allen S. Leland, County Agent
Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent
Harold W. Eastman, County Club Agent
Nora Foley, Clerk
Helen Clark, Asst. Clerk

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

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Warren M. King, Treasurer
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W. H. Atkins, Amherst
L. L. Campbell, Northampton

THREE COUNTY FAIR

The one-hundred and ninth annual meeting of the Three County Fair Association was held Saturday, December 3.

The Treasurer's report which was read and given to each member present was encouraging to say the least. For several years previous to 1927 this fair has run into very discouraging weather but this year was blessed with three days of as good weather as one could wish, and upheld the belief of many of the officers that a good fair run right can live even if it comes at the end of the fair season and has as a close neighbor the larger Eastern States Exposition.

At the time the Exposition was started in 1916 and nearly every year since then, many people have forecast that the days of the Three County Fair were numbered. To encourage these pessimistic forecasts, year after year saw rainy weather for one or more days cut down the attendance and lower the money in the treasury in spite of their having a good fair.

This year, however, under the efficient management of the officers, led by President Josiah Parsons, a good fair was put on and was seen by the largest crowd since 1921.

There are many features that helped to make this a good year in addition to the weather. One of them is the advertising that the fair received beforehand. Possibly the best advertising stunt was the sale of season tickets all over the county. Through offering these tickets for sale in nearly every town in the county many people had it called to their attention whether or not they bought one of the tickets.

This is the first year it has been tried, but it is safe to say that it will not be the last. What better rain insurance could any fair have than an advanced sale or from three to five-thousand season tickets at one dollar each.

Another contributing feature is the fair President. It would be impossible to find a man who could or would give more time, energy and thought to the welfare or any organization than Mr. Parsons gave to the Cattle Show this year. Ever since his election last December, "Joe" has been planning, talking and working toward its success. But, of course, one man could not do it alone. The other officers, the Newspapers, Chamber of Commerce, townspeople and farmers all working together helped make this year one of the best the Hampshire, Franklin, Hampden Agricultural Society has had for some time.

Annual Extension Meeting

Continued from page 1, column 2

Report of Home Demonstration Agent

Miss Pozzi, the Home Demonstration Agent reported that she has groups of women in every community. There were 42 clubs in the county with 834 women enrolled and 791 of these completed the work.

Work was done with groups in Clothing, Home Management and Food Selections. Tied and Dyed Work or Hat Making was used to gain the interest of the groups. One of Miss Pozzi's plans for next year is to have a camp for her women next summer.

County Agent's Report

Mr. Leland reported work done in the following projects: (1) Agronomy; (2) Farm Management; (4) Fruit Growing; (5) Poultry. In agronomy, men were shown how and why to grow legumes, particularly alfalfa and sweet clover. The value of top dressing hay land was stressed. Experimental plots as to the value of top dressing were put on in Chesterfield and Worthington. The proper use of lime has increased onions yields almost without exception. On an average of 22 different fields the yields increased from 208 bags per acre on very sour soils to 291 bags per acre on only slightly acid soils.

In the Animal Husbandry project most of the work was in an effort to rid herds

of bovine tuberculosis. Mr. Payne did most of this work and as a result three towns have over 85% tested or under test the others where he worked having over 71% tested.

The Cow Testing Association was carried on with 37 farmers during the past year and these herds are producing well above the state average.

In Farm Management the poultry reports were of especial interest with about twenty-two men reporting. In the flocks below 500, Hampshire County flocks placed first, second, fourth and fifth in yearly production including flocks over the entire state. Harold C. Booth of Belchertown placed third with flocks over 1000 birds.

In Fruit Growing the county agent cooperated with the Hampshire County Fruit Growers Association. Particular emphasis was placed on the elimination of the little green apple through proper pruning, spraying and thinning.

In Poultry, stress was put on range rotation and sanitation throughout the entire year.

During the year the agent made 726 farm visits and held 74 different meetings with a total attendance of 2017.

Club Agent's Work

Mr. Eastman went into his method of getting clubs started by going to the schools to talk to the boys and girls. The local leader is sometimes difficult to find but he has had very good cooperation in this county, particularly from the agricultural instructors in the schools.

The Garden Clubs included 226 boys and girls from 11 towns with paid supervisors taking charge in a few towns. Easthampton had the largest number with 100 enrolled in the club.

The Dairy Clubs had 75 boys and girls from all over the county. They owned 120 animals of which 105 were pure bred. Nineteen of the boys owned between them 35 milking cows. Twenty-three of the boys took 28 animals to the Eastern States Exposition and won \$700.00 in prize money. Boys from this county competed in nine contests for the showman's halter at fairs all over the State and won in them all.

The Poultry Clubs had 110 boys enrolled owning 3000 birds. An egg laying contest is run among the members with monthly reports. The flocks are increasing in size. The boys have shown their birds at many fairs and captured their share of the prizes.

The Handicraft Clubs made articles for the farm and home. The 150 boys enrollment have made 500 articles.

There were 15 Canning Clubs with 230 boys and girls enrolled which was nearly twice as many as last year. Several of the members canned at least 100 jars a piece. The leading girl canned 500 jars.

There were 260 girls enrolled in the 24 Clothing Clubs and they made 900 differ-

Continued on page 3, column 2

E. C. HARLOW LEADS IN BUTTER FAT PRODUCTION

E. C. Harlow of North Amherst leads the Association herds in butter fat production with his high cow making 68.6 pounds of fat during November. The following table gives the leaders for November.

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1269	68.6
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	852	60.5
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1077	60.4
G. H. Timmons	G.G.	1014	57.9
G. H. Timmons	G.G.	1194	57.5
M. S. Howes & Son	R.H.	1635	57.4
Chas. G. Loud		2001	68.0*
J. G. Cook	R.H.	2191	67.9*
R. C. Adams		1821	67.5*
R. C. Adams		1857	61.4*
Hugh M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1560	57.8*
Hugh M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1374	55.0*
Hugh M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1605	54.6*
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1371	53.6*
Hugh M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1308	51.1*
E. P. West	R.H.	1818	61.9**
E. P. West	R.H.	2040	61.2**
E. P. West	R.H.	1737	60.9**
Frank D. Steele	R.H.	1743	52.4**

* Milked three times daily. ** Milked four times daily

J. G. Cook and Son's herd leads both in average total production per cow and average butter fat production per cow. Four herds averaged over 1000 pounds of milk per cow.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
J. G. Cook & Son	11	1276
E. P. West	28	1062
Pelissier Bros.	6	1054
F. D. Steele	4	1052
T. C. Mara	9	964
H. M. Bridgeman	11	949

W. H. Atkins of South Amherst was second in butter fat production per cow and the following table gives the high herds for November.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
J. G. Cook & Son	11	43.3
W. H. Atkins	8	40.0
E. C. Harlow	28	39.8
H. M. Bridgeman	11	35.0
E. P. West	28	34.8
F. D. Steele	4	34.2

The fact that there are now only twenty-nine active herds in the Cow Testing Association led the County Agent to combine both associations and hire Mr. Earle Douglass as full time tester.

Cow Testing Association Membership Pays

Herd owners in the Association should feel proud of their part in the 1926 Government figures which show that 360,000 cows in Cow Testing Associations produced as much milk as 584,000 average cows, and returned as much profit over cost of feed as 640,000 average cows.

P. L. WHELOCK'S FLOCK LEADS IN YEARLY EGG PRODUCTION FOR THE STATE

Hampshire County men should feel proud of placing five flocks in the winning columns for the past year's egg production.

Harold C. Booth of Belchertown placed third in the state list of flocks over 1000 with an average egg production of 177.5.

Mr. P. L. Wheelock of Amherst, John Bloom of Ware, John M. Lowe of Amherst and Frank D. Steele of Cummington placed first, second, fourth and fifth respectively in flocks of less than 500 birds.

P. L. Wheelock of Amherst with an average for his flock of 227.1 eggs per bird leads the entire state.

Leaders in Egg Production for Year ending October 31, 1927 State Lists

Name	County	Breed	Production per Bird	
			Pullet Flock	Entire Flock
<i>Flocks over 1000 birds</i>				
Elm Tree Poultry Farm,	Plymouth,	Reds	196.0	176.0
Monroe & Nepper,	Plymouth,	Reds	194.1	190.1
Harold C. Booth,	Hampshire,	Leghorns	177.5	169.9
E. H. Castle,	Plymouth,	Reds	173.5	171.8
Peckham Poultry Farm,	Bristol,	Reds	172.7	172.7
Globus Poultry Farm,	Bristol,	Reds & Leghorns	168.2	164.5
<i>Flocks 500-1000</i>				
C. M. Williams,	Barnstable,	Reds	194.4	191.8
A. S. Pendleton,	Essex,	Reds	187.8	187.8
L. E. French	Plymouth,	Reds	185.8	185.8
John G. Ellis,	Berkshire,	Leghorns	177.7	169.6
M. R. Jones,	Barnstable,	Reds	177.3	171.8
R. O. Walbridge,	Berkshire,	Leghorns	175.4	149.9
<i>Flocks below 500</i>				
P. L. Wheelock,	Hampshire,	Reds	227.1	227.1
John Bloom,	Hampshire,	Reds	226.9	217.9
Frank LeBlanc,	Bristol,	Reds	222.9	222.9
John M. Lowe,	Hampshire,	Reds	222.9	222.9
Frank D. Steele,	Hampshire,	Reds	219.1	209.5
Wilfred A. Murray,	Worcester,	W. Rocks	201.0	195.1
Bertha Martindale,	Franklin,	Reds	197.8	176.1

Leaders in Egg Production for 12 months' period ending Oct. 31, 1927. County List Hampshire

Name	Town	Breed	No. Pullets	Prod.
			Nov. 1st.	per Bird
P. L. Wheelock,	Amherst	Reds	267	227.1
John Bloom,	Ware	Reds	375	226.9
John M. Lowe,	Amherst	Reds	172	222.9
Frank D. Steele,	Cummington	Reds	300	219.1
Harold C. Booth,	Belchertown	Legs.	1650	177.5

Annual Extension Meeting

Continued from page 2, column 3
ent articles of which 650 were dresses or undergarments.

There was a total of 1122 boys and girls enrolled in Club work in the county this year.

Mr. Eastman plans to have a camp for the boys and girls next summer.

Huntington girls came in for their share of credit when Mr. Eastman told of four girls in that town that once were in clubs and now each one of the four is leading a club of younger girls. These girls are themselves in a leader training group under the domestic science teacher.

Cooperators' Report

Mr. G. Fred Pelissier of Hadley reported on the value of the Cow Testing Association work. It is of particular value in

the records it gives particularly when raising young stock. Through this work his own average production per cow was increased in the past year over last year by 1161 pounds of milk and 46 lbs. of Butter Fat. His cost of producing milk was reduced 16 cents per one hundred pounds.

Mrs. John Boynton of South Hadley reported on the value of the club work to her son, Hilton Boynton. He started in Calf Club work in 1923 and has owned 13 animals in four years. He now has charge of his father's farm and he owns all of his animals. He had the champion Holstein at the Eastern States Exposition among the Calf Club boys. Hilton has organized a dairy club and a garden club among other boys of South Hadley. As Mrs. Boynton stated it, "He has learned to do by doing."



AROUND THE COUNTY WITH THE H. D. AGENT

Food Problems Discussed

The Mother's Club of the Edwards Church met with Miss Pozzi to discuss the problems of Feeding the family. About 20 mothers were present. For the basis of this talk the score card was used. Many very important questions were discussed.

Color Test Given Women

If any one were to ask the Norwich Bridge women what they enjoyed most at their meeting in "Advanced Clothing," the answer without question will be; "The color test." It is really fascinating and interesting to see what color does to one's face. Every woman present was tested out. Styles and materials were also discussed so that the women will be prepared to come with materials ready to work at the next meeting.

Ware Group Meet Despite Weather

Although a storm was raging out of doors, the Ware girls that meet in the evening for work with Miss Pozzi, met her at 7:30 sharp. A demonstration of "Tied and Dyed" work was given showing the girls how it could be used thru out the home as well as for scarfs.

After the demonstration, the election of leader took place. Mrs. F. Cebula was elected leader.

The group is to have "Children's Clothing" as their project work, and are to have their first meeting in January.

Group Increases

With Miss Foley, the State Food Specialist, as the instructor, the Worthington group met for their second meeting. Nineteen women sat down to the meal prepared by the women themselves, this was an increase of 9 over last meeting. Everyone agreed that the meal was delicious. The following menu was served:

Escalloped Carrots and Celery
Cabbage, Apple and Raisin Salad,
Whole Wheat Bread and Butter
Cereal Dessert

At the next meeting which is to be Jan. 4. another dinner will be served. The women decided to make 90 their goal for the score cards.

Childrens' Clothing Discussed

The Pelham women met at Miss Collis' Home the day after Xmas for a meeting on "Children's Clothing." Styles, material and colors were stressed.

At this meeting, felt hats that had been made after the demonstration given last time, were criticised. Many very attractive hats were made.

Women plan dresses

The West Chesterfield group of women met for an all day meeting to plan and cut out dresses using their guide pattern. Although the patterns are all made alike, no two dresses were cut alike showing that the pattern could be put to many uses.

Chesterfield is keeping close to West Chesterfield for they too have cut out dresses from their patterns.

At their next meeting both groups are to have their dresses fitted and criticised, making alterations on the patterns if necessary.

"Refinishing" to be Project

The Goshen women met at Mrs. Frank Rice's home for an afternoon meeting at which a "Tied and Dyed" demonstration was given.

After the demonstration, projects were discussed and the women voted to have refinishing of furniture. They plan to meet in the Town hall which is more central, so that more women may come. At the next meeting the women are to cane chairs.

Miss E. Sullivan is Leader

At the first meeting of the "Cold Spring" group in Belchertown, the women elected Miss E. Sullivan as their leader. The women plan to meet on days when school is not in session so that the school house and teacher may be available. For this first meeting, Mr. Knight was kind enough to let the school be dismissed earlier than usual so that the women in the community might meet the agent to discuss projects.

The women voted to make hats their first meeting, and later to take up some other project.

Dinner Served

Greenwich had an all day meeting with Miss Pozzi, on foods. The following menu was served:

Vegetable Chowder
Toasted Cheese on Graham Bread
Chocolate Gelatine Pudding

Two long tables were set up with very attractive center pieces.

The next meeting is to be the 3rd of January. At this meeting too, the dinner is to be served, the materials left in charge of the leader Mrs. H. H. Dickinson.

SWEETS FOR CHILDREN

Prepared by May, E. Foley,
State Nutrition Specialist

Give the children sweets at the right time. But the right time is not before meals, between meals or any time the child happens to want them. A wholesome sweet, given at the end of a meal as dessert, is a good food.

Sugar is a valuable energy food and every normal child enjoys wholesome sweets. Over-indulgence in candy is a bad habit. It irritates the digestive tract and is certain to cause discomfort and even serious troubles. The child who eats too many sweets spoils his appetite for the simple foods, and will not get enough of the body building materials. Such a child generally is undernourished.

Some very wholesome sweets from dried fruits; in addition to the natural fruit sugars, they contain minerals, vitamins and roughage:

Parisian Sweets

1 pkg. (10 oz.) dates
1 pkg. (½ lb.) shredded cocoanut
½ cup chopped nuts
1 tablespoon orange juice
½ pound figs of ¼ lb. figs and ¼ lb. dried apricots
1 teaspoon orange rind or chopped candied orange peel
Run the dates, figs, apricots and cocoanut through the food chopper. Knead in the orange juice and rind. This recipe will make 1½ pounds.

Pack the mixture into a small loaf pan which has been slightly oiled or buttered. Crease the surface into three-fourth inch squares. Place a halved nut meat, or a bit of candied cherry or candied orange peel on each square. Chill thoroughly. Cut into cubes with a sharp knife which has been dipped in water.

Fruit Delight

Fruit Delight is a delightful holiday confection. The red of the cherries adds color to the gift box.

¼ lb. (½ pkg.) layer figs
1 pkg. (10 oz.) dates
1½ cups shredded cocoanut
1 cup nut meats
½ lb. marshmallows
½ cup candied cherries or candied cranberries
½ cup sliced orange peel

Raisins may be substituted for the figs and bits of red gum mdrops may be substituted for the cherries.

Put the figs, pitted dates, cocoanut, orange peel and nut meats through the

food chopper. Melt the marshmallows over hot water. Add the fruit paste and mix together. Spread evenly in a well buttered, shallow pan. The paste should be about three-fourths to one inch thick. With scissors slice the cherries and press into the top of the mixture. Let cool, cut in squares and roll lightly in granulated sugar. This recipe makes 1½ pounds.

Stuffed Prunes

Prunes 16
 Dates 2
 Nut meats ¼ cup
 Raisins, seeded or seedless ¼ cup
 Wash prunes and steam for five minutes. Remove pits from prunes and dates. Pick over raisins and remove stems. Put dates, nuts, and nut meats through food chopper. Knead. Add fruit juice if mixture is dry. Stuff prunes. If no dates are available, two extra prunes may be ground and used in place of dates.

Stuffed Dates

Dates 30
 Orange peel, chopped, 2 tablespoons
 Coconut ¼ cup
 Dates, 9 (put through food chopper)
 Scrape white inner skin from orange peel. Wash and dry dates and remove seeds. Put coconut, nine dates, and orange peel through the food chopper. Orange juice may be used if the mixture is dry.

Fill the 30 dates with the fruit and roll them in granulated sugar.

General Information

The winter school at Massachusetts Agricultural College is offering unit courses in Home Economics. These will include foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, health education and home management. Each is planned to give in brief, fundamental principles of the topic to provide back-ground for practical application in the study of specific problems. These courses are planned to meet the needs of those interested in the newer aspects of Home Economics,—the young woman at home, the club leader, the local extension leader, the social worker, and the homemaker.

Living Arrangements

The cost for room and board will be approximately \$125 for ten weeks. Many pleasant advantages in recreation and social life are available for students in the winter school

Those interested in details should write for further information to:
 Director of Short Courses
 Massachusetts Agricultural College
 Amherst, Mass.

Of Christmas, Irving said, "It is a great thing to have one day in the year at least, when you are sure of being welcome wherever you go, and of having as it were, all the world thrown open to you."

Cummington Women "Hatted"

Hats! Hats! Hats! The Cummington women met at Mrs. C. J. Thayers home and "Tied and Dyed" in the morning and then made hats in the afternoon. Twenty-seven women were present. Many very original and attractive hats were turned forth.

In the morning, scarfs, luncheon sets and bed spreads were "Tied and Dyed." We all agree that a very lovely "Color" day was had.

M. A. C. FARM AND HOME RADIO FORUM

From Station WBZ, Springfield, and WBZA, Boston Every Monday
 (2:00 P. M. - Home Economics
 (6:00 P. M. - Agricultural

HOME FORUM SPEAKERS

DECEMBER

- 5 Miss E. S. Davies Research
- 12 Miss M. L. Tucker Clothing
- 19 Mrs. C. S. Hicks Health

JANUARY

- 9 Miss L. P. Jefferson Marketing
- 16 Miss E. B. Cooley Clothing
- 23 Miss M. E. Foley Nutrition
- 30 Mrs. H. J. Haynes Home Management

FEBRUARY

- 6 Miss E. B. Cooley Clothing
- 13 Mrs. A. H. Herr Child Training
- 20 Miss M. E. Forbes 4-H Club Work
- 27 Mrs. H. J. Haynes Home Management

"Sunshine is an important factor in the feeding ration of all Massachusetts livestock and poultry"—Norfolk County Bulletin—and may we presume to add, "in feeding of all Massachusetts children."

"He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything."
 —Arabian Proverb.

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CLUB WORK BOOMS IN HUNTINGTON

With five sewing clubs and an enrollment of over 50 girls enrolled in them, club work is certainly coming to the front in Huntington this winter.

Four of the clubs are being led by four older club girls, who are fifth or sixth year sewing club members. These four girls, in turn, have made up a club of their own and are being led by Miss Myrtle Files, Domestic Science Instructor.

Of these girls, Olena Besaw is leading a club of sixth grade girls, Catherine Donahue has seventh grade girls, Elizabeth Brown's club is made up of eighth grade pupils while Oranier Diamant has a club of Freshman and Sophomore High School pupils.

This situation is as near ideal as one could wish as far as the girls are concerned. These four girls have, through their Domestic Science Course and club work, gained a great deal of knowledge of sewing and in addition to helping out the younger girls, are doing themselves a great deal of good by their experience in leading a club.

Two of these girls won honors last year because of their club work. Catherine Donahue was the County Champion in sewing and won a free trip to the State Club Camp (Camp Gilbert) which is held each year at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Olena Besaw, in turn, won a trip to Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition as the only delegate from Hampshire County. Both of these honors were won last year and wholly because of the excellent work they had done during their club career.

The task of choosing a champion for this year appears more difficult than ever with these three girls, who have not won the championship, and the wealth of material that is in many other parts of the county, to choose from.

The spirit with which these girls carry on their club work is very clearly described by quoting a paragraph from a letter received from one of the girls recently. "Could I take two years work, the fifth and sixth together, this winter? I love 4-H club work so well that I want to continue it after I am out of High School. Can I still belong to the club and also lead a club next year even if I do go to Normal School?"

Gives Prizes

The Charles M. Cox Company of Boston, maker of Wirthmore feeds, has come forward with an offer of 200 pounds of grain each month as a prize in the 4-H Dairy Club Milk Production Contest.

They wish these prizes given as follows: 100 pounds each month to the owner of the Cow producing the largest amount of milk and the same amount for the owner of the cow having the highest butter fat test.

This will be welcome news to the nineteen boys in the county who are competing in the Milk production contest run by the Extension Service for the Dairy club members who own milking cows.



Tioga Sweepstakes Cup given to county winning most prizes on Junior birds at Boston Poultry Show, January 3-7, 1928.

At the present time there are thirteen boys who weigh their milk and send in samples each month to be tested for butter fat. The winners have been based on the production of 4% milk together with the cost of production. This contest is of one years duration and ends next May first.

These prizes will be awarded the first time to the winners in December. Had it been given in October, Walter Granger of South Worthington would have won one as his cow placed highest in milk production with 1,212 pounds of milk. Robert Cole of Huntington with his P. B. Guernsey would have won the other as his cow won the highest test with 5.4% butterfat.

TELLS OF SON'S EXPERIENCES IN 4-H CLUB WORK

Mrs. John Boynton of South Hadley told of the many activities and experiences which her 16 year old son, Hilton, has had in his four years of club work, at the Annual Meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service held in Northampton December 9.

Hilton started his club work in 1923 by selling his two goats in order to get money enough to buy a pure bred Holstein Calf. Since that time he has owned 13 head of pure bred, and after selling six at various times, now has seven left, three cows, two yearling heifers, one heifer calf and a bull calf. Early this fall his herd passed clean through its first State and Federal T. B. Test.

Some time ago Hilton started selling milk at the door at retail prices and has built up such a good buisness that his greatest difficulty is not to keep customers, but to supply them with milk.

For four years he has been showing his heifers at the Junior Dairy Exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition and this year won a much coveted honor, the Grand Champion Holstein in the Junior Class as well as the Junior Championship in the open class at the Three County Fair. This was won on a Senior yearling heifer.

In 1924 he was awarded the County Championship in the Dairy Club and attended the Champions Camp at M. A. C. (Camp Gilbert).

In January of the next year he interested five other boys in South Hadley in the Dairy Club and organized the first Dairy club in Hampshire County. This club is still going and its members own nine pure bred Holsteins and three grades.

This past summer he lead 15 boys in a garden club and this club put on an exhibit in September at a church supper that was one of the best in the county.

Nor did his activities end here. He has been interested in Poultry for some time and has some of the best White Wyandottes in the state. These he has shown at the Eastern States, Three County Fair and Greenfield and Northampton Poultry Shows where he won many blue ribbons.

Last spring his father turned over to him the manageing of the whole farm business, buying grain for not only his animals but the horses, hens, etc., buying fertilizer and seeds and paying for these under his own name as well as collecting for his milk and egg trade.

178 BIRDS EXHIBITED IN POULTRY SHOW

By winning four of the five gold medals given for best four single birds and best pen, members of the Smith Academy Agricultural department came out of largest winners in the junior department of the Northampton Poultry Show.

This show, which was held in the Arena of Smith Agricultural School, Northampton, contained the largest Junior department that it has enjoyed for over ten years. In all 178 birds owned by 4-H club members in Hampshire County, with a few from out side the county, were brought together.

In addition to cash prizes, gold medals were offered for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen in the show. They were won as follows:

Best Cock, Alfred Jubenville, Hatfield.

Best Hen, C. Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley.

Best Cockerel, Joseph Donniss, Hatfield.

Best Pullet, Joseph Donniss, Hatfield.

Best Pen, Walter Sullivan, Hatfield.

The largest single exhibitor was C. Hilton Boynton of So. Hadley who brought in 23 of his choice White Wyandotes and three Blue Andalusians on which he won many prizes.

Hold Judging Contest

A Poultry Judging Contest was held during the Show in which 43 boys took part with the following winners:

Frank Schmid, Northampton, first, 235 points.

Edward Drodzal, Hadley, second, 230 points.

Joel Dwight, Hatfield, third 215 points.

Gordon Cook, Hadley, fourth, 210 points.

Sidney Grant, Conway, fifth, 210 points.

HADLEY BOYS WINNERS IN DRESSED POULTRY SHOW

By winning every first prize they competed for, three Hopkins Academy students came out the largest winners in the annual Dressed Poultry and Egg Show held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College November 21 and 22.

The egg exhibit was very small in the junior department, Adolf Willer and Walter Pomper of Easthampton being the only Hampshire County exhibitors and winning firsts on white eggs and brown eggs respectively.

This show is an annual event put on by the students who are studying poultry at the college. Classes are for commercial growers, students at the college and for club members and agricultural High School students.

The birds, which are killed and picked by the boys who own them, compete for some very good prizes and after the show

are sold at market prices, the money being sent to the exhibitor. The prices are usually fairly good as is comes during Thanksgiving week when the market is at its height.

The prize winners were as follows:

Large Roasters;

Henry Sadlowski, Hadley, first and sweepstake prize.

Gordon Cook, Hadley, second.

Joseph Donniss, Hatfield, third.

Small Roaster;

Gordon Cook, Hadley, first.

Edward Godin, Hatfield, second and third.

Fryers;

John Byron, Hadley, first and second.

White Eggs;

Adolf Willer, Easthampton, first.

Brown Eggs;

Walter Pomper, Easthampton, first.

CLOTHING WORK POPULAR DURING PAST YEAR

With an enrollment of 260 girls the sewing project continues to hold first place in popularity among the girls who were 4-H club members in Hampshire County during the past year.

Twenty-four organized clubs were necessary to take care of this enrollment. The leaders of these clubs should feel very proud of their achievement as seventeen of these proved to be Banner Clubs in spite of a late start last winter. A Banner Club is one that has 100% of its members complete their work.

All of these twenty-four clubs put on public exhibitions of their work last spring and fifteen of them gave an entertainment as part of their exhibition program.

A total of 679 articles were made by the 218 girls who made a written report at the end of their club season, the majority of these articles being garments such as dresses and undergarments.

Although all of the girls who reported did not state how many garments they mended during the year, the total of those who did answer that question was 1,347 garments. Twenty-five girls reported doing all their own sewing while eight said they did all of the family sewing.

Among the first year girls 108 were taught to use a sewing machine for the first time. Forty-one girls had learned to remodel dresses, coats, etc. Thirty-six selected all of their own wearing apparel and thirty-one were keeping complete cost accounts of their clothing.

As "a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned", these girls made \$481.29 above the cost of their articles. They estimated (and their estimate is low) that the 679 articles were worth \$915.52 and cost them \$434.23, the difference being the actual saving for being in the sewing club and learning to make their own garments.

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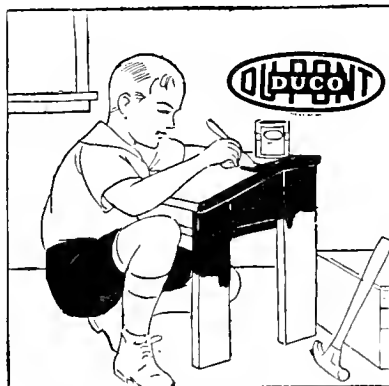
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EXTENSION SERVICE AND N. E. M. P. A. AT CUMMINGTON MEETING

The annual meeting of the local N. E. M. P. A. group of Cummington and vicinity was held Tuesday evening, November 15, at the Cummington Community House.

Mr. Adams, the local field representative for the N. E. M. P. A. gave a talk on the milk situation and on different methods of determining price.

Flat Price Plan

Under the Flat Price Plan, the dealer takes the risk and attempts to arrange prices to producers low enough to compensate him for the risk assumed.

Basic Rating Plan

Under the Basic Rating plan a basic quantity is established with the producer for which the dealer pays an agreed price. The price is usually arranged at a meeting of the dealers and the representatives of the producing organization. The milk delivered in excess of the basic quantity is paid for on the basis of some stipulated formula. The primary object of this plan is production control through the regulation of seasonal supply.

Use of Surplus Plan

This plan requires that the dealer make use of the milk according to the use which is made of it. The theory is that milk for fluid consumption is worth more than milk for manufacturing purposes; that the consumers of fluid milk will pay increased prices without curtailing consumption; and that higher fluid-milk prices will have less tendency to result in an increase in supply than is the case with the price of milk-manufactured products.

The advantage to the farmer of this price system is that under it the farmer is assured of a market for all of his milk, though the market may only need his total production during the periods of lowest production.

It should remember, however, that the fluid milk price of milk does not represent the actual return to the farmer, since his actual returns are reduced in proportion to the amount of his milk that is used for the manufacturer of cream, butter, ice cream and other by-products.

Comparisons

Given a highly capable and aggressive management, the Basic Rating plan will secure all the market affords and may result in slightly higher prices to producers than does the Use plan. That is because it tends to prevent dealers from obtaining large surplus quantities of milk and resulting decreased prices to producers. If this tendency is eliminated and the supply of milk is the same, the two plans should give about the same returns.

Tested Herd Owners' Organization Discussed

Mr. Harry L. Piper gave in some detail the reasons for a tested herd owners' organization in Hampshire County.

Such organizations have already been formed in Hampden and Barnstable Counties.

The objects of such an association would be; (1) to promote the campaign for bovine T. B. eradication. (2) to support legislation that will aid and promote the work of eradication. (3) to advise the Bureau of Animal Industry as to the herd owners attitude in respect to the T. B. campaign.

The County Agent stated that such a group probably would be informed in this county within a short time.

Prof. Fawcett talked on the needs and benefits of the test and of forming such a tested herd owners organization.

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

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UNION MEETINGS HELD IN WORCESTER

The Annual Union Agricultural Meetings are scheduled to be held in the State Armory in Worcester, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 4, 5, 6, 1928.

This get-together is under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture.

Such organizations as the Bee Keepers Association, the State Dairymen's Association, the Poultry Association and the Fruit Growers Associations will hold their annual meetings and will have well known speakers to talk on the various subjects that will interest all farmers.

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association is putting on an Apple Show in conjunction with their Annual Meeting.



You Can't Sell Rats— WHY FEED THEM?

"In the United States, rats and mice each year destroy crops and other property valued at over \$200,000,000."—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Rats are costly boarders—so costly that building them out with concrete costs far less in the long run than continually feeding them.

Build Out Rats With Concrete! Do the Work Yourself

Rats won't stay where they can't get into buildings—and they can't gnaw concrete.

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MORE LIME USED

BY ONION GROWERS

After a tour of onion fields in the valley this fall the County Agent has noted an increase in the number of fields which were limed. And this was done in spite of the fact the seed onion crop was poor, due to unfavorable weather conditions which lead indirectly to a premature dying down of the tops. The unlimed fields generally went down first due probably to less vigorous stands.

As usual the fields which are limed the most had the higher yields. The soils which showed light green or above toward the blue with the Soil-Tex test seemed best suited to high onion yields.

Growers Results

Frank Pelissier of Hadley increased his yields 150 bags per acre by the use of sufficient lime. With land that is now only slightly acid he got a yield of 350 bags per acre with sets.

Tom Hickey with land of about the same acidity had an average yield of 315 bags per acre with sets, using lime.

Ernest Godin of Hatfield S. Meadows uses about 1400 pounds of hydrated lime every two or three years on onion land and notes that it increases the yield. About two thirds of this meadow was limed this fall.

Ernest Hibbart of N. Hadley uses the Soil-Tex test on all his onion land and uses enough lime to bring it a pH of at least 6.0 which is only slightly acid.

The following table shows the yields obtained from yields of various acidity.

pH	Old Onion land	
	No. of fields	Bags per acre
4.3-5.1 Very acid	45	208
5.1-6.1 Moderately acid	37	230
6.1-6.5 Slightly acid	6	291

When to Lime

It is best to apply lime in the fall as it gives it a longer time to become incorporated with the soil and more time for it to correct the acidity. It is usually more convenient to apply lime in the autumn.

From the results of experiments run in Pennsylvania for eight years they have noted no appreciable difference between ground limestone, hydrated lime, and ground burnt lime when applied to the soil on the basis of equivalent amounts of lime oxides. The data also suggests that small applications of lime at frequent intervals, are more economical than much larger applications at longer intervals.

Lime Depresses Tobacco

The county agent is boosting the idea of lime for onions on acid soil without any qualms but cautions that tobacco should not follow on onion land which has been heavily limed. This is on account of the black root-rot which thrives on heavily limed soils.

Pres. Thatcher Speaks

Continued from page 1, column 3
57% since 1919 which with a declining income places farmers in a difficult situation.

Pres. Thatcher did not wish to leave a pessimistic impression for he believed that the turning point has been reached and that agricultural is due for more prosperity.

New England, especially will benefit by the change for it is near the great markets. We have lower transportation charges and can meet the demand for fancy stock.

There were 12½ million less farmers on farms in 1927 than in 1919 but this may be a good thing, for the resulting increase in the city population will afford a larger market for the products of those still on farms.

Director Munson Speaks on Leaders

According to Director Munson, people are leaders when they have Faith, Vision, Courage, Initiative, Integrity and Perseverance. He mentioned that Extension Work is a great achievement which is standing the test of time because of the qualifications of its leaders particularly in faith and vision. The farm family is a great unit and its standards of living are being raised by the improved practices which they are carrying out as a result of Extension work.

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More Eastern States Poultry Feeds Used

Poultrymen in New England are turning more and more to the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange as a source of feed supply. For the first 10 months of 1927 the demand for the various poultry rations increased over the same period of 1926 as follows: Chick Grains 51%, Intermediate Scratch 71%, Scratch Grains 24%, Growing Mash 52%, Egg Mash 18%, Milk Egg Mash 104%.

New England poultrymen know that the proper selection of feed ingredients is a big factor in securing profitable growth and profitable egg production. Through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, they are sure to secure the type of ingredients they require. It is their own organization. It seeks profits in the purchase of their supplies for the feeders only. This feature is especially important to poultrymen because many of the ingredients which they want most in their mashes are extremely costly.

Poultrymen know, for example, that they can well afford to feed growing chicks and laying hens dried milk at \$190 a ton and alfalfa leaf meal at \$60 a ton. They also know, however, that they cannot pay for mashes priced to include appreciable quantities of such commodities unless these mashes contain their full quota of such commodities and do not partially nullify the value of these expensive ingredients by containing low grade ingredients as well.

Through their own organization, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, poultrymen control the quality of the ingredients and the quantity of each entering into their mixtures. The practical application of this important principle is demonstrating to New England poultrymen the value of the service and it is this demonstration of a successful cooperative enterprise which accounts for the steady increase in the demand for Eastern States poultry feed service.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

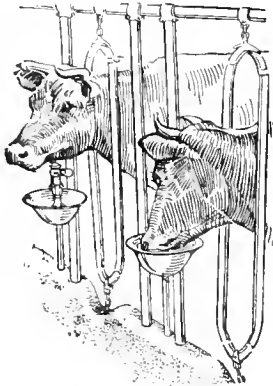
For information on the Eastern States feed service for horses and poultry as well as dairy cattle, the service which would not be confused with car dood service offered by manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

WATER BOWLS



In the Stanchion
for Cows

Experts in the Department of Agriculture at Washington report that dairy cows will give 5 per cent more milk if allowed to drink as much water as they like, over cows watered once or twice a day.

LOUDEN STANCHIONS and WATER BOWLS

Soon Pay For Themselves

"YOU CAN GET IT AT SULLIVAN'S"

J. A. SULLIVAN CO. } HARDWARE
HOUSEWARE
3 Main Street Telephone 6, Northampton, Mass.

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HAVE YOU WORMS IN YOUR FLOCK
TOBACCO DUST WILL EXPELL THEM
SPECIAL PRICE IN 100 LB. LOTS
\$5.00 PER 100 LB. F. O. B.

J. A. STURGES & CO.,
EASTHAMPTON, MASS

NATIONAL PRIDE FLOUR

Made from the Finest Kansas Wheat.
The Quality and Price will both please you.
Our guarantee of satisfaction goes with every bag.

J. E. MERRICK & CO.
AMHERST, MASS.

CHILSON'S AUTO TOP SHOP

We make new tops and do all kinds of top and cushion repairing. Celluloid windows put in while you are in town. Ask us about your job.

HARNESS SHOP

34 Center Street NORTHAMPTON, Telephone 1822

BATCH MIXING SERVICE

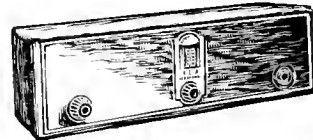
Poultrymen as well as Dairymen are finding satisfaction and economy in our batch mixing service.

We have installed a Molasses Mixer for the service of those dairymen wishing sweetened feeds.

Poultrymen are getting excellent results with Mash and Growing Feed formulas recommended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

W. N. POTTER & SONS, INC.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
HADLEY FLORENCE



ALL ELECTRIC RADIO

No Batteries, Charges or Acid

—5 POPULAR MAKES—

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Complete Radio Service The Year 'Round

PARSONS' ELECTRICAL SHOP

191 Main Street Phone 1307
Northampton, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1928

No. 1

TESTED HERD OWNERS OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY ORGANIZE

A group of 38 farmers who have tested herds and are interested in effectually eradicating bovine tuberculosis from Hampshire County, met Friday December 16, 1927 at the Extension Service rooms in Northampton to organize for more effective work.

Organizations of such men have been formed already in Hampden, Barnstable and Middlesex Counties with the likelihood of similar groups being organized in two more counties within a month or two.

The meeting would have been attended undoubtedly by at least twice that number of men but traveling conditions were the worst of the winter.

Organization

Mr. Harry L. Piper explained the methods of organization as already accepted by three counties in the state.

The organization is to be known as "The Tested Herd Owners' Association of Hampshire County."

Its purpose is to promote bovine tuberculosis eradication in Hampshire County and to cooperate with similar organizations in other counties in support of legislation or activities of mutual benefit.

Membership is limited to owners of tested herds and to such other persons interested in its welfare as may be voted eligible by the executive committee. A good example of the latter members would be Prof. C. J. Fawcett of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Joe Cort of the Department of Agriculture. There will be but very few such members so that the control of the organization will rest entirely in the hands of tested herd owners.

Continued on page 3, column 2

May 1928 brings you new cars and better roads; generous legislatures, and twenty-eight hours a day so that you can come somewhere near accomplishing all your set out to do and still have two hours left to sleep.

HEN LAYS 306 EGGS A YEAR UNDER AVERAGE CONDITIONS

Three hundred and six eggs in a year is a record recently completed by a Rhode Island Red hen at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. While this record is not the best one made in the state it is worthy of note, declares F. A. Hayes, poultry research agent at the college, that this hen made her record with no special care.

Hen G-908, as she is known at the college, was hatched April 25, 1926, raised with other chicks in a house with coal brooder stove, and placed on September 20 1926 in a 30x30 M. A. C. laying house with 226 other pullets of the same age. She remained there until June 10, 1927 when she was transferred open air laying house, remaining in this house up to the time when her record ended, October 18. She made her entire record in this large flock. These birds were fed

according to the recommendations of the New England colleges with the single exception that they received whole corn and whole oats, each fed in a separate hopper, and no wheat, barley, or cracked corn in the scratch. The green feed consisted of cabbages up to December 1, mangels up to January 15, sprouted oats up to May 30, fall sown rye pasture to July 1, and after July 1 these hens grazed on oats and rape up to September 1 when they again received cabbages.

The entire flock of 225 birds averaged more than 200 eggs during the year. This hen comes of a well bred strain, her dam having a record of 229 eggs and a winter record of 62 eggs. Her granddam had a record of 110 winter eggs and an annual record of 279 eggs. The daughters of the dam averaged 229 eggs, and the daughters of the granddam averaged 230 eggs in

Continued on page 9, column 2



MAKE OUR NEW OFFICE YOUR CITY HEADQUARTERS

Moved to 184 Main St.

The Extension Agents now feel that they are qualified to give a course in "How and When to Move" with quite a bit of humor thrown in as you go along.

If any one has even said that moving is hard work why we all three agree very heartily but, we add, "good results are achieved by hard work" That is just how we feel about our new quarters.

Come up and see for yourself for we say our rooms have some very good points to your advantage as well as ours.

1. Cars can be parked indefinitely just two doors above us in the rear of and beside the City Hall.

Continued on page 3, column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent
Harold W. Eastman, County Club Agent
Nora Foley, Clerk
Helen Clark, Asst. Clerk

Office at 184 Main St.,
Northampton, Mass.

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1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
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"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rates
of postage provided for in section 1103,
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Price, 50 cents a year

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L. L. Campbell, Northampton

MASSACHUSETTS MILK IN 1931 TO BE PASTUERIZED OR TB TESTED

By 1931 all milk sold in Massachusetts
should be either pasteurized or from non-
tuberculin cattle, except in towns of less
than 5,000 population where acceptance
of a plan to bring this about would be
optional.

This plan is provided in a bill filed with
the Legislature by Dr. George H. Bigelow,
state health commissioner. In a state-
ment accompanying the bill Dr. Bigelow
said it would protect the people of the
state from bovine tuberculosis.

Referring to the option given towns of
less than 5,000 population, Dr. Bigelow
stated that this doesn't mean that there
is no menace in these small towns. "Quite
the contrary," he states. "Nor does it
mean that their health is of less import-
ance. But it does mean that the small
town has been the principal rallying point
of the opposition, and the exemption is,
therefore expedient rather than rational."

'Bovine tuberculosis is an important
factor in the non-pulmonary forms of the
disease in man. Milk from infected cattle
has been repeatedly found infected. The

less adequate the supervision of the milk
supply the higher the proportion of in-
fected children.

"Twenty-four cities and towns in the
state now have such local regulations.
About 60% of the population are protect-
ed against tuberculosis from milk. But
varying regulations in adjoining com-
munities are a hardship on the producer.
Uniformity is needed, as is protection for
the other 40% of our people, particularly
the heavy milk consumers, the children."

THE FUTURE OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

For an editorial this month, we fler the
remarks made by Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief,
Office of Extension Work, U. S. D. A., at
the annual banquet and rally of 4-H club
members in Chicago, November 29, dur-
ing the Sixth National 4-H Club Congress.
—The Editor.

Forty-eight extension directors in 48
States recently voted, without a dissent-
ing voice, that 4-H club work was of suf-
ficient importance in the United States to
warrant its further substantial develop-
ment. It is now seen that club work
builds men and women. It is a vitalizing
factor in agriculture and the rural home.
It sends back into the schools and on to
college many boys and girls who are
drifting. It trains in that great human
needs of all people, and especially farm-
ing people, the art of cooperation, while
they are young. It is a great new leaven
and vitalizing agency in rural American
life.

And now that it has been found good for
the boy and girl who takes part in it, good
for agriculture and the home, good for the
nation, plans to expand it greatly are now
on the way, backed by more than twenty
farmers' organizations without one or-
ganization, so far as we know, opposing
it. This provides that club work be ex-
panded so that at the end of about 12
years we would have over 1,800,000 boys
and girls enrolled each year in 4-H clubs.
That is just about three times as many as
we now have enrolled. If we could enroll
that number annually, it would enable
every boy and girl who reaches maturity
and takes up farming to have come up
through the club system.

It is difficult to realize how big such an
army of 1,500,000 boys and girls is, but
you can get some notion of the number
when I tell you that if they were on the
march, 24 abreast, with lines 16½ feet
apart, walking ten hours a day, it would
take them six days to walk past the Presi-
dent's reviewing stand once and the group
would stretch out from Chicago clear
across the State of Illinois to the Missis-
sippi River and beyond.

Pride of occupation, efficiency in per-
formance, high standards of living, a rich
social and intellectual life are all an in-

evitable part of future rural America, due
in no small degree to the high ideals and
the inspiration of 4-H club work. All
honor to the 4-H clubs that labor in this
field.

M. A. C. FARM AND HOME RADIO FORUM

From Station WBZ, Springfield, and
WBZA, Boston Every Monday
(2:00 P. M. - Home Economics
(6:00 P. M. - Agricultural

HOME FORUM SPEAKERS

6	Miss E. B. Cooley	Clothing
13	Mrs. A. H. Herr	Child Training
20	Miss M. E. Forbes	4-H Club Work
27	Mrs. H. J. Haynes	Home Management

MARCH

5	L. S. Dickinson	Lawns
12	C. I. Gunness	Home Repairs
19	Miss M. E. Foley	Nutrition
26	C. L. Thayer	Flowers

APRIL

2	L. S. Dickinson	Lawns
9	C. I. Gunness	Home Repairs
16	Mrs. A. T. Herr	Child Training
23	Miss M. E. Forbes	4-H Club Work
30	C. L. Thayer	Flowers

FARM FORUM SPEAKERS

FEBRUARY

6	F. H. Branch	Farm Accounts
13	C. J. Fawcett	Animal Husbandry
20	J. P. Helyar	Crops
27	W. C. Monahan	Poultry

MARCH

5	R. M. Koon	Market Gardening
12	L. S. Dickinson	Lawns
19	W. C. Monahan	Poultry
26	L. S. Dickinson	Lawns

APRIL

2	F. H. Branch	Farm Accounts
9	J. P. Helyar	Crops
16	W. H. Thies	Fruit Growing
23	C. J. Fawcett	Animal Husbandry
30	R. M. Koon	Market Gardening

MAY

7	S. C. Hubbard	Floriculture
14	J. P. Helyar	Crops
21	C. L. Thayer	Floriculture
28	J. P. Helyar	Crops

JUNE

4	R. M. Koon	Market Gardening
11	L. S. Dickinson	Lawns
18	W. H. Thies	Fruit Growing
25	W. R. Cole	Announcement

Address all communicattions to W. R.
Cole, French Hall, M. A. C., Amherst
Mass. Questions will be answered by
personal letter or through the radio.

Now is the time for poultrymen to
think about winter eggs if they expect to
have any. Proper care now means eggs
this winter. Write your county agent for
suggestions.

LEADERS FOR NOVEMBER IN EGG LAYING CONTEST

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1000 Pullets or More

	No. Pullets Nov. 1	Prod. Per Bird
Elm Tree P. F., Plymouth	2504	15.3
Homer Rowell, Essex	1101	14.6
E. Hayes Small, Barnstable	1641	13.9
Monroe & Nepper, Plymouth	1709	13.0
Peckham, P. F., Bristol	1900	11.4
Hass P. F., Bristol	3000	10.8
Sheldon & Corser, Berkshire	1100	10.5

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

S. E. Clark, Hampshire	900	14.4
Sarkis P. Kafafian, Barnstable	896	14.1
John G. Ellis, Berkshire	769	12.2
David Berman, Worcester	505	12.2
Wm. G. McDonald, Bristol	669	11.8
Harold Rotzezl, Norfolk	750	11.5
Bernard Binder, Barnstable	695	11.4
A. S. Pendleton, Essex	611	11.1

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

John Bloom, Hampshire	450	20.0
P. L. Wheelock, Hampshire	315	16.4
H. M. Bolston, Essex	400	15.8
L. A. Sohler, Middlesex	245	15.7
Frank LeBlanc, Bristol	300	15.6
F. B. Lyman, Hampshire	115	14.7
Smith School, Hampshire	206	13.2

Hampshire County List

John Bloom, Ware	450	20.0
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	315	16.4
S. A. Clark, Williamsburg	45	15.4
F. B. Lyman, Amherst	115	14.7
S. E. Clark, Williamsburg	900	14.4

CHILE GOVERNMENT BUYS COLLEGE BIRDS

Travelling in specially constructed "drawing rooms" 115 pedigreed Rhode Island Red chickens from the Massachusetts Agricultural College left Amherst on a 6000 mile journey to the south land, their destination being Chile, South America.

The pedigreed birds, 100 pullets and 15 cockerels, were purchased by Signor Huga Hedina, head of the animal industry department, Santiago Experiment Station, as foundation stock for the government experimental farm.

Twelve crates carried the birds on their long journey, the crates being divided into compartments holding 6 birds each; with the cockerels being shipped in crates which were divided into individual compartments.

These pullets and cockerels were selected by Mr. Medina for production as well as color and type; the dams of the pullets averaging about 240 eggs a year, while the cockerels' dams averaged somewhat higher.

Tested Herd Owners Organize

Continued from page 1, column 1

There will be no dues but a membership fee of twenty-five cents will be charged to cover occasional requirements for funds.

The officers shall be a chairman and a secretary-treasurer. These two with five other members constitute an Executive committee.

The chairman shall be a member of a State Council consisting of the chairmen of all organized county associations in the state.

Officers

Mr. G. Fred Pelissier of Hadley was elected chairman and Mr. Allen S. Leland, County Agent was elected secretary-treasurer. The members of the executive committee are: Mr. Charles N. Norris of Westhampton, Mr. Frank D. Steele of Cummington, Mr. Ralph Cole of Huntington, Mr. W. H. Atkins of S. Amherst and Mr. Quincy A. Bagg of S. Hadley. Every dairyman present joined the association and all others joining within thirty days will be charter members.

Men were present from 12 towns and practically all of the men owned more than 10 cows. There are 271 tested herds in the county representing 5030 cattle which is about 20% of the total cow population.

Fewer Reactors

Mr. J. C. Cort of the Department of Agriculture stated that the percentage of reactors over the state as a whole for the past 12 months period ending Nov. 30, was only 26% as compared with 53% in 1926. At the present time about 16% of the cattle in the state are under test but this is far behind the percentage in most of the other New England States as well as the country as a whole.

Indemnity Increase

One of the main questions discussed was that of indemnity and it developed that the general opinion was in favor of an increase.

A resolution was passed by the group that the present State indemnity which has \$25.00 as maximum be increased \$25.00 with both grades and pure bred so that the maximum indemnity from the State will be \$50 for grades and \$75 for pure bred. Similar resolutions have already been passed by the N. E. M. P. A. and the State Grange as well as by the other county organizations of tested herd owners.

Has Your Address Changed?

We want your name on our mailing list to be just the way you want it written. If it is not, or if you move, let us know. It is particularly important to have the Post Office address correct.

FRANK D. STEELE HAS HIGH HERD FOR DECEMBER

Frank D. Steele's herd of five cows averaged 1504 pounds of milk and 49.8 pounds of fat for December.

The high individual cow in butter fat production for the month with a record of 63 pounds of fat is owned by E. C. Harlow. The high cows are listed below.

Owner	Breed	Milk	fat
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1209	63.0
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1212	59.6
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1190	59.5
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	744	58.0
E. C. Harlow	G.J.	1063	57.6
E. P. West	G.H.	1674	57.0
A. O. Grise	G.H.	1345	53.8
E. C. Harlow	R.J.	1160	53.5
E. C. Harlow	G.J.	1022	51.1
A. O. Grise	G.H.	1330	50.6
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	781	50.0
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2483	77.0*
R. C. Adams	G.H.	1646	67.5*
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1959	64.7*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	2052	63.7*
E. P. West	R.H.	1984	63.5**
E. P. West	R.H.	1516	54.6**
E. P. West	R.H.	1680	53.8**

* Milked three times a day. ** Milked four times a day.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
F. D. Steele	5	1504
J. G. Cook & Son	12	1180
Pelissier Bros.	7	1128
H. M. Bridgeman	9	1098
E. P. West	29	995
R. C. Adams	10	956
M. S. Howes & Son	9	932
C. G. Loud	10	925

Six herds averaged over 35 pounds of butter fat per cow for December as compared with three for November.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
F. D. Steele	5	49.8
J. G. Cook & Son	12	40.7
H. M. Bridgeman	9	40.3
W. H. Atkins	10	39.5
E. C. Harlow	30	39.3
Pelissier Bros.	7	39.3
R. C. Adams	10	34.7
T. C. Mara	10	34.4
M. S. Howes & Son	9	34.4
E. P. West	29	33.8
C. G. Loud	10	30.2

Moved to New Office

Continued from page 1, column 2

2. We have a very pleasant look out and a broad window seat where you can sit and wait for your wife or husband and yet talk to us if we are in.

3. It is only one flight up, with stairs very easy to climb.

"Make our headquarters your new calling quarters!"

Weed, feed, and breed should be the byword of every farmer whether he has dairy cows, beef, sheep, or poultry.



AROUND THE COUNTY WITH H. D. AGENT

The West Chesterfield group of women completed their Guide pattern project and have made the following report:

- 14 Guide Patterns were made.
- 3 Old Guide Patterns were checked up.
- 14 Dresses made from these patterns.
- 11 Reported increased confidence in sewing.

At this meeting the women voted to continue with the clothing work in the spring. Mrs. H. Stanton the leader, is to call the group together when the new work is to be started.

Miss N. Foley Made Leader

Miss N. Foley of Enfield was elected leader by the Foods group. The women plan to meet for all day sessions, prepare their noon meal, and then have the class work.

At this first meeting the score cards were discussed and the group plans to keep their scores all during the projects.

Foods Club Meets with Mrs. Dickinson

The Greenwich group met for an all day session at Mrs. H. Dickinson's home. In the morning the women prepared the noon meal. Two women were in charge of setting up the tables and two others served. The table was very attractively arranged with an original center-piece.

After dinner the group planned the menu for the next meeting. Mrs. Giffin is to have the women meet at her home Feb. 7th.

South Hadley Women Organize

The South Hadley women met with Miss Pozzi for a Tied and Dyed demonstration. At this meeting the women voted to take up Furniture Renovation project. Mrs. Arthur Howe is acting leader.

Score Cards Show Increase

The third meeting of the Worthington group was held with Miss Foley and Miss Pozzi. After the dinner prepared by the women, Miss Foley gave a talk on the necessity of the proper foods in the menu.

At the last meeting the women set 90 as their goal for the score cards. The roll call at this meeting showed an increase of 10 points.

The last meeting of this project is to be held on Jan. 31 at which a final scoring will be made.

Style Show and Clinics Popular

Color readings! and Hair Clinics! If each of these specialists might have had

three others to help them they would all have been kept very busy.

The morning session was opened by a short talk from Miss Mathews the assistant director of the Information Bureau at Filines. Miss Hunter, the color specialist, and Miss Bowery, the hair specialist, both were kept very busy from then on.

All the women present expressed the same wish, that they might have had more time.

In the afternoon, the women went from the Extension Service rooms to the People's Institute where a style show and a talk on budgets was given by Mrs. Mathews.

Women in the audience were selected to act as the models.

So many have expressed the wish that we have this clothing clinic repeated again, that Miss Pozzi is going to see if she can secure them later in the spring.

Vital Vegetable Recipes Escalloped Onions au Gratin

- 3 cups sliced onions
- 1½ cups sliced potatoes
- ¾ cup grated cheese
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 quart milk

Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of onions then one of potatoes, dust with salt and pepper and some of the flour and cheese rubbed together, repeat till all is used. Pour the milk over and bake slowly in moderate oven 40 minutes.

Onions Baked with Tomato

Following the preceding recipe, substituting a can of tomatoes for the milk, add teaspoon of sugar. The cheese may be omitted.

Plain Baked Onions

Wash good sized onions, if mild flavored, place unpeeled in a baking dish with just enough water to keep from burning. Cover, and bake slowly till thoroughly tender, about 1½ hour. Remove outer skins before serving, season with butter, salt and pepper. If peeled before baking, pour milk over and bake. Then add butter, salt and pepper.

To Remove Onion Odor from Hands

Wash with cold water and rub with peroxide or hydrogen, or rub first with salt and then wash with cold water.

- 0 -

The faster we travel the less leisure we have.

—Dean Inge.

QUESTION AND ANSWER COLUMN

Question: Is there any danger in eating pork?

Answer: At this time of the year, when fresh pork is eaten quite freely, thorough cooking should be emphasized. Uncooked or partially cooked pork may cause a painful and often fatal illness. This disease, known as trichinosis, is caused by a parasite that passes part of its life in the body of the hog. These parasites cause no visible symptoms in live hogs, yet if man eats uncooked or underdone pork, infested with these tiny parasites they pass through the digestion tract and bury themselves in his muscles, causing serious illness and often death. Thorough cooking of the meat kills any parasites which may be present, and makes the meat entirely safe for eating.

Question: Is it safe to use the liquid from canned vegetables?

Answer: Never throw away the liquid from any vegetables, whether freshly cooked or canned. It contains minerals and vitamins, sometimes as many as half of these valuable substances being present in the water. It you must depend quite largely upon canned goods during the winter, it is important that you save all minerals and vitamins.

Question: Should cabbage be cooked with the cover on or off the kettle?

Answer: All strong vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, and onions should be cooked with the cover off. If the cabbage is finely shredded, it will need to be cooked for only ten or fifteen minutes—the other vegetables until soft. Use only enough water to prevent burning and serve any juice which remains. Vegetables prepared in this will way be sweet, mildly flavored, easily digested and nutritious. And contrary to popular opinion, they leave a less objectionable

odor in the house than when the cover is left on.

Question: At what age should cod-liver oil be given to children and in what amounts?

Answer: A baby as young as three weeks may begin to take cod-liver oil. Two or three drops may be given at first, and this amount gradually increased until he is taking two teaspoons at six month and a tablespoon at a year. It may be given from a spoon, in milk if the baby is bottle fed, or in orange juice. The orange juice is of course diluted at first. Cod-liver oil helps the body form strong bones and teeth, and prevents colds.

Question: What foods will prevent or help to cure anemia?

Answer: Anemia is a condition in which the iron of the blood is low. Liver, eggs, green vegetables, whole grain products—as graham and whole wheat bread and the whole grain breakfast cereals—and the dried fruits are all good sources of iron, and will assist in building good blood.

Conducted by May E. Foley,
State Nutrition Specialist

CALIFORNIA'S THOUSAND GIFTED CHILDREN

A survey was recently made of a thousand gifted children in California. "Contrary to popular opinion, these gifted children were not at all sickly or undersized. As a group they were well nourished, above average in height and weight, with broad shoulders and hips, well developed lungs, strong muscles, and good teeth. Both girls and boys averaged heavier at birth than is usual among unselected children. They walked earlier by about a month and talked earlier by 3½ months. Also they showed a tendency to sleep about an hour more than average children."

There was once an old sailor my grandmother knew
Who had so many things which he wanted to do
That whenever he thought it was time to begin
He couldn't because of the state he was in.
—A. A. Milne in "Now We Are Six"

Cleanliness and order are not matters of instinct; they are matters of education and like most great things—mathematics and classics—you must cultivate a taste for them.
—Hygeia

"MIDDLEFIELD TO HUNTINGTON"

To all who love the hills of Western Massachusetts and who treasure the recollection of a kaliedoscopic gallery of hill and valley in the varied costumes of the seasons, a gay, glad bit of verse by Eva Phillips Boyd, which was printed some days ago in the Boston Transcript, will make its strong appeal:—

From Middlefield to Huntington
The road winds up and down,
Now rocky ridge, now willow lane,
But never through a town,
Nor once finds gathered chimneys high
As mile on mile it wanders by.
But all about, a hilltop sea
Flows misty, wide and far;
And island summits softly rise
Where brooding cloud banks are;
While closer waves roll full and green,
And leafy ripples break between.
From Middlefield to Huntington
Grow fern and meadowsweet;
The elderberry flaunts her bloom
Where wood and roadside meet;
And careless black-eyed Susan strays
Through upland field and pasture ways.
Red raspberry bends to meet the red
Of strawberry hidden low;
The flame-bright lilies light a path
For pilgrim feet we go;
And butterflies like flying flowers,
Float gently through the sun-filled hours.
From Middlefield to Huntington,
The whole glad way along,
Song sparrows sprays his liquid tilt
From dawn to evensong,
And answering clear rise shining notes
They thrill across the fragrance breathed
From earth and sky and tree;
They pour their laughter on the wind
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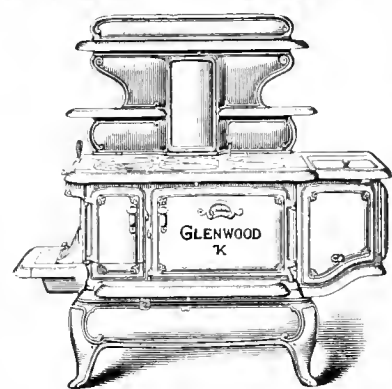
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MANHAN POULTRY CLUB WINS BANNER FOR NOV.

The 4-H Poultry Club Banner, which is given to the club with the highest average egg production for each month, was won by the Manhan Poultry club of Easthampton for the month of November.

This club of nine members own 162 hens that laid 1097 eggs or an average of 6.7 eggs per bird for the month. This was quite a bit better than any of the other clubs as is shown in the following table.

	No. of flocks	No. birds	No. eggs	Avg. per bird
Manhan Poultry Club				
Easthampton	8	162	1097	6.7
Smith's School				
Northampton	6	329	1552	4.7
Hatfield Poultry Club				
Hatfield	9	277	1181	4.3
Wirthmore Poultry Club				
S. Hadley Falls	7	178	312	1.8

None of the other Poultry groups were eligible as the rules of the contest call for at least five reports per club per month before they are considered.

Adolf Willer Leads in Contest

In the individual contest a total of forty flocks were reported that contained 1465 birds.

These blocks are divided into two classes; small flocks of 5 to 40 birds, large flocks of 40 or more birds. Adolf Willer of Easthampton sent in the highest report for the small flocks and incidently for flocks in both classes with 13.6 eggs from each of his 10 white Leghorn Pullets.

Joseph Donniss of Hatfield led the county in the large flocks with 8.8 eggs from each of his 50 Rhode Island Red Pullets.

The five highest records in each class are as follows:

Small Flocks

Adolf Willer,				
Easthampton	W.L.	10	136	13.6
Daniel Cernak,				
Easthampton	R.I.R.	34	432	12.7
Walter Pomper,				
Easthampton	R.I.R.	8	81	10.1
Wayne Smith,				
Northampton	R.I.R.	28	256	9.2
Frank Dietz,				
S. Hadley Falls	R.I.R.	25	160	6.4

Large Flocks

Joseph Donniss,				
Hatfield	R.I.R.	50	439	8.8
Joseph Sena,				
Easthampton	B.P.R.	70	503	7.2

4-H CLUB PLEDGE

I Pledge

my head to clearer thinking,
my heart to greater loyalty
my hands to larger service, and
my health to better living,
for my club, my community, and my
country

WIN TRIP TO THE BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

Wednesday morning, January 4, four Hampshire County Club boys, accompanied by the Club Agent, left Northampton bound for the Poultry Judging Contest at the Boston Poultry Show.

These four boys were: Joseph Donniss and Joel Dwight of Hatfield, Howard Ittner of South Hadley and John Howe of North Amherst. These boys won this trip because of having won the leading places in the elimination contest at M. A. C. Friday December 23, where thirteen of the best judges in the county met to decide on the quartet who were to go to Boston to compete for state honors.

This is the largest contest in the state as the best judges in eleven counties meet here to decide on a team to represent Massachusetts at the National Contest held in New York City January 21.

Last year two Hampshire County boys, Dennett Howe of Amherst and Roger West of Hadley were tied for first place in this contest, but as they had previously won the trip to New York they were not able to go again.

This year we are banking on the above four boys upholding the reputation that Hampshire County has earned by winning four of the past five State Championship Team prizes in addition to having high man in all but one of the past five contests.

In addition to the Boston Show these boys were entered in an apple Judging Contest which was held January 6 at Worcester in conjunction with the Fruit Show staged by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association.

J. Arthur Gould,				
Ware	R.I.R.	78	538	6.9
Phillip Ives,				
Amherst	R.I.R.	40	258	6.5
Chester Sawicki,				
Hatfield	R.I.R.	42	250	6.1

IS HAMPSHIRE COUNTY BOY TO ATTEND NATIONAL CAMP?

The County Club Agent has just received word from G. L. Farley, State Club Leader, that we may have the privilege of sending a boy to the National Club Camp held at Washington, D. C., providing the necessary money can be raised to finance the trip.

This Camp is to be held next June, the membership to be made up of two boys and two girls from each of the 48 states in the Union, each state delegation to be accompanied by one or more State leaders.

"The National Camp in Washington is an event of far-reaching importance to the future of agriculture," said C. W. Warburton, director of Extension work, U. S. D. A.

"Last year's National Camp, the first to be held, served several important purposes," he said. "It provided an opportunity for a Country-wide discussion of the problems met, at carrying on 4-H Club Work with boys and girls and ways of reaching more of the 11,000,000 or more rural young people in the United States. Then the Camp gave those in attendance an opportunity to obtain first hand information and contact with the organization of the Federal government, which they might pass on to their fellow club members. And it also gave the officials of the Government an opportunity to learn by personal contact something of the problems and ideals of more than 600,000 leading farm boys and girls who are already making application of much of the departments' research and who will soon be ready to take their places in the farming world."

The program of the camp will include daily conferences for both junior and adult campers. There will also be addresses on matters of national interest by persons prominent in Government affairs. Time will be provided for educational trips about Washington, which will enable the boys and girls to become better acquainted with the work of the Government.

Four Counties in Massachusetts each year will choose their most outstanding club boys or girls to make this trip. Just who will represent Hampshire County has not been made public yet, but if the chances of financing such a trip appear favorable the announcement will be made soon.

40 LOCAL CLUB LEADERS ARE ACTIVE THIS WINTER

Forty-eight 4-H clubs are under way, or plans are being made to start them this month, by forty different men and women or boys and girls.

Of these, the clothing project takes the leading part with 24 organized groups, with Handicraft second with 12 clubs. Six Poultry, five Food, one Home Decoration and 1 mixed club make up the remainder of what is one of the largest number of organized groups ever organized in Hampshire County.

At the time of this writing there are several possibilities that may be carried through before the end of the month making an even larger enrollment. Just how many boys and girls are in these clubs will not be known until the enrollment cards are all sent to the county office but it is safe to estimate that it will equal that of last year, which happened to be a record one for the Hampshire County.

The leaders and the kind of club they are leading are as follows:

Name	Town	Kind of Club
Miss Cora Howlett	So. Amherst	Clothing-Handicraft
Miss Mildred Gillette	Amherst	Food
Mrs. E. H. Nodine	Amherst	Food
Mrs. L. E. Walsh	Cushman	Home Decoration
John Howe	Cushman	Handicraft
Miss Margaret Little	No. Amherst	Clothing
Miss Nellie Shea	Bondsville	Food-Handicraft-Poultry
Miss Gertrude Makepeace	Bondsville	Handicraft
Miss Helen Keyes	Bondsville	Clothing
Miss Martha Conklin	Belchertown	Clothing
Miss Stephania Senvatka	Belchertown	Clothing
Miss Helen Thomas	W. Chesterfield	Clothing-Handicraft
Mrs. Frederick Utley, Jr.	Chesterfield	Handicraft
Mr. J. A. Sturges	Easthampton	Poultry
Mrs. Caroline Scott	No. Hadley	Clothing-Handicraft
Miss B. A. Ryan	Hadley	Clothing-Handicraft
Miss Helen Nash	Hadley	Clothing
Miss Margaret Miller	Hadley	Clothing
Mrs. Doris Champlain	Hadley	Food-Clothing
Paul Brown	Hadley	Poultry
E. J. Burke	Hatfield	Poultry
Miss Agnes Ossepawicz	Bradstreet	Clothing
Mr. Davenport	Bradstreet	Handicraft
Miss May Strong	West Hatfield	Clothing
Harold Ford	West Hatfield	Handicraft
Miss Myrtle Files	Huntington	Clothing
Miss Olena Besaw	Huntington	Clothing
Miss Catherine Donahue	Huntington	Clothing
Miss Elizabeth Brown	Huntington	Clothing
Miss Orania Diamant	Huntington	Clothing
Noel Smith	Northampton	Poultry
Miss Mabel Smith	Northampton	Handicraft
Miss Alice Collis	Pelham	Food-Clothing-Handicraft
C. Hilton Boynton	So. Hadley	Dairy
Paul Ittner	So. Hadley	Poultry
Mrs. J. H. Burekes	Worthington	Clothing
Mr. J. H. Burekes	Worthington	Handicraft-Poultry-Dairy
Mrs. Dominick Dugan	Ware	Clothing
J. Arthur Gould	Ware	Poultry
Charles Norris	Westhampton	Agricultural Club

FOOD LEADERS ATTEND SPRINGFIELD CONFERENCE

Saturday, December 10, three of the Hampshire County Food Club Leaders spent a very enjoyable day at the Hampden County Improvement League, Springfield, at a meeting of the Food Leaders in that county.

The leaders who attended were Miss Alice Collis, Pelham, Mrs. Doris Champlain, Hadley, and Mrs. E. H. Nodine of

Amherst.

The morning was spent in discussing meal planning and ended by the leaders preparing a model meal for themselves. In the afternoon methods of teaching food club members were talked over, as well as the food habits score card and other topics of interest to the leaders.

All of the Food Club leaders are again invited to attend the second leaders meeting which is to be held at the League building Saturday, January 21.

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

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AGRICULTURE KEEPS PACE WITH DECREASING POPULATION

The County Agent attended the annual meeting of the New England Section of the American Society of Agronomy which was held in Boston, Dec. 2 and 3, 1927.

After the banquet on Friday evening Mr. G. E. Baker of the U. S. D. A. presented some very interesting facts and figures relating to agriculture in New England and the whole United States.

There was a 10% general increase in agricultural production in New England from 1919-1924 with only 7% increase in population.

There was an increased production per unit of labor of 17% from 1917-1922 in the United States.

Farm animals have been increasing in the efficiency with which they make use of feeds due to a gradual breeding up of livestock plus an elimination of uneconomical producers. Over the country as a whole the increase in the production of animal products has kept up with the increase in population on a decrease in the total of animals kept on farms.

Mr. Baker believes that there will be an increase in the amount of feed which will come East for some years due to the great decrease in the number of horses and mules in the feed producing sections.

He stated that there has been a 44% increase in the average yield of potatoes from 1919-1924.

The tobacco yield declined in the same period.

There was a 17% increase in milk production per cow in New England from 1919-1924 while there has been a gradual decrease in the pasture acreage.

Feed for farm animals is raised on 90% of the farm acreage in New England.

Mr. Baker brought out the point that the West may compete with the East in the future by sending fluid milk here in tank cars. Dr. Cance, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, stated that two tank cars of fluid milk had come into this state during the period of the recent flood, but at a cost of 12 to 15 cents a quart landed in Boston.

In general, the speaker brought out that New England is far ahead of the rest of the country agriculturally.

EFFECT OF FLOOD ON MILK PRODUCTION

It is estimated by Prof. H. P. Young, of the Vermont College of Agriculture that Vermont deliveries of milk will be 80% of the normal during this winter. The reduction in deliveries is caused by the following factors in order of import-

ance:

1. Shortage of concentrates in the whole territory due to lack of rail transportation and bad roads.
2. Difficulty of moving from the farm to shipping station, due to bad roads and lack of bridges.
3. Difficulties of rail and truck transportation from plant to city.
4. Loss of barns and hay.
5. Loss and exposure of cows.

The tax burden for repair of roads and bridges will be heavy, which will increase cost of milk production in Vermont at a later date. Loss of cows will probably not exceed 1 to 2% of the total cow population of the state. The flood affects better than 65% of Boston's milk supply.

FARM AND HOME????

1. What is the world's egg laying record for one year?
2. When cedars and birches are plentiful it indicates what type of soil?
3. What class of foods furnish the human body with its largest supply of iodine which prevents goitre?
4. Name four main types of draft horses and tell where they originated.
5. What is the main object in pruning fruit trees that are bearing fruit?
6. What is the average number of times per week that the American family serves meat?
7. Name in order the four most popular kinds of meat.
8. In what country did the potato originate?
9. Why is it not correct to apply thoroughbred to cattle, hogs, or sheep?
10. What common vegetable used to be called "sparrowgrass"?

DECATUR OF WAYLAND GROWS 450 BUSHELS PER ACRE

In spite of all the obstacles that the weather provided, and there were many, there are nine growers in Massachusetts who will be wearing medals presented by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. These medals signify that the possessor has raised 300 bushels or more of potatoes on a measured acre of land during the past season.

Mr. Joseph Decatur of Wayland is high scorer with 450 bushels per acre. Automatically he becomes president of the 300 bushel club and receives one of the prizes awarded by the State Department of Agricultural. C. J. Barnes of Bedford is second with 427 bushels per acre and Bradford and Wilson of Spencer are third with 384 bushels per acre. These growers also receive prizes from the State Department in addition to medals awarded by the college.

Below is a list of the winners with yields they obtained. They are scattered across the state so there is no indication that one locality was favored any more than another by the kind of weather that was handed out this year.

Name	Address	Yield bu. per acre
1. Joseph Decatur, Wayland		450.3
2. C. J. Barnes, Bedford		427
3. Bradford & Wilson, Spencer		348
4. Pelissier Bros., Hadley		369
5. R. Sears & Son, Cummington		356
6. Arlin Cole, Chesterfield		352
7. John G. Ellis, Lee		342
8. Ervin L. Maynard, Rutland		326
9. Wm. Baker, Chesterfield		320

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TWO SPRAY QUESTIONS FOR FIRESIDE CONSIDERATION

While waiting for apple prices to go up, suppose we put another log on the fire and try a couple of "Ask Me Another" questions. The spray season is still a long way off, and yet a bit of December speculation will do no harm. It may do some good.

First,—Why didn't I get better control of apple scab last season? The answer is likely to be, Because I didn't have a protective covering of lime sulfur on the leaves and fruit *before* one of the rainy periods during which scab spores were discharged. Or perhaps I didn't do the job thoroughly enough. If there was no rain during the two or three weeks preceding the Calyx period, there would be little need for a scab spray. Scab spores do not develop unless the leaves and fruit are moist for a period of several hours after discharge. But the lime sulfur must be on the tree *before* the rain, not *after*, if it is to give the desired result. And fortunately the sulfur, being insoluble, does not wash off. Apple Scab therefore is almost inexcusable if we watch the weather and have the spray outfit ready.

Second,—Can I safely omit the Delayed Dormant application next spring? The answer is, Yes, if I am sure my orchard is fairly free from European Red Mite, Scale, Aphid, and Bud Moth. The facts are that some of us have the "Delayed Dormant habit" so strongly fixed that we put it on without questioning its necessity. Growers who feel that they can put on only a limited number of applications might well change the program occasionally by omitting the early spray, thereby saving that time and energy for an attack on later pests. From the writer's observations in hundreds of Massachusetts orchards, at least half of them have more need for the "Three weeks after Calyx" and the "July" applications than they have for the "Delayed Dormant". Exception, of course, must be made in the case of orchards badly infested with red mite. Our spray money should be so distributed that we get full value for every dollar expended.

ANSWERS TO FARM AND HOME????

1. Three hundred and fifty-one eggs in 265 days laid by a White Leghorn at the University of British Columbia, Canada.
2. Growth of these trees indicates light and sandy soil which is usually poor for crops.
3. Sea foods are high in iodine.
4. Percherons in France, Clydsdale in Scotland, Shires in England, and Belgians in Belgium.
5. To admit sunlight, without which

leaves cannot produce enough food material for the fruit spur which means a poor fruit. Admitting sunlight also helps fruit to ripen properly, gives color, and helps make branches of trees strong and healthy.

6. Ten times per week.
7. Beef, pork, lamb, veal.
8. In the United States, although it is often called the Irish potato.
9. Thoroughbred is a type of English race horse. Use purebred when speaking of other types of horses and all other animals.
10. Asparagus.

SHELTER AND SAVE

Actual trials run by the University of Missouri have proven that sheltered farm machines last twice as long. The trials were run on plows, planters, harrows, cultivators, mowers and binders.

Of course they should be under cover now but if not you should act at once. A covering of snow is fine for our farm land but not for your farm machinery.

Hen Lays 306 Eggs

Continued from page 1, column 3
1921 and 212 eggs in 1922. The dam of this hen's sire had a record of 267 eggs as a pullet. Hen G-908 is not inbred, but she does represent a cousin mating in that she traces to the same male on both her father's and her mother's side in the third generation.

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1928 Methods For 1928

You are about to step into the new year. "Big Business executives are stressing reduction of costs per unit of production as the chief source of increased profit for 1928. Prudent farmers are doing likewise.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is performing a definite cost-reducing service for more than 22,000 farmer members for whom is it purchasing supplies. From the outset this cooperative has recognized the fact that to perform an effective buying service it must devote its energies to selecting best suited to the needs of its members as well as to keeping down the cost of distribution.

Never in the history of agriculture has there been so much information on various classes of supplies. Individual farmers cannot study it because operating problems absorb most of their time. Farmers who have information on specific commodities find it impractical to secure as individuals the grade which they know they should have.

Eastern farmers, for instance, know that some clover is adapted to their needs and that some is not. They have an impression that most foreign clover and some domestic clover is not adapted to this climate. Important in the crop rotation as next year's clover seeding will be, the individual farmer cannot make a study of clovers and then set out to find the seed he should plant. But the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange purchases several carloads of medium red clover for its members and does study and fill its members' clover seed needs.

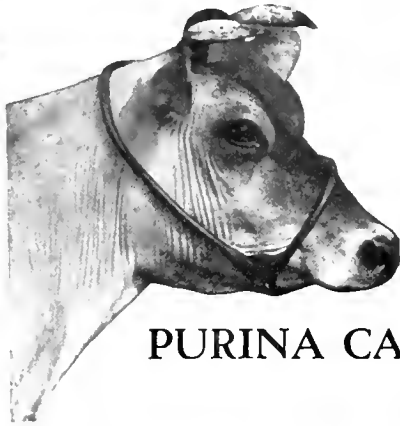
The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, in other words, is the cooperative buying department for more than 22,000 farmers. It selects for them feed, fertilizer and seed. Plan to use it throughout 1928.

For information on Eastern States cooperative buying service write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

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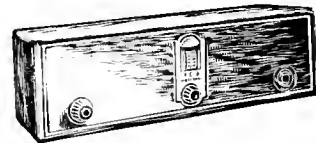
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

5 23 1928
Cultural
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Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1928

No. 2

WESTHAMPTON DAIRYMEN DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS

Prof. John P. Helyar proved the truth of the old text that "To him that hath shall be given" at a dairy-agronomy meeting held in the Westhampton Town Hall on January 25. Prof. Helyar applied the text to the realm of crops when he showed that productive acres are given only to those men who put into the soil an abundance of plant food.

In industry the manufacturer has control over little but his production costs and it is in his production costs that the farmer must expect to gain or lose a profit. And his money must be invested in a crop that will bring real returns when it is fed to an animal or sold to the buying public.

Cows Don't "Give" Milk

The fact that cows give milk is a falsehood according to Prof. Helyar for the farmer pays for every quart the cow produces. And the farmer who has high producing cows, fed with a high quality roughage, is the man who is buying his milk from the cow at the least cost.

All of which leads us to the value of alfalfa, clover, sweet clover pastures and real ensilage corn, any one of which is improved by applications of lime before seeding. The pasture problem was thoroughly discussed with the consensus of opinion being that some of the pastures are furnishing little but fresh air, sunshine and exercise to the cows. Of course these are important but they make little milk.

R. D. Turner has tried clover pasture with some success and some are considering that the cows might as well bring home some of the meadow hay while they bring home three tons of alfalfa hay per acre from land near the barn.

M. J. G. Archibald of the Massachusetts

Continued on page 2, column 3

"I regard the 4-H work the most important and significant development in Agriculture in recent years"—Frank O. Lowden, President, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

"The best time to control aphid is with the customary delayed dormant spray of lime sulphur, lead arsenate and nicotine sulphate applied when the leaves are out $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch," according to C. O. Roberts of the Agricultural College who was reporting a talk by Dr. Parrot at the annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Roberts gave the assembled county fruit growers other valuable information gleaned from various speakers at the N. Y. meeting which he attended. Among these facts was that pear psylla seemed to be controlled by a 3% solution of lubricating oil emulsion applied as a delayed dormant when the buds are fat but not green.

Want More Deer Killed

The county meeting was held January 31, 1928 at the old Extension Service rooms in the morning with dinner at Boyden's and a report on the Union Agricultural meetings in Worcester was given by Prof. Wm. R. Cole of the college.

Mr. Ted Crichtett reported on the apparently very successful hearing held at Boston on a bill which will increase the deer kill from one to two per person and extend the season to two weeks. This bill was introduced by the fruit growers on account of the severe damage which some of them suffered from deer.

County Agent Wilbur T. Locke of Hampden County told the growers something of what his county fruit association is doing among the growers. According to a study of cull apples made by Prof. Gardner of Michigan, nine per cent of the apples which fall below A grade are there because of factors which are under the growers control.

Mr. Edward Searle of Southampton gave a very enthusiastic report about the

Continued on page 7, column 2



SOUTH HADLEY BOY WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Is Awarded Highest Honors in Dairy Project

Mr. George L. Farley, State Club Leader, has just announced that C. Hilton Boynton of So. Hadley has been awarded the highest honors that can come to any Dairy Club Member in Massachusetts when he was awarded the State Championship in the Dairy Project.

A brief summary of Hilton's Achievements has been printed in these columns before, but it will do not hurt to repeat it in full, and add other facts of real interest as an example to what any boy can do if he has the necessary ambition, ability and backing of his parents.

Hilton started his club work in 1923 by selling two pet goats in order to get money enough to buy a pure bred Holstein calf. This calf cost him \$20 and

Continued on page 6, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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FERTILIZER QUESTION

Should I buy double strength fertilizer?
You've wondered, haven't you? Well,
this seems to be about the story on double
fertilizers as against normal mixtures:
For a long time it has been recognized
that low-analysis fertilizers are un-
economical for the consumer, especially for
those living a long distance from the rail-
road. The price he pays for it includes
handling and transportation costs on a
large percentage of inert material or
ballast. Then he has that same useless
material to cart and run through his
fertilizer sowers in order to apply the
small amount of plant food that it carries.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Ex-
periment Station and other stations
strongly recommend high analysis ferti-
lizers in preference to the low-analysis
mixtures for a number of years. Then
the soil improvement committee of the
National Fertilizers Association launched
a Campaign in 1919 to increase the use of
them.

Tests Started

The possible injurious effect on seed or
plant by "burning" was a generally

raised objection and in the spring of 1924
the Massachusetts Station decided to con-
duct a test to secure actual evidence.
Tests were carried on with tobacco, sweet
corn, potatoes, beets and hay.

The effects of the concentrated ferti-
lizer on the stands were as follows:

1. There was slight reduction in stand
in case of sweet corn and potatoes where
the high-analysis fertilizer was applied
either in the row or broadcast, but es-
pecially in the row.

2. This reduction in stand did not bring
about a reduction in yield. The differ-
ences in yields were small, but, if any-
thing, in favor of the concentrated ferti-
lizer.

The whole question apparently, sim-
mers down to whether or not the high-
analysis fertilizer is well mixed with the

soil. It must be remembered that ferti-
lizer distributors attached to corn and
potato planters for normal strength mix-
tures and without special attachments
have failed in past years to sow the
double strength material finely enough or
mix it with the soil thoroughly enough to
prevent rather serious burning. When
planting by hand or taking suitable pre-
cautions you are undoubtedly safe with
the double strength and you're saving a
neat little sum of money on your fertilizer
bill.

Dairymen Discuss Problems

Continued from page 1, column 1

Agricultural College presented his very
interesting and instructive talk on raising
calves. He gave this talk to the Holstein
Freisian Club and it is reported in full
with the report of that meeting in this
issue.

The ladies of Westhampton furnished
the men with a very fine boiled dinner.

Important Subscription Notice

We are making every effort to improve
the quality of this magazine in every way.
We are optimistic enough to feel that we
have made a start, in fact some people
have been so kind as to tell us so, but as
this is your magazine we want your help.
We are only too glad to publish any news
articles, or news notices, without charge.

There are on our mailing list the names
of people who were town directors, pro-
ject leaders, Farm Bureau members and
representative people in nearly every
community in the county. We would like
to keep every name on our mailing list
but the only way we can do so is by re-
ceiving fifty cents (\$.50) the cost of one
years subscription to this little paper.
There are two reasons for this:

1. Postal regulations are strict, and re-
quire that all people not entitled to com-
plimentary copies must be paid sub-
scribers.

2. Heavy cost of publication makes it
necessary to increase the revenue to keep
pace with the increased cost of producing
a better magazine.

Subscriptions should be sent in at once
Make checks payable to the Hampshire
County Extension Service.

Fill out and send it in today.

Hampshire County Farmer's Monthly:

Enclosed find.....dollars.....cents
(\$) for.....year (s) subscription
to the Hampshire County Farmer's
Monthly.

Correct Mail Address:

Name
Street or R. F. D.
Town and State

WILLIAM F. HOWE ASSISTANT STATE CLUB LEADER

Died February 3, 1928

William F. Howe, assistant state
leader of junior extension work at
the Massachusetts Agricultural
College, died at his home in North
Amherst, early on the morning of
February 3.

"No better friend of boys and
girls ever lived, and no one was
more loved than Mr. Howe," said
George L. Farley, state leader of
junior extension work. The esteem
in which he was held by these 4-H
club members and by other friends
was shown in the numerous mes-
sages which he received during his
illness which started the latter part
of November.

Mr. Howe was born in Nashua,
New Hampshire, and would have
been fifty-five this coming April. He
was graduated from the North
Adams, Massachusetts, Normal
School, and after teaching in coun-
try schools for some years went to
the Avery School at Dedham,
Massachusetts, as head master. It
was here that he met his wife, Jen-
abelle Dennett, who was a teacher
under him at the school. He leaves
besides his wife, his mother Mrs.
John Howe of Nashua, and three
children, Dennett a sophomore in
Amherst College, Salley a junior in
high school, and John a freshman
in high school.

He taught at Dedham for about
18 years, coming to the extension
service in May 1918. As assistant
leader he handled all of the agri-
cultural projects except poultry un-
til about a year ago.

SIX HERDS AVERAGE OVER 1,000 POUNDS MILK FOR JAN.

The C. T. A. average of all the herds for January was 807 pounds of milk and 30.4 pounds of fat. Pelissier Bros. and Frank Steele both had cows making over 2,000 pounds of milk and 70 pounds of fat. The high cows in butter fat production are listed below.

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
Q. A. Bagg	R.J.	741	63.8
S. R. Parker	G.G.	1178	62.5
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	806	55.6
M. S. Howes & Son	R.H.	1472	54.6
Q. A. Bagg	R.J.	908	54.5
Vigneault Bros.	G.H.	1454	53.9
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1488	53.6
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1122	52.8
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1488	52.2
A. O. Grise	G.H.	1259	51.6
Q. A. Bagg	G.H.	1451	50.6
M. S. Howes & Son	R.H.	1693	50.8
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	2502	117.6*
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	2023	74.8*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2489	74.7*
A. O. Grise	G.H.	1910	65.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1992	63.7*
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1891	60.5*
R. C. Adams	G.G.	1383	59.6*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1057	57.2*
R. C. Adams	G.H.	1665	56.6*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1851	55.6*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1662	55.0*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	958	54.6*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	778	54.5*
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1814	54.5*
H. M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1764	53.0*
H. M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1522	51.8*
A. G. Goodfield	G.H.	1724	51.8*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1070	51.5*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1491	50.8*
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1538	50.8*

* Milked three times daily.

Frank Steele still holds the lead in average herd production both in milk and butterfat.

	No. Cows	per cow Lbs. Milk
F. D. Steele	5	1711
Pelissier Bros.	9	1299
J. G. Cook & Son	12	1220
H. M. Bridgeman	12	1163
R. C. Adams	8	1060
M. S. Howes & Son	8	1002
H. H. Bissell	10	914

Eight herds averaged over 35 pounds of butterfat for the month.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
F. D. Steele	5	55.0
Pelissier Bros.	9	46.7
J. G. Cook & Son	12	42.0
H. M. Bridgeman	10	40.7
R. C. Adams	8	37.9
Q. A. Bagg	11	37.3
M. S. Howes & Son	8	36.6
T. C. Mara	12	35.1
W. H. Atkins	14	33.8
H. H. Bissell	10	32.7
S. R. Parker	10	31.1
G. H. Timmins	28	30.4
A. O. Grise	26	30.3

The corn crop of the United States in 1926 was valued at \$1,703,403,000 making it the most valuable crop produced.

FARM AND HOME ASK ME ANOTHER

Answers on Page 11

- About what age does a pullet start laying eggs?
- Of what is catgut made?
- How can you tell the age of a horse fairly accurately?
- Name five common breeds of hogs.
- How may goitre be prevented in animals as well as in humans?
- Name two distinctly American deserts.
- What are the three main types of sugar, all made from different plants?
- What meat more than any other should be well cooked before being eaten?
- Serge is made from what material?
- Of what material is calico made?

C. T. A. HERDS HAVE HIGH AVERAGE FOR LAST YEAR

Average 8,975 Pounds of Milk and 346 Pounds of Fat

Members of the Cow Testing Association may well be proud of the above record which is the average of thirty-one herds in Hampshire County for the period of November 1, 1926 to October 31, 1927.

It is noteworthy that the herds averaging over 9,000 pounds of milk per cow had an average feed cost of \$1.39 per 100 pounds while those below 9,000 pounds had an average of \$1.70 per 100 pounds. With feed representing 55% of the total net cost of producing milk, the total cost would be \$2.52 and \$3.09 respectively. With milk at 7 cents a quart or \$3.25 per 100 pounds, the herds above 9,000 pounds of milk a year would be making a net profit of 73 cents a hundredweight of milk while those below would be making a profit of but 16 cents a hundredweight. The foregoing statements merely are examples of the fact that the high producing cows are the ones turning the most profit back to the farmers. A hard and fast limit of 9,000 pounds cannot be set, as profits can be expected to increase gradually from a 7,000 pound cow upward.

On the basis of feed cost, the herds making the most profit were herds averaging over 11,000 pounds of milk of which there were five including Frank D. Steele of Cummington, Pelissier Bros., E. P. West, J. G. Cook, all of Hadley and M. S. Howes & Son of Cummington.

With 3.7 milk bringing \$3.25 per hundredweight, the feed cost must be below \$1.78 per hundred pounds of milk in

Continued on page 9, column 2

SMALL FLOCK LEADERS ARE IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

John Bloom of Ware and P. L. Wheelock of Amherst head the state summary on small flocks for the past two months' period. With winter weather here it is important not to forget to feed some green feed such as cabbages, mangels or sprouted oats. Also that cod liver oil is helpful if the birds are not getting direct sunlight. Keep the houses dry and clean.

The list of county leaders follows with the state list below that.

	No. Pullets Nov 1	Prod. Per Bird
John Bloom, Ware	450	41.0
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst	315	36.9
Frank D. Steele, Cummington	347	28.7
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst	150	26.5
S. G. Waite, Southampton	120	19.1

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more

Elm Tree P. F., Plymouth	2504	30.0
Peckham P. F., Bristol	1900	28.0
E. Hayes Small, Barnstable	1641	27.6
Hass P. F., Bristol	3000	24.9
Monroe & Nepper, Plymouth	1709	23.7
M. R. Jones, Barnstable	1014	22.2
Sheldon & Corser, Berkshire	1100	20.5

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

Sarkis P. Kafafian, Barnstable	896	30.4
C. M. Williams, Barnstable	526	26.0
John G. Ellis, Berkshire	769	24.3
Bernard Binder, Barnstable	695	24.0
L. E. Franch, Plymouth	680	23.9
Wm. G. MacDonald, Bristol	669	23.7
David Berman, Worcester	505	23.7
A. S. Pendleton, Essex	611	22.6

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

John Bloom, Hampshire	450	41.0
P. L. Wheelock, Hampshire	315	36.9
L. A. Sohler, Middlesex	245	28.9
Ira Murdock, Norfolk	273	28.9
Frank D. Steele, Hampshire	347	28.7
Frank LeBlanc, Bristol	300	28.0
Mortimer Cleveland, Middlesex	300	28.0
Richard Kent, Barnstable	235	27.4
Lennox H. Lindsal, Middlesex	310	26.9

APPLY FOR B. W. D.

TEST AT ONCE

Poultrymen who wish to have their flocks tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea should place their applications in the hands of Dr. J. B. Lentz immediately. He has seventeen special employees to carry on the additional work of testing and wishes to dispense with their services by March 1. Tardy applications will make the work more expensive for his laboratory and less satisfactory to the poultrymen.



AROUND THE COUNTY WITH THE H. D. AGENT

Children's Clothing Popular

Twenty-three women from Cummington and Plainfield met with Mrs. Eva Loud in Plainfield for a Children's Clothing meeting. Miss Cooley, the State Clothing Specialist gave a talk and demonstration on materials and finishes. The women voted to have an all day meeting next time, so that more work could be accomplished.

Mrs. F. Cebula Made Leader

Mrs. Frank Cebula was made project leader with Miss Bertha Mysona as assistant leader of the Ware evening group. The project is "Children's Clothing, and they have an enrollment of forty-three. Miss Pozzi spent the first evening discussing, Line, Color and materials so that the group could be planning for their dresses and patterns. The second meeting was spent making finishes that will be applied to the dresses to be made. The next meeting will be in the Junior High School sewing room so that the group will be able to use both the sewing machines and the tables.

Nineteen Meet in Enfield

Miss Pozzi met 19 women in Enfield for a Food demonstration. The women cooked and served the following Menu:

Escolloped Celery and Carrots
Cabbage, Apple and Raisin Salad
Whole wheat Bread and Butter
Cereal Dessert with Dates

After lunch, the score cards and food value were discussed. Also ways and means of serving more vegetables and dark breads in the family.

The next meeting plans to be very interesting for all score cards are to be checked up.

Cold Springs Select Project

Miss B. Fitzgerald's group at Cold Springs met with Miss Pozzi to finish up hats, and also to select a project. The group voted to make guide patterns. They plan to meet at 9:30 on Feb. 11th at the school house. Three meetings are to be devoted to this project. So far 17 women have signed up.

"Home Furnishing" brings Interest

Mrs. Haynes, the State Home Manage-

ment Specialist is meeting with the Easthampton group for a series of talks on "Home Furnishing." At the first meeting, at which she discussed, walls, floors, floor coverings and ceilings, twenty-three women were present. Mrs. Lawrence Bergmann, the leader is making all the arrangements for the meeting places. If anyone is interested in the classes, they can get any information from her.

Granby, Belchertown and South Hadley are also taking "Home Furnishing" under the directions of Miss Pozzi. These meetings are held in the afternoon from 2-4. At the first meeting a great deal of interest was shown by the number of questions asked. The second series of meetings will be spent discussing: Curtains, windows, and draperies. This, I am sure, will prove to be as interesting as the first of this series of meetings.

Third Meeting Held

Dresses and smocks are progressing rapidly in the Chesterfield group. One more meeting and all must be complete. At the last meeting, the garments are to be worn so that Miss Pozzi can score them. Many very attractive dresses are in the progress of being finished.

Mrs. H. West Made Leader

Mrs. H. West was made leader of the Hadley group with Mrs. T. J. Pelissier as her assistant. The group met for the first time at the library where they were given a demonstration by Mrs. Nujent from Springfield, how to paint easily. Refinishing of old articles and painting of unfinished was demonstrated. She also demonstrated how to stencil, stipple and how to paint vases. Every one present was interested and plans were made to meet in February for a regular painting bee. At this meeting the women plan to bring articles that need to be refinished and will actually do so at the meeting.

Thirty-one Served

Mrs. G. Smith of Norwich Hill was hostess at the foods demonstration in January. Mrs. George Barr was elected project leader by a unanimous vote. One more food meeting is to be held this year. This is to be at the Hall.

Everyone enjoyed the lunch which consisted of the following Menu:

Escolloped Carrots and Celery
Cabbage, Carrot and Raisin Salad
Coarse Cereal Breads and Butter
Norwegian Prune Pudding

A Menu is also planned for the next meeting.

HOW YOU CAN HELP SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM

By teaching children early in life good health habits in relation to sleep, baths, food, water drinking, the toilet, posture, breathing, exercise, rest, play, cheerfulness.

By being attentive to health in the home, each member of the family having a daily health program and practicing, it, thus creating interest and enthusiasm in children. Let "Keep well" be the slogan.

By believing in and having at least once a year a health examination for each member of the family.

By seeing to it that children are in good physical condition to go to school, being sure that they enter with no physical handicaps, and are able to meet the demands of school life and less liable to absence because of illness.

By giving prompt attention to children already in school in whom the school doctor finds physical defects, such as diseased tonsils, adenoids, defective teeth, enlarged thyroid, poor nutrition, bad heart and lung conditions, spinal and foot defects, speech defects, defects of skin and scalp.

By permitting sufficient removal of clothing by the school doctor to enable him to make a good examination, providing a screen for each school so that the child may have the privacy which is his right during the examination.

By seeing that the school doctor is appointed early in the school year (making sure that he is the best—not the cheapest) in order that corrective needs found may receive attention as early as possible. Children should receive as skillful attention as your livestock.

By being interested in the appointment of the teacher, making sure that she is healthy, knowing her and seeing to it that she has a comfortable and pleasant place to live in.

By providing clean, sanitary, and attractive school buildings having suitable, healthful equipment as follows: Pure drinking water, covered porcelain water containers, individual drinking cups, facilities for washing the hands, paper towels, liquid soap, sanitary toilets, toilet paper, a properly placed and jacketed stove, proper lighting from left and rear, window shades, good ventilation, providing at least two window boards or screens for every room, a thermometer properly placed, comfortable and adjustable seats

and desks, a screen for use during the school doctor's examination, a doormat, and the required playground space—all kept in a sanitary condition.

By showing active interest in the school and school-health program, making the school one of the civic projects, possibly making it a health center and a recreation center. Showing interest by visiting the school, knowing the teachers, doctor, and school nurse if there be one, making the school supplementary to the home in the care of children as to healthfulness and comfort.

This is the best investment any community can make. Will you not live up to this great obligation?

By Florence A. Sherman

Assistant Medical Inspector of Schools,
New York State Dept. of Education.

JUST TRY THESE

"We have a good many apples in the cellar, but my family gets tired of them. I am told that apples are a wholesome fruit and I should like to use them often, especially since we have them. Can you suggest some different ways to prepare them?" This is an appeal from a mother of a large family.

Two different and very popular apple dishes are Blushing Apples (and Apple and Bacon Sandwiches).

Blushing Apples

6 firm cooking apples

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

1 cup water

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cinnamon candies

(Two sticks cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, and some fruit coloring may be substituted for cinnamon candies.)

Put cinnamon sticks or cinnamon candies in water and bring to boil. Add sugar and stir until well dissolved. Add a few drops of coloring. Pare apples and leave whole, or slice lengthwise or across. Drop into the syrup and cook until tender, but not so soft that they will break when removed. Put onto a platter and pour syrup over them. These are delicious served with ham, pork roast or pork chops. They are very attractive for a Valentine dinner.

Applesauce and Bacon Sandwiches

These are excellent for lunch or supper, and even for breakfast. Cut day-old graham or whole wheat bread in slices one-half inch thick. Toast on one side only. Lightly butter the toasted side. Spread with a thin layer of slightly sweetened applesauce—at least one half inch thick. Cover with thinly sliced bacon and put on top grate of hot oven. Leave in oven until bacon is cooked. If broiler is used, bread may be toasted on both sides; but in an ordinary oven the bottom of the bread will burn if it has been toasted first.

(May E. Foley,

State Nutrition Specialist)

A Table d'Hope Dinner For The New Year

Little Pearls of Luck (On the half shell)	Cream of Hearty Joke Soup
Salary	Salted Bank Notes
(In large bunches)	
Vurr little Halibut Anything	Entree a la Happy Days
Small Roasts (if any)	Mixed Tickles
Smiles and Sunshine Salad	Good Health Pudding (with Sham-pain sauce)
A Loving Cup	

Music washes away the dust of every-day life.

According to data gathered by the National Dairy Council, milk and cream consumption per capita in the U. S. has increased from slightly less than one pint in 1920 to slightly more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a quart in 1926.

He who eats cabbage has a good head.

Eat spinach and own an iron range.

Say it with cauliflowers.

Buy your colors from the vegetable man.

For high spirits eat the lowly vegetables.

Eat 18 carrot soup.

Let your book of health contain vegetable leaves.

Don't say 'Let us eat,' but say 'Eat Lettuce.'

—A Canadian Horticulturist.

Supper Dishes Featured

Miss Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent, demonstrated Supper Dishes to the Women's Club of Ware. About 65 women were present. All were very much interested and asked that another meeting on foods be held later on in the year. After the demonstration, the food was served by their hostesses.

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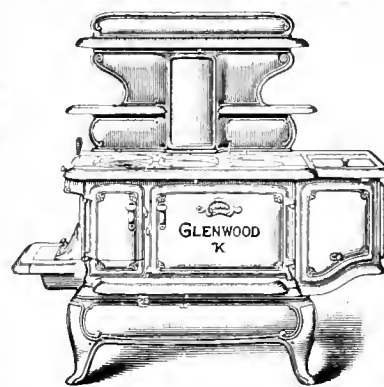
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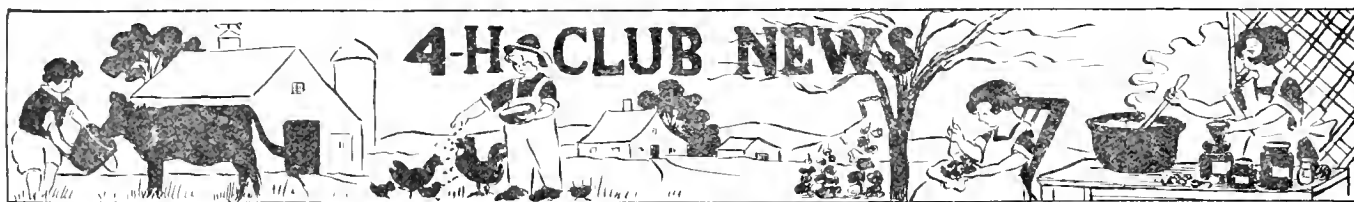
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AMHERST BOY LEADS IN EGG LAYING CONTEST

Competing with 45 other boys, Philip Ives of Amherst carried off the blue ribbon for the month of December in the Junior Egg Laying Contest. His flock of 40 Rhode Island Red Pullets averaged 19.4 eggs per bird which is practically three times the average for the 46 contestants and twice the accepted standard of production for December, which is 10 eggs per bird.

The contestants in this contest are divided into two classes: small flocks of 5 to 40 birds and large flocks of 40 or more birds. It is interesting to see that for December the large flocks average much higher than the smaller ones, the actual production being 7.6 eggs per bird for the former class and 5.3 eggs per bird for the latter class.

A total of 1749 birds were reported on or an average of 38 birds per flock. There were 16 flocks of over 40 birds and four of over 100 birds. As far as we know this is the first year, since poultry club work started in Hampshire County, that any poultry club members has owned over 100 laying birds. But this year there are four of them. They are: Walter Sullivan, Hatfield; Hervier Bernier, Granby. Stanley Kizior, Granby and Judd Brothers, Goshen.

The Leaders for December are as follows:

<i>Large Flocks</i>			
	No. birds	Total eggs	Avg. per bird
Phillip Ives, Amherst	40	755	19.4
Benton Cummings, Ware	62	888	14.3
Robert Barr, Huntington	42	600	14.2
J. Arthur Gould, Ware	78	956	12.2
Judd Brothers, Goshen	135	1317	9.8

<i>Small Flocks</i>			
	No. birds	Total eggs	Avg. per bird
Lawrence Kyle, Huntington	6	105	17.9
John Jackowski, Hatfield	24	309	12.9
Mutter Bros., Easthampton	17	169	10.0
J. G. Cook, Jr., Hadley	23	224	9.7
Philip Ives, Amherst	25	225	9.0

NEWS WRITING CONTEST STARTED AMONG 4-H CLUBS

With the grand prize of a free trip to the State 4-H Camp (Camp Gilbert) at the Massachusetts Agricultural College

next July, as the first prize, a news writing contest is being started among the 4-H clubs in Hampshire County.

The objects of this contest are to teach better news writing to club members and by so doing to bring the work of the 4-H Clubs to the attention of other boys and girls and grown folks as well.

The rules of the contest are as follows:

1. Only members of Massachusetts 4-H clubs are eligible for the contest.

2. Only one reporter from each club is allowed for each local paper. (Each club should appoint one reporter to be responsible for reporting all club meetings, club activities, tours and other things pertaining to club work to the local paper assigned to this particular reported.)

3. Club members who are not regular reporters for a local paper and who wish to enter the contest may do so by reporting each meeting and sending a copy of their reports to the County Club Agent.

4. Each reporter sending news stories to the club agent must report at least nine meetings. Club members reporting to local papers must secure clippings of the stories they have had accepted and printed by the local paper and send at least six such clippings to the County Club Agent.

5. All sets of clippings from the papers or news stories sent direct to the club agent must be in the hands of the club agent by June 1, 1928.

6. As soon as reporters are appointed by their clubs they are requested to learn the name of the editor of their paper and to address all stories to that person. When they have done this they must send at once their name, the name of their paper, and the name of the editor of that paper to the following address: Extension Editor, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass., and also to the County Club Agent, Northampton, Mass.

7. The winners will be chosen on the quality, number, neatness and promptness of their news stories.

Boynton is Dairy Champion

Continued from page 1, column 2

the first fall was second in its class at Northampton. Since that time he has owned 13 head of pure-bred Holsteins and after selling six at various times now has seven left, three cows, two yearling heifers, one heifer calf, and one bull calf.

The original cow is still in the herd and produced during her second lactation period, which ended about the first of the year, more than 16,000 pounds of milk.

SEVENTEEN LEADERS ATTEND CONFERENCES

Seventeen club leaders, representing 22 of the 29 clothing clubs in Hampshire County, were in attendance at one or more of the three training meetings held in the county last month.

These leaders represented a total of 214 clothing club members, a number that could not have been reached in any other way.

The best meeting as far as attendance and spirit is concerned was held in Northampton January 28 with 9 leaders, 3 club members and 2 visitors present. These were from the towns of Hatfield, Hadley, Amherst, West Chesterfield and Granby. Miss Esther Cooley, State Clothing Specialist and Marion Forbes, Ass't State Club Leader, gave them help in their clothing club problems.

The other two meetings, although smaller, were quite successful. The Huntington and Worthington leaders met in Huntington, January 17, with an attendance of 100% of the leaders in that section, while in Belchertown, January 7, only two were present. At the Huntington meeting Miss Forbes gave the leaders many suggestions as to their club troubles while Miss Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent, carried on the same type of meeting in Belchertown.

The young bull, which Hilton has secured to head his herd in the future, is half-brother to the Hurlwood bull which was All-American Holstein calf in 1926. Early this fall his herd passed clean through its first state and federal T. B. test. For some time Hilton has been selling milk at the door at retail prices and has built up a good business. His greatest difficulty now is being able to supply the demand.

Awarded County Championship

In 1924 due to his activities in dairy club, Hilton was chosen as county dairy champion and attended with other champions Camp Gilbert at Massachusetts Agricultural college. Due to the interest aroused by his trip to Camp Gilbert, Hilton organized in January, 1925, the first dairy club in Hampshire County. This club is still going and its members own nine pure-bred Holsteins and three grades. The club also has the distinction of having been the first local 4-H club in the state of Massachusetts.

Hilton Also Wins at E. S.

Hilton Boynton is now 16 and starting on his sixth year as a Dairy club member. He was also a winner at the 1927 Eastern States Exposition, winning grand champion Holstein in the junior class. With the same heifer he won junior champion in the open class at the three-county fair, Northampton, as well as four first places at the two shows. At the Northampton fair he also won the Best Showman's contest, competing against 37 contestants.

However, dairying is not the only activity in which Hilton is an active leader among the boys of South Hadley. During the past summer he led 20 boys in a garden club. This club, under his direction, put on an exhibit at the Harvest supper, South Hadley church, which caused wide comment.

Poultry has also received Hilton's attention for several years. He joined his first poultry club in 1924, having at that time Anconas. The following year he switched to pure-bred white Wyandottes and since that time has been handling his own breeding pens, until he now has some real show birds as well as birds which are capable of good production. He is now producing eggs for hatching purposes.

In 1927 he won three gold medals for poultry at the Northampton fair, having in the junior classes the champion hen of all breeds, the best white Wyandotte hen, and the best Wyandotte cockerel. He also has some Rhode Island Reds and some blue Andalusians. One of the Rhode Island red hens placed first in the utility class in the junior show at Eastern states this past year.

During the 1927 fair season, counting prizes won by both poultry and dairy animals, Hilton totaled \$150 in cash prizes and 53 ribbons. He also has 30 ribbons which he won in former years besides many other smaller prizes. Last summer his father turned over to him the managing of the farm business, buying grain not only for his own animals but for the horses, hens, etc., buying fertilizer and seeds, and paying for these under his own name as well as collecting for his milk and egg trade.

Other Champions

Other state champions chosen for the 4-H club projects were: Elmer Berry, garden, Middlesex county; Howard Waterman, poultry, Plymouth county; Royal Matthews, handicraft, Norfolk county; Costas Garigianus, farm management, Middlesex county; Agnes Kendrick, canning, Barnstable county; Violet Tupper, clothing, Middlesex county; Gladys Colwell, food, Middlesex county; Angeline Forrest, room beautiful, Barnstable county; Howard Havens, pig, Worcester county; Helen Buckler, Baby Beef, Berkshire.

OUR TEAM WINS AT BOSTON CONTEST

With Joseph Donnis of Hatfield winning the highest individual honors and our team placing first among the county teams, Hampshire County won it's usual number of prizes at the Poultry Judging Contest held in Boston January 5th.

Donnis' score of 640 out of a possible 800 was 20 above his nearest competitor and as Joel Dwight of Hatfield and Howard Ittner of South Hadley Falls were tied for sixth place with 604½ points each, it brought our team of three over 40 points ahead of Worcester County who won second. John Howe, North Amherst, the alternate on the team was not far behind with a score of 474.

Ten Counties sent teams to this contest, which, although it is not the largest in the state, is by far the best. Fifty-six boys took part, making the competition very keen.

Competes in National Contest

By winning first place in this contest, Joseph Donnis was chosen as a member of the State team which went to New York City to compete with other State teams from the East and South, in a National Poultry Judging Contest. This was held January 21 at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. The other two members of the team were Harold Lundgren, Worcester County, and Elmer Berry, Middlesex County.

This team placed fifth in this contest, which was won by a team from Virginia while Maryland's team placed second. Pearl Scott, a member of the Virginia team, took the high honors, this being the first time a girl has ever won the National Contest.

Fruit Growers Meet

Continued from page 1, column 3

working of his home made grader. He also stated that his best Spys were in an orchard which had been in alfalfa for 15 years. However he fertilizes for both the trees and the alfalfa as he removes the alfalfa to feed to his cows.

The new officers for 1928 are as follows: President, Wright A. Root, Easthampton Vice-Pres., Edward Searle, Southampton Sec.-Treas., Richard Markert, S. Amherst

Directors

A. H. Bean, Florence
Charles Stiles, So. Amherst

Auditor

Sumner R. Parker, So. Amherst

A committee of growers was appointed to work with Wright A. Root in improving the fruit show at the Three County Fair.

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier
H. L. AMES, Asst. Cashier

HOLSTEIN-FREISIAN CLUB FEATURES CALF RAISING

The use of skim milk powder for feeding calves was carefully explained by Mr. J. G. Archibald of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at the annual meeting of the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Freisian Breeders Club. This meeting was held at the Mansion House, Greenfield, on January 12, and Mr. Enos J. Montague was reelected President of the club.

A great many dairymen have doubted the advisability of its being financially profitable to raise their own replacements but Mr. Archibald presented figures which show that it can be done. These figures represent actual costs on many Massachusetts farms.

Cost to Milking Age

	Raised	Purchased
Feed	\$140.00	
Labor, etc.	50.00	
Total	\$190.00	\$160.00
Salvage	50.00	50.00
	\$140.00	\$110.00
Milked	6.5 years	4.5 years
Annual Cost	\$21.50	\$24.50

The fact that it is cheaper to raise your own replacements is shown above and in addition to that there is more pleasure in growing replacements, it is easier to control diseases such as T. B. or abortion, while better and more uniform stock is produced.

Skim Milk Powder for Calves

The experiment station at Amherst has for years carried on extensive feeding trials on the value of different feeds for raising young calves, and skim milk powder has given very satisfactory results. These tests were run on high grade Holstein calves.

One pound of the skim milk powder and a scant even teaspoonful of salt are added to enough cold water to give a creamy consistency. Then enough luke-warm water is added to make one gallon of the liquid.

Whole milk is fed for the first week after weaning and then the skim milk solution is gradually substituted. Not over nine quarts daily are fed to each calf and it is better, although not necessary, to continue feeding a minimum of two quarts of whole milk daily during the first six or eight weeks of the calf's life.

After the first month the calf is taught to eat good rowen and a calf meal made up of 30 pounds red dog floor, 30 pounds ground oats, 24½ pounds corn meal and ½

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pound of salt. A special effort should be made at all times, to have the calves eat heartily of the dry grain mixture and rowen.

When the calves are two months of age the daily allowance of skim milk powder was cut to 6 quarts of liquid and at three months, it was again cut to 3 quarts of liquid.

Costs

On skim milk powder (roller process) the calves made an average daily gain of

1.4 pounds at a cost of 18.2 cents a pound, about 125 pounds of the dry milk being fed to each calf. Straight liquid skim milk at 2 cents a quart made an average daily gain of 1.7 pounds at 18.8 cents a pound.

Calf meals are rather unsatisfactory as they are apt to cause digestive disturbances and do not promote as rapid growth. Under present conditions, dried skim milk, fed as above suggested, offers the best substitute for liquid skim milk in the rearing of young calves.

POULTRY FEEDING RECOMMENDATIONS

Formulated at Conference of New
England Colleges, November
16, 1927

Mash Formula

- 200 lbs. Coarse yellow corn meal
- 100 lbs. Wheat bran
- 100 lbs. Middlings, preferably white
- 100 lbs. Oat products, (see par. 3)
- 25 lbs. Meat scraps, not less than 50% protein
- 25 lbs. Fish meal, not less than 45% protein
- 25 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal
- 25 lbs. Steamed bone meal
- 25 lbs. Dried milk
- 5 lbs. Common salt

Grain Formula

- 200 lbs. Whole corn
 - 100 lbs. Wheat
 - 100 lbs. Oats
1. Dry mash should be kept before the birds constantly in hoppers or troughs that can be and are kept clean and free from litter, dirt or filth. Hard grains should be fed in similar hoppers or trough. The amount will vary with the breed, the rate of production, the weather, and possibly other factors, but there is a growing tendency among poultrymen to feed grain more liberally.
 2. Whole corn is recommended because there are certain vitamin losses in cracking, and furthermore the feeder is better able to check up on quality. This presupposes that chicks have been taught to eat whole corn on the range, or before being installed in the laying house.
 3. Oats should be omitted from the scratch mixture when fed germinated. The term "oat products" in the mash formula includes oat flour, ground oat meal, or ground 40-42 lb. oats. All are used pound for pound.
 4. Cod liver oil is a valuable supplement that should be added to the ration during the winter months at the rate of 1 pint per 100 pounds of feed or nearly 1 quart per 100 hens per week, or $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per 100 hens per day. It should be fed the year around to hens kept in confinement.
 5. Suggestions for use of supplements including milk: Feed daily to each 100 hens 2 to 3 pounds of dry oats that have been germinated; mix with the germinated oats 1 pound of semi-solid buttermilk and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cod liver oil, or in lieu of semi-solid, substitute 4 pounds of mash for mixing with the oats and oil.
 6. Alfalfa leaf meal has been included in the ration for its mineral and vita-

min value. Salt is recommended because investigations indicate that it aids digestion.

Chick Feeding Recommendations

Chick Mash

- 200 lbs. Coarse yellow corn meal
- 100 lbs. Wheat bran
- 100 lbs. Middlings, preferably white
- 100 lbs. Oat products, (see par. 3)
- 25 lbs. Meat scraps, not less than 50% protein
- 25 lbs. Fish meal, not less than 45% protein
- 50 lbs. Dried milk
- 25 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal
- 25 lbs. Steamed bone meal
- 5 lbs. Common salt

Chick Feed

- 200 lbs. Fine Yellow cr. corn
 - 100 lbs. Cracked wheat
1. The mash mixture above is the regular laying mash adapted for chicks by the addition of 25 lbs. of dried milk, or in other words, to each 100 lbs. of laying mash add 4 lbs. of dried milk. The addition of the extra milk may be omitted when liquid or other milk is fed separately.
 2. The use of cod liver oil is recommended. Usually it will be unnecessary after chicks are on good range. It should in general constitute not more than 1 per cent of the total mash and grain or chick feed, and may be mixed with either.
 3. The term "oat products" in the mash formula includes oat flour, ground oat meal, or ground 40-42 lb. oats. Either of the first two is preferable but when they are not available, the ground oats may be substituted pound for pound.
 4. Some coarser cracked corn can be used when the chicks are from three to four weeks old, and whole corn
- Continued on page 11, column 2

"NEW ENGLAND SEVEN" PROGRAM TO BE URGED

Believing that *seven* apple varieties will serve our needs better than *seventy*, the Agricultural Colleges in New England, through the Extension Service, are co-operating on a Better Variety Program. Seven apples have been selected as especially well adapted to New England conditions.

McIntosh

Baldwin

Wealthy

Gravenstein

Delicious

Northern Spy

Rhode Island Greening

The above varieties are the leaders in the New England States. Upon their reputation as a fruit section depends. And although it is doubtful if many growers will want all of the seven varieties, three or four can be selected to suit any section. Others should be grown only in a limited way for special or local markets.

The Better Variety Program is one of the first steps in the matter of cooperation among the fruit growers of New England. During 1928 emphasis is being placed on the elimination of odd varieties, (1) by planting only recommended varieties, (2) by top grafting the younger, more vigorous trees, and (3) by cutting down those trees not adapted to top grafting. In general most trees under fifteen years of age may be topgrafted, but it is far better to do the work before the tree is ten years of age.

One feature of the work this year is a Top Grafting Contest. *Any grower with more than ten trees of odd varieties is eligible.*

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machinery on the farm.

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HIGH GRADE SEEDS FOR 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

Do you want a prize winning garden this year? If you do you must start with good seeds. As you know, many of the seeds ordinarily sold in packets will not sprout, or if they do grow, the crop is often disappointing.

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau wants all 4-H members to have a chance to get really good seed that will grow, if properly cared for, and seed of the best kinds. At the suggestion of many club leaders they have prepared collections of vegetable seeds for the members of 4-H clubs:

The Little Garden Collection of 8 different kinds of vegetables for \$.50.

The Bigger Garden Collection of 11 different kinds of vegetables for \$.75

The Biggest Garden Collection of 14 different kinds of vegetables for \$1.00

The Farm Bureau seeds will be the best that they can get and of varieties approved by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The packets are large and each collection will have just as much seed as they can supply for the money. Correct directions for planting and care will come with each collection.

Order blanks giving the lists of seeds in each collection and the cost of each may be secured upon request at the Extension Service office, 184 Main St., Northampton, or at the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, 740 Main St., Waltham, Mass.

ANSWERS TO FARM AND HOME QUESTIONS

Questions on Page 3

1. Few pullets lay eggs before they are 200 days of age.
2. Catgut is made from the intestines of sheep.
3. By their teeth. The centers of a horse's teeth are slightly dished and black. As the horse ages these centers disappear until at about 10 or 12 the black centers are entirely gone.
4. Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Chester-White, Hampshire, Berkshire.
5. By the use of potassium iodide, which is used as a salt. A small amount placed in ordinary table salt will suffice for humans. For animals it is put in their feed.
6. Ice cream and pie.
7. Cane, Maple and Beet.
8. Pork due to the fact that diseases are often carried by this meat from animals to humans.
9. Wool.
10. Cotton.

Poultry Recommendations

Continued from page 1, column 2
should be included in the ration when the chicks are three to four months old in order that they may become accustomed to it before being installed in winter quarters.

5. For economical and sanitary reasons, both grain and mash should be fed from the beginning in no-waste hoppers or troughs that can be and are kept clean and free from litter, dirt and filth. An abundance of hopper space is imperative—meaning by this that hopper space should be sufficient for three-fourths of the chicks to eat at any one time.
6. Poultrymen are urged to include in their feeding schedule certain systematic sanitary programs, details of which can be secured from their Agricultural College. Clean up and clean out the brooder houses every five days during the brooding period.
7. Best results are obtained by growing chicks on clean, abundant alfalfa or clover range at the rate of not more than 500 chicks per acre. After the disposal of cockerels, this means not more than 250 pullets per acre.
8. To insure an ample supply of green feed, the growing of rape, kale, swiss chard, or other green crops is recommended, especially for fall use when the range is less likely to meet all requirements of developing pullets.

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Eastern States Tobacco Fertilizers contain no sodium, no sulphur and no chlorine. They are built in accordance with the latest authentic information on the fertilizer needs of this particular crop.

For formulas, prices and other information fill out the accompanying coupon and mail at once.

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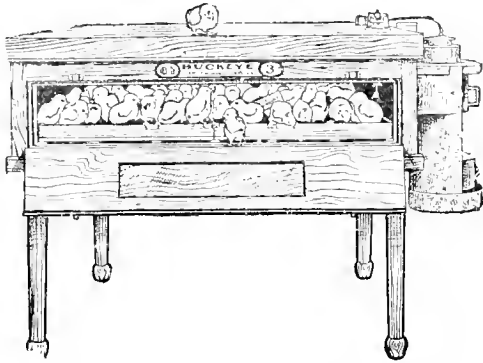
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The Prices are Reasonable.

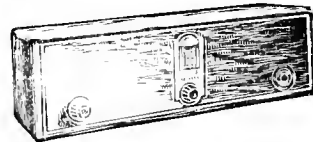
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1928

No. 3

GORDON COOK IS COUNTY DAIRY CHAMPION

"It never rains but it pours." This saying is proven when it was found that Gordon Cook of Hadley, the newly elected president of the County Dairy Club had won the County Championship in his favorite project, Dairy.

This was perhaps to be expected, as anyone who is popular enough and thought by others to be deserving enough to be given the honor of the presidency, must be a good project worker. And true it is, as can be seen by Gordon's own story of his experience as he told it at the Dairy Meeting.

It was no small task to select the champion in this project as there were six candidates who had records worthy of consideration. They are as follows:

Stephen Brusco, West Hatfield

Joel H. Dwight, West Hatfield
Stanley Misterka, Northampton
Joseph Sena, Easthampton
Lyman Pratt, Hadley.

Why we selected Gordon will be left to your good judgement after reading the story of his experience which is as follows:

"I happened to join the Calf Club because the boys around me started in the club work so I thought I would do likewise. Miss Erhard was county club leader then. She encouraged me, so I started. I saw how well some of the boys were doing so I thought I would try it.

The first animal I owned was a good individual but had rather a mean disposition and along the last of August just about the time to clip her, she had a fight with a cow that was too big for her and to pay for this she broke one of her horns. This got infected so we had to cut off what was left of it and so I didn't go to any fairs that year. That was five years ago this last fall. The next year I had another one, but along in the spring, the

Continued on page 6, column 2

JOT THESE DATES DOWN

March 31—County-wide 4-H Poultry Club Meeting.
May 4—High School Day Judging Contests at M. A. C.
April 5—10:00 A. M.—Spring Holstein Meeting, Clinton Hotel, Springfield.
June 7—Home Maker's Summary Meeting at Laurel Park.
June 21-24—Home Makers County Camp at Greenwich Lake.
June 26-30—County 4-H Camp.

FRUIT GROWERS DISCUSS DIVERSIFICATION

The fruit growers of Hampshire County met at Boyden's restaurant on February 28 at which time the subject of diversification was discussed.

R. A. Van Meter, professor of Pomology at the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave a talk on the subject and led the discussion. The meeting was planned by the new president of the association, Wright A. Root of Easthampton. Geo. H. Bean of Northampton amused the group by telling a number of funny stories dealing with court cases.

The group went on record as favoring the legislation which will put the settlement of deer damages in the department of agriculture instead of in the division of fisheries and game, as at present.

R. A. Van Meter brought out that overproduction exists when the average grower cannot make a profit on his crop. In other words it is the fruit grower who is better than the average who is sure of a profit each year.

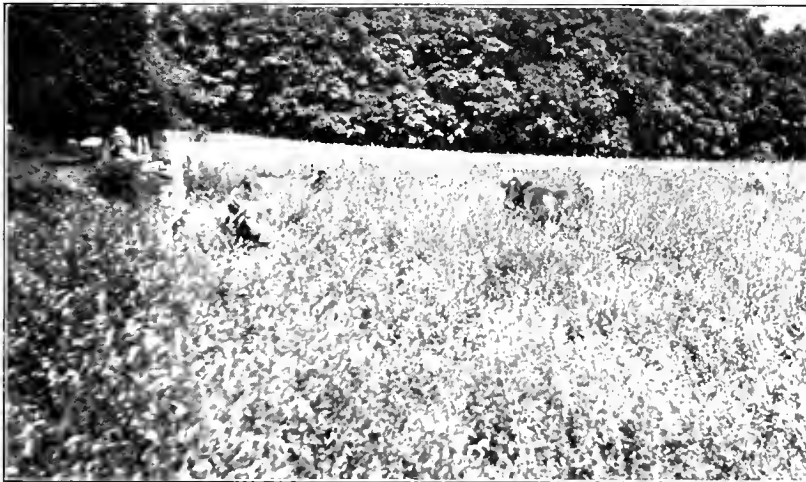
Diversification Vs. Specialization

It was brought out that most men should specialize on one crop with smaller acreages of other crops in order to obtain income from more than one source.

This was advised for the reason that most individuals are able to excel in only one branch of farming. Today an intimate knowledge of details is required in every branch of farming and this renders it unlikely that one individual can be very successful in more than one branch.

On the other hand diversification helps in case of a poor season with the main crop. Small fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairying were cited as possible secondary lines to apple orcharding.

The temperament, ability and likes of the individual grower are determining factors as to how much he should diversify.



SWEET CLOVER PASTURES YIELD GOOD RETURN

The picture shows the white sweet clover pasture on Ralph Cole's farm in Huntington and he believes absolutely that sweet clover pays good returns in the milk pail. If there was room enough a picture might also be included showing a similar stand of sweet clover on the Pollard farm in Northampton or the Greenway farm in Ware. There are also other farmers in the county who are very much pleased with the crop.

In practically every instance cows on sweet clover have increased in milk production and the amount of grain feeding has been cut at least in half. Even if one cannot afford to put in enough sweet clover to carry the entire herd, numerous farmers have found that a smaller acreage serves as a valuable supplement to other pastures.

Continued on page 9, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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PRODUCTION COSTS

Production costs are usually the only
factors in industry over which the in-
dustrialist has any control.

If competition is to be met—if increas-
ing raw material costs are to be over-
come, they must be challenged by mass
production.

The other great item of cost—labor—
can be justified only when labor is equip-
ped with the tools of high production,
for the present high labor scale is based
on the earning capacity of the workman
with power at his disposal.

Selling prices, too, are determined not
by the business that needs the highest re-
turn for its products or services, but by
the one that needs the least. That is the
first and basic law of competition.

There is sound reason to believe that
raw material and labor costs will never
be lowered—or competition any less keen.
But there is outstanding evidence of the
fact that production costs will be lowered
as they have been throughout the history
of industry.

Thus new profits are to be found only
in better methods—power methods of

production.

*The preceding was taken from the
Saturday Evening Post but it is so ap-
plicable to agriculture as well as to in-
dustry that it is reprinted here.*

DAIRYMEN ARE RICHEST WHERE ALFALFA IS THICKEST

In his tours around the county, the
county agent has observed that those
farmers who are growing alfalfa seem to
look pretty prosperous.

Judging from the discussions which
took place at two recent dairy meetings
in Cummington and in Ware, the interest
in alfalfa is increasing. J. P. Helyar,
Extension Agronomist at the Massachu-
setts Agricultural College, upheld one end
of the discussion on this subject at both
meetings.

It was shown at one of these meetings
that though the initial investment might
run as high as \$90.00 an acre with alfalfa,
the high yields paid back this entire in-
vestment before the end of the second
year.

The longevity of the stand is due in a
very large measure to the treatment
which the plant receives each spring in
the form of top dressing. Two parts of
superphosphate (formerly called acid
phosphate) and one part of muriated pot-
ash applied as high as 600 pounds per
acre of the mixture has given three good
cuttings a year in Hampshire County.

Non-legume hay land that is in good
condition should be top dressed in the
spring. A complete fertilizer like the
8-6-6 applied at 300 pounds per acre will
give good returns through increased
yields.

ACID PHOSPHATE NOW SUPERPHOSPHATE

For many years the term "acid phos-
phate" has been applied to a fertilizing
material which is neither acid in reaction
nor does it impart an acid reaction to the
soil on which it is used. It is desirable
therefore, to get away from this misno-
mer which is responsible for the general
impression among farmers that the con-
tinued use of this material will bring
about an acid condition in their soils.
This impression has resulted in consider-
able sales resistance which it is felt will
be overcome by getting back to the origi-
nal name. This name is descriptive of the
contents of the fertilizer, whereas the
only excuse for the word "acid" is that
sulphuric acid is used on phosphate rock
to make the phosphorous available for
plants, but the acid does not remain as
such in the finished fertilizer.

The change has already received the
general approval of the fertilizer in-
dustry, editors, agronomists, experiment
station directors and the Department of
Agriculture at Washington.

GOOD USE FOR "ASK ME ANOTHER"

Many of the "Ask Me Another" ques-
tions published recently in the "Monthly"
were put to a very good use a short time
ago, when Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Had-
ley used them as part of the program of
the Hope Grange of that town.

We cannot see why that is not a very
good place to use them, as most or all of
them are questions relating to Agricul-
ture and Home Economics that each and
all of us should know—but that most of
us don't.

SUNLIGHT COLORS FRUIT

Fruit growers throughout the county
are getting on to the fact that trees must
be opened up if they are to get good
colored fruit. This applies particularly
to old trees which have thick tops and
sides.

Two pruning demonstrations have been
held in the county recently to show fruit
growers how the pruning should be done
on such trees. Bill Thies, Extension
Pomologist at M. A. C. was in charge of
each demonstration. One was held at
Ashley Randall's in Granby with about
twelve fruit growers present. The second
demonstration took place in Ed O'Neil's
orchard in Williamsburg.

Most of the cuts made were on limbs
less than two inches in diameter. This
was for the purpose of uniformly opening
up the tree on all sides. All dead, dying
and diseased wood was also removed.
When the job was done, the trees seemed
to have remaining limbs so distributed
that the sunlight could get into all parts
equally well. Spraying is made much
easier and more effective as a result of
the pruning.

Work was done on some trees in each of
these orchards last year by the same men.
These trees now look much more vigor-
ous and thrifty than other trees in the
orchard, not so pruned.

Both Mr. Randall and Mr. O'Neil feel
that spraying was much more effective
on the pruned trees and that the apples
ran more uniformly large and of better
color.

Send in Your
Subscription Before
April First

HOWES HAS LEADING COW ON TWICE A DAY MILKING

M. S. Howes & Son of Cummington owns the cow making the highest butter fat production on twice a day milking in C. T. A. herds for February. A cow owned by S. R. Parker of South Amherst is a close second making only three tenths of a pound of butter fat less than the cow of M. S. Howes. Pelissier Bros. and Frank D. Steele are still contesting for high places with the three timers. Pelissier Bros. have the leading cow while Frank D. Steele has the leading herd in butter fat production. This list of high cows follows.

Owner	Breed	lbs.	lbs.
		Milk	fat
M. S. Howes	R.H.	1740	57.5
S. R. Parker	G.G.	986	57.2
A. G. Goodfield	G.G.	1242	56.0
L. H. Clarke, Jr.	G.G.	944	52.8
Fred Frost	G.G.	1055	52.8
H. H. Atkins	R.J.	1276	52.3
F. H. Burr	R.H.	1459	51.2
Fred Frost	R.H.	1495	50.9
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	2255	79.0*
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	2190	70.2*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2042	67.5*
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1880	65.9*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1103	64.2*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1763	63.6*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1011	60.7*
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1514	60.6*
H. M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1322	57.0*
A. O. Grise	G.H.	1393	55.7*
R. C. Adams	G.G.	1128	55.4*
H. M. Bridgeman	R.H.	1160	54.7*
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1685	54.0*
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1029	53.5*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1705	53.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1380	51.1*
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1418	51.1*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	953	50.5*

* Milked three times daily.

Fred Frost is back in the association and his herd is in the list of high milk producers.

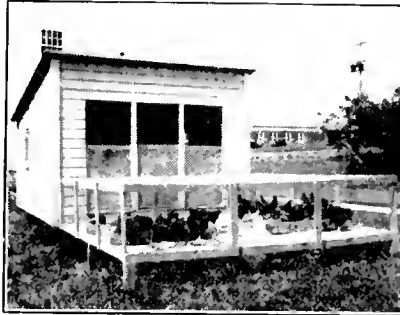
	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk
		per cow
F. D. Steele	5	1458
Pelissier Bros.	8	1377
M. S. Howes & Son	9	1224
J. G. Cook & Son	12	1081
H. M. Bridgeman	12	1049
R. C. Adams	8	969
Fred Frost	12	906

The list of high herds in butter fat production follows:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat
		per cow
F. D. Steele	5	49.7
Pelissier Bros.	8	45.3
M. S. Howe & Son	9	44.9
J. G. Cook & Con	12	39.4
H. M. Bridgeman	12	38.0
R. C. Adams	8	37.9
W. H. Atkins	15	35.5
A. O. Grise	26	32.6
Fred Frost	12	32.6
G. H. Timmins	28	32.2
F. L. Knapp	6	32.1

L. G. Clarke, Jr.	5	31.8
Q. A. Bagge	12	30.7
C. G. Lord	11	30.3

Now is the time to consider seeding a sweet clover pasture to cut the costs of milk production next summer. It is proving successful with men in all parts of Hampshire County.



WIRE SUN-PORCHES

The accompanying picture tells, better than words can, of a new and most practical type of "sun-porch" of "chick-walk". It is made with a floor of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh hardware cloth, a square mesh galvanized wire.

With newer knowledge of nutrition and better appreciation of the anti-rachitic influence of direct sunshine; sun-porches on the front of brooder houses came into favor especially on commercial poultry farms of the East. They are used with both permanent and portable houses.

At first construction was of boards or cement. These out-of-door runs of about the same size as the brooder house floor serve the purpose of getting chicks out into the direct rays of sunshine. The additional area provided also relieves congestion and permits of fresh air and relief from the constant heat of the brooder stove thus tending for faster growth and better feathering. At the same time they have the sanitary advantage of keeping chicks off the ground the first few weeks and protecting them through their most susceptible period from coccidiosis, blackhead and intestinal worm infection.

Wire Better Than Wood or Cement

However, cement or board platforms have certain objections. They require frequent cleaning. Droppings sparkle in the sunlight and chicks eat from apparently even more than they do inside. On warm, sunny days board or cement platforms get too hot for comfort. The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh wire eliminates these objections. Rain and droppings go through. They do not get hot. Sanitation is complete and labor is reduced to a minimum. Poultrymen who have tried both types favor the wire. The chickens do not hesitate to run on it and in our experience the wire does their feet no harm. Smaller mesh wire does not keep so free from droppings. Turkey raisers have also

S. ELLIS CLARK'S FLOCK IS SECOND IN MIDDLE GROUP

In the flocks of pullets from 500 to 999 S. Ellis Clark of Williamsburg places second in the state list. His production per pullet for the last three months' period is 44.6.

Put your chickens into clean brooders and on clean land. Disease is the poultrymen's greatest enemy. Cleanliness in all poultry management is the most effective way of combating disease.

The county and state lists of leaders in egg production follow:

County List Hampshire

	No.	No.	Prod.
	Pullets	Pullets	Per
	Nov. 1	Jan. 31	Pullet
John Bloom, Ware,	450	450	62.9
J. L. Wheelock, Amherst,	315	296	57.1
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347	344	49.2
F. B. Lyman, Amherst,	115	103	48.7
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst,	150	130	47.7

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more

Elm Tree F., Ply'th,	2504	2333	45.5
Peckham P. F., Bristol,	1900	1417	44.2
Homer Rowell, Essex,	1101	*2100	43.8
E. H. Small, Barnstable,	1614	*1646	41.0
Monroe & Nepper, Plym,	1709	2603	38.2
M. R. Jones, Barnstable,	1014	977	37.7
Hass P. F., Bristol,	3000	2853	37.4

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

S. P. Kafafian, Barnstable,	896	750	46.6
S. E. Clark, Hamp.,	900	750	44.6
C. M. Williams, Barnstable,	525	456	43.0
L. E. French, Plymouth,	680	627	41.4
W. T. Stanton, Middlesex,	675	650	40.7
C. N. Ward, Bristol,	501	477	40.7
A. S. Pendleton, Essex,	611	604	36.9
A. S. Elwell, Essex,	930	747	35.8

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

John Bloom, Hamp.,	450	450	62.9
P. L. Wheelock, Hamp.,	315	296	57.1
A. Perina, Middlesex,	250	245	55.0
Frank D. Steele, Hamp.,	347	344	49.2
F. B. Lyman, Hamp.,	115	103	48.7
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Hampshire,	150	130	47.7
H. M. Bolston, Essex,	400	397	47.1

* All Females.

found these wire platforms of tremendous advantage in controlling blackhead.

An improvement from the standpoint of labor economy has been made in some sun-porches like the one illustrated by arranging one side so that a water trough and a long feed hopper are on the outside.

Where the control of tapeworms, having flies as an intermediate host, is a consideration, the both sides and top of these enclosures can be made of fly screening.

Continued on page 9, column 2



AROUND THE COUNTY WITH THE H. D. AGENT

SPRING Styles! Is there any woman who is not interested in them? The Norwich Bridge group, under the direction of Miss Pozzi the Home Demonstration Agent, are planning and making their spring wardrobe. They first had color tests to see what colors they were to avoid, next the women had the selection of patterns and material. At the last meeting the women had their pattern checked up and were given a few suggestions on finishes that could be applied to the new spring styles. Every one in the group is making a garment of some kind.

Summary Meeting Held

Miss Dora Foley of Enfield can tell you how popular the Foods classes have been in Enfield. They had an enrollment of twenty-one. The women have so enjoyed these meetings that they have planned to continue them under the leadership of Miss Foley.

The menu's for each meeting are being taken from the four sheets that have been passed out to them. In this way all of the recipes will be tested out.

Score cards have been carefully kept with the result that from an average of 78, the group now has an average of 83.5.

They are to continue keeping their score cards and a report will be made later to the Agent.

Mrs. Knapp Hostess

Mrs. Knapp of Southampton was hostess to the Home Demonstration Group in Home Furnishing. Problems of floors, walls and ceilings were discussed and illustrations were given by Miss Pozzi. This was the first of a series of meetings to be held in the project. The group plans to meet with the Easthampton group for the rest of the meetings. In this way more time be can spent by the agent on other projects.

Renovation of Furniture

So. Hadley Falls

The Home Economics Department of the Woman's club of South Hadley Falls met with Miss Pozzi for a talk on the Renovation of Furniture. At this meeting the women present decided to refinish chairs and at the next meeting they were to reseat them. Some are to put Hong Kong grass seats into them and others are to cane. Both will be taken up at the same meeting.

Cushman

Renovation of Furniture is very popular at this time of year with the home maker. She is thinking about her spring cleaning which is soon to take place. What a relief to have your furniture all done so that when spring is here you can get the cleaning done. So the folks in Cushman think, for they are now doing over their furniture.

Ware Women Cane

Nine women met in the church vestry in Ware Town for an all day meeting on cane seating. If some of the antique dealers were to come to these meetings they would go away very envious of the women. Some of the chairs brought in were very old heirlooms. At the next meeting, the women plan to do rush seating as well as cane seating.

Goshen Group Meets

Seventeen women met the Home Demonstration Agent in Goshen for an all day session of reseating chairs. Some did cane seating and others put in Hong Kong grass seats. Every one present was kept busy for the whole day. Here again, many very lovely old chairs were brought in. Another all day meeting of the same kind is planned for next time.

Painting Bee Held

"New furniture for old" might be a good heading for what took place in Hadley at a recent meeting. Chairs, tables, stands, towel racks, stools, vases, lamp bases, and bowls were painted. Mr. Johnson, a representative from the Du Pont concern, was at the meeting and gave assistance where needed. The next meeting is to be on the reseating of chairs.

Mrs. G. Griffin Hostess

Twenty-five women sat down to dinner at Mrs. Gladys Griffin's home in Greenwich on Tuesday. This was the third of a series of food meetings held under the direction of the Home Demonstration Agent. The women prepared and served the meal and then the subject of "Overweight and Underweight" was discussed.

The following menu was served:

Apple Sauce and Bacon Sandwiches
Cabbage, Carrot and Peanut Salad
Oatmeal cookies and Cocoa

Dinner Served To Men's Group

The twenty-six women in Cummington

who are enrolled in the foods project were asked to serve a group of men who met for a meeting with the County Agent and Specialists on Tuesday the 21st of February. A well balanced meal was planned and served to them. The men were very pleased with the dinner which was as follows:

California Chicken
Cabbage, Apple and Raisin Salad
Coarse Cereal breads, Coffee
Cereal Desert

Norwich Hill Meets

What was supposedly the last foods meeting at Norwich Hill was held with the result that they have planned to have foods work continued in the fall. Twenty-eight women are enrolled in this project. The following menu was served:

Cheese balls with Tomato Sauce
Cabbage, pineapple and Apple Salad
Coarse Cereal breads
Cereal Desert

Hold First Foods Meeting

The Hatfield group of women met for their first foods meeting on Wednesday in the High School Home Economics Department. Miss Pozzi demonstrated one Supper Dish and then discussed the score card. Enough of the Escalloped Celery and Carrots, was made so that every one of the seventeen women present could taste it.

Score cards were to be kept and a summary to be made at the end of the classes.

Home Furnishing Brings Crowd

Fifty-two women attended the Home Furnishing project meeting in Easthampton. Mrs. Harriet Haynes, State Specialist at M. A. C. gave a very delightful and instructive talk on Curtains and Overdrapes. Lantern slides of rooms showing the arrangement of furniture and window treatments were also shown. Every one present spoke of the amount of valuable information that they had received. The next meeting will be held in the Luthian Hall.

Similar meetings have been held in Granby, So. Hadley, and Belchertown under the directions of Miss Mary Pozzi, the Home Demonstration Agent.

In all of the groups the enrollment has increased from twenty per cent to one-hundred per cent. This shows that the subject is of interest to the women.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY RECIPES

(Sent in by Hampshire County Home Makers)

Oatmeal Bread

- 4 c. quick oats
- 4 c. boiling water and let stand few minutes
- 1 c. molasses
- salt
- $\frac{3}{4}$ c. lard
- 1 cup hot water
- 2 yeast cakes

Enough bread flour to make stiff dough. Almost 5 lbs. pastry flour. (3 loaves bread and pan of biscuits).

Mrs. E. C. Heidel: Enfield

Steamed Graham Bread

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. graham
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. white
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- Salt
- 2 tbsps. sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. hot milk
- 1 tbsps. lard
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda dissolved in molasses
- Raisins if wanted
- Steam 3 hrs.

Mrs. R. F. Ward: Enfield

Surprise Cake

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tbsps. butter
- 1 tbsps. lard
- 1 can tomato soup \$.10 size
- 1 tsp. soda dissolved in soup
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- 1 tsp. nutmeg
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. clove
- 2 cups flour
- 1 cup raisins
- pinch salt
- vanilla

Mrs. E. F. Rafter: Enfield

Peanut Butter Bread

Brown Bread

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thick sour milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. thick sour cream
- 1 tsp. salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. molasses
- 1 tsp. soda
- 1 c. gran. corn meal
- 1 c. graham
- 2 c. flour enogh to make stiff dough mix thoroughly 1 c. raisins steam about 2 hrs.

Grape Nut Bread

- Soak $\frac{3}{4}$ cup grape nuts in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of milk
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- 2 cups flour

(1 loaf)

Mrs. E. F. Rafter: Enfield

Crumb Bucket Brown Bread

- 3 cups soaked (crumb bucket)
- 1 cup molasses
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups Indian meal
- 1 cup Graham flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
- 2 tsp. soda
- Steam 3 hrs.

Mrs. Ernest Thayer: W. Worthington

RESULTS AND ROSES

The man who wants a garden fair,
Or small or very big,
With flowers growing here and there
Must bend his back and dig.

The things are mighty few on earth
That wishes can attain;
Whate'er we want of any worth
We've got to work to gain.

It matters not what goal you seek,
It's secret here reposes;
You've got to dig from week to week
To get Results or Roses.

—Edgar A. Guest.

"Learn from the simple—teach the wise." Small groups of aspiring adults who desire to keep their minds fresh and vigorous; who begin to learn by confronting pertinent situations; who dig down into the reservoirs of their experience before resorting to texts and secondary facts; who are led in the discussion by teachers who are also searchers after wisdom and not oracles; this constitutes the setting for adult education, the modern quest for life's meaning.

—"Adult Education"—Lindeman.

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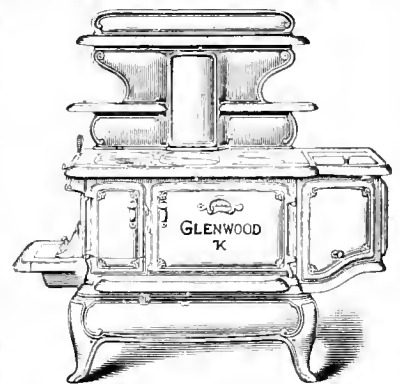
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HATFIELD AND WARE BIRDS WIN EGG LAYING CONTEST

George Rogalewski of Hatfield and Benton Cummings of Ware won the two prizes offered in the Hampshire County 4-H Egg Laying Contest for January.

They won these prizes in the small and large flock classes, respectively. Rogalewski went in front with an average production of 20 eggs from each of his 12 birds while young Cummings led his class with 18.5 eggs from each of his 60 Rhode Island Red pullets.

Sixty-five flocks containing 2,064 birds were reported in the January Contest. These flocks had an average of nine eggs per bird.

Manhan Club Again Leads

For the third consecutive month the Manhan club of Easthampton won the 4-H Banner for the organized club with the highest average production per bird for all flocks owned by members of the club.

There standing is as follows:

Name of Club	No. of flocks	No. of birds	Avg. per bird
Manhan Club, Easthampton,	9	158	9.1
Hatfield Poultry Club,	21	533	8.8
Ware Center Club,	8	262	8.4
Smith School Club, Northampton,	7	321	7.8
Wirthmore Club, South Hadley Falls,	7	211	5.7

The five leaders in each of the two classes are as follows:

Small flocks (5 to 40 birds)

Name	No. birds	Total eggs	Avg. per bird
G. Rogalewski, Hatfield,	12	240	20.0
Howe Bros., No. Amherst,	5	99	19.8
Philip Reed, Hadley,	7	134	19.1
E. Slowikowski, Hatfield,	17	239	14.0
R. George, Belchertown,	23	319	13.9

Large flocks (40 or more birds)

Name	No. birds	Total eggs	Avg. per bird
B. Cummings, Ware,	60	1111	18.5
Philip Ives, Amherst,	62	1146	18.4
Judd Bros., Goshen,	135	2077	15.4
J. Sena, Easthampton,	48	727	15.2
R. Barr, Huntington,	48	693	14.1

Send in Your Subscription

Gordon Cook is Champion

Continued from page 1, column 1

21st of March, we tested our herd, and lost this one and the one I had the year before. That was two, both pure breeds. The third one is my cow that is in the milk production contest at the present time. She was born the 14th day of July, 1924, so that just about took her out of the Calf class at Eastern States. She is out of some of our old foundation stock. I showed her in the Junior yearling class at Eastern States Exposition in 1925 and won third place.

The next year I showed a calf in the calf class and won third place, but was better in proportion than the one the year before. There were four in the Junior Yearling class and twenty in the Calf class.

Showed Three in 1927

This last fall I showed my cow, my senior yearling and the calf that I bought at Eastern States in 1926. The cow won third place, the senior yearling won third and the calf won second.

The 24th of October, 1927, my cow freshened with a heifer calf, so that will make a calf for next year. All the animals I have owned so far have been pure-bred Holsteins.

My experiences in the Milk contest have been good so far. The first year in it, my cow was a first calf heifer and she produced over eleven thousand pounds of milk. This year she gave over seventy pounds of milk a day, milking three times a day. The month of November she gave almost 2200 lbs. of milk and 67.9 lbs. butter fat. The month of December she gave 2100 lbs. milk and 64.7 lbs. fat. In January she gave 1998.5 lbs. milk and 54.5 lbs. butter fat. I have fed her 15 lbs. grain, 3 lbs. beetpulp, 40 lbs. ensilage and 15 lbs. hay a day.

The mixture of grain we feed our cows consists of 400 bran, 100 molasses, 300 gluten feed, 200 corn distillers grain 200 Beet pulp, 140 ground oats, 100 oil meal, 100 cotton seed meal 43%, 400 corn meal, 60 lbs. minerals. The minerals are: 20 lbs. salt, 20 lbs. of ground lime stone and 20 lbs. ground bone. Our calf mixture is 500 bran, 300 alfalfa, 800 corn meal, 140 molasses, 60 lbs. minerals.

My plans for the next few years in the calf club are, to increase my herd, keep as good animals as possible, and show a herd at Eastern States."

Gordon Cook.

THOMAS ELDER SPEAKS TO DAIRY CLUB MEMBERS

"Learn to be a good sport, to lose without squealing and to win without bragging. Also to accept without question or argument the decision of the judge whether right or wrong."

This was the keynote of Mr. Elder's talk to the 35 4-H Dairy Club members with their parents who held their third Annual Meeting, Saturday, February 18 in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton.

Two towns had the honor of 100 per cent attendance in spite of a howling snowstorm, Hatfield and South Hadley. Hatfield made an especially good showing, thanks to Mr. E. J. Burke, Agricultural Instructor in Smith Academy, who brought in at least six dairy club members, four of them being new ones. South Hadley was represented by every one of their five members accompanied by C. Hilton Boynton, their leader and who was also secretary of the County Club.

New Officers Elected

Gordon (Bud) Cook of Hadley was elected president of the club for 1928 when the annual election of officers took place just before noon. "Steve" Brusco of West Hatfield became vice-president while Helen Sena of Easthampton won the most votes in the contest for secretary.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Erick Moberg of South Amherst, who gave a report of the many activities in which the County Club took part during the past year.

When the roll was called it was found that the members present owned 64 dairy animals, 55 of them being purebreds and registered in the names of their youthful owners.

Members Tell Experience

Gordon Cook of Hadley and Joseph Sena of Easthampton gave very interesting reports of their experience in the Dairy Club work. Gordon's story as told at the meeting is printed elsewhere in this issue.

J. C. Archibald of the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave a talk on Feeding Calves that dealt chiefly on Milk Substitutes and how to feed them.

The table which is given below sums up briefly the experiments which he has been carrying on at the college for a good

many years.

Feed	Avg. daily gain	Cost per pound of gain
Liquid Skim Milk	1.7 lbs.	18.8 cents
Whole Milk diluted	1.2 lbs.	20.2 cents
Skim Milk Powder (in limited amount)	1.4 lbs.	18.2 cents
Skim Milk Powder and Red Dog Flour and Hominy	1.5 lbs.	22.1 cents
Buttermilk Powder	1.6 lbs.	19.3 cents
Calf Meal	1.5 lbs.	19.2 cents
	1.2 lbs.	19.5 cents

His final recommendations were in favor of feeding Skim Milk Powder in limited amounts and with Red Dog flour and Hominy mixed in the remade skim milk.

His method is to mix 3½ ounces of the powder with enough water to make a quart of the remade skim milk. Thus one pound of the powder will make about five quarts of skim milk.

The first weeks he allows the calf to have it's mother's milk, then, if the calf is in a thrifty condition he starts substituting one quart of the whole milk with one quart of this remade skim milk every two days until at the time the calf is three weeks old she is getting about six quarts of remade skim milk. This he increases to nine quarts for Holsteins at a month old.

In the meantime he has started feeding the calves grain, his mixture being three parts each of Ground Oats, Corn Meal and Bran and one part Oil Meal.

At six weeks of age he cuts down the amount of skim milk from nine to six quarts and at two months again cuts to four quarts, increasing the grain feeding each week, and, of course feeding all the legume hay or rowen they will eat.

T. R. Elder, who has the main speaker of the day, is the head of the farm owned by the Mt. Herman School in East Northfield. He told many interesting stories of Dairy Club members he has seen and also of adults who have been good and poor sports in the show ring. He advised the members not to over fit their animals before the show, but to keep them in a thrifty condition and try to maintain good growth, not forgetting the curry comb and brush in order to keep their hide and hair soft and glossy.

Grandland Rice in Collier's quotes Gene Tunney, the new heavyweight champion on diet:

"I eat meat once a day only. My diet consists of fruit, vegetables, and milk to a large degree. I usually drink from a quart to two quarts of milk a day. I also believe in drinking several glasses of water. Fruit, vegetables, and whole wheat bread are necessary parts of any healthy diet. I have been hit and hurt in more than one fight, but I have never been physically tired or worn down."

4-H CLOTHING LEADERS HOLD SECOND MEETING

Twelve 4-H Clothing Club Leaders and older members attended the second training course held with Miss Esther Cooley, State Clothing Specialist, of M. A. C. Saturday, March 3, 1928.

Dress finishes, including bound and piped button holes and pockets as well as kick pleats were explained in the forenoon. In the afternoon neck finishes of many kinds were gone over as well as different kinds of hems were worked out, each leader present making samples of most of the finishes shown.

This was an all day meeting with a basket lunch at noon, where refreshments were served.

Twelve sewing clubs with a membership of 108 girls were represented by the leaders present. They were as follows:

- Miss Stephania Senvatka, Belchertown.
- Miss B. A. Ryan, Russellville, Hadley.
- Miss Cora Howlett, South Amherst.
- Mrs. Dana Pelton, Westhampton.
- Mrs. Caroline Scott, North Hadley.
- Mrs. Doris Champlain, Hadley.
- Miss Mabel Strong, West Hatfield.
- Miss Helen Thomas, West Chesterfield.
- Miss Yanina Czajkowski, Russellville, Hadley.
- Miss Nellie Czajkowski, Russellville, Hadley.
- Miss Anastasia Yusco, Russellville, Hadley.

NEWS FROM EASTHAMPTON

The Manhan Poultry club is so popular that the rest of the boys in Easthampton are getting peevish. This club will try to help a group of boys who are very anxious to start another club. If they organize they may call their club "The Nonotuck Club."

The Manhan Club has ten members in it now, and will not allow another boy to join. They made this rule so it will not be too hard for the member's parents, at whose house the club is meeting, to feed them after their meeting.

Our club met February 24, 1928 at the Mutter Brother's home. They voted to give a play soon after Lent, in young people's hall at the Luthian Hall. The money will go into their camping fund for their annual summer outing.

Francis J. Mutter,
Manhan Club Reporter.

Hampshire County's First 4-H Club Camp

Greenwich Lake
June 26-30, 1928

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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ENOS MONTAGUE DESCRIBES HIS EUROPEAN TRIP

The agriculture of England, Scotland, France, Belgium and Holland as well as the islands of Guernsey and Jersey was very interestingly portrayed by the talk of Enos Montague, superintendent of the farm at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This talk was given at the annual meeting of the members of the Hampshire County Cow Test Association which was held in Odd Fellows Hall on February 14, 1928.

According to Mr. Montague, there is a much greater representation of the different breeds of cattle at the agricultural fairs than is the case in this country. Farm machinery exhibits are also much more extensive.

In England, individual breeds of livestock seem to be associated with certain counties rather than having every breed represented in each county.

In Scotland, he visited some excellent Ayshire breeding establishments a few of which date back to the early history of the breed. The Clydesdale horse is very popular in Scotland and nearly every farmer has his mares served by a stallion of good breeding. Very often a Clydesdale breeder will have a number of his stallions on a circuit through the surrounding country so that the horses of the section may be continually improved.

The leading crops of both Guernsey and Jersey are early vegetables such as tomatoes and potatoes. A large proportion of the vegetables are grown under glass. About one fourth of the crop is harvested as early as the first of June. Practically all of the farm work is done by hand on these two islands.

The island type cattle are generally smaller than the generally accepted American standard. Other breeds of cattle are excluded and the people are very proud of their animals.

In Holland, the home of the Holstein breed, all fields are separated by canals whereas they are separated by hedges in England. The Dutch are a very thrifty and neat people as is evidenced by the appearance of their farms and homes. The breeders there, are very interested in increasing the butter fat test of their stock. From 1895 to 1925 the butter fat average of all herds increased from 2.9 to 3.56%.

Officers For 1928

The morning session was devoted to reports and to a presentation of the C. T. A. summary of 1927. The officers elected for 1928 are:

President

Frank D. Steele, Cummington.

Sec.-Treas.

Allen S. Leland, Northampton.

Directors

R. C. Adams, North Amherst.

Josiah Parsons, Northampton.

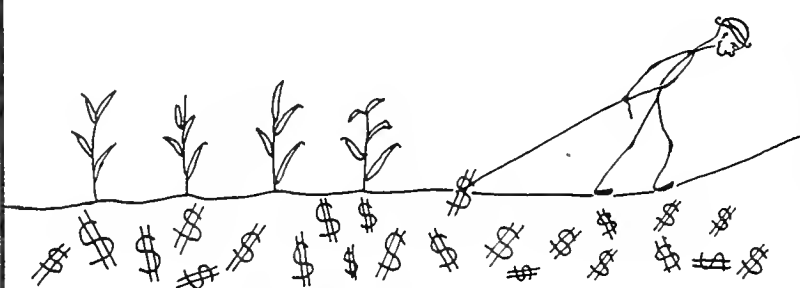
H. H. Bissell, Goshen.

F. H. Branch, Extension Socialist in Farm Management from the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave a talk on the methods of obtaining replacements. His figures, which were the average taken

on over fifty farms, showed it is cheaper to raise replacements than to buy them. Reference to the February issue of the Farmers' Monthly will give the method of feeding skim milk powder to calves. The costs are not too high with this method and good heifers are produced.

Four square feet of floor space for heavy birds and 3.5 square feet for lighter birds is the recommended rule for housing poultry. Remember that overcrowding aids disease.

-GETTING THE DOLLARS OUT-



PUTTING DOLLARS INTO THE SOIL IS EASY - - -

DOLLARS FOR SEED - FOR FERTILIZER - FOR LABOR - SINK IN
LIKE THE SPRING RAIN - BUT GETTING THEM OUT - -
AYE ! THAT'S ANOTHER MATTER -
ESPECIALLY IF THE SOIL IS SOUR - AND THAT IS WHERE
PRODUCTO LIME PLAYS ITS PART - HELPING TO
GET OUT MORE FERTILIZER AND MORE LABOR DOLLARS INTO
- BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS - -
- MORE CROP POWER PER ACRE - -
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AGROSPECTS

The Importance of Little Things

One of the most important things that Massachusetts farmers will do in 1928 will be done between now and planting time. Actual time consumed in doing it may not total to many hours but the results will determine a good many things.

Raising crops takes plant food. This plant food is the raw material of agriculture. Too little of it is going to mean a lot of things to the farmer, and generally in terms of what he can't have, because the crops didn't grow as they should. So the time spent in checking-up the plant food supply on the farm is well worth while if it leads to action which will insure the necessary supply.

The process is something like this. How many acres of this crop and that including pasture land with good sod? How much manure will be available and where can it be used to produce the most wealth? How much fertilizer should be purchased? Which fields and crops need lime? Can a start be made this year on a liming program that will eventually reach all the tilled land?

Taking the time to study the situation thoroughly and methodically can not but produce some questions as to kind and amount of fertilizers for different crops and different soil conditions. Also there will be questions as to the proper use of lime materials and economical sources of supply.

Experience will answer a lot of these questions. But always there is the possibility that relying on "old experience" is but an easy habit. It may be that some experiments or the experience of some other farmer gives a better answer. It may pay to try to get it.

The answers are in a lot of places. The fertilizer salesman can help, if he is more than just an order-taker. The county agent has access to many sources of information—the agricultural college has too.

And one can't consider the plant food question without looking over the individual labor proposition. To carry a certain amount of livestock requires a certain amount of crops. These can be grown on an extensive acreage with a liberal use of labor necessary and with a limited use of plant food. It seems to be poor economy, however, when labor is so scarce and relatively high priced. Equal results can be secured on a smaller acreage with adequate use of plant food, and consequently a smaller labor force, which will be better paid.

I liked very much a remark that Director Hartwell of the Rhode Island Experiment Station recently made. It was to the effect that our interest should

be, not merely in the proper fertilizer for potatoes, but in the fertilizer requirements of a 400 or 500 bushel crop. He certainly had in mind the need that confronts us today, of using all devices that will make agriculture effective in producing a satisfactory income. Granted that we have not the labor supply which made yesterday's agriculture, we do have its equivalent in labor saving implements and in a knowledge of, as well as a source of commercial plant foods. As a mayor of a certain New England city said, "We seed our duty, and we done it".

For 1928

Wishing you who happen to read this a happy and prosperous New Year is in order. My feeble efforts are intended to make it more prosperous, and I'm sure that all the happiness you will enjoy will come in spite of anything I do or say. But if and when it comes I'll be glad with you. Spec.

Wire Sun-Porches

Continued from page 3, column 2

In this event it would also be necessary to extend the screening to the ground or use burlap to keep flies from getting into the droppings.

Suggestions For Construction of Wire Bottom Sun-Porch

Bottom made in one or two sections.

Use three-inch furring on edge, spacing the furring strips 18" apart for 36" hardware cloth and 15" apart for 30" hardware cloth. These are the most common widths. The wire gives enough rigidity so cross pieces for reinforcement between the strips of furring are not necessary, although they are probably worth while.

Each side should be a single frame 2' high if the top is covered with wire. Otherwise four-foot wire may be used to enclose chickens on the platform.

If feeding is to be done on the outside of wire, a frame for one side should be made of vertical strands of 8 to 10 gauge wire spaced 12 inches apart.

Sweet Clover Pastures

Continued from page 1, column 2

Lime Necessary

Practically all of the soil in Hampshire County is acid and generally at least 3 tons of lime per acre should be applied if sweet clover is to be a success. In addition 500 pounds of superphosphate (acid phosphate) should be applied per acre and manure or fertilizer is needed to furnish food to the plants.

All sweet clover seed should be inoculated before planting. This inoculant can be obtained through the county agent for \$.50 an acre.

Seeding very early in the spring at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds of scarified seed

per acre, seems to give best results. If a permanent pasture is desired White Dutch Clover and grass seed could be applied at the same time so that at the end of the second year a good permanent pasture will be established.

Sweet clover generally is at its best when ordinary pasture is short. Cows should be filled up with either hay or ordinary pasture grasses before being turned into sweet clover for the first time.

After the cows are once accustomed to it there should be no trouble of any kind.

Now is the time to prepare for that sweet clover pasture which you are to plant this Spring. The county agent will help you in every way possible. Get in touch with him at once.



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of interest to
every farmer*

THE new booklet "Permanent Farm Construction" is a practical working manual on farm concrete. It tells how to use concrete for barns, granaries, silos, septic tanks, and every structure required on the modern farm. Detailed suggestions for mixing and placing concrete are given, together with a large number of useful photographs and diagrams.

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THE NEW ENGLAND OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE IN 1928

The outlook for New England agriculture is generally favorable for 1928. This conclusion is based on the Federal outlook report for 1928 issued February 1 and upon the New England outlook report just prepared under the auspices of the New England Research Council.

The demand for New England farm products is expected to continue at a satisfactory level during 1928. The position of the textile and shoe industries has improved during the past few years and buying power from these industries is expected to be maintained. A slackening in certain other lines may reduce buying power in some local markets. New England farmers have an opportunity to strengthen their position in their own markets by placing greater emphasis upon high quality, well graded products.

Dairy Outlook Favorable

It is likely that there will be no material increase in the number of cows on farms during 1928. Losses in flooded areas and from tuberculosis eradication, continued high feed prices, and the present high price of stock for replacements, all tend to prevent expansion. Present numbers of young stock are also insufficient to take care of normal replacements. These factors indicate favorable prices for milk throughout the year.

Present prices of dairy products may stimulate the raising of more calves. Farmers who have been raising calves may find this profitable. However, the growing of young stock for sale, while apparently attractive for the moment, does not promise to yield as good financial returns after a few years.

Poultry Should Not Be Expanded

The outlook for egg, broiler, and poultry prices is slightly better than for 1927. Feed costs on the other hand are expected to continue high, at least during the first half of the year.

Unfavorable prices last year, higher mortality than usual, and high feed costs have intended to prevent expansion. The profitable storage season just passed and the reduced receipt of eggs at leading markets in recent months indicate an active demand and firm prices for eggs this spring. Prices of live poultry and broilers are expected to show some improvement over last year.

Western eggs of fancy quality are likely to be increasingly important in determining winter prices of local eggs. Under present conditions, little expansion is justified except where warranted by local market conditions.

Larger Apple Crop Expected

Barring unusual weather conditions, New England and other barrel apple regions may expect to have large crops in 1928 because of alternate bearing. In this case proper pruning, spraying, and thinning to increase the production of higher grades are especially recommended. There is nothing in the long time national outlook to discourage unduly the commercial growers who are favorably located and who produce high quality fruit of desired varieties at a low cost.

Potato Prices May Be Lower

Present indications are that there will be, unless farmers change their plans, a substantial increase in the acreage planted to potatoes this year. If average yields are obtained from this increased acreage, prices for the 1928 crop cannot be expected to equal those received for the 1927 crop. Under these conditions the coming year is not a good year to raise potatoes for those who have not raised them previously. However, those growers in close proximity to market who have adequate spraying and harvesting machinery may find it profitable to maintain their 1927 acreage.

No Improvement For Onions

During the past two years the acreage and production of late onions have been so large that prices have been generally unfavorable. The United States outlook indicates that a reduction of at least 10 per cent is needed to restore a more favorable price level. Connecticut Valley growers can improve their position by improved cultural practices and particularly by better care of their crop in the field at harvest time.

Quality Needed in Other Vegetables

Present indications are that the competition from other regions shipping to New England markets will continue to in-

crease. Consequently those market gardeners who do not market high quality produce, well graded and attractively packed, may expect even more unfavorable returns than in the past.

Tobacco Situation Improved

The tobacco outlook is somewhat more favorable than in recent years due to reduced stocks and the light crop of 1927. However, the manufacture of the types of cigars in which Connecticut Valley tobacco is largely used continued to decrease.

This summary compiled by F. H. Branch and H. W. Yount, M. A. C.

NEW EXTENSION LEAFLETS

Spraying and dusting at the wrong time is almost as ineffective as no spray or dust at all. A leaflet just issued by the Extension Service under the title of "Vegetable Spraying and Dusting Calendar" is ready for distribution. Prepared by E. F. Guba and W. D. Whitcomb, this leaflet contains methods for controlling more than fifty common insects and pests attacking the principal vegetable and cash crops of Massachusetts. Citizens of Massachusetts may obtain free copies of the same by writing to the Mailing Room, Extension Service M. A. C., and asking for Extension Leaflet No. 116.

Of particular interests to home makers will be the Extension Leaflet, "Home Canning," No. 13. The Horticultural Manufacturers department gives in this leaflet its latest data on canning of vegetables, fruits, and other products for the home.

Home makers should also be interested in Leaflet No. 107, "Pickles and Relishes," just issued by the Horticultural Manufacturers department. Both of these leaflets may be obtained from the Mailing Room.

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machinery on the farm.

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LIVESTOCK IN FARM WOOD LOT HINDER TIMBER DEVELOPMENT

The farm wood lot is more valuable as a producer of wood than as a pasture for livestock, according to C. R. Tillotson, forester of the United States Department of Agriculture. A year's forage production in the average wood lot is estimated to be worth from 25 cents to \$1.25 an acre. In the same time a well-managed wood lot will add from one-half to 1 cord of wood. In addition there is the convenience of having a supply of cord wood, poles, posts, and lumber near at hand.

Livestock eat and break down the young growth, bend it, strip it of bark, and tramp it out. Also by tramping the soil around the roots of older trees they pack it so tightly that air and water are excluded from the roots, and the trees gradually die. Hogs eat the seeds of oak and beech and thus interfere with the establishment of seedlings. Heavily pastured woods are easily recognized; they are almost entirely devoid of bushy undergrowth, a sod grass has begun to creep in, and the old trees are beginning to die in the tops.

Livestock undoubtedly benefit from the shelter afforded by woods. Two or three acres, however, will ordinarily give them all the shelter they need; the remainder of the woods had better be fenced off to grow a good wood crop.

CONTROL OF RATS

Few farmers realize how many rats their farms actually hold, say rodent control specialists, due to the fact that rats are most active at night when the farmer hasn't a chance to see them. Some idea of the number of rats a farm may have can be obtained from reports received by the rodent control offices.

One farm in Massachusetts reports 350 killed in two weeks. A Rhode Island farm reports 47 taken from under one small poultry house. In Ohio, a farmer reported more than 1,750 killed in five weeks. This did not include those which were killed in the holes by the use of gas. An estate in England reported more than 35,000 killed in a season. The number of rats in a litter varies from eight to four-

teen, the average being ten. Rats begin to breed when three or four months old and have six to eight litters per year on the average.

Thorough cleanliness and orderliness about the farm building is the first essential in keeping down rats. Old wood-piles, trash, and garbage dumps are fine breeding places for these pests. With no place to feed and no easy hiding place, the rats usually seek other quarters.

Making buildings and shelters rat proof is the second essential in chasing the rats from your farm. But once infested the necessity arises of using other means.

Poisoning, trapping, and using poison gas are the most common methods in use. Even the old Flivver can be used to good advantage.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1302, "How to Get Rid of Rats," may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Inquiries sent to E. M. Mills, Fernald Hall, Amherst, Mass., or to your county agricultural agent at Northampton, Mass., will bring you further suggestions as to how these pests may be held in check.

More than 30 per cent of the farms in the United States have automobiles; 19.6 per cent have radios, while but 10 per cent have running water and 7.0 per cent gas or electric lights.

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You Should Count Your Chickens Before They Are Hatched

There are many reasons why the successful poultryman finds it essential to estimate accurately the number of chicks which he anticipates placing in his brooder houses from week to week, and one of the most important of these is that he must have the right feed on hand to supply his needs.

It is now generally conceded by successful poultrymen that the feed supplied young chicks controls to a considerable extent the mortality and growth of the flock. More and more poultrymen are appreciating the importance of feeding growing chicks from the start a ration not only formulated correctly but composed of ingredients of unquestionable quality.

The Eastern States Farmer's Exchange Starting and Growing Mash and Eastern States Chick Grains fill the need of large and small poultrymen alike. In selecting the ingredients for these vital rations the Exchange exercises the greatest care realizing that it can perform no greater service for its members feeding poultry than in the proper selection for them of the ingredients for these feeds.

During 1925, 1,165 tons of Eastern Starting and Growing Mash were distributed; during 1926, 2,609 tons, and during 1927, 3,940 tons. Many poultrymen have proved by actual test that Eastern States Starting and Growing Mash grows chicks with a lower rate of mortality, more rapidly and more economically.

John H. Storer, Jr. of Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass., writes: "I think the chicks grow faster on Eastern States Starting Mash than any other we ever used, and although they often mature on it earlier than we are told they ought to, they seem to have the weight in spite of their age." The Pinehurst Orchard's pen leading the Vineland Egg Laying Contest this year was grown entirely on Eastern States Starting and Growing Mash. That Mr. Storer speaks with authority can only be appreciated when one realizes that nine consecutive pens entered at Vineland, Farmingdale and Storrs have averaged 202 eggs per bird. In spite of high production the mortality of his birds is half that of the contest averages.

Where records are kept Eastern States Starting and Growing Mash proves its worth.

For information on Eastern States poultry feeds and how to get them, write the office. It will pay you handsomely to have a supply on hand for the chicks you are counting on so much.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

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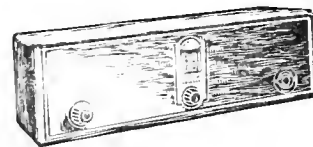
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1928

No. 4

4-H Club Exhibits

To Begin May 11

The "Bay Path" Clothing and Handicraft clubs of South Amherst will start the series of spring exhibitions of 4-H club work. This exhibit will take place Friday afternoon, May 11 in the South Amherst Grammar School under the direction of Miss Cora Howlett, teacher and leader of the two 4-H clubs.

Public Is Invited

During the month following, 42 clubs will put on exhibits of their work, all of them public and most of them combined with a program. In many communities several clubs will cooperate and put on a joint program, thus making it easier for all concerned.

At each of these meetings a representative of the County Extension Service will be present in order to award the 4-H club pins to the members completing their work as well as charters to the organized clubs and a Gold Seal to those that complete 100 per cent.

Only a comparatively few of the clubs had settled the date of the exhibits at the time of this writing:

- "Bay Path" Clothing and Handicraft club, Friday afternoon, May 11.
- "Busy Workers" club, West Chesterfield, Tuesday afternoon, May 22.
- Belchertown Sewing Club, Friday afternoon, May 25.
- Franklin School Clubs, Bondsville, Friday evening, May 25.
- Huntington Clothing Clubs, Thursday evening, May 31.
- Russellville Clubs, Hadley, Friday afternoon, June 8.
- North Hadley Clothing and Handicraft Clubs, Friday evening, June 1.
- Granby Clothing and Handicraft Clubs, Memorial Day.
- Russell School and Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Friday afternoon, June 1.
- West Hatfield Clothing and Handicraft Clubs, at school Graduation.

WHY NOT ATTEND

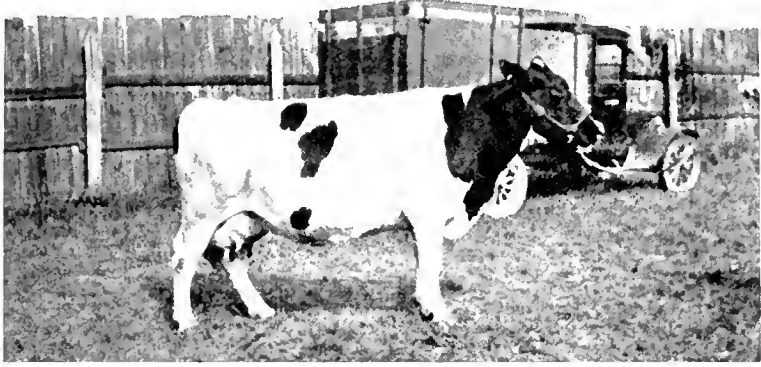
- May 4-5—High School Day at M. A. C.
- During May and early June Local Exhibits of 4-H clubs in your town.
- May 18—4-H Dairy Club Banquet, James House, Northampton.
- May 19—4-H Garden and Canning Leaders Conference at M. A. C.
- June 14—Home Makers' Summary Meeting at Laurel Park.
- June 20-24—Home Makers' County Camp at Greenwich Lake.
- June 26-30—County 4-H Camp.

County Fruit Growers

Have Big Get-Together

About eighty fruit growers from Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin counties spent a profitable day at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on Thursday. It was the first time that this spring meeting had been run as a three-county proposition, and the meeting was so successful that it will probably be continued as an annual affair.

The general subject of what additional fruits could be planted in conjunction with apple orcharding was discussed at the morning session. This session was in charge of Prof. F. C. Sears. Peaches and strawberries seemed most popular in the minds of the fruit growers as crops which would fill this need. Information was given the growers in regard to work which



**KATY DEKOL BURKE 618011
OWNED BY E. P. WEST, HADLEY**

HIGHEST PRODUCING COW IN HAMPSHIRE-FRANKLIN CLUB

E. P. West of Hadley has the honor, for the second time, of winning the silver cup offered by the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Breeders' Club to the breeder within the club having the highest producing cow. The cup is awarded on a basis of total points, milk, butter fat and age handicaps considered.

The cow pictured above, whose record enabled Mr. West to win the cup again, is Katy De Kol Burke 618011 who made a record of 21,864.2 pounds of milk and 880.64 pounds of butter fat at the age of 6 years 2 months and 26 days. In addition to winning the cup Mr. West was elected vice president of the state Holstein association.

Other high producing cows on the honor list were owned by Frank D. Steele of Cummington, Osborn West of Hadley, Pelissier Bros. of Hadley and C. J. Loud of Northampton. All of these cows produced over 16,000 pounds of milk and over 546 pounds of butter fat.

Continued on page 9, column 1

is being done at the college in an effort to find a peach which will be hardy in Massachusetts. It was brought out peaches will generally stand temperatures as low as 14 degrees below zero without danger of winter-killing. Howard 17 was considered the most profitable strawberry to grow. County Agent Joseph Putnam informed the group that a few men in Franklin county are growing blueberries commercially.

Visit Orchards

After luncheon at the college dining hall, the growers visited the college orchards in charge of Prof. R. A. Van Meter. Observations were made of the pruning done on apple and peach trees. Apple trees should be pruned so that they are uniformly open and yet should retain ample bearing wood, according to Mr. Van Meter. Top grafted trees were noted and O. C. Roberts gave a demonstration of how this top grafting should be done.

Fertilizing vs. mulching was discussed by Dr. J. K. Shaw. The plots which were

Continued on page 9, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to Agriculture

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Office at 184 Main St.,
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Legume Inoculant Higher in Price

In order to make financial rates equal the cost of production and to improve the quality of the legume inoculant service, it has been necessary to increase the price of cultures from 25 cents to 50 cents.

One culture is sufficient for the seed for an acre. The cultures may be obtained from the county agent or by sending direct to the Department of Microbiology, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. In either case, cash is necessary with the order.

THE MILK SITUATION

A study of the milk situation in the Connecticut Valley convinces one that it presents a real problem. Dealers complain of an uneven supply while farmers complain of surplus and other charges which make the net returns too low.

Mr. Schillings of Minnesota at the recent state Holstein meeting chided the New England farmers for their individualism and apparent unwillingness to cooperate. A cooperative organization, the N. E. M. P. A., serves a good portion of

the farmers in this territory. However, like any cooperative, it can give no more than it gets and an active support seems lacking at present.

Nothing will remedy the situation except concerted action on the part of those concerned and it would seem that the time is right for the farmers to take a new and active interest in their marketing organization, the N. E. M. P. A.

M. A. C. Ayrshires

Win Test Honors

By averaging 734 pounds of 4.13% milk, 30.31 pounds of butter-fat the 16 cows owned by Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., ranked sixth among the leading producing herds of the United States, tested under the rules of the Ayrshire Herd Test, according to M. M. Dikeman of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Brandon, Vermont. High production honors were accorded the cow Trailmaker's Car Bell that gave 1807 pounds of milk, 71.74 pounds of butter-fat in the month. A commendable yield was also reported for Victor's Beauty Rose with 1578 pounds of milk, 63.12 pounds of butter-fat as a three year old. The production records are supervised under the direction of Professor P. H. Smith of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

April 4, 1928.

EAT AN EGG A DAY

Eggs and milk are the "good health twins," according to Chicago's health commissioner, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen. In a talk before the employes of the Western Electric Company of Chicago recently, Dr. Bundesen said that "an egg a day makes baby grow, keeps brother strong, brings Nature's own bloom to sister's cheeks and lips, keeps mother youthful, and helps father bring home the bacon. And this is no 'eggs-aggeration'!"

Analyzing the four known vitamins, Dr. Bundesen showed that the yolk of an egg is rich in both vitamins A and D. Vitamine A is found also in milk, butter, vegetable tops, yellow corn, etc.. A lack of this vitamine may weaken a person's resistance, making them susceptible to pneumonia. Japanese experiments have indicated that this vitamine may help prevent cancer.

Vitamine D is found chiefly in egg yolks and cod liver oil. This vitamine aids in building bones, stabilizing nerves, and keeping children from getting rickets or leg-weakness. Many of the winter deaths, due to lack of sunshine in the cities could be avoided by eating these "sunshine substitutes." A growing child needs 1,200 units of lime a day, which is easily sup-

plied in two quarts of milk. However, this lime is useless to the child without vitamine D, because it is this vitamine that helps the body to make use of the lime.

These are the reasons eggs are such important items in our diet, and why an increase in the consumption of eggs in the United States would be beneficial to the health of the nation.

WHAT ABOUT POTATOES?

First Call for 300 Bushel Club

Some folks, who are privileged to wear what we might call "see-far" spectacles, have been looking into the future. In fact they have looked as far as October 1928 and on the basis of what they saw have issued warnings about increasing potato acreage this year.

Three years of pretty good prices for potatoes have made conditions rather seductive. Intentions to plant a bigger acreage show that the lure of the bait is too much to resist. There is undoubtedly some danger ahead, with a normal season and a more or less stable appetite for potatoes. Particularly, it may be hazardous for the man who doesn't count the cost and relies on a good price to take care of his short comings. But nothing assures a good price for all.

The individual producer with a bushel or a carload doesn't make the price. But he does control the cost of production, and that is the big thing in growing potatoes for profit. It is not intended to say any thing lengthy about the influence of good seed—plenty of fertilizer and effective pest control. The management of these factors determines the crop. The size of the crop per acre has a lot to do with the cost per bushel. Keeping that cost lower than the market price is the game.

The Massachusetts 300 bushel potato club was started last year. Nine growers made the goal. Four of them were Hampshire County growers. Two of them went over a hundred bushels beyond the goal. These nine men want to increase the membership this year, and the story of their methods will be available to those who are interested.

If you grow two acres or more of potatoes and want to enter the race this year now is the time to be planning for it. Just fill out the blank below and send it to your County Agent.

I am planning to make
 The 300 Bushel Potato Club.

Name

P. O. Address.....

I plan to grow.....acres

Variety

Herds in C. T. A. Have High Average in March

The 29 herds in the Hampshire County Cow Test Association had an average of 798 pounds of milk and 30.8 pounds of fat for March.

W. H. Atkins of South Amherst owned the two leading cows in butter fat production on twice a day milking. Four individuals made better than 60 pounds of butter fat on twice a day milking and eight on three time milking.

Geo. Timmons places an individual between Frank Steele's and Pelissier Bros.' high fat producers.

The list of high cows in butter fat follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	1457	67.0
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	961	60.5
Fred Frost	G.G.	1098	60.5
Q. A. Bagg	R.J.	1008	60.5
S. R. Parker	G.G.	1100	59.4
Fred Frost	R.H.	1566	58.0
A. G. Goodfield	G.G.	1404	57.7
H. H. Bissell	G.H.	1488	56.7
W. H. Atkins	A.J.	1023	55.4
C. R. Norris	G.H.	1491	55.3
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2176	76.2*
G. H. Timmons	G.G.	1454	72.9*
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	2263	72.4*
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	2151	64.5*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1987	63.6*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1256	62.8*
G. H. Timmons	G.G.	1229	62.8*
J. G. Cook	R.H.	2071	62.2*

* Milked three times daily.

D. C. Randall of Belchertown is back in the association and his herd places in the list of high average milk producers. H. H. Bissell of Goshen also gains a place in the list for March.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
F. D. Steele	6	1746
Pelissier Bros.	8	1396
M. S. Howes & Son	9	1283
J. G. Cook & Son	12	1174
Fred Frost	13	1002
C. G. Loud	11	995
H. H. Bissell	9	990
H. M. Bridgeman	15	990
D. C. Randall	16	902

The same three herds lead in average fat production in March as in February. F. D. Steele raises his average considerably however.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
F. D. Steele	6	57.8
Pelissier Bros.	8	44.8
M. S. Howes & Son	9	44.3
W. H. Atkins	13	41.4
J. G. Cook & Son	12	40.8
Fred Frost	13	36.0
H. H. Bissell	9	35.7
R. C. Adams	10	34.7
H. H. Bridgeman	15	33.6

THE WEAKEST POINT

New England poultrymen are blazing a trail in breeding and sanitation. Clean chicks, clean brooder houses, clean land and clean feeding practice are pretty generally recognized in their sanitary program. Its weakest point seems to be in connection with the live bird carrier of infection.

Adult birds even though in apparent good health may be disease carriers. They are quite resistant to infestations of worms, coccidia and blackhead and may harbor these organisms with no apparent ill effects upon themselves. Yet their droppings may be terribly infective and a menace to the health of young chickens. Hence, the weakest link in a chain of sanitary precautions is oftentimes the failure to effectively isolate our growing stock from direct or indirect contact with adult flocks. Successful isolation or quarantine is dependent upon closing all the avenues by which infection may be brought from the hens or the laying quarters to the brooding and growing range.

Clean Range

Distance helps. The farther they are apart, the less likely is manure or other contamination to be carried onto the range, either on the feet of attendants or on wagon wheels and utensils, or by rats, dogs and wild birds. Flies are the intermediate host of tapeworms. Distance reduces the number of flies which may travel from the laying house to the range, and together with prompt disposal of droppings may aid in tapeworm control.

Another live bird menace, and probably a serious one, is the sick chicken which is suffered to remain in the flock until it eventually dies or becomes practically helpless before being removed. Surely, no less money is lost on a sick, unthrifty chicken than the first time it is found. It is economy to cull or kill such birds as soon as they are detected. When marketing broilers, it is good practice to include all the poorer pullets.

Congestion Dangerous

Another serious weakness in our sanitary program is the almost universal practice of crowding both houses and range. Congestion is dangerous. It brings too many birds in close contact, particularly around feeding and watering places, and causes the rapid spread of any infection which may be brought in. Because a range is clean at the beginning of the season is no assurance that it will stay clean. We must keep it clean by preventing infection from being carried onto it, by getting rid of unthrifty birds that may pollute it, and by avoiding congestion and accumulation of filth.

—Mm. C. Monahan.

M. A. C.

Sun Porches Are Growing Increasingly Popular

High egg production is associated, among other things, with sanitation. Sun porches are helping to prevent disease contamination with a number of Hampshire County poultrymen. In addition to this, the chicks are getting direct sunlight, are growing faster and feathering out more quickly.

John Bloom still leads the state list in small flocks with a production per pullet for the four months' period ending February 29, of 83.5 eggs per pullet.

The county and state list follow:

Leaders in Egg Production for 4 months' period ending February 29, 1928.

County List Hampshire

	No. Pullets	No. Pullets	Prod. Per Pullet
	Nov. 1	Jan. 31	
John Bloom, Ware,	450	435	83.5
P. L. Wheelock, Amherst,	315	277	76.2
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347	337	68.9
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst,	150	130	64.6
F. B. Lyman, Amherst,	115	90	63.4

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more

Peckham P. F., Bristol,	1900	1314	61.2
Elm Tree P. F. Ply'th,	2504	2258	60.9
Homer Rowell, Essex,	1101	*2091	60.2
Monroe & Nepper, Plym,	1709	2487	56.5
E. H. Small, Barnstable,	1614	*1561	53.7
M. R. Jones, Barnstable,	1014	965	52.5
Hass P. F., Bristol,	3000	2800	48.9

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

L. E. French, Plymouth,	680	621	60.4
C. M. Williams, Barnstable,	525	452	60.1
S. P. Kafafian, Barnstable,	896	700	57.6
** Arrowhead F., B'stable,	519	430	57.0
C. N. Ward, Bristol,	501	472	55.5
Frank Porebski, Ply'th,	525	450	54.2
A. S. Pendleton, Essex,	611	603	53.6

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

John Bloom, Hamp.,	450	435	83.5
P. L. Wheelock, Hamp.,	296	277	76.2
A. Perina, Middlesex,	250	240	71.4
F. D. Steele, Hamp.,	347	337	68.9
H. M. Bolston, Essex,	400	350	65.7
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Hampshire,	150	130	64.6
F. B. Lyman, Hamp.,	115	90	63.4
Richard Kent, Barnstable,	230	163	63.4

* All Females.

** Correction on December and January Lists—Owing to a mistake in classifying flocks, Arrowhead Farm flock was not given the place to which it was entitled on the December and January Lists.

Arrowhead Farm should have had fourth place on the December and seventh place on the January List for flock of 500 to 999 pullets.



Around The County With The H. D. Agent

Mrs. Harry Coonkey with the help of Mrs. Julia Shumway and Mrs. Putnam of Belchertown have done what one might call a good piece of Extension work.

Two of them attended a demonstration given by Miss Pozzi in the fall and as a result, the following report has come in. Among them they helped 24 women make 44 hats. Every one is well worth exhibiting.

Of these 44 hats made, a number have gone out of our county into another county.

One hat traveled as a gift to Granville, Mass., another to Westfield and another way to Vermont. And I mustn't forget the one that went to Willimansett.

Don't get the impression that one can make a hat and send it off and be sure that it will look well, for that is not true. These folks had their models to work on, which is very necessary.

Mrs. Conkey also writes that they are already planning their spring hats.

That is what we call good cooperation and leadership.

Groups to Have Tour in Home Furnishing

Many of the women in the Home Furnishing groups have asked that a tour be made in their community so that different furniture arrangements may be seen and worked out. This is going to prove quite popular especially in Westhampton.

Other communities that are to hold these tours are Belchertown and South Hadley.

Spring cleaning or redecorating is to be held off until the class has made it's tour of inspection. In this way many hope to get concrete ideas.

Five groups are enjoying chair seating. Goshen, Ware, So. Hadley Falls, Hadley and Southampton are all engaged in this work just now. In all cases, the women have first learned how to refinish the chair and then have put the seat in.

A great deal of "passing it on" takes place in this subject. Mrs. Fisherick of Ware learned how to finish up her caned chair at one meeting and while calling one afternoon, showed a group how to cane their chairs.

Are you passing on all the information you receive at these meetings?

Plainfield and Cummington Meet for Clothing Work

Twenty-two women met with Miss Cooley the State Clothing Specialist and Miss Pozzi the H. D. A. for an all day meeting on children's clothing.

The women were taught finishes that are used on both children's and adult's clothing.

All are looking forward to the next meeting of this type.

Pass It On

Are you and your neighbor receiving all the help and information that you want from the Extension Service? If not, why not?

If you can't get to a meeting, or if your neighbor can't come, are you passing the information on?

Every one is needed in Extension work to make it what it stands for.

Get in touch with your agent if you haven't already met her. A home call or visit may help you answer some of the many questions you have.

If we are not reaching you, or any one that you know of, let us know at the Hampshire County Extension Service, Northampton, Mass.

NOTICE TO HUSBANDS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS!

Those of you who are not yet in the habit of preparing a meal when mother is away had better learn how to make your favorite dish. Why? Because we are going to give mother four days' leave of absence to the "Home makers vacation Camp this summer." You start right in now or else you are going to wish mother was back on the job during those four days. How can she leave with so much work? Well that is easy enough. Just figure back—how long ago has it been since mother had a real vacation? I mean one where some child wasn't along for her to take care of or a meal to get? Gosh, you can't remember that far back can you? Well, let us start in now, and remember that, and see that she goes to this summer camp.

Homemakers' Camp Coming June 20-24

Homemakers! are you coming to our Camp for a hit of fun, recreation, subject

matter and demonstrations?

Just one member from each group can be accommodated, because of limited space.

For handwork, we are going to have "basketry" and "leather work."

If you are interested, write in for particulars.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

We are constantly asked questions about the harmful effect or particular benefit which some food is supposed to exert. It is only natural that most persons should have notions and ideas about food since food fills such an important place in our daily lives. Some of these opinions are justified because of experience, but many have no foundation and should go the way of the black-cat-crossing-the-path superstition.

"Should fish and milk be served together? I am told that this is a harmful combination."

For some reason, many persons hold this view. Of course, each is a protein food and if a large serving of fish is eaten, it is not necessary to serve milk at the same meal, and the other way around. Think of the fish chowders that have been served in New England for generations. And fish baked in milk is a well known dish. There is no reason why the combination should have a bad effect unless eaten in too large quantities.

"We are told that unless we use this or that brand of heavy aluminum ware, that we will lose much of the goodness from our food. This ware is very expensive. It is necessary to buy these heavy utensils if one is to properly prepare food for the family."

The manufacturers of this heavy aluminum are only saying in different words what food and nutrition specialists have been saying for years. All foods should be cooked in as little water as possible and no juices wasted. With a little care this may be accomplished with any good kettle and expensive equipment is not necessary. The idea is not that no water at all should be added, but that any that must be added to prevent the food from burning should be cooked down and served. In this way all nutritive value is preserved.

May E. Foley,

State Nutrition Specialist.

Keep well! A healthy body is our best safeguard against the ills of life.

—Hygeia.

Faulty Diet Makes Faulty Teeth

Development of sound teeth in children during prenatal life, infancy and early childhood is largely a nutritional problem, declared Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University at the recent Race Betterment Conference. He described experiments in his laboratory on the production in rats of dental caries, pyorrhea, apical abscesses and other defects in the teeth as a result of faulty diet.

"We are coming to recognize that price-less as is the power to cure disease, power to prevent it is of far more worth to the community."

—Rush Rhees,
President University of Rochester.

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Hampshire Homemakers

Send in Recipes

Shredded Wheat Pudding

- 2 shredded wheat biscuits
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. raisins
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. molasses
- 1 egg
- 2 c. milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. cinnamon

Bake in moderate oven.

Miss Mary Chaffee, Enfield

Whole Wheat or Graham Muffins

- 1 c. whole wheat or graham flour
- 1 c. white flour
- 2 tbs. sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
- 4 tsp. baking powder
- 1 egg
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ tbs. butter

Bake in muffin tins.

Mrs. E. F. Rafter, Enfield

Steamed Brown Bread

- 2 c. thick sour milk
- spk. salt
- 2 tsp. soda
- 1 c. molasses
- 2 c. corn meal
- 2 c. flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. raisins

Steam 3 hours.

Mrs. W. Brown, Enfield

Peanut Butter Bread

- 2 c. flour
- 2 tsp. B. P.
- 1 tsp. salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. peanut butter
- 1 egg
- 1 c. hot milk

Bake in moderate oven 35 min.

Mrs. E. F. Rafter, Enfield

Four Fruit Marmalade

- 1 Apple
- 1 Orange
- 1 Lemon
- 1 Grapefruit
- Sugar

Select a large one of each, wash the fruit and pare the apple. Cut the lemon, grapefruit and orange into halves, squeeze the juices from orange and lemon, remove seeds from grapefruit, take out pulp with spoon, remove center of grapefruit, put the orange, lemon, grapefruit skins, and apple through the food chopper, combine with fruit juices and measure. Allow three times the measure of water, combine and let it stand over night. Next morning boil one hour, let stand till next day, add an equal measure of sugar (which has been heated) then cook about one hour, or until right consistency. Pour it into hot sterilized jars, adjust rubbers and cover. Process 5 minutes in hot water. Seal.

Ten Health Rules

Ten commandments of health suggested by Miss Marie Leonard, Dean of women at the University of Illinois, are:

- Eat less; chew more.
- Ride less; walk more.
- Clothe less; bathe more.
- Worry less; work more.
- Idle less; play more.
- Talk less; think more.
- Go less; sleep more.
- Waste less; give more.
- Scold less; laugh more.
- Preach less; practice more.

Age

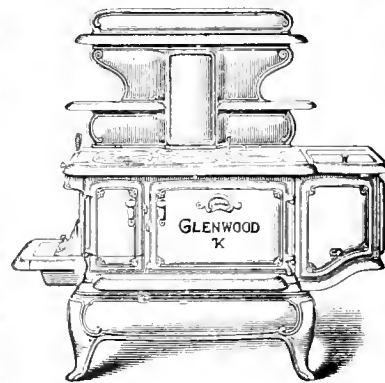
Although old age is creeping on

To all its troubles I'm resigned.

My joints may stiffen, but I'll not

Have rheumatism in my mind.

—Cheerful Cherub.



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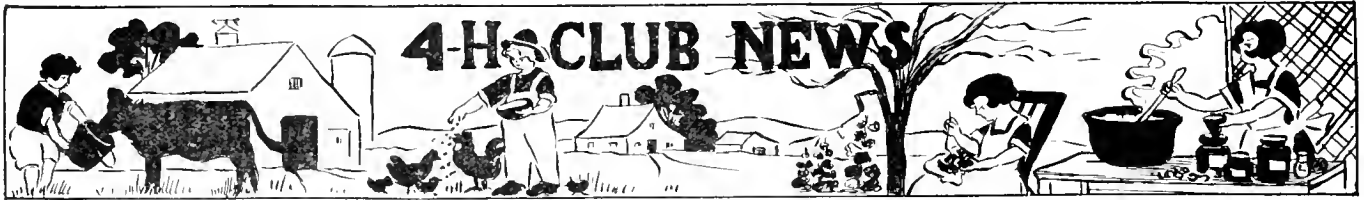
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4-H Club Members To Have County Camp

The first 4-H club camp ever to be held in this county is to be held at the Holyoke Y. W. C. A. camp in Greenwich, June 26-30.

This camp is beautifully situated on Greenwich Lake about two miles from Enfield and is as ideal a spot as can be found in the county.

Starting Tuesday afternoon, June 26, the club delegates will meet for four complete days in a program of work and play combined, with, perhaps, the play part overshadowing the work, as one would expect in a camp. The program includes handiwork for both boys and girls, instruction in music recreation programs, news story writing and of course, recreation such as swimming, volley ball, baseball, horse shoes and track events of different kinds.

The membership of the camp will be made up of delegates from the different clubs in the county, with the clubs paying the expenses of the delegates in most cases. The expenses will be five dollars for the four days, four dollars being for meals and one dollar for incidental expenses. Mrs. Ada Steele of Springfield, who has been the regular cook for the Y. W. C. A. Camp for four years, has been engaged to do the cooking for the club camp, using a menu which has been approved by Miss Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent.

The Camp is arranged very satisfactorily for both boys and girls as members. In the farm house, which is the main part of the camp, there are sleeping quarters enough for the girls while on a hill, 150 yards in the rear of the house are four "tent houses" that will make ideal sleeping quarters for the boys. Competent chaperones will be with the members at all times, one for each seven or eight boys and girls. Miss Pozzi will be camp director for the girls while H. W. Eastman the club agent, will be the boys director.

Hampshire County's First 4-H Club Camp

Greenwich Lake
June 26-30, 1928



J. ARTHUR GOULD WINS TRIP TO NATIONAL CAMP

J. Arthur Gould of Ware, local leader of the Ware Center 4-H Poultry Club, has been awarded the chance to attend the second National 4-H Club Camp held at Washington, D. C., June 21-26, 1928.

Now 17 years old, and a junior in High School, Arthur is completing his sixth year in the poultry club and his first as a club leader.

As can be seen by the above picture, Arthur breeds Rhode Island Reds. At present he has a flock of about 80 handsome pullets in his own hen house which he had built in 1923.

In 1922 Arthur first joined the poultry club with several other boys who organized a club in Ware Center. At the present time he is the only member of that old club to still be a club member. In fact, for three years he was the only club member in the town of Ware, carrying on the work and slowly expanding each year.

Won Trip to Camp Field

Last fall he was fortunate enough to win a free trip to Camp Field, Brockton Fair, as one of the two delegates from Hampshire County. Returning from this camp more than ever interested in club work, he, with the help of the County Club Agent, organized a poultry club with 14 members, one of them, Benton Cummings, being a class mate in High School. This club has developed, in six months, to one of the best clubs in the county.

Arthur has won this honor, which is the highest that any club member can win, not on his record as a poultryman, good as that is, but on his record as a club

Smith Academy Club Wins 4-H Poultry Banner

With an average production of 13.3 eggs per bird for the 277 birds owned by the 10 boys in the club, members of the Agricultural Department of Smith Academy carried off the banner given for the club in Hampshire County having the highest average production for the month of February.

Seventy-six poultry club boys reported on 71 flocks in the contest for February. A total of 2,096 birds were in these flocks which produced 1991 dozens of eggs or an average of 11.4 eggs per bird. This is the largest number of birds ever reported in any month since the egg laying contest started several years ago.

The standing of the organized 4-H Poultry clubs for February is as follows:

Name of Club	No. of flocks	No. of birds	Avg. per bird
Smith Academy Club,	10	277	13.3
Manhan Club,	7	116	10.9
Hatfield Grammar School,	14	253	10.7
Smith School Club,	6	282	10.5
Ware Center Club,	12	403	10.1
Wirthmore Club,	5	157	9.0
Bondsville Club,	4	55	6.9

The leaders in the individual contest are as follows:

Small Flocks (5 to 40 birds)

Name	Town	No. birds	No. eggs	Avg. Prod.
S. Brusco,	W. H'field,	10	240	24.0
Philip Reed,	Hadley,	8	188	23.5
J. Jackowski,	H'field,	23	447	19.4
Ittner Brothers, So. Hadley Falls,		14	253	18.1

Large Flocks (40 or more birds)

Benton Cummings,	Ware,	60	1192	19.9
Philip Ives,	Amherst,	57	1062	18.6
Judd Brothers,	Goshen,	130	2252	17.3
Joseph Sena,	East'ton,	43	696	16.2
Charles Goeloski,	H'field,	44	693	15.8

leader. It is fairly easy to find a boy who can raise a flock of chickens, successfully, but it is quite another job to find one who can, and will, take over the leadership of a group of 14 boys and do a good job of it.

MISS FORBES VISITS COUNTY 4-H DAIRY CLUB TO HOLD SECOND BANQUET

Sewing club members in Granby, Bondsville and Bradstreet received a visit from Miss Marion Forbes, assistant State Club Leader, Wednesday, March 21.

At each of these groups the girls showed Miss Forbes some of the articles they were making in order to receive the many helpful hints that she gave.

After looking over the articles, Miss Forbes showed the girls the contents of her "clothing kit" which contains samples of the required articles, made by club girls in many parts of the state.

At the end of the day she was much pleased with the work she had seen and prophesied that Hampshire County clothing exhibits this spring would be the equal of or better than those held in the past.

Mr. Enos Montague, Farm Superintendent of M. A. C., is to be the main speaker at the second annual banquet which the county 4-H Dairy club is to hold Friday, May 18.

Mr. Montague's talk will be on his trip to Europe which he took last spring, visiting Holland, the home of our Holstein cattle, as well as Scotland, and the Jersey and Guernsey Islands.

The banquet is to be held in the James House on Gothic St., Northampton, at 6:30 and will be followed by the program. In addition to Mr. Montague's talk, there will be other speakers including a Franklin County Dairy Club member and last, but not least, the announcement of the winners in the Milk Production Contest which started last May and ends April 30 this year. Mr. Quentin Reynolds, of the Eastern States Farmer's Exchange, will make the announcements of the winners of the 1000 pounds of grain which is given by the Exchange.

Parents to Give Food

Like the banquet which the Dairy club held last May, the food for it is to be donated by the parents of the club members. Each and every parent of the Dairy members is not only cordially invited but is requested to make a special effort to be present. The real success of the Dairy Club Member is dependent not only on the work done by the member, but also on the support given it by the member's parents.

In order for those parents to see just what we are trying to do and for them to understand what the Dairy members get out of such work outside the actual knowledge of raising a dairy animal, the banquet committee is especially asking the parents to be present.

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WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST AND ITS CONTROL

Nearly everyone today, no doubt, has heard more or less about the white pine blister rust disease, which is attacking our white pine trees. Unlike the chestnut blight which spreads directly from tree to tree, the white pine blister rust must have currant and gooseberry bushes as a medium to complete its life history. That is to say, blister rust cannot spread from pine to pine, but spreads from the pine to these bushes and from them back to other pine. If you have no current or gooseberry bushes within 900 feet of your pine, you may be sure of a commercial stand of timber as far as this disease is concerned.

To prevent another catastrophe similar to that caused by the chestnut blight, the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry thru the Office of Blister Rust Control, in cooperation with the white pine producing states is endeavoring to control this fatal disease. To accomplish this the following system was adopted.

In 1922 an eight-year control program was established. County blister rust agents were appointed in the several pine producing states for the purpose of disseminating information concerning blister rust, to demonstrate successful methods of its control, and to enlist the concerted action of pine owners in the removal of wild and cultivated currants and gooseberries that were a menace to pine stands. States appoint inspectors to serve under the agents and to supervise the actual eradication work.

Under the cooperative arrangement now in effect, the service of the inspector is furnished free to every pine owner, to assist him in controlling the disease on his own land. In return for such service, the owner is expected to furnish assistance by going out with the inspector while the latter is working on his property, and if necessary, by furnishing a sufficient number of men to eradicate the currant and gooseberry bushes found.

Hampshire County Effected

Today in New England and New York one-tenth of the white pine over large areas is diseased. In many small areas from 50% to 100% of the pine is dead or dying from the rust. Massachusetts alone shows 236 towns with blister rust infection on pine. There are only five towns in Hampshire County where blister rust on the pine has not been found, namely Northampton, Easthampton, So. Hadley, Enfield and Amherst.

The growth of white pine, either by planting suitable denuded areas, or thru natural reproduction should be encouraged owing to the simple method of blister rust control by the removal of currant and gooseberry bushes. Wherever they grow, from Maine to California, these white pine constitute the cream of

the forest. Foresters advise that their maintenance in our forests is a matter of great importance and of national concern.

With such an essential and valuable resource at stake, affecting both national and regional economic welfare, it is important that the federal, state and private agencies cooperate in an united effort to accomplish control of the white pine blister rust. This is, beyond doubt, being done, and it behooves every owner of white pine to take advantage of the

assistance offered by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture to get in touch with their blister rust agents thru the Hampshire County Extension Service, Northampton.

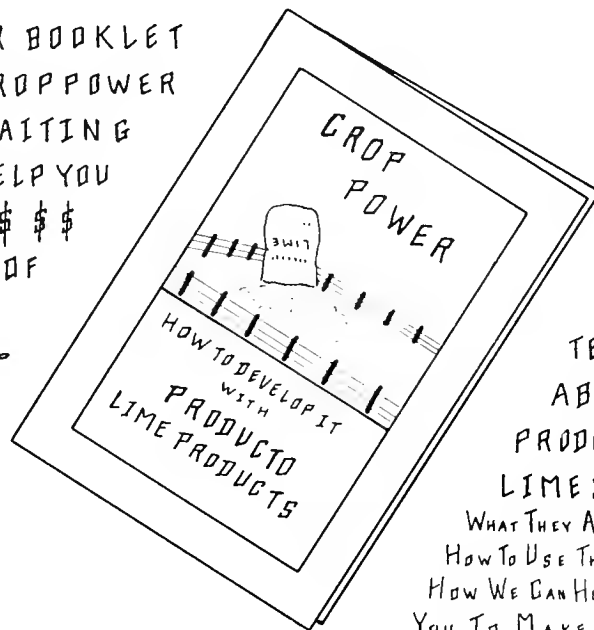
Intelligence Test No. 29384756

"In this country," said the Legionnaire while touring France, "they make a brew from prunes and call it prun-elle."

"Yeh?" his buddie replied. "In America they make it of raisins and what do they call it?"

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OUT OF
THE
SOIL—



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TELLS
ABOUT
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LIMES—
WHAT THEY ARE—
HOW TO USE THEM—
HOW WE CAN HELP
YOU TO MAKE AN
ECONOMICAL PURCHASE
OF LIMING MATERIAL—

WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN JUST SELLING YOU SOME LIME—
WE WANT THAT LIME TO MAKE MORE AND BETTER CROPS—
MORE INCOME PER ACRE— MORE PAY FOR
YOUR LABOR— MORE DOLLARS FOR LIVING.

BREWER & CO., INC. — WORCESTER — MASS.

For Sale By

OLD DEERFIELD FERTILIZER CO., INC.
SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

E. P. West Has High Cow

Continued from page 1, column 2

The cup was awarded at a meeting of the Massachusetts Holstein Breeders' Association which was held in the Clinton Hotel, Springfield on April 5. The local association held its spring meeting in conjunction with the state program. About 75 breeders were present.

Schilling is Main Speaker

Mr. W. J. Schilling of Northfield, Minnesota, was the main speaker of the day. He is a director in two large cooperative dairy organizations in his section. One, the Twin Cities Milk Organization, handles milk from 96 cooperative creameries. The other, the Land O'Lakes cooperative, puts out about 88 million

pounds of butter in a year. He chided New Englanders for being so slow to try cooperation as a way out of their difficulties. These cooperatives have tended to create a known and constant supply of milk to the dealers which makes for a more stable market. These are also backing the T. B. test in an effort to obtain better and safer milk.

Fruit Growers Meet

Continued from page 1, column 3

observed in the college orchard seemed to show that mulching gave as beneficial results as fertilizing.

Insect and Disease Control

Prof. A. I. Borne discussed insect control with reference to plum curculio, coddling moth, apple maggot and red mite. A spray just at the time of setting and in seven days after the calyx seemed to control the plum curculio. The coddling moth is quite easily controlled with a calyx and a spray about three weeks after the calyx. Arsenical dusts could be applied later in the control of apple maggot and gave very much less spray residue than sprays. European red mite is best controlled with a dormant spray of oil.

Prof. M. L. Doran spent most of his time discussing the control of apple scab. Spores develop at different times in different orchards, depending on location, according to Mr. Doran. Apparently all new leaf surface must be kept covered with lime sulphur if scab is to be controlled. Additional sprays applied at 10 and 20 days after the calyx help materially in controlling scab. Both men insisted that timeliness and thoroughness are the most important factors in a spraying program.

You need the vitamins found in leafy vegetables (a vitamin is not an insect).



Is Your Manure Pile Leaking Dollars?

Manure stored in an open barnyard loses more than half its fertilizing value by seepage, according to tests made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"At present prices of crops, manure has produced crop increases equal to about \$4.00 per ton of manure applied," reports the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Use all of Your Manure — Build a Concrete Manure Pit

A concrete manure pit saves enough fertilizer in one year to pay for itself.

Plans and complete information on how to do the work is given in our manure pit booklet. Write today for your free copy.

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Northampton, - - Mass.

Starting Mash Proves Its Value to Poultrymen

Never before in the history of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange have so many members reported that they are conducting tests to definitely determine the comparative value of Eastern States Starting and Growing Mash. Most of these tests are being conducted at the request of salesmen attempting to distribute to Eastern States members nationally advertised manufactured poultry feeds which they sell through local dealers.

From all parts of the territory, members have reported either directly or through their local representatives that Eastern States Starting and Growing Mash has outscored competing rations in carefully conducted tests.

For instance, George Withers of Ward Hill, Mass., ran a test for 7 weeks, placing 600 chicks on Eastern States Starting and Growing Mash and 600 on a nationally advertised starter. At the end of 3 weeks the other brand appeared to have a slight advantage over the Eastern States. Soon after, however, the Eastern States birds went ahead of the birds in the other pen so markedly that at the end of 7 weeks Mr. Withers in culling out his flock retained only pullets from the Eastern States lot. At ten weeks, the pullets averaged 2½ pounds apiece and were a uniform, vigorous flock.

Contrary to the belief which still exists among many poultry feeders, there is nothing mysterious about building a starting and growing mash. The proper selection of well known ingredients and the proportion in which they are blended, however, is vital to the value of the mash. The difference in the grade of oats, corn or milk used, for example, has much to do with the value of a growing mash.

The Eastern States Starting and Growing Mash is mixed solely with the interest of the feeder in mind by his cooperative buying organization. The ingredients are carefully selected to give the proper nutrients, palatability and bulk. Twice as much Eastern States Starting and Growing Mash is being used in 1928 and was used in 1927.

For information on feeds for dairy cows as well as poultry write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

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Springfield, Massachusetts

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Sap Spouts,
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BATCH MIXING SERVICE

Poultrymen as well as Dairymen are finding satisfaction and economy in our batch mixing service.

We have installed a Molasses Mixer for the service of those dairymen wishing sweetened feeds.

Poultrymen are getting excellent results with Mash and Growing Feed formulas recommended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

HADLEY

FLORENCE

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EPSOM SALTS. BULK.
TOBACCO DUST.
ALFALFA LEAF MEAL.
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"Pine Tree" Brand White Blossom Clover Seed.

Genuine Grimm Alfalfa Seed, Idaho State Sealed and Certified.

Native Medium Red Clover, Origin Verified by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

It Pays to be Particular when buying seed. Ask to see the tags.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

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Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1928

No. 5

Budding Uncle Dudley Tells Story of Sweet Clover

Rutland, Mass.
Feb. 16, 1928.

Mr. George F. E. Story,
Dear George:

Well, we're jest finished fillin the ice-house and gettin up a woodpile, so bein as how I've got a few minutes to spare jest now I thought mabe perhaps I'd better write and give you a few pinters about that feller Reiner thet works fer you and let you know how he's carryin on so's you can put some of these farmers around the country on the lookout so's they won't get tuk in with him agin like I did.

You see, it was jest like this. He cum up here a year ago last spring jest about mud times, and as I hadn't hed any company all winter, I was mighty glad to see somebody so we jest set down in the sun on the south side of the barn and visited fer quite a spell.

All of a sudden he sed he was tryin to get the farmers interested in improvin their pastures and wanted to know what I'd dun about improvin mine. Well, I told him that the hired man and me hed cut off quite a strip of the woodlot and burned the brush so's the cows could get the fresh sprouts and whatever grass and brakes that would cum in if they wasn't too lazy to walk down after them. He kinda laffed and sed that might abeen all right fer grandfather's cows but the modern dairy cow was a delicate refined lady thet hed to be catered to if we were to get her to do her best.

Agrees to Try It

I remembered areading in the Homestead where one of them college professors wrote something thet sounded jest about like thet so I asked him if he'd ever been to college and he sed he hed, so I could see right off I was in fer it. Well,

Continued on page 3, column 2

Attention Homemakers!

Help make your community the banner one by coming to our annual picnic at Laurel Jark June 12th at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Babies will be cared for so they need not keep you at home. Bring a basket lunch.

Pack your car full!

Five Factors Help Make Potatoes Yield a Profit

Soil, Seed, Labor, Plant Food, and Pest Control Are The Main Items

How many potatoes do people eat? Government estimates state that the average consumption per person is a little more than three bushels. And apparently it doesn't take many pounds over this amount to knock the market price flat enough to make potato growing unprofitable for most farmers.

The total crop of the country is not dependent on acreage alone. The yield per acre has to be considered and this is affected by all sorts of things and conditions. In some cases it's poor land or poor seed that cuts the yield. In other cases it may be the failure to control insect and disease pests. The combination of acreage and yield conditions makes for wide fluctuations in the market price.

The great rewards to the potato grower, declares J. P. Helyar, extension specialist in soils and crops at the Massachusetts Agricultural college, are to those who plant a fairly constant acreage and who so manage the factors of yield that year in and year out they produce potatooes at a consistently low cost per bushel. It's the man who jumps in a year after good prices that often finds himself in the condition of having hit the market at the wrong time.

The possibility of fluctuations in market price is a poor refuge for the potato grower. As an individual he has little to say in controlling what the market will pay. On the other hand, though he has a lot to say as to how much per bushel it will cost to produce his crop. Better to be concerned with this than to be influenced solely by the price paid for last year's crop, or by trying to guess what the rest of the cuntry is going to do.

Select Soil Carefully

The man who plants a peck and the man who plants 50 acres have the same

Continued on page 8, column 1



LEARNING TO RENOVATE A STRAWBERRY BED

MODERN F. AND H. PRACTICES GIVEN FOR WEEK AT M. A. C.

This interesting group of small fruit growers are being shown the most up to date methods on cultivating a strawberry bed during ANNUAL FARM AND HOME WEEK at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This year's program is scheduled for JULY 24 TO 27. This is but one of many such groups that may be seen at the time of farm and home week studying the best methods of improving practices on the farm or making the farm home a better place in which to live. Home makers, dairymen, poultrymen, vegetable gardeners, gardening enthusiasts, and others have their special programs during the week.

Plans for the program are already well under way, with numerous well known subject matter authorities on the tentative program. One of the head line speakers definitely scheduled for this year is Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca, New York, author of many books on agricul-

Continued on page 9, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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PLAY ALL YOUR CARDS

Although last winter was an exceptionally hard one for alfalfa, particularly last year's seedings, although the county agent has observed a number of first year fields in different parts of the county which have come through the winter well.

Successful fields this spring, generally are the results of attention to all the recommendations suggested in growing the crop.

Seeding or cutting in ample time for the crop to make a good growth before winter, sufficient lime applied so that it had time to sweeten the soil before seeding, adequate fertilizer to give the crop a real boost before freezing weather, and ample inoculation of the seed, are some of the factors which have made the difference between success and failure.

Yes, alfalfa growing requires a big investment and attention to details but the returns over a period of years, make the growing of the crop well worthwhile.

From surveys made, it is estimated that the college trained farmer earns \$5 for every \$1 earned by the man with a common school education.

Cooperative Specialists
To Talk at N. E. Institute

With some of the best known authorities listed on the program, the second annual New England Institute of Cooperation will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., June 26 to 29, inclusive.

The program this year (the first institute having been held last year at Storrs, Conn.) will be built around the general subject, "The Place of Cooperation in New England," according to those in charge of organizing the institute. Dr. Ross, Cornell University, Dr. Black, Harvard University, and several representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture are already scheduled on the list of speakers.

Problems relating to the marketing of the more important New England products and to cooperative buying will be considered. An attempt will be made in each case to tie up the discussion with an analysis of the New England situation and what cooperation may be expected to accomplish under New England conditions.

Representatives of cooperative organizations throughout New England will also lead discussions and will take an active part in the general discussion periods.

Details of the program, when complete, may be had by writing H. B. Rowe, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

Asparagus Fertilizer Program
Available

A very complete and up-to-date program for asparagus fertilization has been compiled by Victor A. Tiedjens of the Market Garden Field Station at Waltham, Mass.

Copies of the program may be obtained by writing to the station and requesting a copy of the March issue of the Field Station Journal.

The Song of the Potato

I have found eyes so I can see
The children's plans for cooking me.
The foolish ones get out the pan to fry;
The wise ones bake me, mealy and dry.
Or if they boil me, they'll pare me thin
For something they need, lies under my skin.
I'm good for children and grown folks,
too,
So cook me the best you know how to do.

—Winifred Stuart Gibbs.

Don't forget the Summary Meeting at Laurel Park June 12 at 10:30 A. M.

NEARLY 620,000 BOYS AND
GIRLS IN 4-H CLUBS

Final figures on the number of farm boys and girls who carried on 4-H club work in 1927 are announced as totaling 619,712. "This total," said C. W. Warburton, director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, "is a source of pride to all cooperative extension workers and the department and the State agricultural colleges which they represent.

"It means," Director Warburton stated, "that during the year over 619,000 young people, of rural communities in every State voluntarily undertook to demonstrate an improved farming or home-making method and cooperated in an effort to benefit their communities. Whether or not the individual club member was able to complete his or her club undertaking, he had the benefit for a time of contact with others who were interested in farm life and with ways for making it an 'up-and-coming' enterprise. Four-H club work with its four-fold development of head, hand, health and heart through practical experience in the latest and best methods for agricultural and home economics activities under the direction of co-operative extension workers, furnishes such opportunity.

"Club enrollment is growing steadily through the combined efforts of all co-operative extension workers," said Director Warburton. "Each year we have increased the number of boys and girls who have participated in 4-H club work even though the number of agents has not materially increased. That this has been done through the use of sound educational principles is shown by the fact that the quality of work has been maintained with the increased number of club members. In 1924, with 3,419 county extension agents, 55 per cent of the boys and girls who enrolled in 4-H clubs completed every detail required in their undertakings. The next year, with 54,000 more boys and girls enrolled and only 19 additional agents, 58 per cent of the enrollment completed. In 1926 the percentage was 62.8. This past year when we increased the number of boys and girls enrolled in clubs by 33,000 over the previous year and the working staff of county extension agents by only 22, we were still able to make a little better record in completions than the year before, 64.4 per cent of the boys and girls who enrolled carrying on to the finish. This, I feel, could not have been done without the generous amount of time and interest given by the 60,000 local men and women who acted as volunteer leaders of clubs and the steadily improving methods in conducting club work."

Legume Roughage Reduces Cost of Milk Production

Members in the cow test association who are feeding legume roughage are finding that they can feed less grain and grain of a lower protein content.

W. A. Parsons of Southampton has the leading cow in butter fat production on twice a day milking and F. D. Steele with the three timers.

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
W. A. Parsons	G.H.	1785	82.2
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1602	59.4
E'ton Town Infirmary	G.G.	1056	59.2
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	1821	58.4
W. A. Parsons	G.H.	1722	57.0
M. S. Howes & Son	R.H.	1050	55.7
Pelissier Bros.	G.H.	1848	55.5
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1446	55.0
A. G. Goodfield	G.G.	1209	53.2
Pelissier Bros.	G.H.	1404	52.1
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1521	51.8
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1566	51.7
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1320	51.5
C. M. Norris	G.G.	1542	51.0
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1350	50.0
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2436	73.1*
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1479	71.0*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	2103	65.4*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1749	63.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1938	62.0*
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1830	60.5*
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1137	57.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1638	55.7*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1179	54.3*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1470	51.5*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1554	51.4*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1002	51.1*

Six herds had an average milk production of over 1,000 lbs.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
F. D. Steele	5	1766
C. G. Loud	12	1225
Pelissier Bros.	8	1214
R. C. Adams	10	1135
M. S. Howes & Son	10	1128
H. H. Bissell	8	1126

R. C. Adams' herd climbs considerably in average fat production over last month while Frank D. Steele's herd still maintains the lead.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
F. D. Steele	5	55.5
M. S. Howes & Son	10	41.9
R. C. Adams	10	40.9
C. G. Loud	12	40.5
H. H. Bissell	8	39.8
Pelissier Bros.	8	39.3
G. H. Timmins	26	37.9
W. H. Atkins	13	36.3
J. G. Cook & Son	13	34.3
W. A. Parsons	15	33.0
T. C. Mara	10	32.5
Fred Frost	14	31.2
C. M. Norris	16	30.4
A. O. Grise	30	30.1

Uncle Dudley Tells About Sweet Clover

Continued from page 1, column 1

he talked real sensible like jest the same, fer a feller thet had been to college so while I listened I got to thinkin mebbe there might he somethin in what he sed after all. That's jest what I got again him mostly. He'll talk you right round to his way no matter how sot you are again it. Well, afore he got dun, he hed me apromixin to sow about 2 acres of sum new-fangled stuff he got out West thet he called sweet clover. "Jest to try it out fer pasture," he sed, and like a durn fool I jest went and dun it. I hed to put 2 tons of lime and 500 Acid Phosphate, along with 10 loads of manure to the acre, and then sowed 2 bushels of oats and 15 lbs. of sweet clover seed to the acre. I cut them oats jest as they was a hed in out and in a couple of weeks the sweet clover was a lookin nice as you please, and by freezin-up time it was clear up to your boot-tops. Along about the middle of last May I happened to think of that field one day, and walked down there jest to see how it was comin along;—well sir, there was a sight, I declare I never was so surprised in my life— thet stuff was clear up above your knees and thicker than the hair on a dog all over the field and the old pasture hadn't started much of any yet. So being as I was mighty short of hay I turned the cows right in there and the way they et that stuff was a caution. They would feed fer a couple of hours and then lay down by the bars until after dinner afore they felt like feedin agin. After a spell, I baited the cows there every morning for a couple of hours and then turned them in the regular pasture for the rest of the day.

They layed around the pasture bars most of the time, and never went near them fresh sprouts and brakes at all and they milked on thet sweet clover in a way that beat all I ever see. Of course, after a spell they hed it eat down pretty close so I took them off fer a couple of weeks, and by that time it was half way to your knees agin. Course I mistrusted all the time there was a ketch in it sumwheres and sure enough there was—cause right thru haying and dog-days when we was so busy them cows kept right on milking stead of kinda easin off a little like they did other years when they knowed we was durned tired. The way thet hired man talked about havin so much milking to do was scandalous. I vow I never heerd such onchristian-like talk in all my born days. He sed quite a lot, too, about farmers thet didn't hev more sense than to take stock in them college fellers and I been awonderin lately if he was after hittin at me.

Now to cum down to the fine thin, if somebody don't hed off thet feller Reiner, and stop his gettin the farmers to plant sweet clover and alfalfa and some more

A Legume Range is the Best For Chickens

The growing of alfalfa or clover as range for developing chicks deserves the consideration of every poultryman. These are superior to other grasses as feed for chicks on range and now is the time to plan for next year's location. Lime will be needed if none has previously been applied. Let the county agent test your soil and help you get started.

Hampshire county poultrymen lead the state list in the small flocks group. The county and state lists follow.

Leaders in Egg Production for 5 months' period ending March 31, 1928.

County List

Hampshire

	No. Pullets Nov. 1	No. Pullets Mar. 31	Prod. Per Pullet
John Bloom, Ware,	450	430	107.4
P. L. Wheelock, Am'st,	315	252	99.6
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347	323	93.0
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst,	150	125	84.6
Smith Agri. School, Northampton,	206	101	69.5

Leaders in Egg Production for 5 months' period ending March 31, 1928.

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more

Peckham P. F., Bristol, 1900	1214	80.6
Homer Rowell, Essex, 1101	*1913	80.2
Elm Tree P. F., Ply'th, 2504	2167	78.7
Monroe & Nepper, Plym, 1709	2257	76.3
E. H. Small, Barnstable, 1614	*1461	71.9
M. R. Jones, Barnstable, 1014	951	71.0
C. C. Rayner, Mid'sex, 1005	973	68.8

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

L. E. French, Plymouth, 680	590	80.5
C. M. Williams, Barnstable, 525	390	80.2
Arrowhead Farm, B'stable, 519	296	79.6
A. S. Pendleton, Essex, 611	595	77.1
C. N. Ward, Bristol, 501	471	74.7
F. Porebski, Plymouth, 525	409	74.1
J. W. Dennett, Plymouth, 373	352	70.1

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

John Bloom, Hampshire, 450	430	107.4
P. L. Wheelock, Hamp., 296	252	99.6
F. D. Steele, Hampshire, 347	323	93.0
A. Perina, Middlesex, 250	207	91.9
H. M. Bolston, Essex, 400	300	87.9
F. LeBlanc, Bristol, 300	275	84.8
R. E. Wheeler, Worcester, 350	341	84.8
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Hampshire, 150	125	84.6
R. L. Clapp, Middlesex, 131	108	84.6

* All Females.

of these preachin about, the first thin we know the cows will be agiving so much milk thet it won't be worth 40 cents a can, and then where are we agoin to be? Well, I'm ahopin you'll git right after him.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH A. CARROLL.



Around The County With The H. D. Agent

Westhampton group leads the county by being the first to start making Home Tours.

Mrs. Charles Burt the leader, made out the list in the order best suited for Miss Pozzi to visit the homes.

Although 14 were to be visited, the group only had a chance to visit four. Enthusiasm was surely not lacking for at each visit, questions increased. Many very helpful suggestions were given.

The tour is to be continued some time in the near future.

Group Started in Williamsburg

Mrs. James Evans was appointed administrative leader of the Williamsburg group. Twelve women met at her home for an afternoon meeting on Children's clothing. Their next meeting will be May 23rd, at which the women are to bring materials ready to make samples of finishes to be used on both children's and adult's clothing. Every one is invited to come and take part.

Home Furnishing Project Completed

133 women who enrolled in the Home Furnishing project completed their course this past month. Reports are to be made in the fall, telling of the changes that we made since the classes started.

Many have expressed to Miss Pozzi how much helpful information they had obtained from these classes.

Pictures are being taken of "before and after" so that a picture record may be kept.

Methodist Mothers' Club Hear Millinery Talk

Seventeen members of the mothers' club had dinner with Mrs. R. D. Newell of Northampton previous to a talk on spring hats by Miss Pozzi the Home Demonstration Agent. A demonstration was given showing how to make and shape a hat. Members of the club were used as models. The group plans to hold a class in millinery by themselves later on.

Hatfield Mothers Start Child Feeding Class

The Child Feeding problem is so prevalent that many mothers are now asking if they might take advantage of such a course.

A group of Hatfield mothers met with Miss Foley, the State Nutrition Special-

ist and Miss Pozzi the Home Demonstration Agent, for a child feeding discussion.

At the next meeting a perfect child is to be selected by the school nurse in Hatfield and used as an example for the class. It will be interesting to see who will be selected.

Mothers and Daughters Meet for Demonstration

Magazine racks, waste baskets, vases and bowls were painted at a recent demonstration in Cushman. Both mothers and daughters met for this demonstration given by Mrs. Nugent representing the DuPont people.

The articles painted were brought in by the people who came to the meeting.

Real Rush Used for Reseating Chairs

The Hadley and Ware women feel quite proud of their rush seating that they have just completed. In both groups, some of the members had chairs of real value and wanted to try the real rush. After the meeting they all agreed that the results were well worth the work.

Cummington Completes Food Project

Much to every ones sorrow, the foods project in Cummington was completed last month. Twenty-five members sat down to the dinner which was served. During the roll call a great improvement was seen as the score card reports were given. Many plan to continue with their records.

Mrs. Ida Harrington Speaker at Summary Meeting

Are you saving June 12th? That is the date of our summary meeting and it is the date that Mrs. Ida Harrington from the Providence, R. I. Home Improvement Ctr., is going to talk to us. Those of you who have heard her will want to hear her again and those of you who have not had the pleasure, will surely not miss this opportunity to come to hear her.

We are also going to have some real music. One of our communities is going to furnish it.

Another attraction is going to be the plays that some of the communities are going to put on.

See that your group is well represented.

TIME TO PRESERVE EGGS

During the spring and early summer, when eggs are plentiful and reasonable in price, it is often wise to preserve a few dozen for winter use. Fresh eggs, properly preserved, keep from eight months to a year in excellent condition.

Eggs laid in April, May and early June keep better than those laid later in the season.

Fresh, clean eggs should be chosen. Eggs that float when placed in the solution are not fresh and will not keep. If an egg is only slightly soiled, a cloth dampened with vinegar may be used to remove stain. If an egg is so badly soiled that it must be washed all over, it should not be used as washing removes the natural protective coating which prevents spoiling.

If western eggs are used, they should be infertile, as during the shipping if in warm places, the chicks may start to grow in fertile eggs.

Waterglass for the preserving solution may be bought at almost any drug store. Use one quart of waterglass to 9 quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Wash and scald a five gallon crock. When the water is cool, measure it and place in crock with the waterglass, and stir well. Drop the eggs in carefully. A cracked egg will spoil. Eggs may be added from time to time as they are obtained. When the process is completed, there should be at least two inches of the solution over the top layer of eggs.

Cover to prevent evaporation, and keep in a dry place.

Fresh, clean eggs, properly preserved, can be used satisfactorily for all purposes in cooking and for the table. When eggs preserved in waterglass are to be boiled, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end before placing them in the water. This is done to allow the air in the egg to escape when heated so as to prevent cracking.

EGG DISHES

At this time of the year, when eggs are getting plentiful and less expensive, it is well to use them liberally in planning meals for the family. They make a very welcome substitute for meat after the winter diet, and may be used either as a main dish or in a variety of desserts.

Eggs are cleansed as one of the pro-

fective foods. They supply many of the substances found in milk. Because of their richness in iron, they are one of the first foods to be added to the diet of the growing child. They are also rich in other minerals, in vitamins and protein. An egg a day for each member of the family at this time of year will be wholesome and not expensive. Only the yolk should be given to the baby under one year.

Eggs in Spinach Nests

Place finely chopped cooked spinach in buttered ramequins. Make a depression in center of spinach to have it resemble a nest. Drop an egg in depression. Place dishes in a pan of hot water. Cover and bake in a moderate oven. Cook until egg is set. These nests may or may not be removed from dishes.

NOTE: A large baking dish may be

used instead of individual dishes if one chooses. Several depressions may be made and filled with eggs to serve a large number. Beet greens, chard or other greens may be used.

Tomato Souffle

- 2 tablespoons fat
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup tomato pulp and juice
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup grated cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked cereal.

Melt fat, add flour and pour on the tomato pulp gradually. Cook, stirring constantly until well thickened. Add the cheese and when melted remove from the fire. Add the beaten yolks of eggs and the cereal. Season with salt and pepper. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites and bake in a buttered souffle dish.

French Omelet

- 4 eggs
- 1 tablespoons milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons fat

Beat eggs slightly then add milk and seasonings. Put fat in a hot omelet pan; when melted, pour in the egg mixture and cook slowly. As it cooks, stir with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. Place on hotter part of stove to brown underneath. Fold and turn on a hot platter.

Variations: Grated cheese, chopped cooked vegetables or jelly may be added to the omelet just before it is removed from the fire.

Puffy Omelet

- 4 eggs
- 1 tablespoon butter
- Few grains salt
- Few grains pepper
- 4 tablespoons water

Separate yolks from whites, beat whites until stiff. Add seasonings and water to beaten yolks. Fold in the whites. Melt butter in omelet pan and pour in mixture. Spread evenly and cook slowly. Crease across the top and fold. Serve at once.

Cheese Fondue

- 1 cup scalded milk
- 1 cup soft stale bread crumbs
- 1 cup of grated cheese
- 1 tablespoon butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- Yolks of 3 eggs
- Whites of 3 eggs

Mix first five ingredients, add yolks of eggs beaten until lemon colored. Fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Pour in a buttered baking dish, and bake twenty-five or thirty minutes in a moderate oven. The fondue is done when a silver knife through the center comes out clean. Serve at once.

Peach Dainty

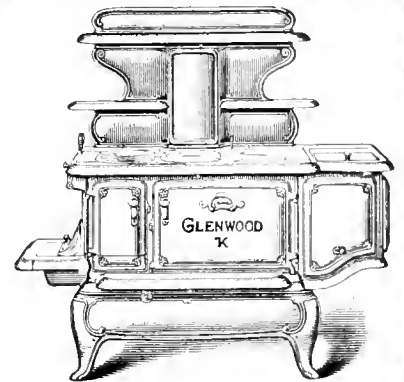
- 1 quart sliced peaches
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 pint whipping cream
- Few grains salt

Cream the sugar, and yolks together. Add the whipped cream and sliced peaches. Serve over angel or sponge cake. Other fruits may be used in place of peaches.

Have You Any?

If you have any recipes that you would like to pass on, send them in to Miss Mary Pozzi the Home Demonstration Agent. We are always glad to exchange recipes.

**Homemaker's Field Day
Laurel Park June 12.**



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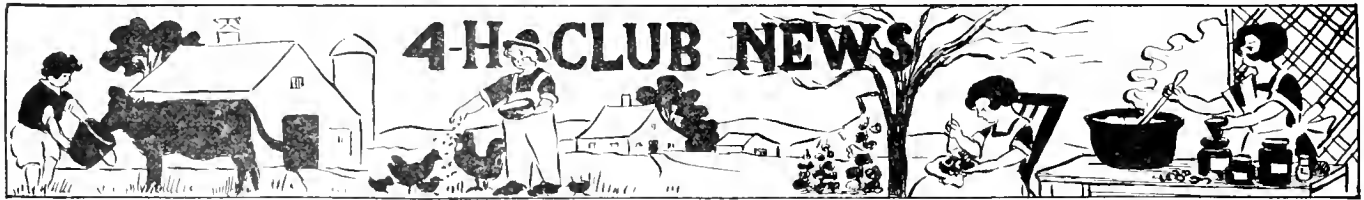
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Smith School Club Wins Poultry Banner

With a jump in production from 10.6 eggs per bird to 17.4 per bird as an average for 317 birds, the Smith School Poultry Club went from fourth place in February to first in March.

This is a club of seven boys who are members of the Agricultural Department of Smith School, Northampton, Mr. Noel Smith instructor and leader of the club.

The second "upset" of this month's contest was the leap made by the Wirthmore Club of So. Hadley Falls from sixth place in February to second in March. The Banner which the Smith School Club won this month is given for the club whose birds have the highest average production counting all those that report and penalizing the club one tenth of an egg for each member not reporting.

The outstanding feature of the March contest was that all seven poultry clubs had 100 per cent of their members reporting. This has not happened before in the past two years.

Below is the standing of the organized clubs for March:

Name of Club	No. of flocks	No. of birds	Avg. per bird
Smith School Club, Northampton,	7	317	17.4
Wirthmore Club, So. Hadley Falls,	5	137	17.2
Smith Academy Club, Hatfield,	12	311	17.1
Manhan Club, Easthampton,	9	140	16.5
Ware Center Club, Ware,	13	403	14.8
Hatfield Grammar School, Hatfield,	16	293	14.8
Bondsville Club, Bondsville,	4	50	13.3

In the individual contest the average was very good with an average production of 16.3 eggs per bird. Eighty flocks were reported that contained 2,198 birds.

Twelve boys who owned small flocks and six who owned larger flocks had an average production of 20 or more eggs per bird.

The leaders are as follows:

Small Flocks (5 to 40 birds)

Name	Town	No. birds	No. eggs	Avg. Prod.
J. Jackowski,	Hatfield,	20	487	24.4

Wayne Smith, No. ton,	27	648	24.0
E. Celatka, H'field,	6	143	23.8
D. J. Riley, Jr., H'field,	22	518	23.6
A. Michalowski, Hat',	20	471	23.6

Large Flocks (40 or more birds)

Benton Cummings, Ware,	59	1365	23.5
Dietz Bros., S. H'ley Falls,	40	900	22.5
Joseph Sena, East'ton,	41	904	22.0
Joseph Donnis, H'field,	40	847	21.2
John Bartsehi, Leeds,	60	1247	20.8

22 Clubs Select Delegates For First County Camp

On May first 22 clubs in Hampshire County had either selected their delegates to the first county 4-H camp or had made definite plans to do so in the near future. The Camp is held June 26-30.

This is a good start and shows how popular the camp really is when it is considered that the announcement was made about April first and that the clubs have until June 1 before they must report their decision to the Club Agent.

The above number does not include many clubs that have been considering ways and means of raising \$5.00 necessary to defray the expenses of their delegates. Space will not permit printing all of the ways used by the various clubs in raising this money, but as one of them is being used by several clubs it may be worth while to state it here.

At a meeting recently of the Trustees of the Hampshire County Extension Service it was voted to allow any club to sell subscriptions to the "Farmer's Monthly" at 50 cents per year and allow that club 20 cents on each subscription as commission.

The clubs that have taken advantage of this plan state that it is a very satisfactory method to use and that it is easy to sell the subscriptions. Any club that is interested should write the club agent in Northampton.

Hampshire County's First 4-H Club Camp

Greenwich Lake
June 26-30, 1928

Poultry Club Wins at M. A. C.

The Manhan Poultry club of Easthampton distinguished itself at the inter-scholastic poultry judging contest held in connection with high school day at Massachusetts Agricultural college Friday, May 4th. In competition with teams representing the high schools of Massachusetts, a team of boys from this club representing Easthampton high school won second prize in judging poultry in both the production and exhibition classes. The team consisted of Francis Leitl, Francis Mutter and Albert Czajkowski. In addition to this honor Adolf Willer, president of the Manhan club, as a member of the Smith's Agricultural School team, won second prize at highest individual score in all classes, and Francis Leitl took third place in same class. First award for highest score in individual judging in exhibition class went to President Willer and Francis Leitl took second in this class. Particular credit is due these boys as many of the teams contesting were from schools where agriculture and livestock judging is a major item in the curriculum. The element of guesswork is entirely eliminated from these contests. Five birds from each of the main breeds of poultry, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns, were used and the five were each to be scored as to their relative ability as egg producers. These birds were trapnested stock and their ability as layers was a matter of record at the college. In exhibition judging the same procedure was followed. The birds of the various breeds to be judged had previously been judged by experts at the college and the contestant placing them nearest the order named by the experts was given the highest score. In the exhibition class there were some birds purposely placed to catch the contestants and test the ability of the boys as judges. Such small matters as a twisted feather or slight irregularity in coloring is of considerable importance in judging fancy stock. These defects were quickly noted by the boys, who did not hesitate to score them accordingly. Many complimentary remarks were made by the faculty on the fine work of the Easthampton boys. The premiums won in these contests are now on exhibition in the window of J. A. Sturges company. Mr. Sturges being local leader of this group of boys.

—Courtesy Hampshire Gazette.

**PROGRAM OF NATIONAL
4-H CLUB CAMP TO BE
BROADCAST JUNE 22**

The 600,000 farm boys and girls throughout the country who are members of 4-H clubs will have an opportunity to spend an hour with their delegates at the second national club camp in Washington, D. C., on June 22 by radio. Arrangements have just been completed by the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations for broadcasting the evening meeting of Friday, the second day of the camp, from 7 to 8 p. m., eastern standard time. Club meetings will be held in the communities and counties having organized clubs all over the United States on that night to receive the program. They will join in singing club songs led by the Washington meeting, repeat the club pledge with their

representatives at the national capital, and listen with them to speakers and musicians of national reputation.

The second national farm boys' and girls' 4-H club camp is to be held on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture, June 21-26. Each State is entitled to send four club members, two girls and two boys, as delegates.

**Poultry Club Members
Organize County Club**

Joseph Donniss a junior in the agricultural department of Smith Academy, Hatfield was elected president of the newly organized Hampshire County 4-H Poultry Association at its first county-wide meeting March 31.

Dennett Howe of North Amherst, a former county poultry champion, was elected vice-president and Stephen Brusco, Jr. also of Smith Academy, Hatfield was chosen secretary.

About 40 poultry club members were present at the all day meeting at which several talks were given by club members on trips won and instructions and suggestions given by Prof. Luther Banta of M. A. C. and Frank Steele, a poultryman from Cummington.

Philip Ives of Amherst, Howard Ittner of So. Hadley Falls and Joseph Donniss of Hatfield gave talks on trips they had won to camps and contests.

Mr. E. H. Nodine, State Poultry Club Leader, told the boys about the new poultry requirements. Briefly they are as follows: the minimum number of birds is increased from 5 to 10 pullets or hens in the fall and increase 10 each year that he remains a member. He also told about other county-wide poultry clubs and read a suggested constitution and by-laws for our County club, which was accepted by the new club.

In the afternoon Professor Banta told the boys about two well known poultry diseases, Bacillary White Diarrhea and Coccidiosis, how to prevent them and care for them.

L. N. Sloan, District Sales Manager, of the Larrowe Milling Co. showed four reels of moving pictures showing the Larrowe proving plant where an amazingly complicated although very interesting and valuable series of feeding demonstrations are carried on.

**PLANET JR. GIVEN AS
PRIZE AT COUNTY FAIR**

Garden club members have a real incentive this year in exhibiting as many vegetables as possible at the Three County Fair in October. S. L. Allen and Co. of Boston are giving a Planet Jr. combined seeder and Drill and Cultivator as a special prize and is to be awarded to the boy who wins the largest number of prizes on his vegetables.

In choosing the winner for this garden tool, which retails for \$18.00, the points will be counted as follows: first prize, five points; second prize, three points; third prize, one point.

According to a report, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total cost of the United States Government is paid in taxes by agriculture.

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**Hampshire County's
First 4-H Club Camp**
Greenwich Lake
June 26-30, 1928

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Five Factors Make

Potatoes Yield a Profit

Continued from page 1, column 2

desire to get a good crop. The tools may be different, but the same principles apply to both. While potatoes are grown on many kinds of soil, varying from a light sandy soil to a rather heavy clay loam, the best results are secured on a medium loam soil.

Proper moisture supply is important and to this end humus or organic matter is an important factor because of its function in holding a reserve of moisture. Too much and too little moisture are equal in reducing production. A good strong sod or a coating of manure and fall plowing are to be recommended in preparation for potatoes. By spring the land will have settled and early attention can be given to preparing the seed bed. A well fined soil and early destruction of weeds will help the crop materially.

Much has been wasted on poor seed, and likely much good seed has failed to give results because of failure to provide other conditions. Certified seed has found and kept its place in the potato business. Such seed is grown under conditions that protect it from the many diseases that reduce the yield. Other conditions being equal, the difference between common and certified seed may be from 50 to 100 bushels per acre in favor of the certified. The extra cost of certified seed is a small factor in the total cost of the crop. It doesn't take many extra bushels to pay the difference.

Use Enough Seed

Many growers apparently do not use enough seed. Fifteen bushels per acre is a fair rate of planting if fertilization is adjusted accordingly. Some use more but the average is less than this figure. Seed pieces dropped 12 to 14 inches apart in the row, with the rows about three feet apart, will be found satisfactory for most cases. On very light soils greater distance apart may be desirable, due to limited moisture supply.

Seed treatment with corrosive sublimate or with some of the newer organic mercury compounds is a form of insurance against certain diseases carried on the surface of the seed. It may be omitted only when there is a certainty that the seed is clean.

Some growers practice greening the seed, or spreading it out where exposure to light will result in the development of short-stocked sprouts. This may be an advantage to those who wish to get extra early ripening or where storage conditions in the spring are such that the potatoes will develop long, white sprouts due to temperature conditions. Circumstances of the individual must be determine the practice, Mr. Helyar points out.

There are many ideas about cutting seed potatoes, too many to recount here. A good blocky seed piece with one eye will

generally produce results. Cutting the seed lengthwise once and then cutting each half once or more crosswise will produce this kind. Small potatoes can be planted whole or cut once lengthwise. Small potatoes are satisfactory for seed if they are known to have come from good healthy plants.

Apply Plant Food Liberally

The standard fertilizer application for potatoes seems to be a 5-8-7 fertilizer used at the rate of one ton per acre. With liberal applications of manure, somewhat less may be used. It seems, however, to be the better practice to depend on the commercial fertilizer for plant food. The fertilizer should be placed so that it will not come in contact with the seed piece. The ideal method is to split the application so the fertilizer will be on each side of the seed piece and at the same level.

Styles in fertilizers are changing and we find the so-called double-strength goods being offered. Instead of a 5-8-7, we find growers using a 10-16-14 grade, but needing to use only half as much. When properly used, the results are equal to the older practices.

Hand labor is expensive. Where acreage warrants using horse drawn implements, much can be done to control weeds before the potatoes are up. After planting, the field can be rolled and planked and then harrowed or gone over with a weeder to get the thousands of weeds that start while the potatoes are sprouting. After the plants are up, the cultivator can take care of the weeds and provide the mulch that will help retain moisture.

In hilling and cultivation, much damage can be done in cutting off roots. A little study of the root system will help to determine the care necessary.

Protect Potatoes From Pests

Owing to fatalities in potato growing due to the ravages of diseases and insects,

it would seem to be wise to organize the business around the spraying and dusting outfit that is available. Without adequate protection, the potato crop will too often yield a loss instead of a gain. When the potato beetle, the leaf hopper, and the late blight have free run, it doesn't make much difference how careful one has been about seed and fertilizer.

The standard material for potato protection is Bordeaux mixture, made of copper sulfate, lime, and water. Rather than to give all the details of spraying and dusting here, Mr. Helyar suggests that his information be solicited from your county agricultural agent or from the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Also write to the college for Extension Leaflet No. 21 on "Potato Insects and Diseases and Their Control." It is not out of place though to emphasize the necessity of keeping the plants protected at all times.

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Farm and Home at M. A. C.

Continued from page 1, column 2
 tural subjects and the philosophy of farm life.

Professor Bailey will speak at the general program on Wednesday evening and has also promised to speak on the home gardening program. His subject for the evening program will be "The Agricultural Background" and for the garden program "The Home Garden."

Thought

My work just worried me today
 So that I couldn't do my best
 Until I had this lovely thought:
 The world can stand it if I rest.
 —Cheerful Cherub.



Twenty Sacks Will Do It!

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TIMELY TIPS FOR FRUIT GROWERS

Exposing the Underworld

Each week brings new reports of serious orchard girdling due to mice. Much of the girdling this spring is below ground and is not noticed until the grass around the trunk has been removed. One may have girdled trees and not know it. Where roots are badly gnawed a few young trees planted alongside and grafted into the trunk will help to salvage an otherwise total loss. And if bridge grafting is needed, May is the ideal month.

The Annual Grab

During spring and early summer the bearing tree draws heavily upon the supply of soil nutrients. It makes its greatest growth during that period, sets fruit buds for the following year, and develops the season's crop. Like two chickens picking at a hand full of corn, the tree and the cover crop are competitors for the available food. Eliminate the early season cover crop and you insure a fair share of food for the tree. One cultivation in May is worth two in July.

Rushing the Season

Mature spores of apple scab were first observed in Amherst on April 26. This is a few days ahead of the usual schedule. It means danger of infection during every rain between April 26 and blossoming time. To omit complete scab protection this year is to gamble with a tricky individual.

Bees and Blossoms

The bee has reason to act important. He has an important task to perform. Briefly stated,—No bees—No transfer of pollen—No fruit. One hive to the acre is the ideal situation. The fruit grower can well afford to pay for the privilege of entertaining a few hives in his orchard at blossoming time.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT M. A. C. OFFERS 4 LINES OF STUDY

In addition to a list of more than 30 subjects from which to choose, the summer session at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, offers some special advantages in the line of recreation, such as golf, tennis, hiking, horseback riding, and informal parties. Registration opens Thursday, July 5, the session extending for 6 weeks to August 17. Catalogs may be had from R. H. Verbeek, director of the school.

"There are two sides to every question."
 "Yes, and there are two sides to a piece of fly paper, but it makes a big difference to the fly which side he takes."

Use the Service

Rushed as you are this spring, you have less time than ever to study markets so as to select for yourself the supplies you need right away as discriminatingly as you would like to do.

Remember that the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, a cooperative purchasing organization devoting its attention to carefully selecting feed, fertilizer and seed for the members it serves, can supply you on remarkably short notice with supplies to fit your needs.

Take no chances. Make the dollar you spend this spring for feed, fertilizer and seed produce maximum results.

If you have not yet ordered Eastern States seed or need more, and are almost ready to plant, remember that Eastern States seed can be delivered to you quickly and that good seed planted one week later will produce a better crop than poor seed planted on time.

Where records are kept Eastern States Farmers' Exchange commodities prove their worth.

For information write immediately to the office, or get in touch with the Eastern States local representative.

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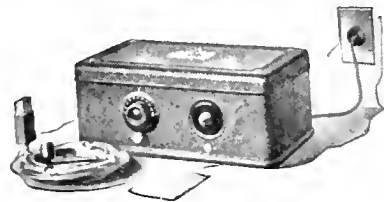
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1928

No. 6

Increased Indemnity Bill is Signed by the Governor

All dairymen in general and members of the Tested Herd Owners' Association in particular, should be interested to know that Governor Fuller has signed the increased indemnity bill to go into effect December 1, 1928. This bill as passed provides as a limit for the state indemnity on reacting cattle of \$50.00 for grades and \$100.00 for pure breds. The Federal indemnity of \$25.00 for grades and \$50.00 for pure breds remains the same. A great deal of credit for the passage of this bill goes to the Tested Herd Owners' Associations which were formed in nearly every county in the state. There are about 150 members of the association in Hampshire County and Mr. G. Fred Pelissier of Hadley, representing the association, did fine work at one of the principal hearings on the bill at the state house.

New Director of Division

Mr. Evan F. Richardson of Millis, Mass., has succeeded Mr. Frank Cummings as director of the division of animal industry. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of M. A. C., a farmer, a cattle owner, a granger, a county commissioner and a trustee of the Norfolk Agricultural School.

T. B. Testing Progresses

Over a million cattle were tuberculin tested in March throughout the United States. This is the largest number of cattle given the test in a single month in the history of the campaign against the disease. By the end of March more than 3,500,000 cattle were still on the waiting list.

There are now 447 modified accredited counties in the country. The number of cattle in herds accredited by State and Federal authorities as free from tuberculosis exceeds 2,000,000 and the total number of cattle under supervision for

Continued on page 3, column 2

ALL ROADS LEAD TO M. A. C. FARM AND HOME WEEK

Study the Picture Below. Read about the program and see how many things there are that will interest you. Then imagine a perfect day, good roads, a good seat under the Pines, an interesting subject presented by a speaker who knows it, and who tells his or her story in an interesting yet instructive way.

Need We Say More?



LISTENING TO A POULTRY LECTURE
DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

BETTER USES OF HOME RESOURCES IS SLOGAN OF M. A. C. FARMER'S WEEK

"Wiser Uses of Farm and Home Resources" is the slogan of the tenth annual summer Farm and Home Week to be held July 24-27, 1928 at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This group of poultrymen at a former Farm and Home Week program are shown doing that very thing; listening to the most recent findings on control of disease among farm flocks.

Poultrymen, who held their annual convention the week previous last year, are having one of the largest programs during the week. Starting Thursday morning at 9:30 with a general discussion on Newest Developments in Brooding, they continue through two full days.

Controlling B. W. D. Infection, Dr. Hinshaw, M. A. C., Insurance, H. S. Russell, Waltham; More Light on Hopper Feeding, J. C. Graham, M. A. C.; Keeping

Continued on page 8, column 2

Nearly 50 Present at Second 4-H Dairy Banquet

In spite of a downpour of rain during the day and evening, about 50 dairy club people sat down to an appetizing meal prepared by the mothers of the dairy club members, Friday evening, May 18.

Gordon M. Cook, President of the County Club, acted as Toastmaster and first introduced Professor Fawcett of M. A. C., who gave a very interesting talk.

Mr. Eastman, our County Club Agent, announced the winners in the third milk production contest which ended April 30, 1928. The 1,000 pounds of grain which was given as prizes by the Eastern States Farmer's Exchange was won as follows:

First prize, 400 pounds—Gordon M. Cook, Hadley.

Second prize, 300 pounds—Stanley Misterka, Northampton.

Third prize, 200 pounds—Robert Cole, Huntington.

Fourth prize, 100 pounds—C. Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley.

Mr. Eastman also mentioned the County Club Camp and invited any Dairy Club member to attend. The premium list of the Eastern States Exposition was given to the members together with entry blanks. Special attention was made to two of the Dairy Camp rules which are as follows: (rule 2) Entries close August 10th. They must be accepted by the County Extension Agent (Club agent in this county) and approved by the State Club Leader. (rule 8) The show is limited to registered pure bred females and registered in the name of the individual making entry. Exhibitors must show papers proving ownership and registration. All members must be owned by members of 4-H Dairy Clubs and the state leader must certify that ownership existed with the member making entry

Continued on page 9, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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STAFF

Allen S. Leland, County Agent
Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent
Harold W. Eastman, County Club Agent
Nora Foley, Clerk

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L. L. Campbell, Northampton

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

On June 2, the county agent visited the pasture demonstration plots at Storrs, Conn. Just to show the interest which Connecticut farmers took in the plots, I will state that at least 125 people were present. All of these pasture plots were growing brush or small timber in 1920, and today some of the plots are carrying six steers on a four acre plot and still are not being fed quite to capacity. No seeding was done and yet some of the plots today have an ideal blue grass and clover sod.

Lime and acid phosphate seem to be the first essentials to pasture improvement and then the addition of potash or nitrogen brings additional results. Ground limestone was used at 2,000 pounds per acre, acid phosphate at 500 pounds, muriate of potash at 100 pounds, and nitrate of soda at 150 pounds in various combinations of the several materials.

For three years after clearing and before fertilizers were applied, the pasture had a carrying capacity of 5 cows on 30 acres while today, averaging good and poor plots, it carries 40 cows on the same 30 acres.

There are many pastures on a similar type of soil in Hampshire County and the county agent would appreciate the opportunity to work out a fertilizer program on any of the county pastures.

NEW ASSISTANT STATE CLUB LEADER

Mr. Harley A. Leland who is at present County Club Agent in Worcester County, has been appointed as assistant State Club Leader to fill the vacancy left by the death of W. F. Howe.

Mr. Leland is a graduate of the University of Vermont and for six years previous to coming to Worcester County, Massachusetts, was County Club Agent in Chittendon County, Vermont. Last May he accepted the position which he now holds in Worcester and in spite of a comparatively short stay in that county, has done a very fine piece of work.

Hampshire County was the first to welcome him in his new position as state leader and although he will not officially begin his duties until July first, we are fortunate enough to secure his help in running our first County Camp, June 26-30.

Mr. Leland possesses to a marked degree, many of the characteristics of the late Mr. Howe. He is pleasant, very easy to meet and has a cordial manner that appeals to every one.

WHO PLANTED FIRST McINTOSH IN N. E.?

Where is the oldest McIntosh tree in New England? Where is the oldest commercial McIntosh orchard of 50 or more trees in New England?

These and many interesting facts regarding the history of the McIntosh apple in the New England states are being collected, if possible, in a campaign now under way by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

The McIntosh apple is considered, at least in New England, as the king of apples; and in recognition of this supremacy, the Massachusetts association is heading up a movement of New England fruit associations to find the site of the first tree, the first orchard, and other interesting facts. It is planned to suitably mark these first plantings and to prepare and print a history of the McIntosh in New England.

Walter E. Piper, state department of markets; Charles H. Gould, president of the association; and W. R. Cole, secretary, are sending out the "Help Wanted" signal. Who set the first McIntosh scion and who set the first McIntosh nursery tree in New England, and any other facts

pertaining to the McIntosh history are wanted by the committee.

Hampshire county first growers can help by sending any information they may have to W. R. Cole, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

ARE YOU THROWING AWAY YOUR MONEY?

When this issue reaches your farm you may be cutting hay. If not, remember that mixed hay cut as it starts to bloom contains 10% protein; if cut in the blossom stage, 6% and if you wait until it is dead ripe and unpalatable, 4-5%. High protein dairy rations are costing a good deal of money so save as much as possible by cutting your hay early and save on your grain bill next winter.

M. A. C. Correspondence Course in Soils and Soil Fertility

How can I tell when my land is ready to plow in the spring?

How can I tell if my land is too sour to grow clover?

What can I do to make my sweet corn ripen earlier?

These are some of the practical questions asked and answered in the new correspondence course in Soils and Soil Fertility prepared by the Agronomy Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The course has been written on the question and answer plan and is based on actual questions written which come up for answer from practical farmers and from students.

The course treats of the best methods of handling different types of soil to maintain a proper moisture supply for growing crops, of the selection and use of tillage implements, and of the special effects of different foods and the way in which plants obtain them from the soil. The importance of rotation in keeping up the supply of organic matter and the necessity of careful handling and use of manure in order to return its full plant food value to the soil are explained. The reasons why soils need lime and the best methods of testing soil acidity and of selecting and applying lime materials are set forth, and in conclusion the student is acquainted with the principles governing the selection and use of commercial fertilizer materials, and the best methods of mixing and applying.

For additional information, write to the Supervisor of Correspondence Courses, Extension Service, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

Fifty Pound Fat Producers Number Thirty-five

The highest individual in butter fat production for April on twice a day milking is owned by Pelissier Bros., of Hadley while G. H. Timmons of Ware owns the individual on three time milking which made 85.2 pounds of butter fat.

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	1941	71.9
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1836	70.0
W. A. Parsons	R.H.	1603	69.0
W. A. Parsons	R.H.	1643	62.4
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	1348	60.7
A. O. Grise	G.H.	1181	60.0
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	1807	59.7
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1841	59.0
D. C. Randall	R.H.	1451	58.0
Q. A. Bagg	R.J.	741	57.8
J. G. Cook	R.H.	1503	57.1
Chas. M. Norris	G.G.	1059	57.1
L. L. Titus	G.H.	2015	56.4
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1317	55.3
Q. A. Bagg	R.J.	1138	54.7
S. R. Parker	G.G.	1234	54.2
M. S. Howes & Son	R.H.	1321	51.5
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1426	51.3
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	1696	50.9
A. G. Goodfield	R.H.	1048	50.2
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	744	50.1
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1522	85.2*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2464	78.9*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1179	68.4*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	2204	66.1*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1934	60.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1801	59.4*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1153	58.9*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1327	55.6*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	967	54.1*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1162	53.4*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1615	53.3*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1026	53.3*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1469	51.4*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	986	51.2*

* Milked three times daily.

Seven herds have an average milk production of over 1000 pounds.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
F. D. Steele	5	1750
Pelissier Bros.	7	1297
R. C. Adams	11	1181
C. G. Loud	14	1116
M. S. Howes & Son	10	1109
H. H. Bissell	10	1109
J. G. Cook & Son	13	1049

There were fifteen herds with an average fat production of over 30 pounds. Steele, Pelissier and Adams own the high herds.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
F. D. Steele	5	55.8
Pelissier Bros.	7	42.7
R. C. Adams	11	42.0
W. H. Atkins	14	38.7
G. H. Timmons	29	38.0
M. S. Howes & Son	10	37.8
W. A. Parsons	15	37.8
J. G. Cook & Son	13	37.1
H. H. Bissell	10	34.9
C. G. Loud	14	34.0
L. H. Clarke, Jr.	3	33.5
East'ton Town Farm	14	33.0

L. C. Le Due	10	31.3
C. M. Norris	18	30.8
T. C. Mara	12	30.1

Poultry Diagnostic Service Will Be Resumed

On July 1, 1928 the poultry diagnostic service will be resumed at the Massachusetts Agricultural College under the following rules and regulations.

In order that the diagnostic service, which was interrupted last summer, may be carried on again with less decomposition of specimens and with equal or better service to all concerned, the following instructions are suggested:—

1. Dead specimens should be well cooled out promptly after death, then packed in air tight, preferably tin, containers and well wrapped in paper.

2. Parcel post and express packages should be prepaid, marked *PERISHABLE* and addressed to the DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. Delayed delivery frequently is responsible for a condition of specimens which makes satisfactory examinations impossible. Most of the specimens which have spent either Saturday and Sunday or holidays in the mail are decomposed and unsuitable for examination on arrival; therefore shipment on Friday or Saturday should be avoided.

3. A specimen (shipment) consisting of not more than five chicks or two adult birds from one farm will be examined for two dollars (\$2.00). A check or money order payable to the Treasurer of Massachusetts Agricultural College should accompany a letter of history sent at the same time the specimen is shipped.

4. Suggested points for the letter of history are source (purchased or home-hatched), age, suspected causes of the trouble, when the first signs of disease appeared, number affected, number exposed, and nature of corrective measures applied.

5. If in doubt regarding incubation, brooding, feeding, housing and other points of poultry husbandry, you will receive more prompt attention by consulting either the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, or your County Extension poultry specialists.

6. Beginning July 1, 1928 we shall be able to do diagnostic work under the above conditions.

Governor Signs Bill

Continued from page 1, column 1
eradication of the disease now exceeds 20,500,000. This last figure represents about 35% of the total cattle in the country which shows the progress that the

Avoid Overcrowding on Range

A range condition where one has not over 400 pullets per acre is desirable and even more range is beneficial to the birds. Since the birds like to range in the early morning it is important that the Tolman shelters or other range shelters be opened at an early hour. Shade is essential somewhere on the range and corn or sunflowers are suitable providing they are protected until they reach sufficient height to avoid the birds eating them. Be sure that the birds are getting sufficient green feed.

The leaders in egg production for the six months' period ending April 30, 1928 are listed below.

County List

Hampshire

	No. Pullets Nov. 1	No. Pullets Apr. 30	Prod. Per Pullet
John Bloom, Ware,	450	380	129.9
P. L. Wheelock, Am'st,	315	214	120.0
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347	312	119.0
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst,	150	120	104.0
S. E. Clark, Wills'burg,	45	32	87.6

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or More

Homer Rowell, Essex,	1101	*1834	100.1
Peckham P. F., Bristol,	1900	1170	98.8
Elm Tree P. F., Ply'th,	2504	2075	97.3
Monroe & Nepper, Ply.,	1709	2074	93.6
C. C. Rayner, Mid'sex,	1005	965	89.9
M. R. Jones, B'stable,	1014	921	89.8
E. H. Small, B'stable,	1614	*1357	89.3

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

C. M. Williams, B'stable,	525	344	100.7
A. S. Pendleton, Essex,	611	589	99.1
L. E. French, Plymouth,	680	560	99.0
C. N. Ward, Bristol,	501	444	92.4
F. Porehski, Plymouth,	525	358	91.5
A. E. Elwell, Essex,	930	531	86.4
F. F. Barnes, Plymouth,	850	*606	*85.8

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

John Bloom, Hampshire,	450	380	129.9
P. L. Wheelock, Hamp.,	296	214	120.0
F. D. Steele, Hampshire,	347	312	119.0
R. E. Wheeler, Worcester,	350	340	106.7
R. L. Clapp, Middlesex,	131	101	105.0
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Hampshire,	150	120	104.2
L. H. Lindsay, Middlesex,	310	280	102.3

*All females.

T. B. campaign is making.

Hampshire County Making Progress

In 1927 there were 324 herds tested in the county representing 5,006 cattle with only 368 reactors or a percentage of reactors of 7.3. Of these herds 224 were tested for the first time which is a higher number of first tests than any county in the state for 1927.



Around The County With The H. D. Agent

The first of May saw the Norwich Bridge group very busily at work on spring clothes. Also, making plans for their play which they present at our Summary Meeting.

This group plans to have their dresses all ready to exhibit.

Dress Finishes draw New Members

The Ware evening group are certainly doing a good piece of Extension Work. One woman reported having helped six of her neighbors by demonstrating how to make the dress finishes that she had learned about at our night meeting. Another woman reported making guide patterns for her neighbors. She made the remark that one must have a well fitting dress to make the finishes appear at their best is certainly true.

Middlefield Meet for First Time

Eight women in Middlefield met with the H. D. A., Miss Pozzi, for an all day meeting on dress finishes. They plan to meet again to continue the work during the month of July. We are in hopes that more will come at our next meeting which will be on decorative stitches as well as more dress finishes.

Plainfield Group Finish Up

Miss Cooley, the State Clothing Specialist and Miss Pozzi, the Home Demonstration Agent, met the Plainfield group for a finish up meeting. Many reported having made dresses for their children using the finishes that they had obtained from the lessons. Mrs. H. Rice, one of the members, is in charge of a play which is to be presented at the summary meeting. We are in hopes that nothing will prevent the children from taking part for the whole theme is centered around children.

First Church Women's Club Meets for Clothing Instructions

Any one who is interested in making clothes for either her self or children is apt to be attracted to the "Dress Finishes" Course. All whom you talk to, agree that the finishes of a dress either make or spoil it's looks. Again, these finishes are tell tale marks of "home made" garments. No one cares to have their clothes labelled as such, we prefer that they be "hand made."

The First Church Women's club decided that they wanted to take up dress finishes but not until they had a well fitting pat-

tern. These members plan to continue their work in the fall.

Williamsburg Meets with Mrs. James Evans

Here again dress finishes are causing much interest among the women of Williamsburg. The members are meeting for all day sessions so that more may be accomplished. Each member plans to either wear or bring a garment showing some finish obtained at the previous meeting. Mrs. Frank Taylor is to be our next hostess.

19 Homes Visited

So, Hadley and Westhampton have had a very interesting time going from one home to another seeing what changes had been made and giving suggestions for other changes. In every case some change had been made and the member claimed that she was very much satisfied with her change because in most cases, it proved to be more convenient. Many very good pictures have been procured showing the changes made.

Foods Project Completed

Twenty-seven women enrolled in the Foods Project in Hatfield completed their work this past month. Sixteen women reported having passed information on to sixty-eight others.

Eleven reported having increased the use of milk, nine increased vegetables, seven increased use of greens, five increased use of fruits, eight increased use of whole grain products, eight increased use of water, seven cut out the use of sweets between meals and three reported improved health.

At the last meeting, the lowest score was 85 which shows quite an improvement.

Pelham holds first Foods Meeting

The Pelham folks plan to hold joint meetings later on so that the men can get a little of the Food Selection project too. We hope that this will cause a bit more interest among the men because children do like to copy dad's food habits.

Spring Salads Demonstrated

Salads usually do make an interesting subject for practically all women like to know some new inexpensive ones that they can serve. The afternoon was spent demonstrating vegetable salads.

The Ware Women's Club invited in all those who were interested in the demonstration. The score card was the subject of discussion.

After the talk, the salads were served to those present.

Bondsville starts Home Furnishing

Twenty-three members met at 7 o'clock to hear Mrs. Harriet Haynes, the Home Furnishing Specialist, talk on Floors, Walls and Ceilings which is the first topic in the Home Furnishing course. They plan to meet every week so that the project may be finished this month.

Children Selected for Good Health

Twelve children from the Hatfield grammar school were selected by the school nurse as specimens of good nutrition. These children were used by Miss Foley, the State Nutrition Specialist in her Child Feeding talk to the mothers of Hatfield. All of them represented different types of good nutrition. Miss Holmes the school nurse was very cooperative and plans to help in the future with more work of this type.

Canning Popular Now

Mr. William Cole Specialist of Horticultural Manufacturers has been working in Hampshire County with the H. D. A. He has been to three communities demonstrating jelly making and the canning of asparagus. Southampton had nineteen members present and Enfield twenty-two. His next demonstration will be in Huntington.

SPRING SALADS

Ham and Celery Salad

- 1 cup ham, diced
- 1 cup celery, diced
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- Lettuce
- 1 cup Mayonnaise

Toss ham, celery and pepper together lightly and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise or with Tomato Dressing.

Sardine Salad

- 8 canned sardines
- Lettuce
- 4 hard-cooked eggs, diced
- 2 apples sliced very thin
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoon Worcestershire sauce
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups Mayonnaise

Place two sardines on lettuce on each individual salad plate and put between

them mounds of eggs and apples. Mix lemon juice and tabasco sauce and mayonnaise and serve with salad.

Tomato Jell-O Salad

- 1 pint tomatoes
- 1 slice onion
- ½ cup celery, coarsely cut
- 4 whole cloves
- 1 tablespoon vinegar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- Dash of Cayenne
- 1 pint water and vegetable juice
- 1 package Lemon Jell-O
- Lettuce
- 1 cup Mayonnaise

Cook tomatoes with onion, celery and cloves for 5 minutes. Strain. Add vinegar, salt, pepper and water to measure 1 pint. Heat to boiling point and dissolve Jell-O in it. Pour into individual molds rinsed with cold water. Chill. Serve in lettuce cups with mayonnaise.

Nut-Tomato-Pineapple Salad

- 4 tomatoes, sliced
- Lettuce
- 1 cup pineapple, shredded
- ½ cup nut meats, broken
- 1 cup Mayonnaise

Place tomato slices on lettuce and pile pineapple on each slice. Sprinkle with nuts and serve with mayonnaise.

Asparagus Salad

- 16 asparagus tips
- Lettuce
- ½ cup nut meats, broken
- 1 cup celery, diced
- ½ cup stuffed olives, chopped
- 1 cup Mayonnaise

Arrange asparagus tips on lettuce. Mix nut meats, celery and olives together with mayonnaise, and serve with asparagus tips.

Tomato Dressing

- 1 tablespoon chili sauce or ketchup
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup Mayonnaise

What Is Osnaburg?

A northerner might well be excused if "ask-me-another" friends should trip him up on "Osnaburg," for until recently the word was scarcely heard above the Mason and Dixon line. If you live in the South you know, of course, that Osnaburg is a cotton fabric, and that it is commonly used for bags for cotton picking or potatoes, and for work clothing. Perhaps you have picked up one of these bags, made of this stout, firm, attractive material, and wondered why nobody used it for portières or window draperies or other household furnishings.

The Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the artistic qualities of Osnaburg, its low cost, and the fact that it is now obtainable in many parts of the United States. Osnaburg launders well, and can be dyed, but the natural color is ideal for various household purposes. For example, in a boy's room Osnaburg can be used for the bed or couch cover, curtains, dresser scarf, cushion tops, shoe bag, and slip covers for chairs. Boys like its plainness and durability. In a girl's room a color note may be introduced by putting cretonne bands of trimming on plain Osnaburg. In one room Osnaburg was interestingly used as a summer cover for the radiator. In another, a bag of Osnaburg, made with pockets, was hung on the door of the sewing-room closet for patterns and findings.

Osnaburg is also satisfactory for mattress covers, card-table covers, pads for chair seats, linings for draperies, covers for ironing boards, shopping bags, or furnishings for the sun room or porch.

In a summer cottage or camp it would be suitable for porch and boat cushions, dressing-table draperies, sleeping-porch bed covers, and dulle bags for camping trips.

THE ART OF LIVING

To touch the cup with eager lips and taste,
 Not drain it;
 To woo and tempt and court a bliss and
 Not attain it;
 To fondle and caress a joy, yet hold
 It tightly;
 Lest it become necessity and cling
 Too tightly;
 To see the sun sink in the west
 Without regretting;
 To hail his advent in the east, the night
 Forgetting;
 To have enough to spare, to know the joy
 Of giving;
 To thrill response of very sweet of life—
 Is living.

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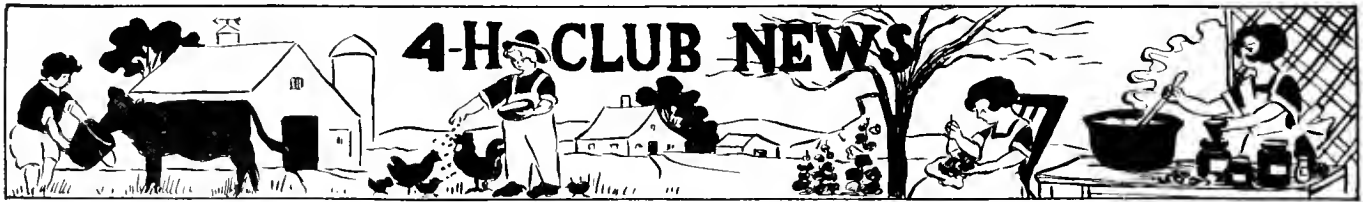


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 ROSWELL S. JORGENSEN, *Treasurer*

Bank by Mail



Hatfield and Ware Boys Lead Egg Laying Contest

In the small flocks Hatfield boys showed their colors for April when they captured first, second and fifth places in the individual contest and the first place in the club Banner contest.

Ware boys, in turn, captured first, third and fifth places in the large flock class.

A total of 64 flocks were reported that laid an average of 18.9 eggs per bird.

The Smith Academy Poultry Club carried off the banner for the second time this year with an average of 20.2 eggs per bird.

The Manhan and the Bondsville clubs enjoy the distinction of having 100% reporting again.

Here's how the clubs stand for April:

Name of Club	No. of flocks	No. of birds	Avg. per bird
Smith Academy	5	103	20.2
Manhan Club	9	120	19.4
Ware Center Club	12	327	19.0
Bondsville Club	4	62	18.4
Wirthmore Club	4	93	18.3
Smith School Club	8	259	18.2
Hatfield Grammar School	14	255	17.0

Six clubs had members place in the leading five individuals in the two classes. Benton Cummings's R. I. Reds are leading the large flocks for the fourth time. Congratulations Benton!

Here are the leaders for the two classes.

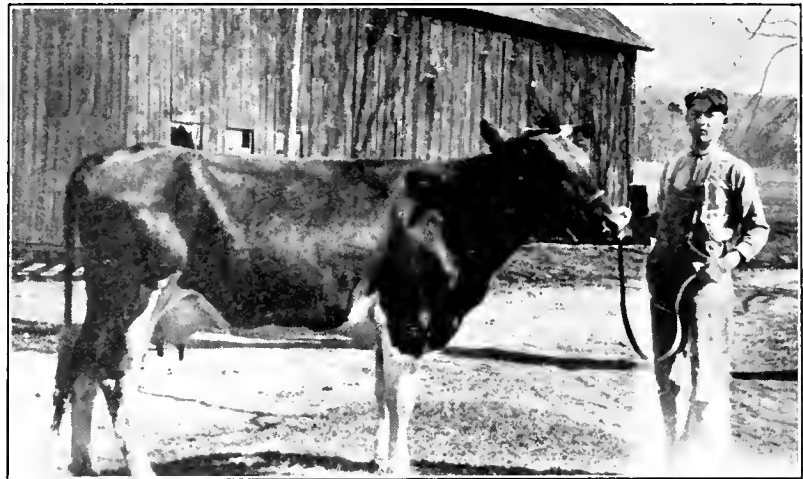
Small Flocks (5 to 40 birds)

Name	Town	No. birds	No. eggs	Avg. Prod.
G. Rogalewski,	H'field,	13	344	26.5
D. Riley, Jr.,	H'field,	22	575	26.1
C. Stolar,	Bondsville,	15	389	26.0
J. Sena,	East'ton,	28	704	25.1
T. Michalowski,	H'field,	15	375	25.0

Large Flocks (40 or more birds)

Benton Cummings.,	Ware,	58	1368	23.5
Robert Barr,	Hunt'ton,	40	911	22.8
Cedric Freeman,	Ware,	40	889	22.2
Wilton Pearson,	No.'ton,	100	1828	18.3
J. A. Gould,	Ware,	65	1179	18.1

"If we do not give children our best in their childhood, they will give us their worst in their adulthood."



Gordon Cook of Hadley Wins Prize in Contest

Canamy Johanna Canary, a three year old Pure-bred Holstein, owned by Gordon Cook of Hadley, won first prize in the third milk production Contest which closed April 30.

By producing 16,541.9 pounds of milk and 543.1 pounds of fat, and doing it at a cost of only \$1.21 per hundred pounds of milk, canary won for her owner first prize.

This is the first 12 months contest that the County Dairy Club has staged, yet 17 cows owned by 10 boys completed the year's test. The success of the contest makes it quite certain to become an annual event.

Name	Town	Breed	Age	lbs. milk	test	lbs. fat	4% milk
Gordon Cook,	Hadley	P. B. H.	3 yr	16,541.9	3.3	543.1	14,737.1
Stanley Misterka,	Northampton	P. B. H.	2 yr	11,168	3.4	318.4	10,189.2
(Fancy)							
Robert Cole,	Huntington	P. B. G.	4 yr	5,545	5.1	285.4	6,498.6
C. Hilton Boynton,	So. Hadley	P. B. H.	3 yr	10,770	3.7	396.6	10,257.7
(Sarah Pontiac Prilly)							
Joel H. Dwight,	Hatfield	P. B. H.	5 yr	10,385	3.3	348.5	9,382.6
(Etta)							
Stanley Misterka,	Northampton	P. B. H.	2 yr	7,084	3.5	250.8	6,598.2
(Alice)							
Howard Hill,	Enfield	P. B. G.	2 yr	6,213	4.4	276.5	6,633.7
Stanley Misterka,	Northampton	P. B. H.	2 yr	6,766	3.6	243.8	6,363.1
(Mercedes)							
C. Hilton Boynton,	So. Hadley	G. H.	3 yr	10,953	3.1	339.0	9,466.4
(Molly)							
Roger Barstow,	Hadley	P. B. H.	2 yr	9,799	3.6	352.7	9,202.8
C. Hilton Boynton,	So. Hadley	P. B. H.	2 yr	8,423	3.8	318.8	8,151.5
(Thirza)							
Edward Dwight,	Hatfield	P. B. H.	8 yr	8,733	3.4	299.8	7,990.0
(Stella)							
Edward Dwight,	Hatfield	P. B. H.	6 yr	9,547	3.4	324.3	8,683.8
(Elsie)							
Joseph Sena,	Easthampton	P. B. H.	7 yr	9,224	4.1	376.4	9,334.8
Joel Dwight,	Hatfield	P. B. H.	5 yr	8,253	3.4	281.1	7,518.0
(Clara)							
George Simmons,	Amherst	P. B. J.	2 yr	4,369	3.9	260.2	5,650.3
Joel Dwight,	Hatfield	P. B. H.	5 yr	6,910	3.4	236.0	6,303.3
(N. C. Mary)							

National 4-H Camp On the Air June 23

More than 15,000 boys and girls in Massachusetts and 600,000 in the United States, members of 4-H clubs, will have the opportunity to spend an hour on the radio listening to their delegates at the National Club Camp in Washington, D. C., on June 23. Four delegates from practically every state in the Union are attending the camp. Massachusetts delegates are Sally Bradley, Berkshire county; Gladys Cooke, Norfolk county; Arthur Gould, Hampshire county; and Lawrence Bigelow, Worcester county.

Arrangements have been made with the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations for broadcasting the evening camp meeting of that day from 8 to 9 p. m. eastern standard time. The

program will consist of two solos by Miss Myrtle Lewton, a former 4-H club girl, a talk by a nationally known speaker, two 5-minute talks by a 4-H club boy and girl on their club experiences, and club songs by members at the camp. Many clubs are holding meetings that evening to "listen in" on the program and are urged to join with the club members at Washington when they sing the club songs and repeat the club pledge.

BOY DAIRY CHAMPIONS TO COMPETE IN ENGLAND

The National champion boys and girls 4-H club team in judging dairy cattle, three Nebraska boys, will sail for England June 16, to compete for further honors at the International Dairy Judging Contest at Wye, Kent, England, July 5. America has won five of the seven contests there, but for the last two years the English team has managed to keep the gold cup at home.

The boys on the team all live in Boone County, Nebraska, and won their championship at the National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn., where the State champion judging teams competed for National honors. Highest individual honors in that contest went to Jesse Bilyeu 18, who brought home most of the ribbons and medals awarded for individual excellence. The second member of the team is Joe King, 17, an old timer in Boys and Girls 4-H Club Work in Boone County, who started at the age of seven and has completed 18 different club projects. Russell Hughes, 18, the third member, has been in dairy and pig clubs for the past three years. The team will be accompanied by M. L. Flack, State extension agent in dairy husbandry, and C. C. Girardot, their local club leader.

The boys will be speeded on their way by President Coolidge, who will greet them on their visit to Washington, June 12-13, just before they sail. They will also be received by Secretary Jardine and other officials of the Department of Agriculture. After leaving Washington, they will sail from Montreal, arriving in Belfast, Ireland, June 22. The next week will be spent in touring Scotland and northern England. They plan to include a little practice work on British cattle before the contest.

The expense of sending the team to England is being borne by Boone County, Nebraska, the State dairy interests, 4-H boys and girls, and business and agricultural interests.

A 4-H Health Recipe

Teeth

Orange 1 Spinach, 4 tbsps.
Milk 4 cups Oatmeal, 3-4 cups

Graham bread, 6 slices
Put the above ingredients into a healthy mouth daily.

Chew thoroughly.

Wash chewing machine carefully after using.

This recipe will help to make 32 strong teeth.

Note: The following may be substituted:

For spinach: Lettuce, cabbage, celery, beet greens, etc.

For orange: apple, prune, apricots, peaches, dates, etc.

For graham bread: any whole grain bread.

For oatmeal: any coarse, cooked cereal. Vegetable slogans from a Canadian Horticulturist:

Eat spinach and own an iron range.

He who eats cabbage has a good head.

Say it with cauliflowers.

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SUMMARY OF DAIRY CREDIT STUDY

Replies were received from 689 farms in response to the letter recently sent out by the county Extension Services. The replies came from all sections of the state, representing herds of all sizes, and all sorts of dairy conditions. The annual turnover in herds as reported was 40 per cent, but a careful study of the replies indicates that actual replacement of obsolete animals averages about one-third of the herd. Sixty per cent of reported replacements and 40 per cent raised, the percentage varying in different sections of the state.

Source of Purchased Replacement

More than one-half of the replies give the local cattle dealer as their principal source of purchases; one-third depend upon their neighbors or other farmers, while about one-eighth buy their stock directly from Brighton.

The Extent of Borrowing

More than one-half of the farmers report that they always pay cash when purchasing cattle; one-sixth always borrow, and one-fourth borrow occasionally.

Sources of Loans

The reports show that 47 per cent of those borrowing depend upon the local bank; 36 per cent use the local cattle dealer, and 16 per cent depend upon private sources of credit. The cattle dealer is more important as a source of credit in the eastern part of the state, and banks are more important in the western counties.

Rate of Interest on Cattle Loans

Reported interesting rates vary from nothing to as much as 10 per cent. More than three-fourths of those who borrow pay 6 per cent or less, and only nine farmers reported rates of more than 8 per cent. Apparently interest rates on cattle loans compare favorably with rates on other types of commercial loans.

Time Required to Pay Loans

The reported duration of the loans varies from a few days to more than a year. One-fourth of the loans reported are repaid in 3 months or less, while two-thirds of the loans are repaid within 6 months. Only 6 per cent run for more than a year. The time is shortest in the eastern counties where the cattle dealer furnishes most of the credit.

Are Present Sources of Credit Satisfactory?

Two-thirds of the replies to this question indicate that present sources are satisfactory. The dissatisfaction is greatest in those sections where credit is supplied by cattle dealers.

Causes of Dissatisfaction

The principal cause of dissatisfaction is that cattle dealers often charge a higher price for cattle purchased on time. Interest rates are too high in some cases, and the time of loans is too short.

Do Dairymen Need More Borrowed Capital?

More credit is needed according to one-half of the replies to this question. However, only one-half of the farmers sending in schedules answered the question, and the tone of the replies indicates that there is not a strong demand for more credit.

H. W. Yount

Department of Agricultural Economics
Massachusetts Agricultural College

Farm and Home Program

Continued from page 1, column 2
up to Date on Feeding Problems, A. H. Smith, Yale University; Range Troubles and Control, W. E. Ryan, Jr., Stoughton, Mass.; Developments in Breeding, F. A. Hays, M. A. C.; Selecting Pens for Laying Contest, L. Banta, M. A. C.; Shipping Baby Chicks, J. H. Vondell, M. A. C.; and the Egg You Had for Breakfast, J. E. Rice, Cornell University are some of the subjects and speakers that poultrymen will hear during the program.

Fruit growers start their program Tuesday morning at 9:00 with a round table discussion on Spraying, Dusting and Other Pest Control Methods led by C. H. Gould, Haydenville; G. E. Taylor, Shelburne; H. P. Gilmore, Westboro; and H. M. Rogers, Southington, Conn.

Marketing Cider, C. H. Gould; Crop Prospects for 1928, S. W. Funk, Boyerdown, Penn.; National Fruit Problems, R. W. Rees, N. Y. Central Railroad; Rodent Control in Orchards, O. C. Roberts and E. M. Mills, M. A. C., and several orchard trips are scheduled on the program for Tuesday and Wednesday. Tues-

day evening the fruitmen will hold their annual dinner, discussing the marketing question from several angles.

Large Program for Women

The home makers will have the largest program of any of the groups which meet during the week; having four full days. What's New in Nutrition, Food Preservation, One Dish Suppers, Vegetables in the Family Diet, Clothing, Home Furnishing, Music in the Home, Literature for Children, Recreation in the Home and Community, and Larger Interests in Home Life are but a few of the subjects on the program for home makers and mothers.

Cash crop farmers, home garden enthusiasts, horticultural manufacturers, beekeepers, dairymen, and live stock raisers are all having interesting programs.

Complete programs and information may be obtained from E. S. Carpenter, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

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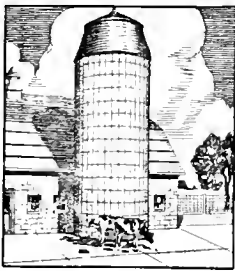
162 Main Street

Northampton, Mass.

Lawn Day, usually held the latter part of June, will be a new feature of Farm and Home Week and will be held in Friday, July 27.

The feature speaker of the evening programs will be Liberty Hyde Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y., noted author and lecturer.

State-wide field days of the Massachusetts State Grange will also be held on Sunday and Monday July 22-23. According to W. N. Howard, state master, these field days are a new feature of the Grange program and are being held at M. A. C. during Farm and Home Week to promote better cooperation with the college and to enable Grangers to attend both meetings at the same time.



SURE DEATH TO CORN BORERS!

Government authorities agree that ensiling of corn is sure death to the European corn borer.

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Boys' and Girls' Rules for Health

The following daily health guide was compiled for the boys and girls of Wood County, Ohio, by Dr. H. J. Powell, county health officer:

MORNING

1. Up smiling. Resolve to keep cheerful all day. Anger, fear and envy make poison in your blood.
2. A good wash, preferably a cold sponging of the entire body.
3. Hustle on the clothes.
4. Clean the teeth thoroughly and comb the hair.
5. Drink a glass of cold water.
6. Whistle while hurrying up the morning chores.
7. Take plenty of time for breakfast.
8. Attend to your daily habits of life.

OFF TO SCHOOL

1. Start in time to avoid running.
2. Walk with shoulders back and head up.
3. Take ten or more deep breaths.

IN SCHOOL

1. Insist on plenty of fresh air.
2. Sit straight at your desk.
3. Study hard.
4. Do not borrow your neighbor's pencil and put it in your mouth.

PLAY TIME

1. Play hard and have a good time.
2. Do not sneeze or cough near another person. When sneezing or coughing use your handkerchief.

NOON

Wash hands and face before eating. Use soup and your own towel. Use your own drinking cup. Do not trade gum.

EVENING

1. Clean up every evening. Take a cleansing bath at least twice a week.
2. Early to bed for eight to ten hours' sleep, with windows open at top and bottom. —From Hygeia.

Gordon Cook Wins Prize

Continued from page 1, column 3 on or before June 15, 1928.

We had the pleasure of meeting for the first time, our new assistant State Club Leader, Mr. Harley A. Leland, who is filling the position left vacant by the death of W. F. Howe.

Mr. Leland gave a very interesting talk on important matters in 4-H Club Work.

Mr. Enos Montague, Supt. of M. A. C. Farm, gave us a most vivid description of his tour last spring through Europe. He visited the Jersey and Guernsey Islands and Holland, the home of the Holsteins.

Lantern slides were shown of pictures taken by Mr. Montague on his trip.

We all appreciated the talk which Mr. Montague gave and the lantern slides as well.

Respectfully Submitted,
Helen M. Sena, Secretary.

LET THE LAMBS GAMBOL

What is more delightful than the enjoyment we get from just watching lambs gambolling on the greensward.

All the healthy lambs gambol on the green, but fewer and fewer farmers gamble on whether they will have any green for the lambs. Present knowledge makes it possible to select seed adapted to climatic conditions existing where it is to be sown.

The Eastern States Farmer's Exchange seed buying service is selecting field seed for a membership of more than 22,000. It keeps in mind constantly that farmers require producing power—freedom from noxious weeds, high germination, the ability to produce big yields, freedom from disease, and in the case of alfalfa and clover winter hardiness.

By planting the seed their Exchange selects for them, individual farmers take full advantage of the valuable research work the Extension service is carrying on. They secure the economies of expert seed selection through their own buying staff, for this staff makes it a point to procure for farmers what farm experience and experimental research have provided to fit farmers needs.

On Eastern States farms the chicks, calves, colts and lambs gambol to their hearts' content, growing to a strong, rugged maturity quickly and economically because their owners have learned to buy their field seed requirements through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.

Write for information and prices on Eastern States Seed Service.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1928

No. 7

"Joy in Your Job" Proves Interesting at Homemakers' Picnic

Two hundred and fifty homemakers from all over Hampshire County had their annual picnic again this year at Laurel Park on June 12.

Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley who is chairman of the advisory council took charge of the program in her usual capable way. The program was opened by a few words of greeting by the chairman. This was followed by community singing. A nominating committee was then appointed to prepare a ballot for the advisory council members for the coming year.

Our state people were then introduced, each giving a few words of greeting. Mr. Willard Munson, Director of Extension Work gave the following:

Where We Want to go Most

I have attended three meetings of the women in the various counties in the state. I have taken a great deal of pleasure in these meetings. They visualize the work that women are doing in the home economics program in the state. That program, of course, includes several different subjects, home management problems, nutrition problems, clothing problems and child training problems of the home. When one realizes the importance of these four subjects, they also realize the tremendous influence that women have upon the life of our nation, because the life of our nation is dependant upon the homes that it contains. If the home will exert its influence properly upon its family, then we would have a sound and solid foundation for our nation and its affairs. We could not have stable government unless we had the proper influence in the home. We could not have stable community activities unless we had the proper influence in the home, and the amount of time devoted to this

Continued on page 4, column 1

TOBACCO FIELD DAY

AT M. A. C. AUG. 7

Tobacco Field Day at the Massachusetts Agricultural College has been set for Tuesday, August 7.

The program, which runs from 1:30 to 5:00 p. m., has two main speakers; James Johnson, University of Wisconsin, who will discuss root-rot resistant strains; and John Stewart, tobacco grower of Windsor, Connecticut, who will discuss firing tobacco.



ALFALFA STAND AT GREENWAY FARM, WARE

The above picture shows only one of several fine fields of alfalfa which are growing on the Greenway Farm, Ware. The man in the picture is Mr. Wilson the manager who has had much to do with the success of these alfalfa fields.

Adequate lime has been used on fields and they are fertilized annually with a fertilizer high in phosphoric acid and potash.

There are many similar fields in various parts of the county such as the stands at Rimbold Bros., Granby, C. D. Lyman's, Granby, R. C. Adams, N. Amherst, M. K. Parsons', Westhampton, Sereno Clark's, Williamsburg and F. D. Steele's, Cummington. If you have any doubt that the crop will grow just take a visit to one of these farms.

Fertilizers needed for pastures

A pasture party was held at Charles E. Bisbee's pasture demonstration plot on Thursday evening, June 28.

Continued on page 9, column 2

All Round Program For Farm and Home Week

Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 24, 25, 26, and 27, is one time when farmers and homemakers become "students" again and enter the class room to hear discussions on modern ideas of agricultural pursuits and of making the home a better place in which to live.

But Farm and Home Week which is held at the college in Amherst is not all study. The parade of the college live stock is but one of the special attractions which interest both men and women after a day in the class room.

This year one of the special features during the program is a unique pulling contest of groups of men against the dynamometer, which is ordinarily used in testing the pulling power of horses. Fruitmen, poultrymen, beekeepers, dairymen, and

others will enter their groups (20 in a group) in this contest which will be held on both Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, the live stock parade being held on Wednesday afternoon. Arrangements are also being made for other special contests for attractions to add to the recreational side of the program.

The evening programs also have much to offer to the visitors in the way of entertainment. On Wednesday evening the men and home makers will be taken on "The March of the Seasons Through the White Mountains of New Hampshire" with Albert Leonard Suier, noted artist and lecturer, who illustrates his talk with scenic views of the countries through which he takes the audience. The same evening, Roy K. Patch, well known Massachusetts tenor, will give several selections.

Complete programs and reservations for rooms, etc., may be had by writing to E. S. Carpenter, Extension Service, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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CONNECTICUT VALLEY ONION ACREAGE DE- CREASED 23% FROM LAST YEAR

The total acreage planted to onions this year in the Connecticut Valley shows a decrease of 20% from that of 1927, according to a survey just completed by the New England Crop Reporting service. The survey shows 3,534 acres in onions this year compared with 4,605 acres last year and 4,519 acres in 1926. Of the total acreage this year, 3,500 acres are in Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire counties, Massachusetts; 21 acres in Windham county, Vermont; and 13 acres in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. While a decrease in both seed and set onions is evident, the greatest decrease is seen in the seed acreage, which totals only 2,126 acres this year or 26 per cent below the 2,886 acres last year. The set acreage totals 1,408 acres compared with 1,719 acres in 1927, a loss of 18 per cent. Sets this season comprise about 40 per cent of the total acreage compared with 37 per cent last year and 48 per cent two years ago.

Massachusetts shows 3,500 acres total compared with 4,550 acres last year, a decrease of 23 per cent. There are 2,095 acres of seed and 1,405 acres of sets this season compared with 2,843 acres and 1,707 acres respectively in 1927. The decrease this year over last amounts to 26 per cent in the case of seed onions and 18 per cent in sets.

Low prices received for the 1927 crops are the dominating cause of the decrease in acreage. Seed onions particularly in 1927, made very low yields. Potatoes and tobacco are being substituted for onions in the hope of receiving better returns. Set onions appear in about average condition and fields are generally clean. Seed onions came up to a good stand and appear in good condition, but the excess rainfall and cloudy weather is retarding their growth. Weeds are coming fast and, despite all efforts to keep the fields clean, a small portion of the acreage in some towns may be abandoned.

About 85 acres of seed onions, which are not included in the above totals, are being raised for next year's sets compared with 65 acres last year and 20 acres two years ago.

Preliminary estimates of acreages in the intermediate states (Iowa, Scott county, Kentucky, New Jersey, Texas, Collin county; Virginia and Washington) show 8,160 acres this year compared with 8,010 acres in 1927 and 8,880 acres in 1926. For the late state only information regarding the intended acreage is available. A total of 48,520 acres was intended this year up to May 1 compared with 49,940 acres harvested last year. Indiana has 8,100 acres intended, compared with 8,100 acres harvested in 1927; Ohio 7,070 compared with 7,000; New York 8,120 compared with 8,460. The early Bermuda acreage is estimated at 23,310 acres this year compared with 18,070 acres last year and 18,110 acres two years ago. The combined onion acreage in the United States, counting the May 1 intentions as planted acreage, totals 79,990 acres compared with 76,020 acres last year and 74,200 acres two years ago. Further information regarding the acreage in the late states will be released as soon as it becomes available.

C. D. STEVENS,
G. BURMEISTER,
Statisticians.

VEGETABLE GROWERS ANNUAL FIELD DAY

August 1 marks the date on which Field Day will be observed at the Market Garden Field Station at Cedar Hill, Waltham. On this date there will be opportunity for everybody interested in vegetable growing to inspect the work done by the Massachusetts Agricultural College in behalf of the market gardening

industry of the state. Everybody interested in gardening professionally, commercially or otherwise, is invited to visit the station for the purpose of observing the scientific work in progress as related to vegetable production.

A complete assortment of gardening tools and machinery will be on display. Motor cultivators, hand cultivators, weeders, seeders, sprayers, dusters, five different makes of irrigation systems, and all manner of equipment necessary in modern vegetable farming will be at the disposal of visitors for actual trial under practical conditions. Trying before buying may save disappointment.

Specialists will be available for personal consultation on plant diseases, insect pests, soil fertility, greenhouse management and other problems of the grower. Bring your sample of disease and insect injury along with you for diagnosis. If you suspect that certain areas of your soil are sour, bring samples of the soil, and it will be tested for you and treatment recommended.

F. J. Sievers, Director of the Experiment Station at Amherst is the speaker of the day.

A caterer will be in attendance and there will be plenty to eat at a reasonable price.

The Field Station lies to the Northeast of Waltham Center, between Waverley and Waltham on Beaver Street. In case of confusion inquire for Cedar Hill which is a well known location in the vicinity. The hours are from 10 to 4. For transportation call the county agent.

—R. M. Koon.

IMPROVING NATURE

"Folks", says Ezra, "listen here"! This sounds, to me, almighty queer. A feller what's pryin' into nature's biz, Claims attention for a scheme of his. He says the eggs that biddy lays Respond to treatment with these X-rays. First, he says, that he's a booster, Because his contraption lessens the rooster. And, instead of hatching a lot of males With spurs and feathers in their tails, The female of the species ascends to power, When eggs is X-rayed for about an hour. And then there's other important things Like makin' hens without any wings. That's mighty fine in fact immense, For it means a savin' on buildin' fence. But it seems to me he might do more, Without makin' anyone the least bit sore. And if he'd do it I'd give him a prize With tears of gladness in my eyes. It ain't so important about the size, If only he could make 'em without any necks. For the neck, to eat, is somethin' vile. It appears to me that would be worth while

Spec.

How Much Does A Hen Earn?

What may be called a "better than average" hen kept under somewhat better than average conditions makes for her Massachusetts owner a labor return of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per year. Or in other words, after paying for feed and all other expenses including depreciation of buildings and equipment, and allowing for interest on the investment, the owner of such a flock of hens has left as pay for his labor in caring for them from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for each hen kept. Including time spent in raising chickens, it apparently requires from 4 to 5 hours of labor each year to care for a hen, so that a poultryman in this state may expect to receive on the average from \$.50 to \$.75 per hour as pay for his labor on poultry.

The figures shown in the table below are based on actual records kept by representative poultrymen of the state in cooperation with the Extension Service of M. A. C. through its Farm Management project.

Not all poultrymen make the same labor return, and indeed some make no return at all. In 1926 the lowest labor return was \$2.86 per bird and the highest was \$7.60, with 55% of the flocks studied making from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per bird. In 1927 the range in labor returns was about the same, with 60 per cent of all flocks making from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per bird. Owing to higher feed prices it is probable that the average returns for 1928 will not exceed \$2.50 per bird in spite of the high prices that have prevailed this spring for eggs and poultry. In 1926 the average price received for all eggs sold was \$.51 per dozen and feed cost on the average \$2.52 per cwt. In 1927 the average price for eggs was \$.50 per dozen but the average hundred-weight cost of feed has risen to \$2.64. These price changes account in part for the difference in average labor return for the two years.

Summary of Massachusetts Poultry Accounts Per Bird Basis

	Year Ending Oct. 31 1926	Year Ending Oct. 31 1927
No. flocks	165	152
Total No. Birds	69327	70063
Investment:		
Stock	\$2.34	\$2.23
Land and Buildings	3.76	3.99
Equipment	.73	.64
Supplies	.18	.16
Total	\$7.01	\$7.02
Credits:		
Market Eggs	\$4.24	\$4.06
*Poultry for Meat	1.97	2.25
Hatching Eggs and Chicks	.59	1.03
Home Used Products and Incidental	.29	.26

Continued on page 9, column 1

A NEW CONTROL FOR CUCUMBER BEETLES

The Market Garden Field Station at Waltham has developed a dust which will control the striped cucumber beetles. These beetles attack cucumbers, melons and squash very seriously in some seasons.

The dust is called B. B. Shot and 15 pounds will dust an acre once. Dust after each rain and at least once a week anyway.

The Market Garden Field Station, 240 Beaver St., Waltham, Mass., will express it to you. The cost is \$1.00 for 10 pounds; \$4.50 for 50 pounds and \$8.00 for 100 pounds.

C. M. Norris Has Three Fifty Pound Fat Producers

C. M. Norris of Westhampton leads the association in the number of fifty pound fat producers on twice a day milking during June. G. H. Timmins of Ware again leads the association with six fifty pound fat producers on three time milking.

The list of high individuals follows:

Owner	Breed	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
C. M. Norris	G.G.	1005	67.3
C. M. Norris	G.G.	1155	67.0
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1734	65.9
R. C. Adams	R.H.	1833	58.7
L. L. Titus	R.G.	1533	56.7
Vigneault Bros.	R.H.	1464	55.6
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1365	54.6
W. A. Parsons	R.H.	1329	54.4
C. M. Norris	G.G.	1350	54.0
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	975	53.6
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	1692	52.5
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1530	52.0
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	1200	50.4
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1785	80.1*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	2115	71.9*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2154	64.6*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1020	59.2*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1131	58.8*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1608	57.9*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1479	57.7*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	966	56.0*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1392	55.7*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1587	54.0*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	978	53.8*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1719	53.2*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1521	51.7*

*Milked three times daily.

Six herds had an average milk production of over 1000 pounds.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
F. D. Steele	5	1586
C. G. Loud	14	1145
Pelissier Bros.	8	1129
H. H. Bissell	12	1106
R. D. Adams	13	1065
M. S. Howes & Son	10	1053

Thirteen herds averaged over 30 pounds of butter fat for the month.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
F. D. Steele	5	54.1
C. G. Loud	14	39.0

FRANK STEELE'S FLOCK LEADS IN EGG PRODUCTION

The report for the seven months' period ending May 31 shows the flock of Frank Steele's to be in the lead with an average production of 142.2 per bird for the period. This record leads that of any of the state.

If birds on range are showing signs of worm infection such as paleness or going light the birds may be treated by giving individual nicotine sulphate capsules or by adding 2 lbs. of Gold Leaf Tobacco Dust to each 100 lbs. of mash for a two or three weeks' period.

The leaders in egg production for the seven months' period ending May 31, 1928 are listed below.

County List Hampshire

	No. Pullets Nov. 1	No. Pullets May 31	Prod. Per Pullet
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347	*339	142.2
P. L. Wheelock, Am'st,	315	190	139.9
S. A. Clark, Wills'burg,	45	29	105.9
Smith Agri. School, Northampton,	206	75	104.2
S. G. Waite, South'ton,	120	63	103.6

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or More

Homer Rowell, Essex,	1101	*1734	118.9
Elm Tree P. F., Ply'th,	2504	1954	116.1
C. C. Rayner, Mid'sex,	1005	953	110.1
Monroe & Nepper, Ply.,	1709	1873	107.6
M. R. Jones, B'stable,	1014	*891	107.4
E. H. Small, B'stable,	1614	*1243	105.1
W. P. Foster, Essex,	1728	1050	103.1

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

Arrowhead F., B'stable,	519	272	122.6
C. M. Williams, B'stable,	525	337	119.6
A. S. Pendleton, Essex,	611	533	118.6
L. E. French, Ply'th,	680	505	115.5
C. N. Ward, Bristol,	501	426	110.2
G. W. Sarano, Mid'sex,	700	429	108.2
F. Porebski, Ply'th,	525	292	106.5

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

F. D. Steele, Hampshire,	347	339	142.2
P. L. Wheelock, Hamp.,	296	190	139.9
R. E. Wheeler, Worcester,	350	335	127.2
R. L. Clapp, Mid'sex,	131	95	122.9
R. L. Keizer, Mid'sex,	137	55	121.9
L. A. Sohler, Mid'sex,	245	144	120.9
L. H. Lindsay, Mid'sex,	310	263	120.7

G. H. Timmins	29	38.9
W. H. Atkins	15	36.9
H. H. Bissell	12	35.9
L. L. Titus	8	35.7
Pelissier Bros.	8	34.9
R. D. Adams	13	34.4
M. S. Howes & Son	10	34.3
Vigneault Bros.	30	31.8
S. R. Parker	10	31.8
A. O. Grise	36	31.4
C. M. Norris	18	30.3



"Joy in Your Job"

Proves Interesting

Continued from page 1, column 1
proper influence is growing less and less. The competition of outside activities with the home is growing more and more. As each year goes by, attraction increases in neighboring communities, in state and national affairs. Entertainment increases continually. Movies and automobiles also have their effect upon the home and the school is now being depended upon to do its part of home training.

In order to do this work efficiently, if women are to make the best use of the amount of time they spend in the home, we must have a home management program. Why do we want our kitchens better arranged? Why do we want the working facilities there, more handy, convenient and labor saving? Because we want to conserve energy and efforts so that we will have a rested body and mind that has not been tied up by tedious work in order to apply these minds on questions that influence our families.

Our home economic questions of today must be taken care of with less time. The reason why we have a home makers program is that we must devote our mind and courage to the problems of the home in order that we can make our home, when our family has opportunity to come to it, the best place in the world and the place where we want to go most.

Miss Esther Cooley, the State Clothing Specialist, Miss Harriet Haynes the Home Management Specialist, Miss May Foley, the Nutrition Specialist and Mrs. Annette, the State Home Demonstration Leader were all present at the meeting and were each in turn introduced.

The main speaker for the day was Mrs. Ida Harrington, Executive Secretary of the American Homemaking Inc., of Providence, R. I. She kept the attention of the audience every second, her subject was so inspiring.

"Joy in Your Job"

The subject of my talk is "Joy in Your Job." I saw two newspaper articles recently which at first did not seem to link together at all and then suddenly seemed to express each other. One was to the effect that the great American disease of today is Spectatoritis, which seems a tendency to sit back and let George do the entertaining. The other clipping was: "If you keep your nose to the grindstone rough and keep it down there long enough, then you will think that there is

Continued from page 3, column 1



FIRST HOMEMAKERS' CAMP IS BIG SUCCESS

Seventeen full time campers agree very heartily that the Hampshire County "Homemakers' Camp" was a big success in more ways than one.

No one in the world would know that the sun didn't shine once out of doors from the atmosphere inside. In fact the sun fairly blazed inside.

A program was carried out in every detail so that no time would be taken from any one subject.

Despite the rain, walks, boat rides and swims were taken for nothing could dampen the camp's spirit that existed throughout the four days.

The following program was carried out:

Wed. P. M., June 20

2:00- 6:00 Registration
6:00 Walk
7:00 Supper
8:00 Stunts and vesper services
9:00 Bed
9:30 Lights out

Thurs. June 21

7:00 Rising bell
7:30 Setting up exercises
8:00 Breakfast
9:30 Room inspection
10:00 Making of pleated parchment shades
11:30 Walk
12:30 Dinner
1:30- 2:30 Rest hour
2:30- 4:30 Miss Holmes
Talk on Hygiene in the home
Miss Mae Foley, State Nutrition Specialist and Mrs. Annette Herr, State Home Demonstration

leader.

Talk on Child Feeding.

4:30- 6:00 Boating, swimming, walks

6:30 Supper

7:30 Stunts and vesper services

9:00 Bed

9:30 Lights out

Friday, June 22

7:00 Rising bell

7:30 Setting up exercises

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Inspection

9:30-11:30 Making of leather purses

11:30 Walk

12:30 Dinner

2:30- 4:30 Demonstration of salads by Miss Nora Bradford from Postum Educational Dept.

4:00- 6:00 Walks, boat rides, swimming

6:30 Supper

7:30 Stunts and vesper services

9:00 Bed

9:30 Lights out

Saturday, June 23

7:00 Rising bell

7:30 Setting up exercises

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Inspection

9:30-11:30 Making of reed baskets

11:30 Walk

12:30 Dinner

1:30- 2:30 Rest hour

2:30- 4:30 Finish basketry

4:30- 5:30 Walks, boat rides, swimming

6:30 Supper

7:30 Stunts and vesper services

Sunday, June 24

7:30 Rising bell

8:00 Setting up exercises

8:30 Breakfast
 9:30 Inspection
 10:00 Services
 11:00-12:00 Walks, boat rides
 12:30 Dinner
 1:30- 6:00 Visitors

On Friday, which was visitors' day, sixteen visitors arrived in spite of the rain. Everyone was very much interested in the "Salad Demonstration" that was given that afternoon.

The registration fee for the full time campers was \$5.00 for the four days. This included all of their hand work which consisted of a pleated parchment lamp shade, a large leather purse and a small one and a reed flower basket.

In regard to the food, very well balanced meals were served. In planning the menus, a pint of milk for each person each day was allowed. Everyone got her quota of vegetables, fruit and dark cereals also. In fact the meals were enjoyed

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so much that every spare minute, some one was in the kitchen copying a recipe that had been used.

Every woman present left camp as a project leader for they are now qualified to hold classes in the hand work which they learned.

Rest, fun, recreation and instructions were the benefits enjoyed by all the campers.

"Joy in Your Job"

Proves Interesting

no such thing as brooks that babble and birds that sing." Do you see any relation between these two? Isn't it true that the tendency is to let George assume all responsibility while you sit back and wait? A great deal of it is due to the fact that our job has been too hard for us, that we keep putting off a thing for days, weeks, months and years and when we do finally get into the game, it is too late for we cannot accomplish satisfactory results.

The other day I met a woman who had not started early enough to take joy in her job. She was the mother of two young girls. She, the mother, was suffering from an incurable disease. After we had been talking for a time she said to me, "Isn't it a shame that such a thing should come to me now when I am just beginning to enjoy my home and family." The sad part of this story was that the mother had postponed until it was too late the joy she should have taken in her job so many years before.

Contrast the mother who is always complaining that her children are a burden and a terrible care to her, who thinks that her household duties are many and difficult, with another woman, an inmate of an institution for the old, who finds comfort and happiness in the one little room she occupies. The former who should be filled with happiness and joy is thoroughly dissatisfied, awaiting the time when hers shall be grown up and she can enjoy herself and her home. The latter is perfectly contented with herself and her surroundings, willingly accepting the little the world has to offer her and finding joy and comfort in the little she has. She is the one who is getting joy in her job.

I recently heard a writer say that women have great talent for management. Isn't it fortunate that we have since so much of our home and community life today is based on managing work? But the most perfect management is no better than a mechanical toy if it is based only upon mechanical perfection. Why do you homemakers house clean? Is it to make a good impression upon your neighbors or to keep just one step ahead of them or is it for the purpose of living in an absolutely spotless house? If it is just for the purpose of making a good impression on your neighbors you are not getting joy from your job. You should do it for the

purpose of making it a happy, healthy home for you and your family. A home is a home only in so far as it is a place for the renewal of life and love. In other words, the success of the home is measured by what it means to the child.

A very important feature which the majority of women disregard in the management of the home is the household budget. This should not be. Every home should be operated on a budget system. Even the smallest child should be taught how to save and earn his own spending money.

Many women consider the task of getting three meals a day the first and most important in the list of *musts*. I would consider *Good Cheer* as the most important and *Mothering* as the next in importance. Mothers should teach their children to place confidence in them. They should share with their children their joys, care, ambitions and happiness.



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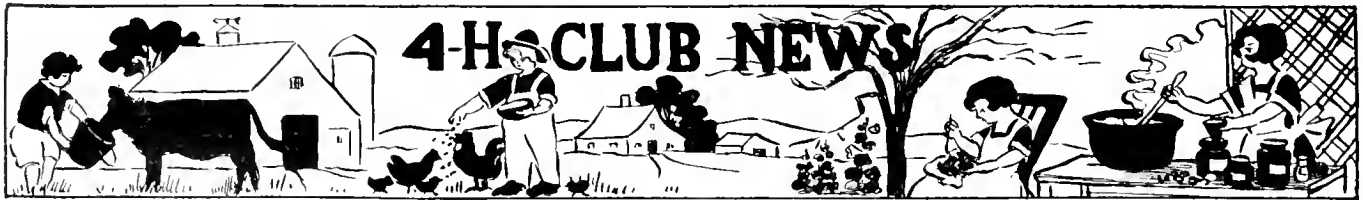
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MY CLUB STORY

Editor's Note:—The two stories given below were written by two club members who have been chosen as County Champions for 1928. Oranier is county clothing champion while Charles Thayer is champion in the Handicraft project.

This year is my fifth year in the 4-H Sewing Club. Wo-He-Lo is our club name. We started out with that five years ago and I guess we'll end with it too. There are three other girls in the club. We're all leaders this year. I have enjoyed my leadership very much. I've learned as well as had a good time. The 12 girls that I have charge of are freshmen and sophomores in school. They have done a great deal this year. We held meetings first in the domestic science room and later in the year at each others homes.

This year in my own club I have made all silk underwear for my graduation outfit. I made my class day instead of making my graduation dress as I prefer buying that. I haven't done as much as I planned to do in sewing because the club that I lead has taken most of my time. I expect to enter Normal in the fall, but that won't stop me from going on with 4-H work. I would, I think, seem lost without my sewing club. Next year when clubs start again, I'm going to do more work than I have ever done.

Oranier Diamant, Huntington

MY FIFTH YEAR IN 4-H CLUB WORK

I was in the eighth grade and of course I joined the handicraft club for the fifth time.

The first thing I made was a small spotted dog with movable legs and tail. I cut Doggie out of 3 wood and his legs and tail of 2. I screwed the legs right on, leaving them a little loose and the tail was pivoted in a slot. He can run, pace, stand on his head and play dead.

My second article was a pair of arrows. (A pair in Archery means three) Dowels 5-16 inches, were given to me for shafts also bullet casings for heads. I had turkey feathers. I loaded each head with a big buck shot and put them on the shafts. I managed to feather the arrows after a fashion. Then I sanded and varnished them. While these aren't much for looks, still they have shaved hair off more than one squirrel.



Part of the 40 members of Camp Howe,
Hampshire County's First 4-H Club Camp

Editor's Note:—The following write up of Camp Howe is a copy of the Camp News Paper which was written each day by the members of a tribe.

CAMP HOWE NEWS

Tuesday Evening

Hampshire County opened its first 4-H Club camp at Greenwich Lake Tuesday, June 26, with 32 boys and girls registered.

They were divided into tribes, Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas and Pequots. Each tribe elected a chief, captain and lieutenant. *Mohawks*—Chief, Nellie G. Shea of Bondsville. Captain, Anna Connor of Amherst. Lieutenant, Dana Gollenbush of Pelham. *Oneidas*—Chief, Rev. Jas. Burckes of Worthington, Captain, Diana Becker of Huntington, Lieutenant, Chester Sawicki of Hatfield. *Pequots*—Chiefs, Mr. H. A. Leland, and Mrs. J. H. Burckes, Captain, Gordon Cook of Hadley. Lieutenant, Anna Jolly of Huntington. *Cayugas*—Chief, Mrs. E. H. Nodine of Amherst. Captain, Benton Cummings of Ware. Lieutenant, Anne Donahue of Huntington.

After supper there were Sunset Services in charge of Mr. Leland who explained the proper care of the flag. After Sunset Services the camp met near the lake for the Council Fire. Mr. Leland explained the rules and regulations. Around the fire four small fires were built signifying beauty, fortitude, truth and love.

Contest were held scoring as follows:
Boys strong hand, Cayuga
Girls strong hand, Cayuga

Girls posing contest, Oneidas
Witches Broom Ride, Cayuga
Program closed with taps.

Wednesday

Program for the day started with setting up exercises. Breakfast was served at 7:30.

The assembly was held with singing of club songs at which it was announced that Pequots had 100% in room inspection.

During the first Handicraft hour Mr. Leland, the new Assistant State Club Leader, took charge of boys and directed them in the making of game boards while the girls started the making of hooked rugs under the direction of Miss Nellie Shea of Bondsville.

At 11:15 Mr. G. O. Oleson, Extension Editor at the Mass. Agri. College instructed the camp members in writing club news. Mr. Oleson will be back Friday afternoon when he will discuss news stories written by the members of the camp. He is also assisting with the camp paper.

Dinner was served at 12:00 o'clock followed by rest hour from 1:00-2:00.

The main speaker for the afternoon assembly was Miss Albertine Parker of the Department of Public Health, Boston, Mass. Her talk was on good health and good food.

Ball games were played, volley ball and recreation ball. In baseball the Mohawks played against the Pequots, the score being 5 to 1 in favor of Pequots. The Cayugas played against the Oneidas, the score being 15 to 6 in favor of Cayuga. In volley ball, Cayugas against Oneidas

the score was 60 to 11 in favor of Cayuga. In the second game, Pequots against Mohawks the score was 28 to 22 in favor of Pequots.

Supper was served at 6:00 P. M. followed by Sunset Services at 7:30. The regular Council fire was held at 8:00 o'clock. All lights out at 9:30.

The campers awakened at 6:30. Some of the Pequots decided to arise before time. Following the exercises we had a delicious breakfast. Rooms were inspected and the results were as follows: In the girls' tribes the Mohawks were excellent and in the boys' tribes the Pequots were excellent. We learned three new songs in assembly. The Dreaming and Plowing, written by Miss Buchanan and the Hello song. Handicraft was taught by our instructors.

The second assembly was from 11:15 to 11:45. After the assembly the tribes separated and sang the songs for the contest.

Dinner was served at 12:00.

Thursday

The day started with the usual whistle but didn't awaken the Pequots. They were already in the kitchen.

During the setting up exercises club members led the exercises.

At inspection the Pequot boys and the Mohawk girls won.

At assembly instead of a speaker, songs were sung then the tribes separated and practiced for the music contest.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Farley and Mr. Parmenter and Mr. Nodine arrived before dinner.

After dinner a special work period was given to hurry up the handicraft work. This was followed by a short talk on tree identification given by Mr. Parmenter and then a hike was started to Quabbin Lake. Along the hike Mr. Parmenter pointed out varieties of trees and described how to identify them. After reaching the lake a little beyond Greenwich Plains, the crowd went swimming and then prepared supper.

After a rapid trip home and a short rest period the Sunset Services were put on by the Mohawks.

Friday

In spite of the cloudy weather and the hike all were present at setting up exercises.

The main speaker of the day was Mr. G. O. Oleson, Extension Editor of M. A. C. who spoke about news writing.

Great interest was shown in the swimming tests. The following passed: Cayuga, Anna Gollenbusch, Anne Donahue, George Simmons, Benton Cummings, Mohawks, Anna Connor, Tophy Moore, Dana Gollenbusch. Pequots, Jane Fuller, Ruth Ashley, Gordon Cook. Oneidas, Diana Becker, Elizabeth King, Ruth Gagnon and Edward Bak.

Games were held in the barn in the afternoon in place of the track meet, because of the hard rain.

The Oneida girls, the Pequot and Cayuga boys won in room inspection today.

During the evening, guests arrived, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Farley.

The candle lighting ceremony was also held in the barn because of the inclement weather but the campers forgot their surroundings when Mr. Farley told the indian legend about the beginning of fire. Ann Donahue and Benton Cummings were chosen as the champion campers by the group. They represented the central fire of service. The 4 H's were chosen next. George Simmons for Heart, Diana Becker for Head, Gordon Cook for Health and Tophy Moore for Hand.

All present were given small candles which were lighted by the larger candles of the six center fires and the singing of "Home Sweet Home" and "Taps" ended the impressive ceremony.

Around the fireside old time songs were sung and the likes and dislikes of camp were mentioned. The day closed with the singing of "Dreaming."

Saturday

This morning most people were packing for home. Setting up exercises were at 7 o'clock. After room inspection, Mr. Eastman took pictures of the club also some of the club members. Next was a ball game between Belchertown and Camp Howe. Belchertown won, the score being 6 to 5.

Moderation

I mustn't live too greedily—

I'll make each small joy last,

And not weight down by future with

An undigested past.

—Cheerful Cherub.

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**Small Savings Grow into
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AGROSPECTS

Alfalfa hay makes the dairy pay For Profits' Sake

The beneficial effect of lime on soils and crops is no longer merely a matter of scientific interest. It is now an economic need and is as much a problem in New England agriculture today as marketing or any phase of production.

Much has been said about the need of lime for alfalfa and clover. All of this is true. But, 'for profits' sake', use it for the other crops too. A well planned liming program for the whole farm will soon lead to better crops of all kinds. Not too much, of course, for potatoes and blueberries. The county agent can serve—testing soil and informing about economical sources of lime materials.

What happened to alfalfa?

Last winter presented unusual conditions for crops to meet. Many have asked how alfalfa reacted. There are two parts to the answer. Some fields came through with no evidence of injury. These were fields that were well fertilized and not cut too late in the season.

Then there were some fields that suffered more or less. The story seems to be that they were not in good condition when winter came. Late cutting or improper fertilizer treatment, if any, seem to explain the results. In some cases it may have been a difference in variety.

Feeding for Profit

Over in Billerica there is an alfalfa field that is making a name for itself and for Oscar Darby who is responsible for it. This is at least the sixth year of cutting—3 crops a year—4 tons and more per acre—and it looks better than ever this season. Annual applications of superphosphate and potash explain it. It pays to feed it.

Summer Silage

Wheat and winter vetch for summer silage. That is what they are using at the Bristol County Agricultural School at Segreganset. I saw it on June 12th and took off my hat to the crop. I was told that it was yielding 10 tons to the acre, and there was enough vetch so it will be real feed. I should say that it beats hauling in green feed every day or so. And what a hay crop it would have made providing there was the right kind of weather.

Fifty-six Dollars Worth

The cow pasture is coming into its own—here and there. The Dumas Brothers in Palmer invested some labor and materials last year on a piece of land that equalled zero so far as producing feed was concerned.

To about 2 acres that boasted of a little grass and quite a lot of sweet fern

they added 2 tons of lime per acre and a fertilizer mixture made up of nitrate of soda, 100 pounds—superphosphate, 400 pounds and muriate of potash, 200 pounds. A tractor and a disk harrow worked these materials into the soil and broke up the old sod which of course was pretty thin and weak. Then they seeded with timothy and sweet clover. Last fall it looked promising.

June 15th I saw it again. The promise was fulfilled. This spring 700 pounds of an 8-6-6 fertilizer was applied to the piece. What a stand of grass and sweet clover, and it will be cut for hay because the stock that is in there can never eat it down. It will be cut high so the sweet clover will come back.

Records of labor and material used show a total of 56 dollars spent. And for what? Probably 4 tons of good cow hay and some second growth for pasture. Also an unmeasurable increase in the fertility of the soil. Next time they will seed down with Kentucky blue grass which is the real permanent pasture grass for New England. How it does respond to lime and fertilizer.

Something for something just about sums it up—and faith in the power of lime, fertilizer and labor.

Spec.

CHILDREN CARED FOR WHILE MOTHERS HEAR PROGRAM

To Miss Hazel Ross of the Smith Agricultural School we owe our thanks for the capable way in which her students cared for the twenty-three little children that came to our annual picnic.

Many playthings were brought to Laurel Park by Miss Ross so that her students who are having "Child Care" as one of their projects could follow out

some of their practices.

After dinner the program was again started with music by the West Chesterfield and Chesterfield trio. The nominating committee then gave their report. The following members were elected for next year:

Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Mrs. E. S. Howlett, Southampton
Mrs. R. D. Schoonmaker, Amherst
Mrs. C. J. Barney, So. Hadley
Mrs. H. D. Stanton, West Chesterfield
Miss Hazel Ross, Northampton
Mrs. J. Cook, Hadley
Mrs. C. J. Thayer, Cummington
Mrs. John Black, Williamsburg

Miss Pozzi, the Home Demonstration Agent wishes to take this opportunity to thank the Hampshire County Homemakers for the way they have cooperated with her in all of the projects carried on in the county.

May next year's results be still better.

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How Much Does a Hen Earn?

Continued from page 3, column 1

Increased Inventory	.45	.49
Total	\$7.54	\$8.09
Charges:		
All Feed	\$3.14	\$3.55
Chicks and Hatching Eggs	.34	.39
Fuel, Litter and Incidental	.23	.48
Small Equipment and Repairs	.17	.33
Depreciation of Bldgs. and Equip.	.16	.17
Decreased Inventory	.19	.11
Interest at 5%	.35	.35
	\$4.58	\$5.38

Labor Return	\$2.96	\$2.71
Value of Labor 4½ hours @ 45c	2.02	2.02
Profit over All Costs	\$.94	\$.69
Percentage Return on Investment	18.4%	14.8%
(Including Interest)		
*Fowls, Broilers and Roasters		

If one is interested in knowing what profit is made or what percentage return is to be expected for capital invested in the poultry business, these may be computed by deducting the value of labor from the "labor return." The estimated average value of all labor employed in caring for the flocks was \$.45 per hour or \$2.02 per bird in 1927. Subtracting as indicated, leaves a profit of \$.94 per bird in 1926 of \$.69 per bird in 1927. Expressed as a percentage return and including interest, this rather hypothetical "better than average hen" returned 18.4 per cent of the capital invested in her in 1926 and 14.8 per cent in 1927.

My Club Work

Continued from page 6, column 1

I raised rabbits and since they often managed to escape I decided to make a box trap for my third thing. It is very useful to a rabbit raiser. I made it entirely of ½ stock and left it unfinished because when exposed to the weather it will gray and not present a natural appearance to little bunny.

The fourth was an electric table lamp. I started with a 7 inch beveled base. Next a three inch piece just like the first. Then an eleven inch hollow verticle piece with a cap an top for the socket to fit into. The cord ran from the socket down through the hollow piece and out through a hole in the main base.

I also made a simple door stop with a rooster for a head piece.

Charles V. Thayer

Alfalfa Stand at Ware

Continued from page 1, column 2

The chief point of interest is the change of vegetation to white clover and blue grass where superphosphate and potash were applied and also to note the greatly increased growth where the cows left droppings on these same plots. One ton of lime as a top dressing seems just as effective as a more liberal amount. The plots are now fenced off and nitrate of soda applied to most of the plots on June 30 after the grass previously grown had been cut and removed. A second party will be held there sometime during the pasture season.

Records Tell The Story

The annual report of the Hampden County (Massachusetts) Herd Improvement Association has just been published. Of the 25 herds completing the year, 18 were Eastern States fed. Of the 11 to average over 300 pounds butterfat per cow, 12 were Eastern States fed. Of the 9 to average over 7500 pounds milk per cow, 6 were Eastern States fed.

But by practical dairymen the feed cost per hundred pounds of milk or per pound of butterfat is considered along with high production. High production is important, but it must be made at a profit or it is not worth much to the producer who depends on the milk check for his income.

Edward P. Marriott's herd which led the Association in butterfat production per cow and was 4th in milk production per cow was 3rd in low cost of fat production and 6th in low cost of milk production. This herd averaged 9100 pounds milk, 411 pounds fat per cow and made milk at a total feed cost of \$1.63 per hundred pounds, and fat at a cost of 36¢ a pound.

C. P. Balle's herd, which ranked first from the standpoint of low cost production with a feed cost of \$1.35 per hundred pounds of milk produced, had a production averaging 7434 pounds milk, 321 pounds fat per cow.

Ranking the herds from the standpoint of low feed cost per hundred pounds of milk produced, six of the first ten were Eastern States fed. They ranked 1, two figured in a three-cornered tie for 2nd place, 5, 6 and 7, leaving for the herds fed other grain than Eastern States: 2, 8, 9 and 10.

Ranking the herds from the standpoint of low feed cost per pound of butterfat produced, seven of the first ten were Eastern States fed. They ranked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, leaving for the herds fed other grain than Eastern States the positions of 7, 9 and 10.

It is interesting to note that the largest herds in the Association composed of 13 cows and the smallest herd composed of 3 cows are among the herds in the Hampden County Herd Improvement Association receiving Eastern States feeds consistently. Eastern States feeds appeal to farmers who are keeping records of the cost of production per cow whether they are interested in fat production or milk production, large herds or small.

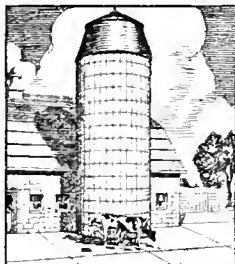
Where records are kept Eastern States feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for poultry, hogs and horses as well as dairy cattle write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

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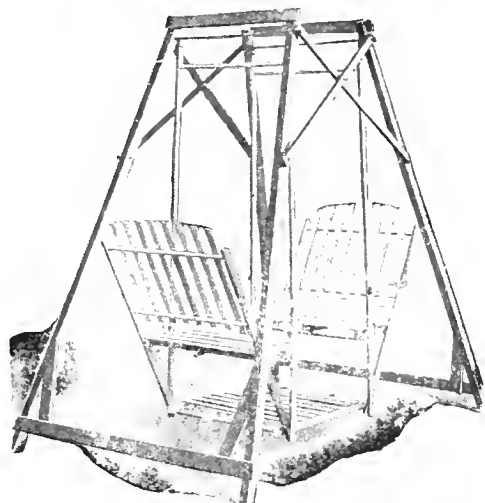
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1928

No. 8

Fruit Growers Hold Successful Field Day

Wilfred Parsons and Edward C. Searle of Southampton both acted as hosts to about 75 fruit growers of Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin Counties on Friday, August 10.

The growers met at the farm of W. A. Parsons where they inspected the apple, peach and small fruit plantings. Mr. Parsons expects to sell about 3,000 baskets of peaches this season, a good deal of it being disposed of at his roadside stand.

A basket lunch was served at the farm of E. C. Searle who has the largest Northern Spy orchard in Massachusetts. Some of the interesting things observed at the Searle farm were trees clearly bolted to avoid splitting of weak crotches, orchard inter-cropped with corn and potatoes alternating to facilitate spraying, alfalfa in the orchard, hogs to eat up the drops, a unique peach basket holder, a promising young peach orchard and a home made apple grader which operates particularly well.

Collins Speaks on Marketing

Thomas Collins of the Winn-Ricker Co. of Boston gave a very interesting talk to the growers on grading, marketing and apple prospects.

Mr. Collins believes that our fruit growers should grow better fruit and sent it to market graded and packed in the best possible manner if the local apples are to compete favorably with those from other sections. Furthermore he believes that no better quality fruit can be grown than that of New England.

The best fruit should be packed in a bushel box and poor fruit should be packed in barrels. Our growers may have to use the western box in order to compete favorably with the western growers. The basket package is not popular in Boston. The best trade buying the best fruit want

Continued on page 8, column 3

Fair Dates We Are Interested In

Middlefield Fair, Aug. 29-30.
Greenfield Fair, Sept. 10-12.
Eastern States Exposition,
Sept. 16-23.
Cummington Fair, Sept. 25-26.
Worcester Fair, Sept. 25-29.
Northampton Fair, Oct. 2-4.

Farm and Home Week Draws Big Crowd

Miss Lucile Brewer, the Extension Specialist in Food Preparation and Preservation, Cornell University, drew the homemakers to her as a magnet draws its opposite.

Her first demonstration and lecture on "Vegetables Fresh From Your Garden" proved very popular for she gave many new ways of preparing the "same old vegetables" as many are apt to say. Too often it isn't that we don't like vegetable, it is mostly that we haven't a new way of preparing it and are tired of it.

The next morning she presented "One Dish Supper" in her demonstration. Suppers are our main problems. Too often because of lack of time or because one is tired after the day's work, a supper goes on without much

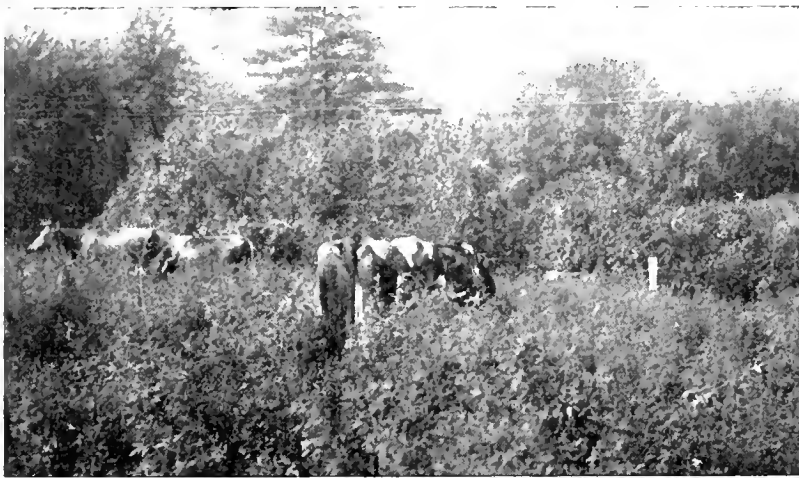
thought. If a child has been in school all day and had a few sandwiches for lunch, we must be sure that he or she is going to get the required amounts of fruits and vegetables in the supper which is served.

We all know that the following quotation is only too true:

"The greatest of follies is to sacrifice health for any other advantage.

Proper food brings good health."

Continued on page 4, column 1



SWEET CLOVER FURNISHES ECONOMICAL GREEN FEED

The above picture shows the growth of sweet clover on Sumner R. Parker's three acre piece in So. Amherst. This stand is pasturing 12 cows daily at the present time.

The following facts regarding the history of the three acre field were given by Mr. Parker. In 1924 after an application of lime of two tons per acre the field was seeded to timothy, red top and clover in oats. In 1925 a light cutting of hay was taken from the area. In 1926 half of the field was seeded to sweet clover after an application of two tons of lime to the acre. This seeding was not successful.

During 1927 the whole area was pastured and in the fall it was all plowed. In the spring of 1928 half of the field received lime at the rate of two tons to the acre. To the other half which had not been seeded before, lime was applied at the rate of three tons to the acre. The

Continued on page 3, column 2

My Trip to the National 4-H Camp

The Second National 4-H Club Camp was held on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, in the shadow of the Washington Monument, during the week of June 21.

Forty states were represented making a total of 225 delegates and their leaders. The states represented, covered the

Continued on page 7, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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STAFF

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Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent
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DO NOT LET TAXES EAT UP YOUR TIMBER PROFITS

If you have growing timber you should take steps to reduce the taxes on this. These should not be a burden. Perhaps you have seen your neighbor cut down his timber to avoid heavy annual taxes. That is not necessary. Keep your timber until it is worth more to you. Let it grow with little annual expense. Then some day it will bring you the money it should. Then you can have a little legacy sure to come in when you or your family may need it most.

Protect your growing woodlot from unnecessary taxes. Classify it under the Forest Taxation Law of Massachusetts. Then you can let this timber come to maturity. Then you will not have to worry about high taxes on growing timber.

A brief resume of the law providing for the taxation of forest products and the classification of forest lands follows:

(a) It cannot be assessed at more than \$25.00 per acre.

(b) It cannot have more than 20 cords per acre on the average.

(c) It must be so stocked with trees as to promise to yield at maturity 20,000 board feet of softwood or 8,000 board feet of hardwood per acre. If mixed growth, in proportion.

(d) The owner may cut \$25.00 worth of stumpage free each year for his own use. More than that amount has a 6% tax levied on the stumpage.

(e) Your timber remains on the classified list until it has a crop of 25,000 board feet of softwood or 10,000 board feet of hardwood per acre.

(f) Two years' notice is given the owner before removing the timber from the classified list.

Extension Forester, R. B. Parmenter, says that because of this law woodlots can be made more profitable to their owners. The Cooperative Extension Service believes that farm woodlots should be made the source of a much larger income than at present. Get more information about the Forest Tax Law and on woodlot management. Get started on the road to timber profits.

Classify Your Land with Growing Timber

"SERVICE BACTERIOLOGY" NEW PHASE STATION WORK

The State Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Department of Bacteriology and Physiology of the college, has opened a new field of service of the state. This will be known as "Service Bacteriology," and the scope of work included in its program provides a wide variety of chemical, physical, and bacteriological examinations.

As it is one of the functions of the Massachusetts Agricultural College to bring its service to the people, their response will furnish the encouragement necessary to carry this program to the best advantage.

A brief summary of the work offered in this new service follows:

1. Examination of foods—animal and human for bacterial contamination.
2. Examination of fertilizers for substances poisonous to soil organisms.
3. Chemical and bacteriological examination of milk and milk products:
 - a. specific gravity
 - b. sediment
 - c. butterfat
 - d. bacterial count
 - e. specific infections and contaminations
 - f. miscellaneous examinations of milk
4. Consultations by appointment to eliminate pollution or contamination of water, milk, etc.
5. Preparation, shipment, and control of legume bacterial cultures.
 - a. annual tests of college cultures for all-around efficiency.

b. annual tests of commercial cultures sold in this state.

7. Investigational work to improve methods and advance knowledge in the field of service bacteriology.

It is the intention that this work be done at actual cost prices. For this reason the charges for examinations are extremely economical. The following is a partial list:

Water Analysis	
(a) chemical	\$3.00
(b) bacteriological	3.00
Milk Analysis	
(a) bacterial count	.50
(b) sediment, butterfat, etc.	.50
Legume cultures (per acre)	.50

Reports will not be sent out until all the charges for the examinations have been prepaid. It is also to be understood that this service does not include the diagnosis of animal diseases.

Just how great a program this work will include depends entirely upon the encouragement given those in charge by the people of the state. A good response will mean a bigger and better program.

Anyone desiring more detailed information in regards to this service will receive prompt attention by writing to Service Bacteriologist, Department of Bacteriology and Physiology, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

—R. L. France.

Three County Fair Premium List Ready

We have just received a supply of the premium lists of the Three County Fair which comes October 2, 3, 4 this year.

This year the Boys' and Girls' Department premium list has been printed in the same booklet as the adult classes.

We feel that every man, woman, girl and boy in the county should be interested in the premium list as there are prizes offered that are worth trying for in every department.

In the Youths' Department the prizes have been growing steadily year by year until the amounts offered compare very favorably with those of any fair in Western Massachusetts.

With prizes offered on exhibits of vegetables, canned products, clothing, drawings, poultry, dairy animals, 4-H Club and school exhibits, it would seem that nearly every one could compete, while there are judging contests in Dairy, Poultry, Vegetables, Canning, Clothing and Food for those who are interested in pitting their judgment against any one else. As usual there will be a youths' parade in which any youths' organization may enter a float or marching band.

If you want a copy of the premium list, write to the Club Agent, 184 Main St., Northampton.

Suggestion for More Profit from Poultry

Prof. William C. Monahan makes the following suggestion for more profit from poultry this fall when the country is thirty million hens or more short of normal. It will supply your egg trade with a greater supply of good hen eggs in September, October and November when pullet eggs are small and some pullets have not matured to lay.

The scheme is to put into such houses sometime before September hens that are finishing their first year's production. Only good birds are worth keeping. If the flock is culled sufficiently to be yielding 50 per cent production at the time of movement, it is quite feasible to maintain a profitable egg production well into November. Lights should be operated to make a fourteen-hour feeding day. Either a wet mash should be fed or semi-solid or powdered milk diluted with water may be poured on top of the dry mash to encourage maximum consumption. If fluid milk is available it may be given as a drink instead.

This scheme of management makes regular laying houses available for pullets as they mature. The hens postpone moulting, and egg production at a profit over feed cost is maintained for a longer period than normal. Furthermore, when they are eventually marketed the price of fowl is higher.

Breeders handled in this manner should have the lights and wet mash discontinued before November. Moulting will then be rapid and universal. Birds that do not stand up under such treatment may be culled and, after two months rest, lights again at New Year's will bring back the breeders for the incubation season.

The summary of the state contest for the 8 months' period ending June 30, follows:

County List

Hampshire

	No. Pullets	No. Pullets	Prod. Per Pullet
	Nov. 1	June 30	
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347	*297	162.9
P. L. Wheelock, Am'st,	315	146	159.7
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst,	150	94	143.7
Smith Agri. School, Northampton,	206	75	125.4
S. G. Waite, Nor'ton,	120	42	121.2

*All females.

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more

Homer Rowell, Essex,	1101	*1695	133.8
Elm Tree P. F., Ply,th,	2504	1351	132.3
C. C. Rayner, Mid'sex,	1005	938	127.2
M. R. Jones, B'stable,	1014	840	122.2

W. P. Foster, Essex,	1728	1000	121.6
Monroe & Nepper, Ply.,	1709	1668	120.4
E. H. Small, B'stable,	1614	1172	117.8

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

Arrowhead F., B'stable,	519	266	141.2
A. S. Pendleton, Essex,	611	525	135.1
C. M. Williams, B'stable,	525	325	134.8
L. E. French, Ply'th,	680	414	130.4
C. N. Ward, Bristol,	501	403	127.5
G. W. Sarano, Mid'sex,	700	376	121.2
F. Poreski, Ply'th,	525	257	119.5

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

F. D. Steele, H'shire,	347	*297	162.9
P. L. Wheelock, H'shire,	296	146	159.7
R. E. Wheeler, Wor'ter,	350	331	144.6
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Hampshire,	150	94	143.7
R. L. Keizer, Mid'sex,	137	51	139.9
R. A. Beley, Wor'ter,	225	234	139.1
R. L. Clapp, Mid'sex,	131	101	137.7
C. N. Meservey, Ply'th,	144	76	137.7

*All females.

Sweet Clover Furnishes

Cheap Green Feed

Continued from page 1, column 2

first week in May 500 pounds of acid phosphate was applied to the acre and a light coating of manure was applied at the rate of about eight loads per acre. The same week the land was seeded to sweet clover at the rate of 20 pounds per acre and with Kentucky blue grass at the rate of six pounds per acre.

On July 29, 1928 the cattle were first turned into the pasture when the sweet clover was almost to the top of their backs, a fine even stand throughout.

Mr. Parker has one field of three acres which was seeded to sweet clover in 1927. The sweet clover in this is not as good as this year's seeding but the Kentucky blue grass and white clover have come in so that it is furnishing much more feed than the balance of his pastures.

It has been his experience that the cows increase in milk production when on sweet clover pasture and that less grain is needed.

In regard to sweet clover pasture, Mr. Parker states, "This is the most economical way of getting green feed to cows that I have ever found."

HUMUS IN SOIL STORES WATER

One of the important explanations of the desirability of having a quantity of humus or decomposing organic matter in the soil is found in the capacity of humus for soaking up and storing water which is thus made available later for use by growing plants. Experiments have revealed that 200 pounds of sand can hold only 25 pounds of water, and 100 pounds of clay soil can hold only half its weight in water. In contrast,

Continued on page 9, column 2

Rapid Cooling of Milk is Essential

Milk that is clean and rapidly cooled has the best chance of reaching the consumer in high quality condition. Bacteria develop rapidly in warm milk. To prevent this, remove all milk from the barn as soon as milked and cool to 50° as rapidly as possible. Frequent stirring increases the rate of cooling. All dairy utensils should be washed, scalded and dried after using. Anything which betters the quality of milk is of benefit to both producer and consumer.

Quincy A. Bagg of S. Hadley owns the cow making the highest butter fat record on twice a day milking for July. George H. Timmons is consistently holding his lead with the three timers.

The list of high individuals follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs.	lbs.
		Milk	fat
Q. A. Bagg	G.H.	1667	65.0
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1603	59.5
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	1792	59.3
S. R. Parker	G.H.	1078	57.8
A. O. Grise	G.H.	1490	56.7
A. G. Goodfield	G.H.	1373	56.4
W. A. Parsons	R.H.	1183	52.2
L. L. Titus	G.H.	1368	50.7
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1577	74.2*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1355	61.1*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2024	60.7*
G. T. Timmons	R.G.	918	57.8*
G. H. Timmons	G.G.	1388	55.6*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1900	55.2*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1612	55.0*
G. H. Timmons	R.G.	1090	54.6*
G. H. Timmons	G.G.	1020	54.2*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1435	50.3*

*Milked three times daily.

Frank D. Steele's herd has the highest average milk and butter fat production.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk
		per cow
F. D. Steele	5	1392
Pelissier Bros.	6	1193
C. G. Loud	11	1040
M. S. Howes	11	1003

C. Edward Behre of Pelham gets his herd into the list of high herds in fat production during his first month in the association.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat
		per cow
F. D. Steele	5	46.6
G. H. Timmons	27	41.5
Pelissier Bros.	6	39.2
C. G. Loud	11	35.6
M. S. Howes	11	35.4
T. C. Mara	8	35.1
L. L. Titus	9	34.3
H. H. Bissell	11	31.8
S. R. Parker	10	30.7
C. E. Behre	10	30.1
W. A. Parsons	17	30.0

A pedigree Rhode Island Red cockerel from the Massachusetts Agricultural College was recently sold to a German experiment station for foundation stock.



Around The County With The H. D. Agent

Home Furnishing Project Completed in South Belchertown

The group of women who meet with Miss Pozzi in the evening of the Franklin School in So. Belchertown had their last meeting in the Home Furnishing project this past month. As a final wind up the women decided making pleated parchment shades. Fourteen shades were made at the cost of \$.38 apiece. These women are going to help others in the community to make shades later on.

Home Economics Popular at Chautauqua

Five days were spent by Miss Pozzi at Laurel Park holding classes in Foods, Home Furnishing, Clothing and Furniture Renovation. Each subject was briefly touched because of the limited amount of time. At the meeting of the committee at the close of the session, it was voted to devote two hours instead of one in the next year's classes.

Farm and Home Week Draws Big Crowd

Continued from page 1, column 3

New Furnishings in an Old Setting

Many were interested in the remodeling of the practice house that the Home Economics department at M. A. C. is to have. Miss Marion Tucker showed those present how they had made plans and remade them. This only proved to the audience that many points are to be taken into consideration when a home is either being built or remodeled.

She tied up her first day's talk with a talk on "Color in the Home" the following day. With a great deal of illustrative material her subject was made extremely interesting.

Programs with a Purpose

Mrs. Mignon Lott, Recreational Director, Minneapolis, Minn., certainly kept the women on their tiptoes every minute that she was in charge of the program. Her talk on the "Programs with a Purpose" was certainly of value to all. How many times we have sat through a program which started out to be interesting, but—because of its length and because of children who began to fret—it became real uninteresting.

Again, how often do we hear some one say—"Well, whom shall we get for a speaker next time?" Mrs. Lott suggested that we use our own talent which is found in every community, but—be sure that the program and the event are related one to the other.

We feel sure that everyone received at least a few points they could bring back home and apply to their community.

Food for Thought

Shoes, Hosiery, and the Care of the Feet, may not sound interesting but Dr. J. Lelynel, Chairman of Foot Clinics of Boston, certainly made it interesting. Everyone felt that perhaps not enough attention has been paid to one's feet.

Ninety percent of all the people in this country suffer from some form of foot trouble and not more than one person in ten knows what the trouble is. "These people", Dr. Lelynel says, "suffer from aches and pains in various parts of their bodies. They obtain no relief from ordinary treatment because they are literally standing on the seat of their trouble. Its source is right in their feet."

"Truly, the feet are health's foundation; and being foundations, they often weaken."

"Shoes should not be worn longer than six hours at a time. After that period they have become saturated with the secretions of the feet. They require a chance to dry out, to aerate. Germs require three conditions to spread destruction throughout the entire system. These are heat, moisture, and darkness."

The average homemaker walks seven miles a day doing her housework. If this is the case—using our feet so much does require a little attention for the work they have done for us.

USE SOUR MILK

In the summer time, when milk sours so quickly, we are likely to find more on hand than we know what to do with.

Milk that has become sour is just as nutritious as when it was sweet; in fact some people like it better and seem to digest it more easily. If the milk is skimmed of course it does not contain the butter-fat found in the fresh whole milk, but it is just as rich in calcium, phosphorus, protein, and milk sugar. Milk that becomes stale before it sours should not be used.

These frozen desserts are delicious.

Sour Milk Ice Cream

1 egg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice
 4 tablespoons lemon juice
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
 1 quart sour milk, or buttermilk
 Beat egg until light. Add to fruit juices, milk and sugar. Freeze.

Sour Milk Grape Sherbut

2 cups grape juice
 2 tablespoons lemon juice
 4 cups buttermilk or sour milk
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
 Mix sugar and fruit juices. Stir constantly while slowly adding milk. Freeze.

Sour Cream Dressing No. 1

1 cup sour cream
 2 tablespoons lemon juice
 2 tablespoons vinegar
 1 scant tablespoon sugar
 1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard
 Dash pepper
 Beat the cream with an egg beater until smooth, thick, and light. Mix the other ingredients together and gradually add to the cream, beating all the while.

This dressing may be modified to suit different vegetables. Having beaten sour cream for a foundation the seasoning may be anything desired, as for example, the mustard and lemon may be omitted and the dressing be seasoned highly with any kind of cats-up. Two tablespoons of celery seed added to this dressing makes a very good cabbage dressing.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing No. 2

1 teaspoon salt
 1 teaspoon mustard
 2 tablespoons sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup thick sour cream
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup vinegar
 1 egg, beaten
 1 teaspoon flour
 Mix all the ingredients together except the egg. Cook in double boiler or over hot water until thickened. Add gradually to the egg, and cook one minute longer.

Ginger Bread

3 tablespoons fat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
 1 teaspoon ginger
 1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk
 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Melt fat, add molasses and meat, add sifted ingredients; add sour milk and beat. Pour into a buttered pan and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Old-Fashioned Sour Cream Biscuits

- 2 cups flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 cup thick sour cream

Sift dry ingredients, together, mix with the cream to a dough of the consistency to roll, adding a spoonful of sweet milk or water, if too stiff. Cut into biscuits. Place in greased pan and bake in hot oven. (450° F.)

If you have a favorite recipe for biscuits, cookies, cake, that calls for sweet milk, you may modify it to use sour milk just as well. If the recipe calls for one cup of sweet milk, and two teaspoons of baking powder, simply use sour milk in-

stead of sweet and add a half teaspoon of soda, leaving in the two teaspoons of baking powder. Soda should always be sifted with the flour and not added to the milk. Little dark spots in the biscuit or cake show that the soda has not been evenly distributed. This can be avoided if the soda is sifted with the flour.

May E. Foley,
State Nutrition Specialist.

QUESTION AND ANSWER COLUMN

Question: "May beet tops and chard be substituted for spinach?"

Answer: "At this time of the year, beet tops, chard or any other leafy vegetables may be used in place of spinach. Though no one food ever exactly takes the place of another, it is well to know which ones have the same general composition. If you remember to serve a leafy vegetable or one that is green in color every day, we will not go far wrong."

Question: "Should berries be given to young children?"

Answer: "Berries should be given to young children only if cooked and strained. The seeds may be very irritating to the sensitive digestive tract of the child."

Question: "Does the child need cod liver oil in the summer?"

Answer: "The average child does not need cod liver in the summer when nature provides plenty of sunshine. But the child must be out in the sunshine if he is to get the benefit of it. Sunshine through window panes is not nearly as beneficial as direct rays."

Question: "Is there any good effect from letting sliced cucumbers stand in salt before they are eaten?"

Answer: "No, there was an old notion that salt sprinkled on the cucumber draws out the poison. Now we know that letting them stand in salt only makes them briny and less attractive. We serve them as cold and crisp as possible. Cucumbers are not easily digested by young children and some adults find them distressing."

May E. Foley,
State Nutrition Specialist.

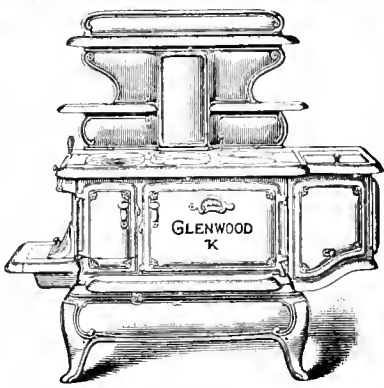
For a healthy complexion, apply one apple to the face and rub it in until it disappears.

"LISTEN IN"

Strawberries, raspberries, and other garden products taste exceptionally fine at this season of the year when they are fresh, but they taste almost as good next winter, says W. R. Cole, canning specialist from Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In cooperation with radio stations WBZ and WBZA, Mr. Cole has arranged a radio summer canning school for home canners in Massachusetts and other New England states. Each Monday at 6:40, daylight saving time, members of the department of horticultural manufactures at the college will give brief and modern instruction in canning and preserving.

Starting July 9 and running until August 27, the subjects to be discussed are: August 20, Canning Corn; Pears; Preservation of Grapes; August 27, Pickling.



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Thirty-Six Animals Entered At Eastern States

On August 3 thirty-six pure bred animals had been entered by nineteen boys and girls in the Junior Dairy Camp at the Eastern States Exposition.

The young people are all members of the Hampshire County Dairy Club and if their animals are accepted, will be allowed to attend the Exposition during the entire week, their meals and a place to sleep being furnished by the Exposition at no cost to the members.

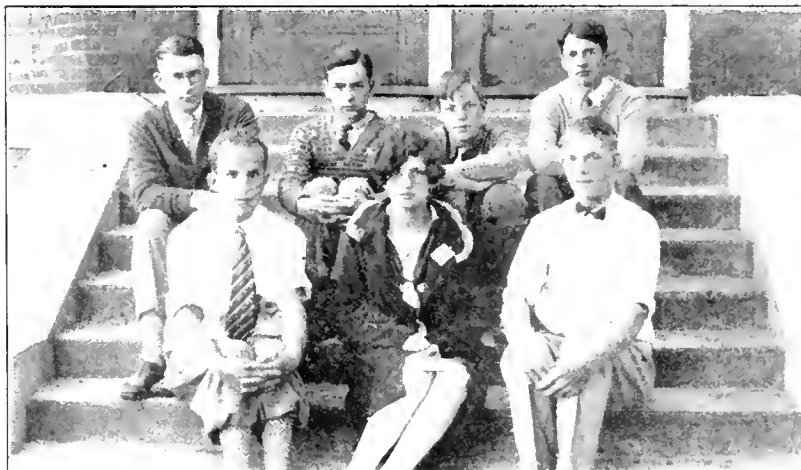
As usual in Hampshire County, the Holstein breed predominates in numbers, at least, with nineteen animals entered by nine members, the Jerseys second with twelve animals entered by five members and five members entering one Guernsey each.

Some day during the latter part of August Professor C. J. Fawcett and the Club Agent will visit each entry and decide at that time whether or not the animal is of a quality that will be accepted by the Exposition Management.

The members who have entered animals and the number and breed are as follows:

Walter Granger, So. Worthington, 4 Holsteins
 Roger Barstow, So. Hadley, 2 Holsteins
 Gordon M. Cook, Hadley, 4 Holsteins
 Stephen Brusco, Jr., W. Hatfield, 1 Holsteins
 Joel H. Dwight, W. Hatfield, 1 Holstein
 Edward Dwight, W. Hatfield, 1 Holstein
 Joseph Sena, Easthampton, 4 Holsteins
 Georgia Lee, Hadley, 3 Jerseys
 Lyman Pratt, Hadley, 5 Jerseys
 Lawson Clark, Williamsburg, 2 Jerseys
 Lawrence Mason, Worthington, 1 Guernsey
 Vincent Bernier, Worthington, 1 Guernsey
 Marie Granger, W. Worthington, 1 Guernsey
 William Czabon, Enfield, 1 Guernsey
 David McEwan, Worthington, 1 Guernsey
 George Simmons, Jr., Amherst, 1 Jersey
 Chauncey Simmons, Amherst, 1 Jersey
 C. Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley, 1 Holstein
 Charles Mullins, W. Hatfield, 1 Holstein

Whoever said women are poor losers certainly wasn't talking about weight.
 —Ogden Standard-Examiner.



CHAMPIONS AT CAMP GILBERT

Left to right Front Row: Philip Ives, Amherst, Camp Spirit, 1927; Mary Debranyio, Hadley, Canning Champion; Joseph Sena, Easthampton, Poultry Champion; Back Row: H. W. Eastman, Club Agent; C. Hilton Boynton, So. Hadley, State Dairy Champion; Charles Thayer, So. Amherst, Handicraft Champion; Gordon Cook, Hadley, Dairy Champion.

COUNTY AND STATE CHAMPS ATTEND CAMP GILBERT AT M. A. C.

Over 150 county and state champions and local club leaders from every county in Massachusetts attended this year's Camp Gilbert at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 20 to 27.

The above picture shows five of the eight champions who attended the whole week at camp. Subject matter instruction as well as instructions in recreation and inspirational talks and camp fires made up most of the program in which these young people took part.

Each forenoon the entire camp was divided into five groups, according to their interest: Home economics, Poultry, Handicraft, Gardening and Live Stock. Each group met separately from nine to twelve o'clock and heard speakers and demonstrations put on by members of the M. A. C. faculty and state extension staff.

In the afternoon one hour was spent with Miss Fannie Buchanan of the Victor Talking Machine Co., who gave interesting and instructive talks on Music. Another hour which will not be easily forgotten was spent each afternoon with John Bradford of the Playground Association of America. Mr. Bradford had a most complete program of quiet games, active games, folk dances, etc., that the young people relished immensely.

Most of the evenings were devoted to camp fires in the quiet "ravine" in the

center of the campus. Here three evenings were spent singing songs, doing "stunts," hearing speakers, etc., around a small camp fire.

Three of our county champions were not present when the pictures were taken. Oranier Diamant of Huntington, Clothing Champion and Stanley Misterka of Northampton, Garden Champion were not able to attend camp at all during the week and Dana Gollenbusch of Pelham, Food Champion, was able to be present only one day.

Local Leaders Attend

In addition to the county and state champions in attendance, there were about 50 local leaders present all or part of the week.

Five adult leaders were present from Hampshire County: Miss B. A. Ryan of Russellville, Hadley, who enjoyed the distinction of having the longest record of leadership (13 years) of any leader present; Mrs. Aaron Scott of No. Hadley, who was attending for the second time; Miss Alice Collins of Packardville, Pelham; Mrs. L. E. Walsh of Amherst, who is a leader in Cushman; and Mr. J. A. Sturges of Easthampton, who was unable to attend but one day.

MOSQUITOES

God made the star-hung skies for us,
 And singing trees and hills and lakes.
 Of course He made mosquitoes too—
 But everybody makes mistakes.
 —Cheerful Cherub.

**My Trip To The
National 4-H Camp**

Continued from page 1, column 3
area between Washington and Arizona and Maine to Florida with guests from Hawaii and Denmark.

While at camp Mr. Farrell of the Department of Agriculture acted as camp advisor and Mr. R. A. Turner, also of the Department, assisted in camp affairs and was our tour master.

Our time during the day was carefully scheduled with the reveille at six, followed by swimming or setting up exercises then breakfast at 7:30 with the extra time after breakfast and between 9:00 devoted to getting acquainted with the different delegates and finding out what they are doing in club work.

Meet in Museum

Assembly was held at 9:00 in the National Museum Building. During this meeting we were addressed by many noted and experienced people after which we were led in singing. Many of the songs

that were sung were club songs. We were also showed many tricks by Mr. John Bradford, Field Agent of the Playground Asso. of America. The first hour was followed by conferences of the club members. The entire body was divided into eight groups with a chairman and secretary selected for each individual group.

The chief topic discussed during the week was "Leadership." The qualities one must possess in order to be a good leader were carefully discussed in detail. The daily conferences were followed by tours about the city. The afternoon was spent in visiting the public buildings of the city. At night the camp fire was held and carried out in old Indian custom rounding up each eventful day.

Our tours took us to the most interesting and historic sections of the country and through buildings containing craft, models and images upon which history has been based.

Gets Big Thrill

The trip through the Smithsonian Institute gives one a thrill such as many will never witness. When upon entering the building one sees the Spirit of St. Louis seeming to fly, as it did through the hours Lindbergh was making his epochal flight to Paris, and which, was Lindbergh's wish never to let it stand on the ground.

Other interesting sights were the first locomotives, autos of the late '80's, Franklin's printing press and the mail bag carried by Byrd on his trans-Atlantic flight carrying the first air mail to Europe from the United States, the table used by the signers to the peace treaty of versailles after the World War, and also the map used by the Allies in the last years of the war.

A very fitting and proper time was the Sunday afternoon when the campers visited the Arlington National Cemetery and at which time we placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The only way of distinguishing the known dead is by using curved head stones for the known and flat topped for the unknown and likewise the Unknown Soldier's tomb is a simple, flat topped monument.

We visited the Curtis-Lee Mansion and saw the Temple of Honor which bears the names of many of the outstanding American generals.

Other interesting visits were made to the Lincoln Memorial, The Beltsville Experimental Farm and the Department green houses. The manager promised each camper that he would send them a rose bush next spring.

Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington was one of the most thrilling tours that we took. Here too, we placed a wreath on the tomb of the great general. We saw the household articles used by the family and the room where Washington

died and also the shrubbery garden started by Martha Washington and kept up today in the same fashion as the original plan.

The visit to the Library of Congress was made at night in order that we might get the effect of the lights on the interior of the building. It contains more than ten million manuscripts, five million of which are bound editions and this includes Thomas Jefferson's library. The building covers three and one half acres of ground and cost over seven million dollars.

The National Museum gives one a clear picture of the appearance of the different kinds of animals of the various parts of the world also of the various Indian tribes and the peoples of the polar regions with miniature models of the customs of living and their home.

Sees World's Longest Corridor

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Continued on page 9, column 1

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Two High Spots From Fruit Growers' Talks

Pointed Phases From a Practical Peach Grower

(Essence of Farm and Home Week talk given by Mr. S. W. Funk, Boyertown, Pa. When introduced as a peach expert, Mr. Funk defined an expert as "an ordinary man away from home." He operates a 680-acre orchard and sells about 20,000 bushels locally each year.)

"Be sure you have a good location or stay out of the peach business. Elevation is essential, but slope not so important as for strawberries. The best peach soil is light, loose and friable. Peaches demand thorough cultivation. If you plant a peach orchard and let it go, it will "go" all right. Plant in spring using three to four feet trees. Cultivate constantly until July 20.

"We need not more peaches but better peaches. Large fruit is in demand. It should be 2½ inches and up. One 2-inch peach occupies about the same place in a basket as eight 1-inch peaches, but the eight small ones draw nearly eight times as much nourishment as the large one (because of the pits), and sell for less money. We need to thin religiously."

Mr. Funk believes in pruning to an outside branch, not a lateral bud. He cautions

against thinning out the middle of the trees too much. His orchard has less than two per cent of "yellows", because the trees are inspected two or three times a year and every one that looks suspicious is removed.

(Essence of Farm and Home Week talk given by H. M. Rogers, Southington, Connecticut. Mr. Rogers is doing an exceptionally good job of operating a large Connecticut orchard.)

Rogers Raps Rigid Spray Program

"A rigid orchard spray program is impossible. The spray schedule must be modified to fit the season and the pests to be controlled." Mr. Rogers dusted with sulfur during the blooming period this year and thereby secured better scab control. He also found that parasites had eliminated aphids to such an extent that nicotine sulphate could be omitted. Both of these items are contrary to the plan of procedure in the average orchard.

Mr. Rogers believes that dust should be applied when dew is not too heavy. This makes dusting during the evening preferable to night or early morning. In the large orchard he considers both duster and spray necessary equipment.

The stationary spray outfit is not coming into favor in Connecticut because such an outfit involves the use of too much help and too much material. In one orchard where a stationary outfit is

in use, 9 gallons per tree were used where 3 would have been sufficient. We make frequent applications and use moderate amounts. The Quad Nozzle on a short rod has proven very efficient.

W. H. Thies.

Fruit Growers Hold Successful Field Day

Continued from page 1, column 1

a wrapped apple and for that reason only the highest quality fruit should be wrapped. New England McIntosh brought more money on the New York market last year than McIntosh from any other section."

Rep. Griggs Addresses Group

Rep. Frederick D. Griggs, who is now a candidate for the republican nomination as congressman in the place of Congressman Bowles, told the group of the interdependence of the city and the farm. "Our industrial centers prosper in proportion to the prosperity on the farms. Half of the population of this country live in small villages and towns. These people represent 40% of the purchasing power of the nation. Thus when farmers get good prices for their crops they are able to buy the products produced by the urban population which works in the mills and factories. Agriculture and industry must go forward together if the whole nation is to prosper."

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HADLEY

FLORENCE

My Trip To The

National 4-H Camp

Continued from page 7, column 3

was to the United States Capitol which is considered one of the most magnificent buildings in the world and houses the governing control of the nation with the Supreme Court room which is the highest court in the land and which tries cases not less than two thousand dollars. The Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives is seated in this building. The longest corridor in the world runs along the first floor to a distance of seven hundred and fifty feet. The most interesting room was Echo Hall, formerly an assembly hall but now called Statuary Hall, so called because it contains one or more statues of famous men from the various states. This room is the one in which John Adams dropped dead and the particular spot is called the key upon which one may hear the lowest whisper of a person standing several feet away, echo in a loud tone.

Other buildings we visited were the White House, the Pan American Building and the Cocoran Art Gallery, which contains paintings and statues of famous painters and sculptors.

The original purposes for the National 4-H Club camp were to get the club members of the various parts of the country together and talk over what they are doing in club work and the plans by which they conduct club work in the clubs of which they are local leaders. This has been well carried out as was shown in the talks over the radio and what I got out of it myself. The second purpose was for the members to see their nation's capitol and the important buildings in which laws of the land are brought up and the home of great projects of the country for competition with the world not only in agriculture but commerce as well.

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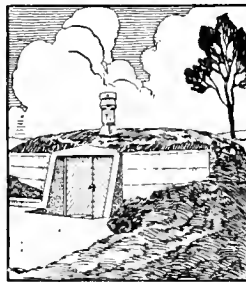
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Humus Helps Soil

Continued from page 3, column 2

100 pounds of decaying organic matter may hold as much as 190 pounds, or nearly twice its weight of water. Most soils are mixtures in varying proportions of sand, clay, silt, and organic material. As a rule the greater the proportion of organic matter contained in the soil the greater its water-absorptive capacity, and the greater reserves of moisture it will retain for resistance to droughty and hot weather.

Nearly three out of every four forest fires are caused by man. It pays to be careful.



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During the first 7 months of 1928, farmers have ordered through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange 756 more carloads of feed and grain than they ordered in the same 7 months of 1927. This is an average monthly increase of more than 100 carloads. And this increase comes on top of the increase which has occurred annually for the past 10 years, or during the life of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.

In other words, farmers endorse Eastern States Service with their next order. In these days of widely circulated written testimonials, the old fashioned measuring stick "practice what you preach" is more impressive than ever.

But there is a lot more to this sort of endorsement that does not appear to the casual reader. This Eastern States tonnage represents for the most part feed and grain which busy farmers order in advance, take at the car door, and pay for on delivery. That means something, too, when consumers are drifting more and more into the habit of service, installment buying and the rest. It means that quality of the goods and the dependability and the economies of the service work to the benefit of the consuming farmers.

It represents tonnage priced on the truly cooperative basis of one price to all, large buyer and small buyer, the basis which recognizes that each general class contributes volume to the whole which is mutually beneficial to all. In other words, the large feeders who have come to be regular users of Eastern States service, and a lot have come in for the first time during the last twelve months, have standardized on the service not because of special price concessions but because of the value of the service to them on the rigidly cooperative price policy.

The farmer who buys for cash is the farmer who is always able to see to it that he gets full value when he invests. That is why he has cash to buy with.

More records are being kept every year, and that helps explain why more Eastern States feed is being distributed every year.

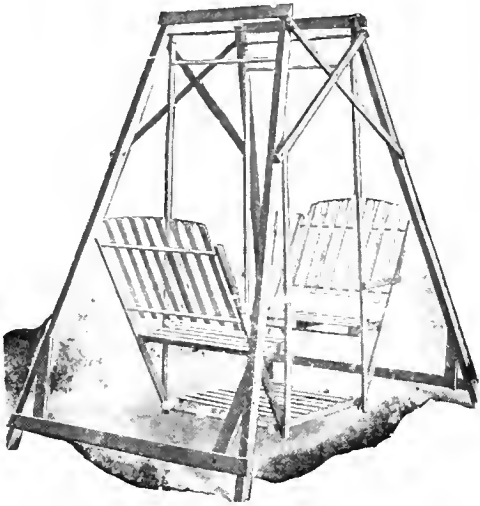
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No. 9

Pelissier Boosts T. B. Eradication Program

Some excellent reasons why Massachusetts farmers should have their cattle T. B. tested without delay were given by Mr. G. Fred Pelissier of Hadley during the Farm and Home Week program at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

A few good disease free cattle are more profitable than a larger number of disease ridden culls. Cows affected with T. B. are more susceptible to other cattle diseases all of which tends to reduce milk production.

In one large area which was tested, there was an average of one cow less per herd after the application of the T. B. test but the milk production increased one gallon per herd, per day, because of the better disease free cattle which were introduced.

The milk consumption of the city of Baltimore increased 2½ million gallons in one year after all the cattle in the area supplying the city were tested.

It has been Mr. Pelissier's experience that cows are worth 25% more when T. B. tested. This fact should mean much to dairymen who sell some cattle from time to time.

The taxpayers of Massachusetts pay \$4,000,000 a year for the support of T. B. hospitals without criticizing the expenditure. Wouldn't it be more logical to get rid of all tubercular cattle by applying the T. B. test and thereby get rid of one of the main sources by which the inmates of these hospitals were infected with the T. B. organism?

The dairymen of Prince Edward County, Ontario found it profitable to them to have the T. B. test applied to their herds and stand their own losses. Profitable because it brought cattle buyers to their territory and because there was a greater demand for their milk.

Cattle Owners Feel Well Repaid

Twenty counties with a total area of 15,000 square miles and a cattle population estimated as 450,000, have been added to the list of "modified accredited areas" in the national campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. These counties are in 11 States. A modified accredited area is one in which tuberculosis has been found to affect not more than

one-half of 1 per cent of the cattle as determined by official testing, and in which all animals reacting of the tuberculin test have been removed from the herds. The additions to the list of accredited areas were made public as of July 2, in amendment 2 to the Bureau of Animal Industry Order 310, which also announced that 10 counties in 6 different States had been reaccredited, that is, the counties had been modified accredited areas for 3 years and had maintained satisfactory health conditions in the herds as established by retests.

Continued on page 9, column 1



GIRLS AND BOYS AT COUNTY FAIR OFFERED \$646.50

With over six hundred dollars in cash besides a large number of commodity prizes given by merchants and organizations, offered as prizes on exhibits and judging contests in the Youths' Department of the Three County Fair next month, the boys and girls in Hampshire County certainly do not need to fear lack of competition.

According to present indications there will be even keener competition in practically every department of the youths' part of the show.

With every promise of there being over 40 head of dairy animals exhibited by the 4-H Dairy club, this bids fair to be one of the outstanding parts of the whole junior department.

Continued on page 7, column 2

Feeding Sprouted Oats Corrects Non-Breeding

By L. S. RICHARDSON

Infertility in cows and virgin heifers due to functional disorders has been successfully overcome in the dairy herd of the Federal Department of Agriculture by the simple expedient of feeding sprouted oats for varying periods of from 10 to 122 days. The method was first tried in 1923 in an experimental way by R. R. Graves who is in charge of dairy cattle breeding investigations for the department.

In these preliminary trials, five of six virgin heifers that had failed to get with calf after being served repeatedly by different sires became settled with calf while receiving sprouted oats in their feed. Five of six non-breeding cows were also got with calf after a feeding period ranging from 19 to 46 days. Similar tests made at the Oregon Experiment Station at Mr. Graves' suggestion give equally favorable results.

Veda's Interested Doris, the present Maryland State Junior 2-year-old Champion Jersey, owes her record to the discovery of the value of sprouted oats as an aid to correcting infertility. After failure to get with calf to six different services, she was placed on a diet of sprouted oats. Ten days later she was bred but failed to conceive. She was bred again 19 days later while still on the feed and became settled with calf from which freshening she produced her State record. She has since produced three calves. It was necessary to feed oats only for the second pregnancy.

The favorable results which followed these first trials led to the continued use of the oats in the breeding herd with equally good results. In fact, the oat diet is now a regular practice in the Government herd and is recommended for all dairy herds where temporary or apparent sterility is prevalent.

Trials are Successful

In a more recent trial six cows, varying in age from 3½ to 8 years, received from 5 to 17 services without conceiving. After being placed on the oat diet, two of the cows conceived at the first service, two at the second, one at the third, and

Continued on page 3, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

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TIME TO TEST

On another page in this issue there is a summary of the talks given by Mr. G. Fred Pelissier on T. B. eradication. He gives many good reasons why Massachusetts should make a real drive to rid all of the herds of bovine tuberculosis. The reasons apply equally well to that portion of the state in which we are most vitally interested, i. e. Hampshire County.

Previously some men hesitated to test because of the low state indemnity. There is now no justification for refusal to test on such grounds for the state indemnity will be doubled December 1. The new director of the Division of Animal Industry, Evan Richardson, will accept application blanks at the present time and will delay to apply the test until the increased indemnity law goes into effect providing that desire is expressed in a letter to accompany the application blanks.

During June over 1,000,000 cattle were tested for T. B. in the United States, the highest number that has been tested in any one month since the work started. This shows that dairymen are realizing the value of the test in maintaining disease free herds.

Several western Hampshire County

towns, where former county agent, Payne, did such good work in backing the test, are much better than 50% tested at the present time. Former Director Cummings has offered a silver cup to the first clean town in the state. Let us bring the cup to a western Hampshire County town where it belongs.

A modified accredited area for western Hampshire County should be the goal of every dairyman in the section.

New Assistant State Club Leader Appointed

Miss Helen Doane, who for the past four years has been assistant 4-H club leader in the Hampden County Improvement League, West Springfield, has been appointed as assistant state club leader of the state Extension Service, M. A. C., Amherst. She will assist Miss Marion Forbes, assistant state leader, in conducting the home economics club work of the state.

Miss Doane is a graduate of the Framingham Normal School, having received her degree in 1922. For two years she taught home economics at North Andover, going from there to Hampden County.

Four-H club work in Massachusetts has had a steady increase, says G. L. Farley, state club leader, and for several years the state office has felt the need of another worker in the home economics section of 4-H club work. Two assistants in boys' work have been available up until the present time with only one assistant for the girls. At present there are more than 16,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work in Massachusetts. Any further increase, declares Mr. Farley, will depend upon the number of local leaders in the home communities and the availability of state specialists to train these local leaders in club leadership.

Miss Doane's appointment was made possible by funds of the Capper-Ketcham bill which was passed by the last session of Congress. This bill makes available for cooperative extension work, in addition to all other funds appropriated for that purpose, \$980,000 the first year and each year afterwards \$1,480,000. This is to be divided equally among the 48 states and the territory of Hawaii. The main specification of the bill is that at least 80 per cent of the funds are to be used for the salaries of state and county leaders.

Nor love, nor honor,
Wealth nor power
Can give the heart a cheerful hour
When health is lost.
Be timely wise;
With health all taste of pleasure flies.

—Gay.

THE COUNTY FAIR

Along about the middle of September,
For most as long as you can remember,
Mary and I have hitched up the pair
And spent a day at the County Fair.
Time was when it warmed my heart
To go over there, and be a part
Of the fun and joyful meetin's
With friends all shoutin' their happy
greetin's.

We use to rise before the sun
So's to get the chores all done.
And off we'd start with the serrey full,
A load it was for the horses to pull.
Up hill and down with brakes a screechin'
And the pair right back against the
breechin'.

Across the flats we'd have a race,
'Cause we all was plannin' for a place
Where we could watch the trottin' grand
Without payin' to go up on the stand.
In the morning we looked over the stock
Or just stood around to have a talk
About crops and weather and politics
Or about a neighbor that was in a fix.
But now it all makes me sort of cold,
And it ain't because I'm just gettin' old,
Or can't get use to shift and change.
Mary's got a new electric range.
The fair has changed sure as preachin'
Just like ways of doin' teachin'.

And it gets my goat so, I vow
That I won't go again without a row.
There use to be a big showin' of stock
Enough to fill more'n a city block
But now, I vum, there's mighty few
And them all come from Kalamazoo.
Some reason or other interest is lackin'
And folks don't give the fair their backin'.
They like to come and be amused
And feel peeved and downright abused
If they can't spend their hard earned cash
For a chance to win a piece of trash.
Well! it ain't for me to say what they'll do
And I wouldn't even if I was able to.
But it does make me smilin' glad
To think there's a chance for any lad
Who's up and comin', and for his sister
too,

To show the folks what they can do.
These 4-H Clubs both here and there
Are a spark of life to the County Fair,
They ought to be supported and given
every chance,

Tho' they don't draw the crowds like an
Egyptian dance.
But they're trainin' men and women for
to morrow's chore,
And the world will be comin' to them
more and more
For ideas and leaders to get things done
right.

Theirs will be the job to work with a
might,

For better homes, and more business-like
farmin'.

I guess after all it ain't so alarmin',
And the county fair won't be a dead letter
So long as they aim to make the best
better.

Spec.

One Cow Vs. Dozen

Why milk twelve poor cows when one good cow will do the work of the twelve?

Analyses of more than 100,000 yearly individual records from cows on test in dairy herd improvement associations, indicate that, on the average,

Cows that produced 100 lbs. butterfat a year returned \$14 each over feed cost.

Cows that produced 200 lbs. butterfat a year returned \$54 each over feed cost.

Cows that produced 300 lbs. butterfat a year returned \$96 each over feed costs.

Cows that produced 400 lbs. butterfat a year returned \$138 each over feed cost.

Cows that produced 500 lbs. butterfat a year returned \$178 each over feed cost.

In other words one 500 lb. producer will return \$10 more over feed cost than will the entire twelve 100 lb. producers. This does not take into account, either, the added labor of milking and caring for the larger herd, or the much greater expense of providing stable room for a herd instead of for a single animal.

The average production in the Hampshire County Cow Test Association for 1927 was 348 lbs. of butterfat. This gave a good return over feed cost but the significant point of the chart is that with additional production there is additional profit.

The list of high individuals in butterfat production follows with A. G. Goodfield of Gilbertville leading with the twice a day milkers.

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk fat	
		Milk	fat
A. G. Goodfield	G.G.	1032	69.3
Pelissier Bros.	R.H.	1606	56.3
H. H. Bissell	R.H.	1488	52.2
W. A. Parsons	G.H.	1206	52.0
W. A. Parsons	G.H.	1519	50.2
Q. A. Bagg	R.H.	1470	50.0
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1085	63.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1876	60.1*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1361	60.0*
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1073	59.2*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1814	58.2*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1668	55.1*
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1271	54.8*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1110	53.4*

* Milked three times daily.

The list of high herds in milk production follows:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk
		per cow
F. D. Steele	5	1243
Pelissier Bros.	6	1107
C. G. Loud	13	950
T. C. Mara	9	934
H. H. Bissell	12	897
W. A. Parsons	18	964
G. H. Timmins	28	820
A. G. Goodfield	16	775
L. L. Titus	8	749
S. R. Parker	10	684

High herds in butterfat production follow:

No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow	
F. D. Steele	5	43.4
G. H. Timmins	28	39.3
T. C. Mara	9	37.8
Pelissier Bros.	6	36.7
A. G. Goodfield	16	33.7
S. R. Parker	10	33.2
C. G. Loud	13	32.2
H. H. Bissell	12	30.9
W. A. Parsons	18	30.4
L. L. Titus	8	30.1

Feeding Sprouted Oats

Corrects Non-Breeding

Continued from page 1, column 3

the other at the sixth. The latter cow required a feeding period of 132 days to overcome her inability to conceive.

Herd records showed that all heifers in the herd required an average of four services for initial conception. It was decided to determine whether sprouted oats would be effective in reducing the number of services required by virgin heifers for the first calf, and six were placed on the oat ration. Four of the six conceived at the first service after receiving the oats from 10 to 19 days.

Much of the breeding difficulty in dairy herds is due to functional disorders, says Mr. Graves, rather than to disease. In such cases, the feeding of sprouted oats has been found to be of great value. The dairy cattle industry is suffering a great loss of valuable breeding animals, as well as a loss of time between calving, because of the failure of many cows and heifers to breed regularly. Failure to conceive, or delayed conception, interferes seriously with herd management and consequently with the profitableness of the herd.

Corrects Ration Deficiencies

The possible value of sprouted oats in overcoming infertility in dairy cows was suggested to Mr. Graves by a study of the work done with small animals by Dr. Evans at the University of California. In tests with rats Dr. Evans discovered a fifth vitamin which he found had a bearing on the reproductive powers of these animals. He also found that this vitamin which he called E was contained in such feeds as the green leaves of lettuce and alfalfa. By feeding a ration heavy with vitamin E, he was able to overcome abortive tendencies in white rats and bring about normal birth.

He also demonstrated the effect of the vitamin on the number of spermatozoa in the semen of male rats. Litter brothers having an equal number of sperm cells in their semen were fed a vitamin-E diet and a vitamin-free diet respectively. Where the vitamin E was lacking in the ration, the number of spermatozoa in the semen was greatly reduced.

While the work of Dr. Evans suggested

Continued on page 8, column 1

Culling Is Essential

In order to maintain egg production at a profitable level it is necessary to cull the flock at regular intervals. Getting rid of the real culls, hens no longer profitable, is but part of the job. Judicious selection of the best ones to keep, especially for use as breeders, is of greater importance. It requires expert judgement.

In fact culling is really judging. Skillful poultrymen are good judges of chickens. Looking at birds, they recognize individuality as reflected in size, type, health, vigor, nervous energy and such characteristics as distinguish between one bird and another, particularly from a productive point of view.

The county agent has a supply of a bulletin giving the methods to pursue in culling a flock. A copy of the bulletin will be sent to anyone requesting it.

Fred D. Steele of Cummington and P. L. Wheelock of Amherst lead in the state contest in the small flock class.

The county and state summaries follow: Leaders in Egg Production for 9 months' period ending July 31, 1928.

County List

Hampshire

	No. Pullets	No. Pullets	Prod. Per Pullet
	Nov. 1	July 31	
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347	*202	182.2
P. L. Wheelock, Am'st,	315	114	177.2
S. A. Clark, Wills'burg,	45	13	138.6
Smith Agri. School, Northampton,	206	75	138.4
S. G. Waite, So.'ton,	120	40	134.1

* All Females.

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more

Homer Rowell, Essex,	1101	*1637	146.6
Elm Tree P. F., Ply'th,	2504	1482	145.8
C. C. Rayner, Mid'sex,	1005	912	142.3
W. P. Foster, Essex,	1728	879	136.4
Monroe & Nepper, Ply.,	1709	1468	132.3
Hass P. F., Bristol,	3000	*1344	128.5
E. H. Small, B'stable,	1614	*946	127.4

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

Arrowhead F., B'stable,	519	249	158.1
A. S. Pendleton, Essex,	611	520	149.2
C. M. Williams, B'stable,	525	248	149.1
C. M. Ward, Bristol,	501	397	145.2
L. E. French, Ply'th,	680	363	141.9
F. F. Barnes, Ply'th,	850	*410	131.6
F. Porebski, Ply'th,	525	200	131.3

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

F. D. Steele, H'shire,	347	*202	182.2
P. L. Wheelock, H'shire,	296	114	177.2
R. E. Wheeler, Wor'ter,	350	336	159.6
R. L. Keizer, Mid'sex,	137	49	157.0
J. P. Anderson, Mid'sex,	400	294	156.8
L. A. Sohler, Mid'sex,	245	80	152.3
R. A. Beley, Wor'ter,	225	226	151.9

* All females.



Around The County With The H. D. Agent

Middlefield Fair First on List

A market improvement was noted in the quality of the exhibits at the Middlefield Fair this year. One thing which is surprising is the few women who exhibit house dresses and children's clothing. What the reason for this is, cannot be made out.

Since the Hampshire County Pomona Grange meeting which was held in Leverett we know that the women are capable of making attractive house dresses. Let us see how many exhibit them.

Healthy Children Project Started

During the first two weeks of August, Miss Pozzi spent her time out in the field making home visits in preparation for the work which is to be carried on this winter with mothers in Hampshire County. Many more homes are to be visited in the coming weeks so that by November the project will be in full swing.

SCORE CARDS FOR JUDGING

It may help you to select your products for exhibit if you have an idea of how the judging is done. Look these through.

Preserved Products

Score Card

Appearance

Shape	10
Size	10
Color	10
Arrangement	10
Quality	40

Container

Protection	15
Condition	5
	100

Change "Jellies" Score Card to read:

Appearance

Clearness	15
Color	10
Texture	30
Quality	30

Container

Protection	10
Condition	5
	100

Bread

Score Card

General Appearance	20
Lightness	15
Crumb	30
Flavor	35
	100

Clothing

Score Card

General Appearance	35
Design and color	20
Workmanship	25
Material used	20
	100

OMELET RECIPES

French Omelet

4 eggs, 4 tablespoons milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons fat. Beat eggs slightly then add the milk and seasoning. Put in a hot omelet pan; when melted, pour in the egg mixture and cook slowly. As it cooks, stir with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. Place on hotter part of stove to brown quickly underneath. Fold and turn on a hot platter. Before folding, grated cheese, chopped meat, jelly, etc., may be added.

Try it once and you will want it again!

French Omelet, Spanish Sauce

2 cups tomatoes, 2 onions (chopped), 1 green pepper (diced), 3 tablespoons fat, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper. Melt fat, add other ingredients. Cook 10 minutes. Spread half the mixture over half the omelet, fold, place on platter and garnish with remainder of sauce.

French Omelet, Onion Sauce

2 onions (chopped), 2 slices bacon (diced), 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper. Brown the bacon slightly, add the onions and cook slowly 10 minutes. Now add the flour and seasonings; when blended, pour in the milk and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Place the folded omelet on a hot platter and garnish with the onion sauce.

Surely that is tasty!

Plain or Puffy Omelet

4 eggs, 4 tablespoons water, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{16}$ teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons butter. Separate yolks from whites. Beat

Continued on page 5 column 1

Question and Answer Column

Question: "Does cooking food in aluminum in any way affect the wholesomeness of the food?"

Answer: Experiments in the chemical laboratory have shown without a doubt that food cooked in aluminum is entirely harmless. In the last few months propagandists as to the harmful effects of aluminum has been spread from coast to coast. This has evidently been started in part by salesmen and manufacturers of other types of utensils, because of the popularity of aluminum. This is a mean and underhand method of salesmanship. Different types of utensils have their place for different purposes, and no one type should be recommended to the exclusion of all others.

Question: "Should milk be boiled for babies?"

Answer: In the summer time and at any time of year when there is any question about the cleanliness or bacterial count of the milk, it should be brought to the boiling point and boiled for three minutes vigorously. Vitamin C will be affected but this can be added in tomato juice or orange juice. The curd of cow's milk is larger than that of mother's milk and sometimes not easily digested by the baby. Boiling makes the curd smaller and more easily taken care of.

Question: "Does the food the baby eats have any affect upon the time at which his teeth come through or the time he walks?"

Answer: Proper food, sunshine and cod-liver oil for the mother before the baby is born and during the nursing period, and for the baby himself not only affect the time at which the teeth come through and the age at which the baby walks, but also assure stronger bones and teeth. Milk is our best bone and teeth builder.

May E. Foley, State Nutrition Specialist

Omelet Recipes

Continued from page 4, column 2

yolks in a small bowl with a Dower egg beater until thick and lemon-colored, add salt, pepper and water. Beat whites on a large platter with a wire egg beater. Pour the yolks over them and carefully fold until the mixture is blended. Melt butter in an omelet pan and pour in the mixture. Spread evenly, place on range where it will cook slowly for 15 minutes. The last minute the fire may be raised to brown the bottom. Place in a hot oven a few minutes to cook the top. When it is firm to the touch the omelet is done. Crease across the top and fold. Serve at once.

Grated cheese, minced ham, or jelly may be placed on the omelet before it is folded.

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A Home In A Garden

With appreciation to Professor Waugh and to Farm and Home Week, Amherst, Mass., July 24-27, 1928

I would place my home in a garden,
A garden so wondrously fair
That friends might deem it a privilege
To visit and neighbor there.
I would look from my kitchen window,
Glimpse chairs and a table or two,
Awaiting the family supper,
At evening when day's work is through.
The birds I would tempt to my garden,
And frisky squirrels, too;
Pansies among the flag-stones,
Wet with the morning dew.

A pool I would build in my garden,
Where a baby might tumbel in,
Knowing that mother was near her
To hold up a dimpled chin.
Laughter I'd have in my garden,
Coming from girls and from boys;
Pets, and a place to dig in,
Takes the place of breakable toys.

I would make this a liveable garden,
With a clothes line if need be, you know.
I'd fill every corner with flowers,
And I'd have here the trees to grow.

A little white fence with the gate flung wide,
Deep of myself I would give,
So, I'd snuggle my home in a garden,
There I'd neighbor, and love, and live.
—Adah Hunt Young.

Boylston, Mass., August 1, 1928.

Regret

Through fear of taking risks in life
I've missed a lot of fun—
The only things that I regret
Are those I haven't done.
—Cheerful Cherub.

My Acts

I will not let my grievous past
With vain remorse torment me
I can't help feeling that my acts
Don't really represent me.
—Cheerful Cherub.

The basis of many kinds of rouge, according to chemical tests, is an iron compound.

Why not let Dame Nature paint your cheeks from within?

She can do it with these:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Liver | Whole wheat bread |
| Eggs | Beans |
| Carrots | Beets |
| Greens | Prunes |
| Dark Cereals | Raisins |

PROTECTING BABY FROM DISEASES IN WINTER

Summer used to be the hardest time for babies. Mothers have now learned so much about the care and feeding of their infants that the intestinal disturbances of hot weather have practically gone out of style.

Winter now presents the greater danger.

Feed the baby properly, being sure that he has orange and cod liver oil daily.

Keep the house well ventilated and take the baby into the fresh air and sunlight as much as the weather permits.

Give him a midday nap.

Dress him according to the temperature, not according to the season.

Give him a cool sponge bath and a vigorous rub every morning.

Keep him away from every one who has a cold or other respiratory infection.

—Hygeia.



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44 Attend Annual 4-H Dairy Club Tour

In spite of a heavy rainfall, 44 4-H Dairy members, parents and other relatives attended the 4-H Dairy tour which was held Saturday, August, 25.

The first stop was made at Andrew C. Sena's farm in Easthampton. While at Mr. Sena's four purebred Holstein heifers and the bull which won the Junior Championship at the Three County Fair last fall, were shown to the folks. These five animals will be exhibited at the Eastern States Exposition by Joseph Sena, who is a Dairy club member.

While at this farm a class of Holstein cows was judged by the members in order to get a little practice before the contest at the Exposition, September 16.

The second stop was made at C. Hilton Boynton's in South Hadley. Hilton, who was State Dairy Champion last year, showed the crowd his herd of five milking cows, one yearling heifer and yearling bull and two calves, all of which are purebred Holsteins. Hilton is also planning to exhibit two animals at the Exposition, a senior yearling and his two year old that won the championship last year.

Having our lunch at this stop we all appreciated the lemonade and ice cream which was served by Mr. and Mrs. Boynton. Much applause was given the harmonica music which was furnished by Joseph Sena.

Leaving Boynton's farm we moved on to Whiting's Guernsey Farm, also in South Hadley, where we saw the farm buildings which were very neat and up to date.

Our next stop was at Roger Barstow's in Hockanum. Roger showed us his six purebred Holsteins, two of which will be exhibited at Eastern States. We also saw Mr. Barstow's herd of Holsteins.

Moving on to Mr. Carl Pratt's farm in Hadley we had a continuation of our judging contest using a class of Jersey cows. We saw a very good herd of Jerseys, seven of which are to be exhibited at Eastern States by Georgia Lee and Lyman Pratt.

Our last stop was at the home of Gordon M. Cook in Hadley who is president of our County Dairy Club and was County Dairy Champion for last year. Here we saw his herd of four purebred Holsteins which is to be shown at Eastern States.

At 4:15 the party broke up and left for home after declaring that they had enjoyed the tour in spite of the fact that many were soaked from the rain.

The winners of the practice judging contest were as follows:

Name	Place	Score
Joseph Sena, Easthampton	First	185
Helen Sena, Easthampton	Second	155
Edward Dwight, W. Hatfield	Second	155
Noel Dwight, W. Hatfield	Second	155
Tom Jubenville, Hatfield	Fifth	125
Donald Sheehan, Hatfield	Fifth	125

Helen Sena,
Sec. County Dairy Club.

Adolf Willer Wins Trip To Camp Vail

Adolf Willer of Easthampton, president of the Manhan Poultry Club of that town and a junior at Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton has been awarded a free trip to Camp Vail.

This camp is held each year at the Eastern States Exposition and this year is from Sept. 16 to the 22nd inclusive. The membership is made up of six boys and six girls from each of thirteen northeastern states all of whom are outstanding 4-H club members.

Adolf won this trip because of having done extra good work. He has been handicapped in not having room to expand his own poultry project at home but he has made up this deficiency by taking a leading part in the Manhan Club activities during the past five years and in addition he is a poultry judge of no mean caliber.

He has placed high in many of the small judging contests in this neighborhood but last May at High School Day at M. A. C. he showed his real ability. Competing with the pick of the whole state he was high man in judging exhibition birds and second man in judging all classes.

He has been the main stay in his own club, the Manhan, of which he has been president for two years and has been a real help to his local leader, Mr. J. A. Sturges.

He likes to own real good birds and so last spring bought a setting of eggs from E. V. Thompson of Amenia, N. Y. from his "Imperial Ringlet" strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, paying \$10.00 for the setting. From these he hopes to build up a real flock of wonderful show birds that are also good layers.

Girl Has Best Garden In Granby

Aurora Haesaert, a 13 year old girl, and a Garden club member for the first time, carried off first honors in the "best garden contest" sponsored by the Granby Grange this year.

Warren Bray and William Constant were tied for second prize, each boy having a well planned and unusually well cared for garden.

This contest, which was started this year by the Granby Grange, in cooperation with the 4-H club department of the Hampshire County Extension Service created quite a bit of interest among the young people. Seven boys and girls had gardens competing for the prizes and in nearly every case were of very good quality as well as quantity.

Aurora's garden, which is strictly a commercial proposition, is about an acre in size and contains sweet corn, tomatoes and potatoes. The sweet corn and ripe tomatoes she has been retailing through a road side stand while the remainder was sold in Holyoke. She says a good part of her potato crop has already been contracted, in fact, in talking with Aurora she gives the impression of knowing exactly what and where all of her produce is going to be sold and the amount of money she will make.

Of course, a girl thirteen years old could not do all of the work in a garden of that size, so mother was hired to help to do the work. Aurora did not have the money to buy the 500 tomato plants so her father financed this part of the garden and will get one half of the gross sales from the plants.

All of the other six contestants should feel that they have done a very good job this year and that in beating them, Aurora has done one of the best pieces of gardening in Hampshire County this year.

I PLEDGE

My **HEAD** to clearer thinking

My **HEART** to greater loyalty

My **HANDS** to larger service

My **HEALTH** to better living

For **MY CLUB**

MY COMMUNITY

MY COUNTRY

PLANET JR. SEEDER IS PRIZE

Without a question, the most useful as well as the most valuable prize awarded in the Youths' Department of the Northampton Fair will be a Planet Jr. combined hill and drill seeder, cultivator, wheel hoe and plow, donated by S. L. Allen & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa.

This prize which will be awarded Tuesday, October 2, will be given to the 4-H club member who wins the largest number of prizes on vegetables exhibited in the Youths' Department.

The points will be, five for every first prize, three for every second prize and one for every third prize on the total vegetables entered in single competition. On the vegetable combinations, ten points will be given for first prize, eight for each second prize and six for each third prize.

Have mind upon health.

—Shakespear, Julius Caesar.

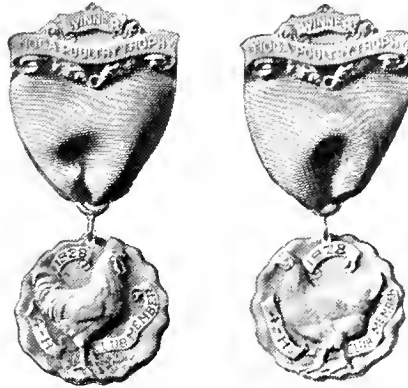
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**Boys and Girls at County
 Fair Offered \$616.50**

Continued from page 1, column 2

The poultry exhibit, which for several years has been moved hither and yon will be settled back where it belongs in the poultry house, occupying one half of that building. It should even surpass the 200 bird show of last year.



The cups and medals pictured in this issue are given each year by the Tioga Mill & Elevator Co. of Waverly, N. Y., to the champion pen, cockerel and pullet of the show. That there is a great deal of competition for these awards goes without saying, in fact, Prof. Luther Banta, who judged the show, did not fully decide on the winners of these awards until after fully an hour's deliberation.

The judging contests are not expected to exceed last year's record number of 198 boys and girls who competed in the Home Economics Dairy and Poultry contests. Because of such huge numbers that the contests were too crowded, it was thought best to limit each club or school to ten contestants in each contest. This may bring down the total a bit, although with a vegetable judging contest added to the list there may be a smaller reduction than we expect.

Parade a Big Feature

The boys and girls parade, which is held Boys' and Girls' Day Thursday, Oct. 4, is always a spectacular event and should be so again this year.

The leaders of every 4-H club or other junior organizations in the county are urged to take part in this event as it is one of the best means possible to put the name of their organizations before the eyes of the public.

Entry blanks for these events may be obtained on request from the County Club Agent, Hampshire County Extension Service, Northampton.

When you drink your pre-breakfast glass of water the score stands, "First down, seven to go."

—"Happy" American Child Health Association.

SHOW BLANKET GIVEN

Many of the dairy club members who have been paying good money for their show blankets will have a chance to get one free at the Eastern States Exposition and the Northampton Fair.

F. S. Burch & Co. of Chicago, manufacturer's of stockmen's supplies, are giving a show blanket free of charge to the Dairy club member exhibiting their animals at either of these junior shows who places highest in the judging contests.

Here is a chance to win a good blanket and at the same time see who is the best dairy judge among the exhibitors.

"The happiest person is the one who thinks the most interesting thoughts."

—William Lyons Phelps.

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 SO SHALL YE REAP**
 Small Seeds Grow into
 Large Crops
 Small Savings Grow into
 Large Accounts
 You Guard Your Crops
 Let Us Guard Your Money
**NORTHAMPTON
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 24 Center Street Telephone 1822
 NORTHAMPTON

Feeding Sprouted Oats Corrects Non-Breeding

Continued from page 3, column 2

the feeding of sprouted oats to non-breeding cows and heifers, it does not follow that the good results obtained are due to the vitamin factor, says Mr. Graves. Enough investigation has not yet been carried on to determine the reason for its good effects; sprouted oats, however, have been reported to be one of the abundant carriers of vitamin E.

Poultrymen have long practised feeding green feed to increase egg production, and results have been successful. But the practice is based on practical results rather than on the belief that a specific vitamin is present; no experimental tests have ever been made to determine the scientific reason for the value of green feed for poultry. It is, however, a practice that simulates summer conditions—a time when green feed is plentiful and egg production is normal.

The beneficial effects secured by feeding sprouted oats to dairy cows may likewise be due to the simulation of normal breeding conditions, says Mr. Graves. Animals in their undomesticated state have a normal breeding season closely allied with the spring flush of new grass. Under modern methods of management dairy cows and heifers are bred at all times of the year. Many of the breeding

troubles may be due to functional disorders brought about by a high state of domesticity in which the natural breeding season with its attendant green feed is ignored. The feeding of sprouted oats, which is much like a green feed, may owe its beneficial effects to the fact that normal dietary conditions of the breeding season are brought about at an abnormal breeding season.

At the Federal dairy farm the oats are sprouted in an ordinary poultry oats sprouter. The mat of sprouts is broken up into convenient sized pieces and fed in adequate amounts, usually about 3 to 5 pounds per head daily. The cows are put on the feed and continue to receive it until conception takes place. Some cows require a much longer feeding period than others.

CONTROLLING THE PEACH BORER

Paradichlorobenzene treatment is recommended as a control measure against the peach borer, which is one of the most serious insect pests that infest peach orchards. Each year this insect causes, directly or indirectly, the death of many peach trees in both home and commercial orchards throughout the Southern States. Peach trees of all ages are attacked.

Young trees are sometimes completely girdled, and older ones severely injured, by the larvae feeding on the cambium or growing tissues of the trunk just below the surface of the soil. The larger roots are also sometimes subject to borer attacks.

Crystals of paradichlorobenzene of about the fineness of granulated sugar are spread in a ring around the base of the trunk of trees 4 years of age or older. This ring should be about 1½ inches from the tree. It is then covered with several shovelfuls of soil in the form of a mound, and the surface is carefully packed with a shovel. A gas is given off by the crystals which kills the insects. It is inadvisable to use this method with very young trees, however. About four weeks after the treatment the mounds of soil should be torn down to permit the confined gas to escape, in the case of 4 and 5 year old trees. Six-year old trees may be left six weeks. The best results with paradichlorobenzene are obtained in the fall after the peach borer moths have finished laying their eggs, and most of these have hatched. At that time the borers are small and more easily killed by the gas.

Trees that are only 1, 2, or 3 years old should be wormed

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Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

HADLEY

FLORENCE

Pelissier Boasts T. B.**Eradication Campaign**

Continued from page 1, column 2

The establishment and official recognition of modified-accredited areas has been in progress 5 years, and the list has grown until there are now 527 counties, parts of 2 counties, and 21 towns so classified. "This indicates," says Dr. A. E. Wight, chief of the tuberculosis eradication division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "excellent progress in connection with area eradication work that is being conducted in cooperation with State livestock sanitary officials. There are many other counties in which tuberculosis testing of all the cattle is in operation, and as soon as the infection is reduced to the required minimum these counties will also be added to the list.

"The cattle owners of those counties where bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to such a minimum feel well repaid for their efforts and expenses in connection with the work of tuberculosis eradication. Any dairy cattle for sale in these counties are in demand at good prices.

Massachusetts dairymen have nothing to gain by delaying to apply the test when the state pays an indemnity on grades up to \$50 per cow and the federal government pays an indemnity per grade cow of \$25. The figures are doubled in each case for pure bred.

LIME THIS FALL

It is time now to plan for that alfalfa or sweet clover which is to be seeded next year.

Fall plowing and fall liming are two things which will help to insure a good stand. It takes some time for lime to change the acid reaction of the soil. Therefore it is best to apply lime this fall and preferably on both sides of the furrow

slice. Remember that practically all land, not previously limed, needs at least four tons per acre.

Fall plowing will permit a more compact seed bed next Spring before seeding. It will also enable one to get more complete eradication of weeds and witch grass.

The county agent will gladly test the soil of anyone in doubt as to the proper amount of lime to apply.

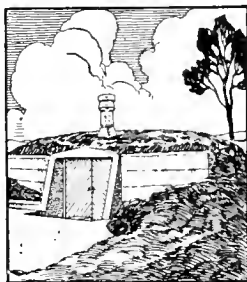
EMPTINESS

The ones who seek their happiness

By buying cars and clothes and rings
Don't seem to know that empty lives

Are just as empty filled with things.

—The Cheerful Cherub.



Free Plans for Apple and Potato Farm Storage

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55,562 Tons of Dairy Ration

During the first 8 months of 1928 the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has shipped on order to its members 55,562 tons of dairy rations, 7,298 tons more than during the same period of 1927.

This increase amounts to 364 twenty-ton cars of dairy ration. The increase in eight months would supply 3649 cows with two tons of grain a piece for a full year. Pastures in general have been exceptionally good from June through August this year. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange seed and fertilizer program has tended to reduce the per cow summer grain requirements of Eastern States fed herds by increasing the feed in Eastern States pastures. Quality dairy ration ingredients have been higher than for several years. In the face of all of these factors tending to reduce the demand among Eastern States members for dairy rations, the Exchange has had to ship 7,000 tons more dairy rations this year than last.

The extension service throughout Eastern States territory has been stressing the profit dairymen can derive by adopting a year-round graining program, and the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has taken great pains to supply farmers in its territory with a line of dairy rations meeting fully the recommendations of the feeding authorities.

Farmer after farmer has records to prove the dollars and cents value of Eastern States Fitting Ration fed to dry cows and young stock. Dairymen are finding out, also, that calves under a year old do splendidly on Eastern States Horse Feed, and much of the increased demand for this feed can be traced to this use for it. (The 1400 ton gain in Eastern States Horse Feed distribution in 8 months, 70 twenty-ton carloads, is not included in the figures in the first paragraph).

Where records are kept Eastern States feeds prove their worth.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield,

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Use an Effective Disinfectant

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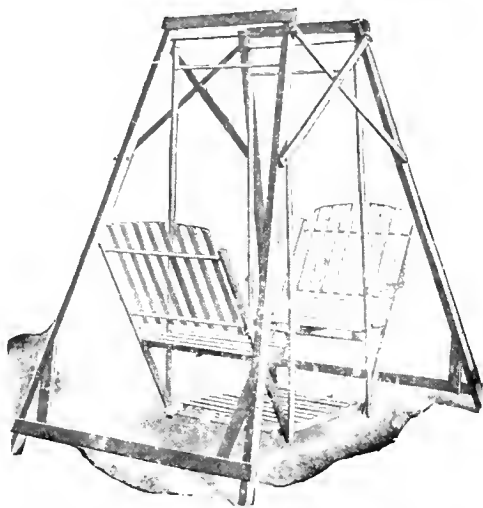
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THREE COUNTY FAIR

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

October 2, 3, 4, 1928

Historical Pageant
Vaudeville

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1928

No. 10

C. HILTON BOYNTON WINS GOLD WATCH

A solid gold watch, engraved with the 4-H insignia and the name of the winner, is the valuable prize won by C Hilton Boynton of South Hadley at the 4-H Dairy judging contest at the Eastern States Exposition this year.

This is perhaps the most valuable and most hotly contested prize of them all, as boys from several states try hard to win it. It seems very fitting that if it is to be won by a Massachusetts boy, that Hilton should be that boy, as he is the present State champion in the dairy project.

This is not the first time that such a prize has been won by Hampshire County boys, as Osborne West of Hadley and Herman Andrews of Southampton, have both won a gold watch in similar contests at the exposition, and to keep up the comparison, both of these boys have been state club champions in their projects.

FAIRS COMES TO CLOSE WITH BELCHERTOWN FAIR

Exhibits this year showed a marked improvement throughout the fairs. Having judged last year and again this year, many changes were noted by Miss Pozzi. Improvement means advancement and of course that is what we are all after. None of us want to become satisfied with "standing still". We want to move on up.

While fairs are still fresh in your minds, let us check over the exhibits and see if next year you can help bring them up a few more notches.

First let us take the canned products. Do you realize that the youths' department is exhibiting a far better quality than the adults? Why is this? When you are canning, just keep a few of the following points in mind which Prof. Cole has sent out. Can a few jars at least for exhibiting purposes.

"If you plan to exhibit greens, be sure that you have a pretty full jar, liquid up

Continued on page 4, column 3

YOU ARE INVITED

to attend the annual meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service, Friday, November 16, at the Odd Fellows Hall, Gothic St., Northampton.

Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur of Sterling, Head of the town and country department of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches will speak on the "Rewards of Rural Leadership."

NEW POULTRY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT M. A. C.

A Poultry Breeders' Conference—a school for intensive study of standard and production breeding—is to be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Experiment Station, November 15-16-17, 1928, according to an announcement just given out by J. C. Graham, head of the poultry department at M. A. C.

The eastern part of the country has long been considered the leading section for standard-bred stock, due to the work done at the Massachusetts Experiment Station the past fifteen years in production breeding, together with the efforts of other New England and neighboring states along similar lines. The large shipments of production-bred and standard-bred poultry exported from New England to Chile, Germany, and other countries the past few years bear testimony to these statements.

Continued on page 2, column 3



International 4-H Training School Visits Hampshire County

33 Members Visit Schools and Parents to Explain 4-H Club Work

The above picture shows the 33 members and leaders of the International 4-H Training School who invaded Hampshire County September 14, to tell the boys and girls and their parents, about 4-H club work.

Entering the towns of Southampton, Westhampton, Goshen and Cummington, these young people, who come from 30 different states and four provinces in Canada, spoke to the pupils in the various schools, visited the parents of these pupils and then put on a program at a community meeting in the evening.

This training school is made up of one young man and one young woman, either club members or former club members.

Continued on page 6, column 2

UNITED STATES POTATOES 463,722,000 BUSHELS

The United States potato crop is now expected to total 463,722,000 bushels compared with 466,815,000 bushels indicated a month ago, 406,964,000 bushels harvested last year and 384,566,000 bushels the five year average 1923-1927. With digging in progress in all late states preliminary reports on expected yields largely confirm the earlier forecasts. Altho some fields are still green, the yield will now depend largely on the extent to which growers gather seconds and culls. If prices continue low an undetermined quantity of potatoes will be left in the fields.

The New England potato crop is now expected to total 46,508,000 bushels compared with 46,213,000 bushels indicated a month ago, 45,598,000 bushels harvested last year and 47,240,000 bushel the five year average 1923-1927. Potato digging is progressing rapidly in all parts of New

Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Allen S. Leland, County Agent
Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent
Harold W. Eastman, County Club Agent
Nora Foley, Clerk

Office at 184 Main St.,
Northampton, Mass.

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"Notice of Entry"

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Is C. T. A. Membership Profitable?

As county agent, of course, I believe that membership in the cow testing association does bring actual financial returns to the members but I am indebted to the Holstein Friesian World for the following facts which substantiate that belief.

J. H. Brock, assistant in dairy extension at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, reports on the return from 4,920 cows in cow testing association work in that state. Differences as great as fifty-one cents a day in returns which the different cows pay their owners over and above cost of feed have been discovered. The cows in the highest producing group averaged 496.1 lbs. fat for the year and returned their owners \$213 above the cost of feed. In contrast, cows in the lowest producing group made an average of only 121.4 lbs. fat and paid returns above cost of feed of \$26.07 each. The third class of cows about midway between the best and poorest, averaged 297.6 lbs. for the year and returned \$113.13 more than their feed cost for a year. Mr. Brock points out that, it would take eighty-two cows in the poorest group to

produce an annual return above feed cost equivalent to the earnings of ten of the cows in the highest producing group and that ten of these very best cows were equivalent to nineteen of the medium cows.

Sam H. Greene, secretary of the California Dairy Council, estimates that cow testing associations in that state have an annual value of millions of dollars to their dairy farmers of California. He points to one county in that state which during a period of five years increased its milk and fat production over one million pounds with an increase of only twenty-seven in the total of cows—a remarkable increase in efficiency directly traceable to the information gained on the work of the individual cows through the cow testing association.

C. E. Gordon, dairy extension specialist at the University of California, relates an incident of one breeder in Los Angeles County who joined a cow testing association in May 1927. At that time he was milking seventy-two cows which produced a total of 1,556 lbs. butterfat during the month. The owner set about to cull out his low producing cows and about six months later he was milking forty-seven cows which he was feeding according to production and which produced a total of 1,655 for the month. Aside from getting 99 lbs. more of fat from 25 less cows, he also got 6,000 lbs. more milk. It also took one man less to milk the smaller number of cows, which saved this owner \$125 per month. He also saved the feed of twenty-five cows which would amount to about \$400 a month at the current prices of feed in that section. Adding these savings to the increased production of milk and fat, he makes a saving of approximately \$600 per month as a direct result of knowing which each individual cow is producing.

That year after year testing pays is the conclusion of the Illinois College which has compiled some figures on the averages of herds that have been in the cow testing association work one, two and three or more years. Herds that had been on test constantly for three or more years averaged \$26.26 more per cow above feed cost than did those herds which had been only one year in the cow testing work, while the average of those herds that had been tested for two years was \$10.61 per cow greater earnings above feed cost than those which had been tested for but a single year.

Hand in hand with testing goes more intelligent feeding, better breeding methods and a generally increased interest in the dairy herd as a business proposition.

Testing pays also from the standpoint of added value for surplus breeding stock backed by known production.

POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK IS AVAILABLE

The Extension Service office has a supply of poultry account books which are available to any poultrymen at thirty-five cents each. All poultrymen entered in the state wide egg production contest are using these books and finding them satisfactory.

The accounts are very simple and easy to keep, yet they are complete and will give any poultryman an accurate idea of just where he stands financially in his poultry business.

The county agent will be glad to send one of these books to anyone upon receipt of thirty-five cents which covers only the actual cost of printing.

Poultry Conference at M. A. C.

Continued from page 1, column 3

The Poultry Breeders' Conference will deal with the genetic aspects of breeding; in other words, the inheritance of desired characters. The three classes of people who will be interested in this school are:

1. The breeders of standard-bred poultry who will want to know more about the scientific aspects of their breeding problems, and how to correlate the production factors with standard qualities. In turn they will contribute to the others a better appreciation and understanding of the value of standard characteristics.

2. The commercial production breeders who are anxious for a more thorough insight in the principles and theories of inheritance of factors governing production, a thorough knowledge of simplified methods of pedigree breeding, and how best they can improve their flocks along standard lines.

3. The professional and scientific men will get a close-up, first-hand view of the breeding problems that are confronting the poultrymen which will surely contribute to the efficiency of their work.

We hope, declares Professor Graham, that these men will be able to clear up some of the haziness that surrounds many of the problems in both standard and production breeding.

Instructors in this school will be drawn from the three classes mentioned above, and each will be selected because of his outstanding success in the subject he presents.

A complete program will be ready by October 15.

The Duck: "I take off my hat to our rooster. He's crowed about himself until they've put his statue up on the barn. It pays to advertise."

—Judge.

An Opportunity

For many years New England poultrymen have complained about the unfair competition caused by the common practice of retailing the better grades of western and even storage eggs as "strictly fresh", "nearby henneries" and otherwise described in a manner to imply local origin as well as good quality. The practice is often referred to as "bootlegging" eggs.

Two years ago a campaign was started in New England with the purpose of properly identifying local agricultural products. Eggs, of course, are among these products. In fact the committee on egg marketing was the first of the several commodity groups to report a uniform grading scheme for locally produced eggs. Such eggs meeting the definition of the grade for quality and freshness are all known as "New England Specials" and may be legally identified by labels issued by the respective State Departments of Agriculture. There is but one grade for quality, the best as verified by candling. There are two sizes "hens" averaging to weigh 24 oz. to the dozen and "pullets" averaging 20 oz. to the dozen.

This grade of New England Specials is designed to properly identify locally produced eggs of high quality. Benefits are mutual. It enables poultrymen to identify superior products; it enables consumers to buy with confidence.

Eggs thus graded have received recognition in our markets. They bring premium prices. Yet how small the volume! How few the poultrymen who avail themselves of the opportunity to properly identify their products and stop the "bootlegging" of which they have long complained!

Are you one of the few? If not, here is an opportunity. Write your State Department of Agriculture for detailed instructions and permission to use the New England label.

—Wm. C. Monahan, M. A. C.

Following are the state and county lists in egg production for the 10 months' period ending August 31, 1928.

County List

Hampshire

	No. Hens Nov. 1	No. Pullets Aug. 31	Prod. Per Pullet
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347		200.0
P. L. Wheelock, Am'st,	315		191.9
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst,	150		167.7
Smith Agri. School, Northampton,	206	168	148.5
S. G. Waite, South'ton,	120		146.6

State Lists

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more		
Homer Rowell, Essex,	2135	159.7

Elm Tree Farm, Ply'th,	2504	530	159.0
C. C. Rayner, Mid'sex,	1005		156.1
M. R. Jones, B'stable,	1014	537	151.5
Monroe & Nepper, P'th,	1709		141.1
Hass P. F., Bristol,	3000	1700	137.5
E. H. Small, B'stable,	1614		134.2

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

Arrowhead F., B'stable,	519	308	173.1
C. N. Ward, Bristol,	501		161.5
A. S. Pendleton, Essex,	611	765	159.5
C. M. Williams, B'stable,	525	260	157.4
L. E. French, Ply'th,	680		153.6
F. T. Barnes, Ply'th,	980	200	148.6
*Mrs. C. S. Keller, Norfolk,	641		145.3

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

F. D. Steele, H'shire,	347		200.0
P. L. Wheelock, H'shire,	296		191.9
J. P. Anderson, Mid'sex,	400		172.2
R. E. Wheeler, Wor'ter,	350		172.0
R. L. Keizer, Mid'sex,	137	63	168.2
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Hampshire,	150		167.7
R. A. Beley, Wor'ter,	225		165.4

*Mrs. Keller was entitled to seventh place in June with a production of 120.8 and sixth place for July with a production of 133.5. Her name did not appear on the list due to an error.

STATION DEVELOPS NEW METHOD OF FOWL-POX VACCINATION

Recent investigations at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, according to N. J. Pyle, of the Veterinary Science department, have demonstrated that the old method of injecting vaccine beneath the skin, as a protective and curative measure against fowl-pox (chicken pox), did not produce complete protection against the disease. It was thought that in this disease, as in many others, the hypodermic injection of the vaccine stimulated the body tissues to the production of immune or protective substances against pox, which became concentrated in the blood serum. A study of the serum of fully protected birds showed there to be an entirely too low a concentration of these antibodies to protect the bird against the disease.

Birds showing pox-scabs on the skin or its appendages, such as the comb and wattles, were always immune, after recovery, to a second attack of the disease. This indicated that the skin was actively concerned in the protection against pox. Various vaccines were then applied directly to the skin instead of injecting them hypodermically. A method of skin vaccination was developed which fully protected birds at all times against the infection.

The skin vaccine is applied to the feather follicles on the outside of one leg just above the "hock" joint (true ankle or

Continued on page 9, column 2

Low Cost Production

At Cummington and the Three County Fair one of the Extension Service exhibits featured low cost production. Nearly everyone is familiar with the fact that high producing cows return the highest profit. Following are six fundamental farm practices which the most successful dairymen follow as necessary to low cost production.

1. Conserve manure.
2. Supplement all manure with superphosphate.
3. Lime all strongly acid soils.
4. Grow legumes.
5. Fertilize the hay crop before and after seeding.
6. Fertilize the cash crop.

The tester has noticed that some of the C. T. A. members are expecting poor pastures to furnish most of the nutrients for milk production. It may look like economical production now but what condition will the animals be in when they come off pasture and must carry through the winter. Some grain can practically always be fed profitably even when cows are on pasture in order to keep the animals in proper producing condition.

The Easthampton town farm owns the high individual in butter fat production on twice a day milking for September. Greenway Farm leads again with the three timers.

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
W. A. Parsons	R.H.	1140	51.4
W. A. Parsons	F.H.	1140	51.4
J. G. Cook & Son	R.H.	1380	51.2
G. H. Timmins	G.G.	1233	64.3*
H. M. Bridgeman	G.H.	1725	64.0*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1128	60.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1713	55.0*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1644	54.5*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1548	51.2*

*Milked three times a day.

Three herds averaged over 1000 pounds of milk with C. G. Loud's herd in the lead.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
C. G. Loud	11	1036
Pelissier Bros.	7	1030
F. D. Steele	5	1002

High herds in butter fat production are listed below:

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
G. H. Timmins	28	38.0
F. D. Steele	5	35.3
C. G. Loud	11	33.9
Pelissier Bros.	7	32.0
T. C. Marra	11	31.7
J. G. Cook & Son	11	30.6

The letters B. W. D. stand for bacillary white diarrhea, an infestious disease which takes a heavy toll among young chicks.



Around The County

With The H. D. Agent

Seasonal Salads Demonstrated at Southampton

The first "foods" class of the year was started in Southampton with a demonstration of salads. Vegetables that may be had without difficulty all year through were used along with cottage cheese.

Recipes for both the salads and cottage cheese were given out.

At this meeting Mrs. George Sheldon was elected leader for the group.

Plans for other meetings were made.

Pelham Holds Second Meeting

Miss Alice Collis again was hostess to the Pelham group for their second meeting with Miss Pozzi. Ten members were present at this meeting. We are in hopes that illness will not prevent any from being present at our next class.

Reupholstering of Furniture Proves Successful

Folks from Norwich Bridge in Huntington are to be complimented on the fine piece of work that they have done with their chairs and couches. We are in hopes that next month we will be able to show you the results.

RECIPES FOR THE HOME MAKER

Pear Preserves

1 pound pears 1 pint water
 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound sugar 1 lemon, sliced thin

The fruit may be preserved whole, in halves, or in quarters.

Boil the sugar and water for five minutes, add the pears and the lemon, and cook the pears until they are clear and transparent and until the syrup is of a thick consistency. Turn them into clean, hot jars and seal them. If hard pears such as Kieffers, are used, they should be cooked in clear water until tender, and the water in which they are cooked should be used in making the syrup.

A few cloves or a stick of cinnamon is sometimes added for flavor.

Tomatoe Preserves

5 pounds ripe tomatoes 2 lemons
 4 pounds sugar salt

Scald the tomatoes and slip off the skins. Place the tomatoes in a crock or

enamel bowl and all the sugar. Let them stand over night. Drain off the juice and boil it rapidly until it threads. Add the tomatoes and lemons sliced thin and cook the preserves until they the thick and clear. They should be a rich red color. Seal them in clean, hot glass jars

Peach Butter

2 quarts peach pulp 4 cups sugar
 1 pint tart apple $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water

Pare, stone, slice and measure the fruit. Place it in the preserving kettle with the water and heat it very slowly. When it is soft, pass the fruit through a fine sieve, return the pulp to the fire, add the sugar, and cook until thick and clear. Pack in hot, clean jars and seal.

Mint Apple Butter

1 quart light colored apple pulp
 4 sprays of mint
 juice of two lemons
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ cups sugar
 green fruit coloring

Mix all ingredients, adding just enough green coloring to tint an apple green. Cool until thick and clear. Remove sprays of mint and seal in clean, hot jars.

Damson Plum Jam

4 quarts Damson plums
 1 quart cold water
 sugar

Wash the plums, add water, and cook them until the skins are soft. Cool them and remove seeds. Measure and add two-thirds as much sugar as fruit. Heat quickly and cook rapidly until the mixture sheets from the spoon or is of a jelly-like consistency.

The flavor of the plums should be practically unchanged, and the color should be a rich sparkling red.

In canning tomatoes there is often some juice left and also many small imperfect or broken tomatoes. This is all good material for ketchup.

Tomatoe Ketchup

1 gallon tomatoes
 3 red pepers
 2 medium sized onions

Cook these ingredients thoroughly without adding any water. Put the mixture through a strainer and measure the pulp.

1 gallon pulp
 2 tablespoons salt
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
 2 teaspoons celery salt
 1 tablespoon ground mustard
 1 tablespoon whole allspice
 1 tablespoon cloves
 1 tablespoon cinnamon

1 teaspoon paprika

1 pint vinegar

Tie the whole spices loosely in a bag during the cooking, and remove the bag before pouring the ketchup into the jars. Ground spices except paprika will darken the ketchup. Long slow cooking also gives a dark color. Cook all the ingredients except the vinegar rapidly until the mixture thickens. Add the vinegar, and cook the mixture until it is thick. Seal it in hot jars or bottles. It should have a bright red color.

Carrot Ketchup

1 quart carrots, ground
 1 cup celery, chopped fine
 1 large red pepper or 1 green pepper, chopped fine.
 1 medium sized white onion, chopped fine
 1 pint vinegar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 2 teaspoons salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika

Cook the carrot until it is tender. Chop the celery, pepper, and onion very fine. Combine the ingredients and cook mixture until it is clear. Seal it in clean, hot jars.

Fairs Come To Close

Continued from page 1, column 1

to top and still a little space at top. If three jars are called for, do not have one real slick one and two others not so good. Three good ones will beat one excellent one plus two poor ones."

"String beans, carrots and beets should have good full jars with the liquid to the top. Be sure the pack is quite solid, not a jar of water with some vegetables floating around in it."

"Corn, peas and shell beans will show jars just a little slack, not quite filled to the top. Have these loose enough so that they will shake about a bit, but not tight. The liquid on corn and peas should be on the top of the solids. Shell beans usually show no liquid, just a sort of jelly.

"All your fruits should show solid, full pack without any floating or rising. Do not exhibit berries or other fruits with liquid below solids. It is not good canning to have fruits floating on top of syrup."

"Jelly must be clear, glasses full so paraffine does not show below the covers. Good jelly will turn out of the glass and stand sort of trembly and quivery, but not tip over. Good jelly is not hard jelly, not sticky but bright and shining when cut."

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

Pa warms the milk for the little calf
 Ma heats the food for the chicks.
 They have a hot dinner at noon-time, too.
 But my lunch is as cold as bricks.

The mother who must pack or superintend the packing of lunch boxes for the children in her family, knows that this is the most difficult meal to plan for. The lunch should always be considered in relation to the other meals of the day. The child who must carry his lunch should take time to eat a warm nourishing breakfast and his supper should be planned to balance the other two meals of the day. The child is fortunate if some hot dish as a milk soup or cocoa to supplement what he brings from home is provided at school.

The lunch box should contain:

1. Foods to build, such as milk, eggs,

cottage and other cheese, fish, meat, chicken.

2. Foods to regulate the internal activities of the body, such as vegetables, fruits and milk.
3. Foods to stimulate growth and promote health, such as milk, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, spinach, oranges and lemons.
4. Foods to provide sufficient energy for all the activities of the child, such as bread, sweets, cereals and butter.

Foods which should NOT go into the lunch box:

1. Sandwiches made of white bread only, or with fillings of fat pork or fried meat with mustard.
2. Pickles, except occasionally.
3. "Hot dogs" with mustard.
4. Pies, except occasionally.
5. Pancakes.
6. Doughnuts.
7. Layer cakes.
8. Bread soaked in molasses.
9. Tea or coffee.
10. Cheap, poor candy.

Some good lunches are:

1. Milk
 Lettuce sandwiches with chopped celery or olives
 Baked custard
 Sponge cake
2. Egg salad
 Bread and butter sandwiches (one of dark bread)
 Chopped cabbage sandwich (with graham bread)
 Baked apple
 Molasses cookies
3. Cocoa
 Cream cheese, nuts and lettuce sandwiches (one of dark bread)
 Celery
 Cookie
 2 or 3 stuffed prunes
4. Milk
 Ham sandwich
 Chopped cabbage sandwich (with graham bread)
 Apple
 Plain cake
5. Milk
 Nut bread and butter sandwich
 Chopped egg sandwich
 One-half cup stewed prunes
 3 or 4 pieces of candy
6. Milk
 Chopped meat sandwich
 Lettuce sandwich with whole wheat bread
 One-half cup canned fruit
 Gingerbread
7. Cocoa
 Chopped celery sandwich (with graham bread)
 Peanut butter sandwich
 Raisins

Cookie

8. Milk
 Chicken sandwich
 Graham bread and butter
 Cut-up fruit
 Cake

May E. Foley,
 State Nutrition Specialist.

"Talk health, the dreary never-ending tale
 Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.
 You cannot charm, or interest, or please
 By harping on that minor chord; disease.

"Talk happiness; the world is sad enough
 Without your woes. No path is wholly
 rough;

Look for the places that are smooth and
 clear,
 And speak of those to rest the weary
 ear."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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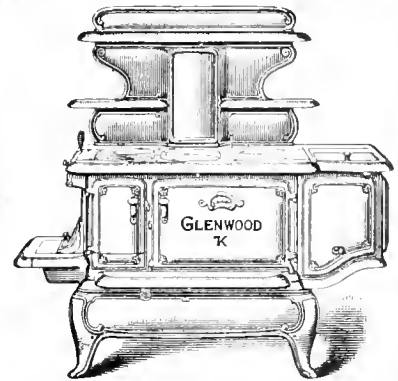
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Junior Poultry Awards at Eastern States Exposition

Eighteen boys in Hampshire County, members of the 4-H Poultry clubs, visited the Exposition Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 19 and 20, and received their prize money from Walter L. Baylis of Boston representing the Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture. This society supplies the prize money and entertains for two days, the exhibitors in the junior poultry show, where more than 600 birds were shown this year, with 131 of them coming from Hampshire County.

At the meeting called for presenting the prizes, other speakers were Prof. W. H. Monahan of M. A. C. and Ralph Sturtevant, formerly a state club champion from Halifax.

Prizes were awarded to Hampshire County exhibitors as follows:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Pullet—First, second and fourth, Roger West, Hadley.

WYANDOTTES

Cock—First, C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley.

Hen—First, Stephen Brusco, West Hatfield.

Cockerel—First Stephen Brusco, West Hatfield; Second and third, C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley.

Pullet—First, second and third, C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley.

RHODE ISLAND RED

Cock—First, C. Hilton Boynton; fourth, Dennett Howe, North Amherst.

Hen—First, Dennett Howe, North Amherst; Fourth, Ittner Bros., South Hadley Falls.

WHITE LEGHORN

Hen—Second, Roger West.

Cockerel—First, third and fourth, Roger West.

Pullet—Fourth, Roger West.

LIGHT BRAHMA

Cock—First, Albert Czajkowski, Easthampton.

ORPINGTON

Cockerel—Second, Dennett Howe.

Pullet—Third, Dennett Howe.

Utility Classes

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK

Hen—Third, Roger West.

WYANDOTTE

Hen—Fourth, C. Hilton Boynton.

ANCONA

Hen—First and second, Roger West

Standard Utility Pens

WYANDOTTE

First and second, C. Hilton Boynton.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Second, Paul E. Clark, Williamsburg.

WHITE LEGHORNS

Third, Roger West.

Other exhibitors were the following: Joseph Sena, Walter Pomper, Julian Kieliszek, Francis Mutter and Adolf Wilner, all of Easthampton; Milton and Frank Dietz, South Hadley Falls and Benton Cummings of Ware.

Training School Visits County

Continued from page 1, column 2

from 30 different states and four provinces of Canada, who come to the exposition grounds for a two weeks' training course in psychology, recreation and leadership problems. The expenses of this school are met by a wealthy man in Springfield who is interested in 4-H club work.

As part of their training, they are sent out into various towns in Hampshire and Hampden counties, visit the schools and parents and put on a program at a community meeting in each town in the evening, in an effort to interest more young people in the work that has meant so much to them.

In these four towns, they visited 13 school rooms in the forenoon telling the young people about 4-H club work and in the afternoon visited about 125 parents explaining to them what the work is and what they hoped the boys and girls would get out of it.

In three towns, Southampton, Westhampton and Goshen, some local ladies' organization put on a community supper at night and after the supper the training school members put on a program.

Much credit for the success of "4-H Club Day" in these four towns is due to the hard work in advance by the local committees in each town. They planned for drivers for these young people so that they might visit the homes of the parents, also arranged for a supper in three of the towns and acted as chairman of the community meetings.

The chairmen of these local committees are as follows:—Southampton, Mrs. Earl Howlett; Westhampton, Mr. Wm. Fiske; Goshen, Mr. Henry Packard and Cummington, Mr. Leon Thayer.

Stanley Misterka Wins The Planet Jr. Seeder

By winning enough prizes on his individual exhibits to reach a total of 44 points, Stanley Misterka, of Pine Grove, Northampton, was declared the winner of the \$18.00 Planet Jr. seeder, cultivator, plow and wheel hoe given by the S. L. Allen & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia.

This prize, which was without a doubt, the most valuable one given in the Youths' dept. of the Three County Fair, was awarded to the 4-H Garden Club Member who won the largest number of points on his individual exhibits, the points counting as follows: first prize, 5 points; second prize, 3 points; third prize, 1 point, with prizes on collection of vegetables counting double.

It seems particularly fitting that Stanley should win this prize, since last year he was awarded the county garden championship for having done the best piece of garden work in Hampshire County.

Joseph Misterka, Stanley's younger brother, captured second place with 34 points, while Joseph Sena of Easthampton was third with 29 points.

Other Vegetable Special Prizes

Two Biggle vegetable books given by the Farm Journal were won by Stanley Misterka, Pine Grove and Rupert Harrubin of Bradstreet. Three subscriptions to the New England Homestead were won by Verol Glick, Amherst; Kazimer Mitchell, Amherst and Vernon Russell, Southampton.

Dairy Special Prize Winners

Grife's Department Store's strainer milk pail was won by Joseph Sena, Easthampton.

Foster-Farrar's milk pail was won by Lawson Clark, Williamsburg.

Biggle cow books, given by the Farm Journal were won by Gordon Cook, Hadley; Lyman Pratt, Hadley; Joseph Sena, Easthampton; Frank Czahon, Enfield.

A 60 pound milk scale given by the Creamery Package Co. of Boston was won by Gordon Cook, Hadley.

Prizes given by the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Club were won as follows:

Under two years of age

First—Gordon Cook, Hadley
Second—Gordon Cook, Hadley
Third—Roger West, Hadley

Over two years of age

- First—Joseph Sena, Easthampton
- Second—Gordon Cook, Hadley
- Third—Gordon Cook, Hadley

Prizes given by the Franklin County Jersey Club were won as follows:

Jerseys not in milk

- First—Lyman Pratt, Hadley
- Second—Georgie Lee, Hadley
- Third—Georgie Lee, Hadley

Jerseys in milk

- First—Lyman Pratt, Hadley
- Second—John Byron, Hadley
- Third—Lyman Pratt, Hadley

Calf meal and ribbons given by the Blatchford Calf Meal Co., were:

- First—Gordon Cook, Hadley
- Second—Lyman Pratt, Hadley
- Third—Frank Czabon, Enfield

A \$5.00 gold piece given by "Maxson, the Blatchford Man" was won by Joseph Sena, Easthampton, on best animal grown

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- H. L. AMES, Asst. Cashier

wholly or in part on Blatchford calf meal.

A halter given by the Massachusetts Dairyman Association for the best junior showman was won by C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley.

Poultry Special Prize Winners

A \$10.00 credit toward the purchase of stock or eggs, given by E. V. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. was won by Roger West, Hadley.

A \$12.00 setting of R. I. Red eggs given by Lester Tompkins of Concord, Mass., was won by Wayne Smith, Northampton.

Five gold medals given by the Three County Fair were won by James Walsh, Hatfield; Roger West, Hadley; C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley; Ittner Bros., South Hadley Falls and Joseph Sena, Easthampton.

The Tioga Trophy cup for champion pen of pullets was won by Wayne Smith of Northampton. The Tioga Trophy Medal for best pullet was also won by Wayne Smith, while C. Hilton Boynton won the trophy medal for best cockerel in the show.

The two chowder feeders given by the Purina Mills of St. Louis., were won by Joseph Sena and Ittner Bros.

Four gallons of Standard Disinfectant given by Wiswell the Druggist were won by James Walsh, Hatfield; Roger West, Hadley; C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley and Howe Bros. of North Amherst.

The 24 inch aluminum mash hopper given by J. A. Sullivan Co., Northampton, was won by Wayland Weld.

A one gallon drinking fountain given by the Hampshire Hardware Co. was won by Cedric Freeman of Ware.

Five subscriptions to the "Poultry Item" were won by Anthony Zehelski, Hatfield; Hans Nietschi, Williamsburg; Edward Dwight, West Hatfield; C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley and Joseph Sena, Easthampton.

Four Biggle poultry books were won by Roger West, Hadley; Edward Dwight, West Hatfield; C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley and Wayne Smith, Northampton.

Five subscriptions to the "American Poultry Journal" were won by Alfred Jubenville, Hatfield; Roger West, Hadley; C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley, Edward Dwight, West Hatfield and Albert Czajkowski, Easthampton.

Five subscriptions to the "New England Poultryman" were won by Adolf Willer, Easthampton; Roger West, Hadley; Ittner Bros., South Hadley; C. Hilton Boynton, South Hadley and Howe Bros., North Amherst.

Easthampton Girls Win

The three five dollar gold pieces given by the Hope Grange of Hadley to the team of three girls from any one club or school who won the largest number of points in the judging of canning, food and clothing were won by the Easthampton 4-H can-

ning club team. The members of this team were Dorothy Cruze, Jean McTurk and Edna Lilly. Smith Academy team placed second with Smith School third.

WINS SHOW BLANKETS

This year for the first time the F. S. Burch & Co. of Chicago, gave show blankets to the exhibitors who won the judging contests at the Eastern States Exposition and Three County Fair.

Hampshire County Dairy club members won both blankets as C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley carried off the highest honors in the Eastern States contest while Stephen Brusco of West Hatfield, did the same at Northampton.

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U. S. Potatoes 463,722,00 Bushels

Continued from page 1, column 3

England. Yields on crops dug to date largely justify the comparatively low yields forecast earlier in the growing season on the basis of a study of weather data and yields. In Maine the outlook is for 36,046,000 bushels compared with 37,616,000 expected a month ago, 37,288,000 bushels harvested last year and 36,981,000 bushels the five year average. In Aroostook County well cared for early planted crops have made good yields. Late planted crops have a good set in most instances but many of the potatoes are seconds on account of size.

The outlook in the eight major late surplus states (Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota) is for a crop 1.5% less than expected a month ago but nearly 18% greater than last year's harvest and about 12% above the five year average. In the twenty late surplus states the crop is expected to be 10.4% greater than a year ago and 15.8% above the five year average. The greatest increase this year is in the nine deficient states (Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri) where the crop is 32.0% greater than in 1927 and 36.2% above the five year average. These states will be less dependent than usual on shipped in supplies. Nearly all states show only small changes in prospects. Wisconsin and Colorado are largely responsible for the decrease in the United States estimate.

New York and Pennsylvania: There has been no material change during September. Rot damage is not serious. Yields are quite variable.

Michigan: The Michigan potato crop prospects changed but little during September. Two or three of the heaviest producing counties report only average yields but nearly all others report from good to heavy yields. Quality and size are variable.

Wisconsin: September brought about a decline in the outlook for Wisconsin potatoes. An unusual lack of uniformity characterizes this year's crop. This year the vine growth was unusually heavy, and with the large amount of moist weather, late blight became widespread. Recent weather has been favorable.

Minnesota: Some damage from rot has occurred, but the non-commercial areas have a fine crop and good many of the commercial counties are reporting good yields. The quality of the crop will be low and on account of low prices some portion of the crop will be fed and some may be made into starch. The early commercial sections also had good yields.

POTATOES: CONDITION AND PRODUCTION

States	Condition October 1			Production in Bushels (000 omitted)		
	1928	1927	10. yr. av.	Forecast October 1, 1928	Final 1927	5 yr. av. 1923-1927
Maine	79	71	86	38,046	37,288	36,981
New Hampshire	74	68	84	1,598	1,800	1,910
Vermont	81	73	83	2,977	3,255	3,346
Massachusetts	61	52	82	1,494	1,400	2,431
Rhode Island	76	61	77	281	220	312
Connecticut	71	57	77	2,112	1,635	2,260
Total N. E.	76.9	68.4	84.5	46,508	45,598	47,240
New York	76	70	77	32,821	28,620	32,517
New Jersey	86	90	75	8,978	9,177	7,959
Pennsylvania	81	71	76	31,513	26,400	24,869
Ohio	73	77	72	12,812	12,180	11,214
Michigan	79	60	74	35,740	23,120	29,401
Wisconsin	82	70	75	32,460	23,920	26,453
Minnesota	81	78	74	36,904	33,128	35,056
North Dakota	88	90	78	11,237	11,526	10,180
Idaho	73	86	84	20,358	24,380	15,599
U. S. Total	79.7	75.3	75.5	463,722	406,964	384,566

C. D. Stevens /
G. Burneister \ Statisticians.

CURING SEED CORN

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture offers some recommendations in regard to curing corn which are applicable to Hampshire County.

The results of proper curing show up in germination of seed, vitality of stand and yield per acre. In an experiment which the Wisconsin college put on, corn which was stored outside in the corn crib for drying gave an uneven stand and a yield of 28 bushels per acre whereas corn which had been fire dried and stored in a dry place gave a uniform stand and a yield of 56 bushels per acre.

Their recommendations as to where to cure seed corn are as follows:

- Good
- Special corn curing house
 - Attic
 - Heated spare room
 - Furnace room
 - Heated tool shed
 - Any warm, dry, well-ventilated building
- Bad
- On south side of building
 - On windmill or fence
 - Under a porch
 - In the stable
 - Over bins of grain in grainery
 - Any damp, poorly ventilated place

For DITCH DIGGING SUB-SOILING TREE PLANTING

at a minimum of cost, time and labor we recommend

DYNAMITE

Let us tell you about it.
Your neighbors have used it.

That Good Hardware Store

Tel. 11 **Foster-Farrar Co.** Open Saturday Evening

162 Main Street

Northampton, Mass.

Mouse Control in Orchards

Several growers in the county were troubled with mice injury to trees last winter and though injured trees may be bridge grafted, the following information is compiled with the knowledge that an ounce of prevention is often worth a pound of cure.

On general principals, it is wise to remove grass and weeds from around the base of the tree and to use a mechanical protector of wire, with mesh not over 1 inch, to encircle to tree.

Pine mice, however, may burrow down and cause injury below the base of the protector and the following poison bait has been used very successfully to control this pest. This poison bait should be placed in poison bait stations at about every other tree. These bait stations may be made of two boards eight inches square with 2 one and one-half inch risers to separate the boards and make a place to distribute the bait.

Mixing the Bait

Mix one tablespoonful of gloss starch in one-half cup of cold water and stir into three quarters pint of boiling water and continue boiling to make a thin clear paste. Stir into the paste a mixture of one ounce of powdered strychnine and one ounce of baking soda. Add one quarter pint of corn syrup, and if available, one tablespoonful of glycerine. Apply this paste to 12 quarts of whole wheat, mix thoroughly and let dry. Next thoroughly warm the poisoned wheat and apply about three quarters pint of a hot mixture of three parts of melted beef fat and one part paraffine. This provides an essential protective covering.

Place a small quantity of this completed mixture in each bait station and refill as necessary.

Use an Effective Disinfectant after removing reactors

We carry Parke, Davis & Co.'s **COMPOUND SOLUTION OF CRESOL, U. S. P.**

Recommended by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture

Price right for quality. Free delivery in gallon lots.

WISWELL THE DRUGGIST

82 Main Street
Northampton, - - Mass.

New Method of Vaccination

Continued from page 3, column 2 (tibio-arsal joint). The feathers are plucked from an area of approximately one square inch and the vaccine applied by vigorously rubbing it into the follicles with a cotton swab attached to a wooden applicator. A pared down camel's hair brush may be used for the purpose. Within four to eight days after vaccination the follicles swell and by the eighteenth day are covered with pox-scabs, similar to those seen on the comb in cases of the disease. From then on the scabs gradually disappear. On the twenty-ninth to thirty-first day after vaccination the birds have developed a complete protection or immunity against fowl-pox in its various forms.



GARAGE PLANS ARE FREE!

The cost of your car justifies a Concrete Masonry garage, moderate in first cost with *no after cost.*

Concrete Masonry garages protect against the weather, fire and theft.

On the farm, the garage can be built to include truck and tractor.

"Concrete Garages" Tells How

Free, 16-page, illustrated booklet contains plans for one- and two-car garages.

You free copy is waiting. Ask for it.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

10 High Street, BOSTON

Concrete for Permanence

Select Your Fertilizer

As an individual you cannot select the materials of which your fertilizer is composed, but you use ingredients selected by your employees and formulated into mixtures on facts secured by them from the colleges and experiment stations when you buy with your neighbors cooperatively through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange will again publish its fertilizer formulas. It finds that cash fertilizer buyers as a whole like to know what ingredients they are using. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange finds that the open formula helps to keep fertilizer users informed on progress in fertilizer knowledge.

Eastern States fertilizers for 1929 will be built to supply plant nutrients to produce bunched quality crops at a low unit of cost. They will contain nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and potash in ratios upon which agronomists have agreed. These three essential plant nutrients will be derived from proven combinations of ingredients. High analysis mixture will again be featured and all the formulas will combine safety with economy.

Plan now to buy fertilizers for 1929 through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange—fertilizers built to produce economically for you rather than to sell attractively. A brief request addressed to the office will put you in touch with the particulars of the Exchange fertilizer program. Remember that there is ample time to order your entire fertilizer requirements for 1929 through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, so don't order hastily through some other source.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

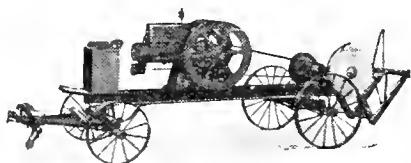
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Massachusetts

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HOUSEWARE

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BATCH MIXING SERVICE

Poultrymen as well as Dairymen are finding satisfaction and economy in our batch mixing service.

We have installed a Molasses Mixer for the service of those dairymen wishing sweetened feeds.

Poultrymen are getting excellent results with Mash and Growing Feed formulas recommended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

W. N. POTTER & SONS, INC.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

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FLORENCE

Complete Mixing Plant for Thorough Mixing of all Formulas

Buy the raw material for your poultry and live stock feeds and have us mix them for you. You'll be surprised at the difference in cost. We carry a complete line of feed stuffs for all purposes.

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EASTHAMPTON, MASS

Poultry Wheat Prices

are very low

We have just received a carload of Durum Wheat and it is selling fast.

Telephone Amherst, 540 for quotations.

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Biggest stock of Radio Sets and Accessories
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1928

No. 11

R. C. Turner of Enfield Grows 385 Bu. Per Acre

In a year when growing conditions for potatoes were not entirely favorable and when late blight was prevalent generally it is gratifying to find a grower who produced 385 bushels per acre. This is the yield on the acre which R. C. Turner of Enfield had entered in the 300 Bushel Potato Club. The following story of how he did it was given to the county agent by Mr. Turner.

The land on which the potatoes were grown is a medium loam and was in potatoes in 1923. The following two years it was in garden crops and was spring seeded in 1926 to clover and timothy after being limed at the rate of two tons per acre. Incidentally, there was no scab on the potatoes dug this fall. One crop of

hay was removed in 1926 and in July 1927 a heavy crop of clover in full bloom was turned under. The land was immediately seeded to oats which made a growth of 8 inches and prevented soil erosion during the winter and spring. These oats also added organic matter to the soil when they were turned under 9 inches deep in the spring of 1928. The only harrowing done before putting in the crop was to run over it twice with a spike tooth harrow to break clods and level the surface.

The seed stock was Maine certified Green Mountains which were soaked in Corrossive Sublimate 30 minutes and laid out to green. The seed was cut in 2 oz. pieces a day or two previous to planting. The planter, which was automatic picker type, was set to put the seed pieces 14½ inches apart in the row with the rows 3 feet apart. Seed pieces were planted 3

Continued on page 2, column 3

Thanksgiving Dinner Planned for Children

Where there are children in the family—and what family does not have children at the Thanksgiving dinner—the menu should be planned with this in mind, and decorations chosen to please the younger members of the family as well as the grown-ups. Let the children help with the table decorations. Even the little children will enjoy it.

A hollowed out pumpkin or crooked neck squash makes an attractive beginning for the centerpiece. This may be filled with apples, carrots, oranges, grapes and pears. Laurel, wintergreen, or partridge berry leaves may be tucked in to give a green contrast. Little ferns with their roots, brought in from the

Continued on page 5, column 2



PART OF THE 125 PEOPLE WHO ATTEND THE EXTENSION SERVICE ANNUAL MEETING

REV. KENNETH C. MacARTHUR GIVES INSPIRING ADDRESS

An address on the "Rewards of Rural Leadership" by Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur of Sterling, Mass. was the outstanding feature of the annual meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service. This meeting was attended by 125 people representing most of the towns in the county and was held in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton on November 16.

Pres. Wade of Hatfield gave a few words of welcome and the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read. The re-

ports of the agents occupied most of the time during the morning session. Because of lack of space in this issue the complete reports of the agents will be printed in the December Farmers' Monthly.

The new assistant agent, Miss Blanche Spurr of Southboro, who will help both Miss Pozzi and Mr. Eastman was introduced to the group by Pres. Wade.

Mr. George Farley gave one of his usual peppy talks on club work. Follow-

his talk a group of women from Belcher-town put on a humorous yet very affective playlet entitled "Making Over the Living Room to Suit Father." The dinner was served by the Northampton Grange and it was up to their usual high standards of quantity and quality. After dinner a second playlet was put on but this time by a group of women from Huntington. This play was entitled "Obadiah Criticizes His Wife."

Continued on page 10, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Allen S. Leland, County Agent
Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent
Harold W. Eastman, County Club Agent
Miss Blanche Spurr, Ass't. in Home
Economics
Nora Foley, Clerk

Office at 184 Main St.,
Northampton, Mass.

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Our New Agent

Congress in its last session, passed the
Capper-Ketcham bill which provides for
appropriations to the several states to be
used for the further development of Ex-
tension work through additional workers.

The trustees at their last regular meet-
ing decided to accept Hampshire County's
proportion of the appropriation. They
also decided that a new worker who would
be of assistance to both the club agent
and the home demonstration agent in such
projects as clothing, foods and canning,
would be of most benefit to the county.

With that in mind a new worker has
been employed and we take this oppor-
tunity to welcome Miss Blanche Spurr of
Southboro to Hampshire County as our
new assistant agent.

APPLE SHOW AT WORCESTER

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers'
Association is planning to hold its usual
apple show at the Union Agricultural
Meetings which will be held in Worces-
ter, January 9, 10, 11, 1929. A good
show was held last year and this year
there will be liberal prizes for classes of

plates, 49's and bushels. The varieties
will be only the winter sorts.

Premium lists will be out December 8
and may be obtained from C. H. Gould,
Haydenville or W. R. Cole, M. A. C.,
Amherst.

The county agent urges every fruit
grower to save out some apples for this
coming show. Let's have Hampshire
county fruit growers well represented.

M. A. C. RADIO FORUM STARTS WINTER PROGRAM

Plans and schedule for the regular win-
ter radio forum of the Massachusetts
Agricultural College over Westinghouse
stations WBZ and WBZA are practically
complete, W. R. Cole, in charge of radio
work at the college, announced recently,
the time allotted to the forum this year
being at 6:15 p. m. Mondays.

George L. Farley, state leader of 4-H
club work in Massachusetts, opened the
forum on Monday, November 19. The
forum this year will be in the form of a
dialogue, the plan being to have a home
maker, a farmer, or some other person
appear at the studio and ask the speaker
from the college questions which will be
answered extemporaneously. The two
weeks following Mr. Farley, will be in
charge of H. B. Rowe, extension specialist
in agricultural economics, and Mrs. A. T.
Herr, state home demonstration leader of
the extension service.

Complete schedules may be obtained
from W. R. Cole, French Hall, M. A. C.,
Amherst, Mass.

The schedule for the forum until Janu-
ary 14 includes, in addition to the three
speakers mentioned, R. B. Parmenter,
December 10; a poultry talk, December
17; junior extension talks, December 24
and 31; W. R. Cole on home canning,
January 7; and Mrs. Harriet J. Haynes
on home management, January 14.

The broadcast runs until June 24, 1929.
Ten dates will be devoted to home econo-
mics, 5 to club work, 13 to agricultural
projects, and 5 to miscellaneous subjects.

Superphosphate Adds Value To Manure

Superphosphate added to manure near-
ly doubles the value of the manure as a
fertilizer. This happens because manure
is very low in phosphorus which super-
phosphate supplies in a cheap form.

It is good practice to apply this each
day on the manure in the gutters at the
rate of one pound per day for each horse
or cow. Besides balancing the manure in
regard to plant food it also keeps down
some of the odor and flies object to living
in a stable where it is used daily. When
applied to manure in a spreader the rate
should be about 50 pounds of superphos-
phate per spreader load.

FOUR GROWERS MAKE 300 BUSHEL POTATO CLUB

The county agent is glad to make public
the names of the four farmers in Hamp-
shire County who, as members of the
state's 300 bushel club, made over 300
bushels of potatoes per acre.

Many growers this year questioned the
value of spraying potatoes to control late
blight. Far be it from me to say that a
poor or average job of spraying would
control blight in a season like the past
one but the men making membership in
this club have proven to themselves and
to others that a *thorough* job will control
the disease and furthermore that it pays.

In a season of low prices like the pre-
sent one growers with a high yield per
acre are assured of some profit per bushel
owing to their lower cost per unit.

The following Hampshire County farm-
ers are members of the Massachusetts 300
Bushel Potato Club

Name	Town	Total yield per acre
R. C. Turner,	Enfield	385 bu.
Pelissier Bros.,	Hadley	353 bu.
F. L. Sears & Son,	Cum'ton,	318 bu.
G. R. Tedford,	Cum'ton	312 bu.

R. C. Turner of Enfield Grows 385 Bu. Per Acre

Continued from page 1, column 2
to 4 inches deep so that the land could be
treated with a spike tooth harrow or
weeder without disturbing the seed piece.
A broad wheel 24 inches in diameter was
attached to the rear of the planter to pack
the soil on the seed pieces and define the
row for cultivation. One ton of 4-6-10
fertilizer was used per acre all of which
was applied with the planter.

Spraying Regularly

Spraying was done once a week
throughout the season. A 4-4-50 Bordeaux
mixture was used until August 1 with
arsenate of lead being added in the first
and second sprayings. After August 1 a
5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture was used until
the vines were killed by frost in October.
The pressure at all sprayings did not ex-
ceed 160 pounds but three well arranged
nozzles were used per row and a thorough
job was done each time. In a few cases
the machine was run in both directions
on each four rows in order to get more
complete coverage.

The crop was dug by a tractor drawn
digger. No potatoes were allowed to lie
in the sun over an hour and wet potatoes
presented no problem because proper stor-
age conditions prevailed and no rot was
present.

Mr. Turner states that the entire crop
is practically sold and that he had no
trouble in disposing of his crop at a good
price because the quality was so high. He
believes it very important to produce a
high yield of quality potatoes which will
command top prices in our local markets.

Breeding Made Easy

Five genetic factors have been proved to be intimately associated with egg production. They are:

1. Maturity or age at first egg.
2. Persistency or duration of laying period.
3. Intensity or rate of production as measured preferably by average size of clutch or number of eggs laid on successive days.
4. Pauses.
5. Broodiness.

Two of these factors, early sexual maturity and persistency (late moulting), are closely correlated. That is, they are apt to occur in the same individual. They are significant not only because correlated with the total production but also because of the relative greater value of fall eggs.

Early Maturity First Step

Selection to fix these two factors, first early maturity and then persistency, is the initial step and the most important one in a constructive breeding program to increase egg production. Fortunately the procedure is not difficult and great progress may be made even by breeders who are not prepared to trap nest or pedigree.

It is at this season of the year, the fall, that this most important part of a breeding program must be attended to. In flocks which are not trapped it involves the marking with distinctive leg-band pullets which are of suitable size, vigor and of sufficient quality to be eligible for breeding and which begin to lay before they are two hundred days old.

This is also the season when persistent layers may be identified. In untrapped flocks they may be recognized as being late moulters with bleached pigment, frayed plumage, energetic disposition and other evidences of heavy laying. A production period of 315 days or more from first egg is considered a mark of persistency. In a trapped flock this, as well as age at first egg are readily determined. In an untrapped flock persistency may be determined more accurately when pullets are banded, as previously mentioned, to show when they began to lay.

Don't Kid Yourself

Selection of breeders merely on the basis of high production, even with trap-nest records, is not a fruitful breeding program. Some high individuals may be obtained and some poor layers eliminated but the average flock production does not improve with successive generations. There are to many combinations into which chance may put the several factors which genetic analysis has determined as being responsible for high production. Progress in breeding requires that unfavorable chance combinations be minimized. This is done by "fixing" in the

flock, one at a time if need be, certain characters known to be desirable and selecting as breeders only those birds which by their performance show that they possess these characters. Early maturity and persistency are two of these characters. They are fundamental and should be taken first. Now is the time to begin.

Wm. C. Monahan,
Extension Professor of Poultry,
Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Leaders in Egg Production for 11 months' period ending September 30, 1928.

County List

Hampshire

Large Flocks with 1,000 Pullets or more

	No. Hens	No. Pullets	Prod. Per Pullet
	Nov. 1	Sept. 30	
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347		212.6
P. L. Wheelock, Am'st,	315		207.9
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Amherst,	150	50	179.7
S. A. Clark, Wills'burg,	45	65	163.6
Smith Agri. School, Northampton,	206	185	158.4

State Lists

Elm Tree Farm, Ply'th,	2504	1024	172.3
Homer Rowell, Essex,	2135		172.2
C. C. Rayner, Mid'sex,	1005		169.9
M. R. Jones, B'stable,	1014	789	165.8
Monroe & Nepper, P'th,	1709	455	152.8
Hass P. F., Bristol,	3000	1970	146.8
Sheldon & Corser, Berkshire,	1100		134.7

Large Flocks with 500 to 999 Pullets

Arrowhead F., B'stable,	519	367	185.9
A. S. Pendleton, Essex,	611	760	172.7
C. M. Williams, B'stable,	525	355	170.6
C. N. Ward, Bristol,	501	245	168.3
F. T. Barnes, Ply'th,	980	190	163.6
L. E. French, Ply'th,	680	220	163.3
R. F. Barnes, Mid'sex,	610	200	156.9

Small Flocks 90 to 499 Pullets

F. D. Steele, H'shire,	347		212.6
P. L. Wheelock, H'shire,	296		207.9
J. P. Anderson, Mid'sex,	400		188.4
R. L. Keizer, Mid'sex,	137	134	185.2
C. N. Meservey, Ply'th,	144		177.9
Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, Hampshire,	150	50	179.7
R. A. Beley, Wor'ter,	225		176.1

COMMON SENSE

Common sense is good to have
But never let it master you—
For then it might deprive you of
The foolish things it's fun to do.
Cheerful Cherub.

NERVES

I swear that I'll relax today.
My nerves are simply overtaxed—
Right now I'm all worked up and tense
I'm trying so to be relaxed.
—The Cheerful Cherub.

QUALITY AS WELL

AS QUANTITY

The association of low cost production with high average production is well known to the average dairyman but the factor of quality doesn't always take its rightful place in the production scheme. The consuming public rightfully demands that milk should be produced under sanitary conditions. Seemingly strict regulations laid down by the more progressive boards of health, when lived up to by the farmers, lead to a confidence in the milk supply by the public which is ultimately beneficial to producer as well as consumer. Milk from tuberculin tested cattle is safer to use and any dairyman who refuses to test his herd is holding up the progress of the dairy industry.

J. G. Cook of Hadley has the leading cow in butter production for October making nearly as much as the leading cow on three times a day milking.

The list of high individuals follow:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
J. G. & G. M. Cook	R.H.	1720	63.8
A. G. Goodfield	G.G.	1060	58.5
J. G. & G. M. Cook	R.H.	1596	57.5
Vigneault Bros.	G.H.	1457	55.5
Vigneault Bros.	G.H.	1361	52.8
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	1302	52.2
J. G. & G. M. Cook	R.H.	1527	50.5
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1234	64.4*
H. M. Bridgeman	PB.H.	1705	59.9*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1023	56.5*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1600	65.1*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1696	65.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1587	54.0*
F. D. Steele	R.H.	1208	52.1*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1727	51.8*

*Milked three times daily.

High herds in milk follow:

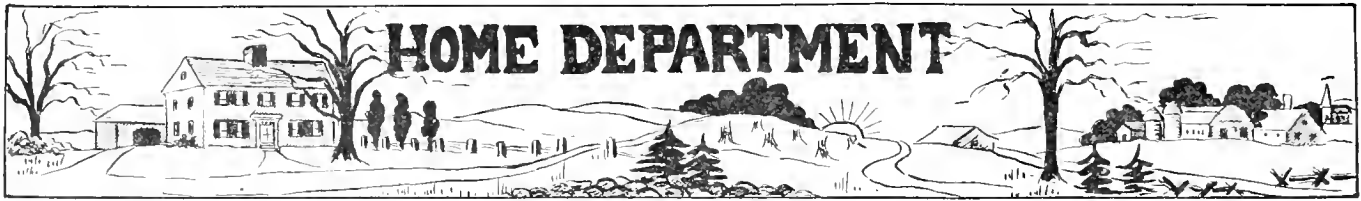
	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow
Pelissier Bros.	8	1155
C. G. Loud	12	1040
J. G. & G. M. Cook	14	1035
Vigneault Bros.	24	1000

Nine herds averaged over 30 pounds of butter fat production.

	No. Cows	Lbs. Fat per cow
Pelissier Bros.	8	38.4
J. G. & M. G. Cook	14	35.2
F. D. Steele	5	35.1
C. G. Loud	12	34.0
T. C. Mara	11	33.8
G. H. Timmins	28	33.6
Vigneault Bros.	24	32.6
H. H. Bissell	14	31.8
A. O. Grise	25	31.8

A DISTINCTION

When a puppy has a bone
He keeps it as his very own
And stands and gobbles it alone.
A child with something good to eat
Puts on his bib and takes a seat
And ask his friends to share his treat.
—Elisabeth Burrowes.



Around The County With The H. D. Agent

Leader Training Classes Started in "Garment Finishes"

Three large leader training classes are being held in the county. The one in Northampton is being conducted by Miss Esther Belle Cooley the State Clothing Specialist and the other two, one in Belchertown and the other in Huntington are being carried by Miss Pozzi, the Home Demonstration Agent.

The following communities are being represented by their leaders.

Northampton Leader Training Class

Mrs. W. Ganong,
Edwards Church Mothers' Club
Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. E. Bartlett,
First Church
Mrs. Chas. Burt, Mrs. H. Mascho,
Westhampton
Mrs. L. B. Judd, Mrs. W. Mottram,
Easthampton
Mrs. J. Small, Hatfield
Mrs. Joe Cook, Hadley
Mrs. H. King, Granby
Mrs. H. Preston, Mrs. J. Boynton,
South Hadley

Huntington Class

Mrs. H. D. Stanton, West Chesterfield
Mrs. Ruth Macomber, Chesterfield
Mrs. A. L. Moore, Huntington
Mrs. J. W. Cooper, Huntington
Mrs. F. H. Burr, Worthington
Mrs. E. G. Thayer, Worthington
Mrs. W. R. Lyman, Huntington
Mrs. Geo. Barr, Huntington
Mrs. James Cody, Middlefield
Mrs. Ralph Bell, Middlefield

Belchertown Class

Mrs. James Reilly, Ware, Night classes
Mrs. John Stritch, Ware
Mrs. William Quirk, Ware
Mrs. Chas. Lindsay, Ware
Mrs. Ernest Ballou, Ware
Mrs. Robert Lyons, Ware
Mrs. Edward Shumway, Belchertown
Mrs. Joseph Kempkis, Belchertown
Mrs. M. E. Waite, Ware
Mrs. H. Fisherick, Ware
Mrs. Elmer Hunter, Ware
Mrs. T. Flaherty, Cold Springs
Mrs. Cordier, Cold Springs
Miss Dora Foley, Enfield

At the end of this course we are plan-

ning to have a summary meeting of all the communities taking the project. At this meeting which is now planned for February, we hope to give styles for the Spring of 1929.

If your group is not represented, see that it is.

Food Selection Project Continues to be Popular

Southampton and Pelham are very much enthused over their Food Selection project. In both classes the attendance is very large and is increasing. The subject is given first and then the supper is prepared. In this way many more women are finding it possible to attend the classes.

The following menu was served at the last Pelham meeting.

California Chicken Pie
Graham bread and butter
Cabbage Salad
Blushing Apples
Chocolate Pudding with Whipped Cream
All agreed that it was a delicious supper. A Thanksgiving dinner is planned for our next meeting.

Our Wealthy Cousin's Wife

Six hundred dollars,
New con coat;
Three thousand dollars,
Brand new hat;
Two hundred dollars,
Old table—three legs—
But how she kicks

AT THE PRICE OF EGGS!

One hundred thousand,
Place to stay;
Several thousand
To throw away;
Best seats at opera—
But mutter

She does and kicks
AT THE PRICE OF BUTTER!

Ten beans for hubby's
Wild neckties
He doesn't pick them,
But she buys;
Two cooks, ten maids,
All weat silk—
But how she kicks

AT THE PRICE OF MILK!

Arthur R. MacDougall, Jr.

House Cleaning

We clean our houses every day,
And throw the useless things away,
But often let our minds for years
Get filled with foolish thoughts and
fears. —Cheerful Cherub.

SUPPERS

A light supper for the mother often means a heavy one for the child to digest. The supper should be just as well balanced and nourishing as the dinner, and particularly when part of the family is away at noon. One hot dish should always be served. If meat has not been served at noon, either meat in some form or a substitute will be needed at night, and most persons serve a substitute anyway, as cheese, eggs, or beans. At least one vegetable in some form should be served at the evening meal. Often left-over vegetables may be utilized. Fresh, dried or canned fruit as sauce or in a salad is always welcomed by the family. Some good simple suppers, suitable for all members of the family are:

*Savory toast
Cabbage slaw with
*Cream dressing
Canned fruit
Gingerbread
Milk-tea
*Carrot timbales
Apple and celery salad
Whole wheat bread
Custard pie
Milk-tea
*Cream of vegetable soup
Bread and butter
Pineapple and cheese salad
Cookies
Cocoa

Savory Milk Toast

1 pint milk
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cheese (grated or diced)
6 slices hot toast
Salt

Melt butter, add flour and salt. Make white sauce, remove from heat and melt cheese in it; whip a minute with egg beater if not smooth. Lay buttered toast on platter and pour the sauce over.

Cream Dressing

1 cup cream, sweet or sour
or unsweetened evaporated milk)
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard
Dash pepper

1 scant tablespoon sugar
Beat cream until smooth, thick, and light. Mix the other ingredients together and gradually add to the cream, beating all the while.

The dressing may be modified to suit

different vegetables. Having beaten sour cream for a foundation the seasoning may be anything desired, as for example, the mustard and lemon may be omitted and the dressing be seasoned highly with any kind of catsup. Two tablespoons of celery seed added to this dressing makes a good cabbage dressing.

Carrot Timbales

2 eggs
1½ cups grated raw, or ground cooked carrot
2 tablespoons fat
½ cup liquid (milk or vegetable stock)
½ cup bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt

Beat eggs, add seasonings, melted fat and liquids. Combine with other ingredients, turn into greased cups, set in pan of hot water and bake until firm. The pulp of peas or spinach or other vegetables may be used instead of carrots.

Cabbage and Carrot Salad

2 cups finely chopped or shredder cabbage
1 cup chopped or grated carrot
½ cup boiled or mayonnaise dressing
One half cup peanuts may be added. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Cinnamon Apples

6 firm cooking apples (medium size)
½ cup red cinnamon candies
½ cup sugar
1 cup water
Dissolve the sugar and candies. Peel and core apples and place in a shallow pan which can be covered. Pour syrup over them and cook or bake slowly, keeping them covered. Baste often. Serve with roast pork or fowl.

If cinnamon candies are not obtainable, make a syrup of one cup water, one cup sugar, two sticks cinnamon, and a few drops of red fruit coloring.

Chocolate Plum Pudding

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin
3 cups sweet milk
½ cup cold water
1 cup chopped, cooked prunes
1 cup sugar
4 level tablespoons cocoa
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix gelatin with cold water and let stand for five minutes. Mix cocoa with sugar and water, and boil for one or two minutes. Add milk and bring almost to boiling point. Add gelatin and vanilla and stir. Cool in molds or in large pudding dish. When pudding begins to set, slightly, stir in one cup of chopped prunes, and a half dozen pits from the prunes, cut small. When set, serve with milk or thin cream, but no sugar. This is excellent for children.

Thanksgiving Dinner for Children

Continued from page 1, column 3
woods and put into flat bowls will be nice for the Thanksgiving table and for use all winter. Partridge berries, put into a covered glass bowl and kept damp, add color and cheer all winter.

If place cards are needed, they may be made at home. Plain white cards, with a hole slit across the left-hand corner and a spray of green or some red berries inserted, makes a simple place card. Little seals for all occasions are now purchasable in the book stores, and five and ten cent stores. These pasted on plain white cards are attractive.

A Simple Thanksgiving Dinner

Clear Tomato Soup
Croutons
Roast Turkey, Duck or Chicken with Dressing

*Cabbage and Carrot Salad
*Cinnamon Apples
Turnips Onions
Mashed or Baked Potato
*Chocolate Plum Pudding

SEVEN MISTAKES

"There are seven mistakes of life which many of us make," said a famous writer, and then he gave the following list:

"The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down."

The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected."

"Insisting that thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it."

"Refusing to set aside trivial preferences in order that important things may be accomplished."

"Neglecting development and refinement of the mind by not acquiring the habit of reading."

"Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do."

"The failure to establish the habit of saving money."



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Local 4-H Club Leaders To Hold Party December 7

Thirty-five 4-H club leaders are expected at a "Party" which is being held Friday, December 7 in Northampton from 5 to 8 P. M.

This get-together is purely and simply a good time and get acquainted gathering at which the leaders will eat together, play together, compare notes and experiences together and in general give the new leaders a chance to absorb a little of the knowledge and skill which the older leaders have learned through experience.

The outstanding feature of the program is the fact that three of the speakers are local leaders who have been leading clubs continuously in this county since the work started in 1915. On top of this put in the fact that Miss Doane and Mr. Farley from the state office and Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley, vice-president of the Trustees of the Hampshire County Extension Service and a mother of former 4-H members, and last but not least, Miss Mary Pozzi to lead the singing, and we have a program that should be not only entertaining but very instructive to all 4-H leaders.

Here's a sample of the program

- 5:00 P. M. Songs and get acquainted games
 - 6:00 P. M. Supper
 - 7:00 P. M. Program
1. Club songs led by Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent.
 2. The joys of a local leader attending Camp Gilbert, Miss Alice Collis—Camp Gilbert, 1928.
 3. Why the Bondsville "Busy Bees" believe in Camp Howe, Miss Nellie Shea, Camp Howe Leader, 1928.
 4. "Pep" for 4-H club meetings
Miss Helen E. Doane, Ass't State Club Leader.
 5. How I organize my 4-H clubs
Miss Cora Howlett, South Amherst.
 6. What a parent thinks of the work of a 4-H club leader
Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley.
 7. Local Leadership has its rewards,
George L. Farley, State Club Leader.

DAIRY CLUB STARTS FOURTH MILK CONTEST

November 1, the Hampshire County 4-H dairy club started its fourth milk production contest. This contest will differ

slightly from the previous contests in that it will be part of a state contest with both county and state prizes to compete for.

The records kept by the boys will be very similar to those kept by the members of the cow testing association and each boy will have a record book in order that they may keep a record to date of the progress of each animal.

Each contestant will weigh the milk for the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth days of each month and take a sample to send in to be tested. In addition they will compute from this the production per month. The feed will be weighed one day per month and the cost figured from these weighings.

It is expected that nearly 20 boys will take part in the contest as there are that number of dairy members who own milking animals. As several boys own more than one cow, the total will be nearly 35 animals eligible to compete.

Club Work Booms in Huntington This Year

With seven 4-H clothing clubs and two 4-H handicraft clubs led by nine leaders, Huntington comes to the front in Hampshire county this year as having the largest number of organized clubs.

The girl's organization is rather unique, although quite similar to that used last year. Six of the seven girl leaders are "junior" leaders, that is, they are members as well as leaders. Five of them are high school girls who are leading grammar school groups. The sixth is Catherine Donahue, a student at Westfield Normal School who is leading a group of high school girls. These six junior leaders in turn form a club which is led by Miss Catherine Sullivan, the Household Arts Instructor.

The names of the five high school pupils who are junior leaders are: Ruth Besaw, Elizabeth Oliver, Elizabeth Kirby, Gwendolyn Williams and Diana Becker.

Mr. Charles Taylor the principal of the high school is to act as leader of a handicraft club made up of eighth grade and freshman boys, while a second club has been formed among the seventh graders under the leadership of Mr. Edward Caron. This club was organized November 5 with the following officers elected: Leonard Knox, Jr., president; Adolore Duga, vice-president; Robert Tufts, secretary.

4-H Poultry Egg Laying Contest Started Nov. 1

Nine poultry clubs with an enrollment of over 100 boys and girls got started in our annual egg laying contest, November 1.

Not for several years has there been such interest shown in this contest as is proven by the eagerness with which the clubs started off. The Manhan club in Easthampton was the first to get under way last September. Every one of their 10 members of last year enrolled again this year. At their first meeting the following officers were elected: President, Francis Leitl; vice-president, Adolf Wilker; secretary, Julian Kieliczek; treasurer, Francis Mutter; news reporter, Albert Czajkowski.

Poultry club members in both South Hadley and South Hadley Falls have combined into one large club with 16 members with C. Hilton Boynton as leader. Other officers are Howard Ittner, pres; and Elmer Ittner, sec'y.

In Williamsburg a new poultry club was organized with G. Lawson Clark as both local leader and president; Philip Cook; vice-president; Charles Warner, secretary; Robert Otis, treasurer.

Other clubs will be in Cummington with Milton A. Howes, leader; Smith Agricultural School, Noel Smith, leader; Smith Academy and Hatfield Grammar School, E. J. Burke, leader; Bondsville, Miss Nellie Shea, leader; and Ware, J. Arthur Gould, leader.

C. HILTON BOYNTON WINS TRIP TO CHICAGO

George Farley of Massachusetts agricultural college announced yesterday that C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley was one of the two boys from Massachusetts who have won a trip to the National club congress to be held in connection with the international livestock show in Chicago the first week in December. This distinction was awarded Mr. Boynton because of outstanding 4-H club work in the last seven years. Hilton was state champion of the 4-H dairy clubs during the past year and had Holstein cattle exhibited in the Three County and Eastern States fairs, every year since 1922. The trip will be financed by Massachusetts State Bankers' association and the 1200 boys and girls at the congress, from 44 different states, will be entertained by the leading stores of Chicago.

AROUND THE COUNTY

There are two dairy club members who should feel "rich" for a while at least. At U. G. Groff's Jersey sale in South Amherst, October 22, his two grandsons, George Simmons, Jr. and Chauncey Simmons sold their animals that they had exhibited at the Exposition for the past two years.

George's sold for \$425.00 while Chauncey received \$210.00. Not a bad price for either, although George's had made a silver medal last year and so of course had the better qualifications for a good price.

We hope that part of the money will be used to buy some others as we don't want to lose two good dairy club members.

Walter Thayer, Jr., of Williamsburg and a student at the Smith Agricultural School, recently bought Robert Cutter's first prize junior yearling Jersey heifer which Robert showed at the Exposition.

Middlefield will be on the 4-H map again this year after an absence of one year.

Miss Esther E. Turner, the teacher in the center school is much interested in leading a handicraft club in her school this winter. Miss Turner was formerly a 4-H canning club member for three years in Becket.

South Hadley Center was not able to hire a clothing instructor this Fall for the grammar school. Rather than have the girls go without this instruction, Miss Gertrude Galusha, principal of the grammar school, invited us to help out with our clothing club programs.

The girls in the eighth grade will form a clothing club under Miss Galusha's leadership, while Miss Helen D. Walsh will conduct the seventh grade class.

Miss Gladys Sivert, a student at M. A. C. is acting as local leader of the Flying Fingers' 4-H clothing club of North Amherst this year. At their organization meeting in October, the following officers were elected: Emma Cuminisky, president; Victoria, Wyoeki, vice-president and treasurer; Annie Rogers, secretary; Marion Westcott, club reporter.

Forestry club work is being started in Hampshire County for the first time this Fall. A group of five boys in Plainfield have started the club.

The work which they have undertaken is the collecting, identifying, and mounting of a least 15 samples of different kinds of wood. At their first meeting, November 5, accompanied by the club agent they took a hike to a nearby woodlot and collected specimens of five kinds of trees.

These samples are from one or two inches in diameter and four inches long. They are cut to show a cross section, a diagonal sectional and lengthwise section of the grain of the wood. After cutting they are allowed to dry and are then polished, painted with white shellac and mounted on a suitable board and labelled.

Goshen is coming to the front this year with a clothing club and a lunch box club led by the teacher, Miss Doris Kenney. In addition, a handicraft club in which both boys and girls belong, is being led by Miss Kenney and Robert Beals, a former club member and county pig champion in 1922.

A few poultry club members and two dairy club members will also be supervised by Mr. Beals. To date there are 34 enrollments in the five projects as compared with five last year.

"This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a good place for all of us to live in."

—Theodore Roosevelt.

4-H BOY SELLS

CALF TO EGYPT

Thomas A. Rich, Middletown, N. Y. club boy, has the proud distinction of introducing the first purebred Jersey calf into Egypt.

The calf, Sophie Sons Viola, was purchased by M. C. McFeetara, professor of agriculture at Assint College, America Mission, Assint, Egypt. The calf carried off the first prize at the Hobart fair and seventh at the State fair. A top notch prize was offered and accepted. It is of note that a special permit had to be issued for the importation of stock into Egypt, as formerly all stock was slaughtered at the docks.

"The best doctors in the world are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman." Swift.

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 NORTHAMPTON

Corn Borer is in Hampshire County

The European corn borer has at last found its way into Hampshire County. But like so many other pests which are already making their depredations, this one can be controlled satisfactorily by following the recommended practices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The corn borer has been in eastern Massachusetts for some time but so far has traveled westward in Massachusetts only to Worcester county. The borer of the eastern portion of the state is a two brood type while the corn borer now infesting Hampshire County is a single brood type. It probably came to us from Berkshire County and is the same type which is present in Northern Ohio, Ontario and Eastern Michigan and New York.

Most of the corn growing towns west of the Connecticut river are now infested with the likelihood that the borer will soon be found over most of the county.

The European corn borer, as its name implies is essentially a boring insect and causes its most important injury to corn by the tunneling and feeding of the larvae or borers within the stalks and ears.

Life History

The one brood type passes the winter as a borer inside some part of the corn stalk, stubble or ears although it may pass the winter in weeds or other plants near the corn field. Soon as warm weather comes in April the borers begin their activity. In May and early June the borer pupates to emerge later and the moths will be found throughout late June, July and early August. The female moth lays an average of 400 eggs each and lives from 10 to 24 days. The egg is nearly flat, white when first laid and later changes to yellow, becoming darker before the young borer hatches, which they do in four to nine days. By closely examining the under surface of corn leaves it should be possible to find these egg masses in fields where the moths are numerous. The young borer feeds for a few days upon the surface of the leaf, near its place of hatching, but soon enters the plant and completes most of its development therein.

Control Measures

The most effective measure for control of the corn borer is *clean* plowing under of corn stalks, stubble and other corn remnants. The mere act of plowing does not of itself kill the borers because sooner or later most of the borers crawl to the surface. However, when the plowing is done in a clean manner these loose borers can not find shelter and soon perish as a result of exposure to the weather, or through destruction by their many natural enemies which includes birds, ants, ground beetles, and various insect para-

sites and predators. When poor plowing leaves corn remnants on the surface the borers crawling from the ground use this material for protection and are able to complete their development to the moth stage. Plowing for the one brood type which infests Hampshire County may be done either in the fall or in the spring before May 1. Corn which has been through the silo will contain no live borers. Finely cut or shredded corn fodder may be fed to stock or used as bedding. If thoroughly trampled by the stock and later mixed completely with manure any borers present will probably be killed.

Changed Practice Is Necessary

The rather common practice in Hampshire County of seeding in the corn must become taboo wherever the corn borer is present. This is because fall or spring plowing of corn fields must be done to control the borer. This should not work as much hardship on the farmer as he at first anticipates because farmers in other corn borer infested territory have changed from this same practice to that of spring or mid-summer seeding. For example seeding could be made in oats or following a crop of oats.

A quarantine has not been placed on this area as yet but farmers in making plans for 1929 should know that this will very likely be done before long and should plan to make the necessary changes in their farm practices.

One man in Oklahoma whose wife was following the model garden project said that he didn't like Swiss chard. Then he added: "But a horse or cow doesn't like sweet clover, either, until they have to eat it and then they get fond of it. I guess I have as much sense as a horse or a cow, so I'll at least try it."

—Farmer's Wife.

Several Methods For Water-Proofing Shoes

For waterproofing shoes that must be worn in the snow and dampness of winter the chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture recommend the use of the following formulas. Which to use will depend, as a rule, on the convenience of gathering or purchasing the materials:

Formula 1. Neutral wool grease, 8 ounces; dark petrolatum, 4 ounces; paraffin wax, 2 ounces.

Formula 2. Petrolatum, 16 ounces; and beeswax, 2 ounces.

Formula 3. Petrolatum, 8 ounces; paraffin wax, 4 ounces; wool grease, 4 ounces; and crude turpentine gum (gum thus), 2 ounces.

Formula 4. Tallow, 12 ounces, and cod oil, 4 ounces.

To apply any one of the compounds, mix the ingredients thoroughly after melting. The mixture should be applied warm, but not hot, and to all outside parts of the boot or shoe. In the winter a slight excess over what the leather will absorb will do no harm. Grease with particular care the welt and the edge of the sole. Then saturate the sole with the waterproofing mixture. This can be done conveniently by setting the shoes in a shallow pan that holds melted grease enough to cover the soles. Do not put rubber heels in such a mixture. To waterproof the soles of rubber-heeled shoes put the mixture in a pie plate and let the heels hang over the edge.

Shoes so treated are not as waterproofed as rubber boots, but do afford a considerable measure of protection and resistance to wetness.

You simply cannot say your prayers if you are suffering from a bad attack of indigestion.

—Bishop of Chester.

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SCIENCE IS SEEKING TO CURB ABORTION

More than \$50,000,000 a year is a conservative estimate of the losses from the great animal plague of abortion. Dr. John R. Mohler of the United States Department of Agriculture points out that ten years ago the losses from tuberculosis and abortion were approximately equal. In ten years the tuberculosis losses have been halved and the abortion losses doubled.

In advising livestock growers in regard to the abortion problem, Doctor Mohler, who is chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, does not minimize the seriousness of the condition, but he holds hope for eventual solution, reports marked progress in the understanding of the disease, gives suggestions for identification and control of the disease, and warns farmers, stockmen, and dairymen against medicinal agents for the "cure" of abortion. "Up to the present no medicine for the cure of abortion has proved an effective agent. The variable activity of the disease in a given herd has made it difficult to measure the value of remedies and has led to giving undeserved credit to substances of no value."

"Abortion", says Doctor Mohler, "strikes directly at the source of our cattle supply, and at the very organ, the udder, upon which the functioning of our whole dairy industry depends. The heavy toll of the disease includes not only the loss of calves, loss of milk flow directly incident to the abortion, temporary and permanent sterility and other breeding troubles, but also the reduced milk flow due to the presence and activity of abortion bacilli within the udder."

The bacillus that causes the disease was discovered about 30 years ago by Professor Bang of Denmark. Subsequent study has revealed many facts about the disease and the organism. The bacillus may live for months in dead animal tissue; it may be killed by careful pasteurization and by ordinary disinfectants; its favorite habitat is the pregnant uterus and it does not remain long as a rule in the non-pregnant one; but it may reach the udders of infected cows and there maintain itself for long periods and continue to infect the milk.

One misconception popularly held, says Doctor Mohler, is the belief in the importance of the genital organs of the bull as a means of spreading the infection. This may at times be of importance, but it is not considered an important agency of the spread of infection. Calves are rarely infected. Two types of the bacillus are recognized, one affecting hogs and one cows, and the strains of bovine bacilli differ widely in virulence.

"The principal channel of infection," Doctor Mohler says, "is the digestive tract. This is contrary to the early be-

lief which incriminated the genital tract as the principal portal of infection. Infection is spread by the aborting cow through the products of abortion and the discharges which follow in enormous amounts." Doctor Mohler emphasizes particularly the danger of infection from an infected cow that has given birth to a calf in a seemingly normal manner. "Cases of apparently normal birth, accompanied by infection in the placenta and discharges, are grave dangers because they are unsuspected."

Discovery of these facts and the fact of the bacillus maintaining itself in the udder for long periods have thrown light on the problem and point the way to better control methods.

Blood Test is Valuable

A long step toward control is found in the two blood tests, complement fixation and agglutination, which may be administered by veterinarians to detect infected animals and separate them from healthy ones. Studies of infected herds have indicated methods of taking advantage of natural immunity and of increasing resistance by artificial means, and this work is being carried on by experimenters with the expectation of developing new facts and improved methods of increasing immunity.

After a herd has been tested the owner may be able to remove infected animals likely to prove dangerous. At least he should be able to plan intelligently for handling the problem. "A unit of effort expended to destroy infection before it reaches susceptible is worth," says Doctor Mohler, "many units used to combat it after it has done so. Many cattle owners, perhaps most, can not practice isolation or elimination of infected animals from their herds. But there are few cattlemen who can not reduce the amount of

infection that may reach susceptible animals. By careful and intelligent effort it is possible to reduce greatly the chances of infection and to eliminate gradually the disease itself. It should be remembered that indiscriminate movement and mingling of healthy and affected animals fosters the spread of the disease. It should not be forgotten that by no means all infected animals abort."

Doctor Mohler also mentions that the abortion bacillus sometimes causes illness of human beings with a disease generally resembling undulant or Malta fever, and he thinks it possible this may account for many illnesses not explainable in the past. Doctor Mohler warns people not to become panicky over this recently discovered fact. Fortunately, pasteurization kills the bacillus. It would be a serious mistake to reduce milk consumption to a degree where the loss of the milk food would do more damage than the bacillus. In the cities pasteurization will make milk safe, and on the farm or in the small city where the milk comes from one or a few cows it is a simple matter to test the cows for the disease and use milk only from healthy animals. It is not wise to drink raw milk from cows that are positive to the blood test.

Doctor Mohler reminds stockgrowers and dairymen that the bacillus is not the only cause of abortion.

The heavy losses from abortion are adequate reason for a vigorous program of study and control. The Bureau of Animal Industry has asked for an appropriation of \$125,000 for the work on abortion from July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930. It hopes to carry on extensive field trials for the control of the disease on the basis of information now in hand, and an additional program of investigational work to discover more facts.

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Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur Gives Inspiring Address

Continued from page 1, column 3

"Rewards of Rural Leadership"

This was the subject of the inspiring address which Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur presented to the very attentive audience, an audience which was attentive because it was held by the pleasant personality of the speaker and by his earnestness in putting across his subject.

He stated that criticism is one of the rewards of leadership and pointed out that such leaders as Robert Fulton who developed the steamboat and the Wright Bros. who developed airplanes were greatly criticized in their time. Real leaders are not intolerant of people with ideas dissimilar to their own. Leaders must be one of a group with whom they are working and yet they must continually be ahead of the group if they are to do constructive work.

An important quality which leadership develops is mastery of one's subject and mastery of one's self for in getting something across to others we get it across to ourselves even more completely. Self control of a positive sort, to do that which we should do, is as important as to prevent ourselves from doing that which shouldn't be done.

Self expression and self forgetfulness are both attributes of those who qualify as leaders. A definite feeling that life is worth living is carried by most people who are doing a constructive piece of work in their communities. A wonderful opportunity to make friends with a multitude of people and to have fellowship with other leaders are definite rewards of leadership. The opportunity to be useful through life by means of service to others is a reward which comes to those whose lives are most worth while.

Happiness is definitely associated with these factors of usefulness and according to Mr. MacArthur it is the greatest reward of all which comes to those, who have the opportunity and privilege to serve as leaders.

REUPHOLSTERED CHAIRS FINISHED

The Huntington group is to be complemented on the lovely work which they have done in the reupholstering class. All of the articles finished look as though done by a commercial worker.

From the reports sent in, we find that a great saving was made by the women doing the work themselves, therefore making it possible for many to have what they otherwise couldn't have afforded.

We hope to be able to exhibit these articles at our summary meeting.

Speaking of Apple Storages

It makes no difference how well planned and well built a farm storage is it will not give satisfactory results without proper management and handling. There are several fundamental rules connected with storage operation that may be mentioned. One rule that lies somewhere in the twilight zone between production and storage is this; storing does not make the apples any better; you take out only what you put in. But that is a production problem and the County Agent and Pomology Specialist will worry our readers about that.

Here is a fundamental that the Storage Specialist wants to hammer home; keep the cooling flues, inlet and outlet, open all the time that the outside temperature is colder than that of the storage, down to 32° F. Not only this, but even if the outside temperature is 23° during a night of the harvest season, keep the flues open. It takes a long time after the storage room temperature reaches 32° for the middle of a box of apples to reach that temperature. Try it out. Place a thermometer in the middle of a box of apples which is in turn in the middle of a pile or stack of 50 or 100 boxes and watch it. You will be surprised.

It will not hurt at all if the temperature in the storage room goes down to 29° or 30° during the frosty nights in October. It will not stay down very long with those warm bushels of McIntosh or Baldwins in there.

Here is another one. Keep the door and window openings screened at all times. Old Man Rat does not like the cold any better than the rest of us. He will make a break for a warm berth in a good, clean apple cellar right promptly and if he gets in he can do \$100 worth of damage all by himself in a month or two. He is a good weather prophet; he can smell cold weather coming and he will sneak into the cellar right in broad daylight if the invitation door is left open.

Do not be afraid of moisture. The best degree of humidity is around 90; almost at the precipitation stage. Again keep in mind that this is aimed at the real apple grower, the chap who puts his fruit into the cellar clean.

Through the storage season, after November 1st or thereabouts, open up the flue system once a week and give the apples some good, clean, 30° to 32° air. They are like humans and other animals and they sleep better with some fresh air now and then, than they do breathing foul, vitiated worn out atmosphere.

A SCRUB WOODLOT OR A GOLD MINE

A woodlot that has been allowed to

grow naturally falls under the first heading; a thinned and improved tract of woodland falls under the latter.

The Extension Forester has met three individuals who are busy making their woodlots into gold mines; L. G. Burlingame of Dudley, William Walker of Greenwich and Ralph Damon of Ashby. Each one claims that they have more wood now than they had before commencing to improve the woodlot by removing the undesirable trees. Their concise statement of how to make a better woodlot is as follows:

Cut

1. Crooked trees.

THE RED CROSS ASKS FOR FIVE MILLION MEMBERS

On Armistice Day, November 11, the American Red Cross will launch its TWELFTH annual Roll Call, during which the people of the United States will be asked to assure the continued effectiveness of Red Cross national services by the support of their membership.

For the coming year, the American Red Cross seeks an enrollment of five million members. Year by year, since the World War, demands for Red Cross service along varied lines have increased. The American Red Cross is the chartered agency of the American people through which the people can accomplish humanitarian service. Such service is made possible by the solid support of Americans everywhere through membership in the organization. Membership necessarily should be representative of the great body of the people.

In asking for five million members for the coming year, the Red Cross has set a modest goal. It means that only about four out of every hundred people in the country will have joined, if the full goal is achieved.

These four out of each hundred of the nation's population, will be actively supporting through their membership in the American Red Cross; the foremost disaster relief organization in the world; a recognized medium of assistance in behalf of the people to service and ex-service men and their families; and many other nation-wide services designed to meet present day needs of the people.

The annual Roll Call will open on November 11, and close November 29, during which new members will be asked to join.

HAVE YOU JOINED YET?

2. Short, bushy trees.
3. Diseased trees.
4. Slow growing trees.
5. Poor timber trees.
6. Some trees where too thick.

Also such weed trees as:

- Beech
- Soft Maple
- Ironwood
- Fire Cherry
- Pitch Pine

Save

1. Straight trees.
2. Tall, well-crowned trees.
3. Sound trees.
4. Fast growing trees.
5. Good timber trees.
6. Enough trees per acre.

Also such crop trees as:

- Red Oak
- Basswood
- White Ash
- Black Cherry
- Hard Maple
- Hickory
- Yellow Birch
- White Pine

Follow these simple rules and you will have a woodlot that is truly a Gold Mine. You will always have abundant firewood, timber to build barns and other buildings, fence posts and timber to sell.

Save the Best: Cut the Rest.

The Extension Service from time to time has information which would be of interest and value to woodlot owners. Anyone interested in receiving this material as it comes out should fill out the attached coupon and return to Allen S. Leland, County Agent, 184 Main Street, Northampton, Mass.

I would like to be put on your list to receive valuable forestry information.

Name

P. O. Address.....

Use an Effective Disinfectant

after removing reactors

We carry Parke, Davis & Co.'s
COMPOUND SOLUTION OF CRESOL, U. S. P.

Recommended by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture

Price right for quality. Free delivery in gallon lots.

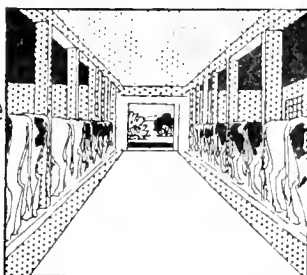
WISWELL THE DRUGGIST

82 Main Street
Northampton, - - Mass.

Time to Order Baby Chicks

Only 120 days left to do, not your Christmas shopping, but your shopping of baby chicks. A great many people waited in purchasing baby chicks last year in order to obtain some lower prices. With the various hatcherymen setting in proportion to orders received, there is very little chance for a surplus of chicks this spring.

It looks as though the wise move this year will be to buy baby chicks early, so that the pullets resulting from the chicks will come into production in time enough to reap the cream of the November egg prices.



The Key to Cleaner Milk

The work of producing clean milk is greatly simplified when the dairy barn floor is concrete.

Better still, a concrete floor in your dairy barn saves labor, lowering your producing cost.

Modernize Your Barn Now!

You can build a concrete floor yourself. Once laid, it is permanent, odor- and-vermin proof, and easily kept clean.

A postcard will bring complete information.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

10 High Street, BOSTON

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Offices in 32 Cities

Is it Safe to Switch Rations?

A farmer once asked one of our New England extension service feeding authorities if he thought the belief sound that it is dangerous to switch from one manufactured ration to another. The authority replied that it all depends on the rations involved and in the way the switch is made. He went on to show that if grain rations are composed of quality ingredients appealing to the taste of the stock for which they are intended and are mixed in the right proportion, it is safe to go from one to the other merely blending the two for a time to eliminate the slight danger of throwing the animals or birds off their feed by the change.

Asked how fast the change should be made, he said, "If you are switching from a superior to an inferior mixture, the slower the better—take as long as you possibly can. If you switch from an inferior to a superior mixture, the quicker you effect the complete change the better—a day or two at most."

Eastern States feeds are composed of top quality ingredients which are extremely palatable to the stock for which the mixtures are blended. The proportion of ingredients in each mixture is determined by feed authorities in the states served by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, the men trained by education and experience on this technical subject who are devoting their entire time to serving the interests of feeders in their respective states. Such feeds can be turned to with safety and profit, and scores of dairymen and poultrymen are switching to Eastern States rations every month and are proving on their several farms that it pays to do so.

No farm is too small and none too large to benefit from Eastern States service. If you also are thinking of trying the service which thousands are endorsing with their patronage, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

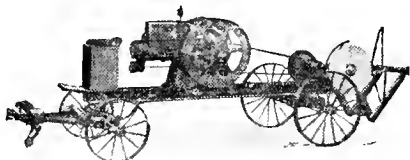
A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

Springfield, Massachusetts

Save Time! Make Money!

By owning a
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

WOOD SAWING OUTFIT



Saw your own wood then
saw for your neighbors

If interested notify us and our salesman will call

"YOU CAN GET IT AT SULLIVAN'S"

J. A. SULLIVAN CO. } HARDWARE
} HOUSEWARE
3 Main Street Telephone 6, Northampton, Mass.

BATCH MIXING SERVICE

Poultrymen as well as Dairymen are finding satisfaction and economy in our batch mixing service.

We have installed a Molasses Mixer for the service of those dairymen wishing sweetened feeds.

Poultrymen are getting excellent results with Mash and Growing Feed formulas recommended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

W. N. POTTER & SONS, INC.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
HADLEY FLORENCE

Complete Mixing Plant for Thorough Mixing of all Formulas

Buy the raw material for your poultry and live stock feeds and have us mix them for you. You'll be surprised at the difference in cost. We carry a complete line of feed stuffs for all purposes.

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EASTHAMPTON, MASS

QUAKER FLOUR

A happy combination of very fancy quality and low price. Made by the Quaker Oats Company in their mammoth mill at Cedar Rapids, Iowa and sold in Amherst by

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. XIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1928

No. 12

COUNTY AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

This report covers the period from Nov. 1927-Nov. 1, 1928 and in order that the report may be clear to everyone it will be written up according to projects the first of which will be the agronomy project.

Agronomy

Unquestionably the very best roughage for dairy cows is alfalfa hay. This is not merely the opinion of the county agent but is also recognized as true by the dairymen in Hampshire County who are fortunate enough to grow the crop. With that in mind I stressed the growing of alfalfa wherever practical, in meetings, demonstrations and farm visits with the result that twenty-seven farmers in 1928 planted alfalfa for the first time or made additions to their present acreage. This total addition represents approximately 60 acres so that there are now about 500 acres of alfalfa in the county. One dairyman who grows about sixteen acres of the crops says that he can make more difference in his milk production by changing the quality of his roughage than by changing his grain ration.

Alfalfa, however, is not a cure-all for every one of the dairyman's ills and on many farms it is more advisable to seed mixed grasses with a good proportion of clover particularly if the soil has been limed. The intelligent use of lime will increase hay production on practically every farm in the county.

Sweet clover is becoming more popular with local dairymen as a pasture crop. The requirements for the crop are practically the same as for alfalfa and it will furnish feed for two or more cows per acre during its grazing season which is longer in the second year of growth. Twelve dairymen in the county planted 40 acres of the crop in 1928. This is in addition to several seedings which entered

Continued on page 2, column 3

The Agents of the Hampshire County Extension Service wish to extend to you their hearty wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Mary Pozzi
Blanche Spurr
Allen S. Leland
Harold W. Eastman



HUNTINGTON GROUP REUPHOLSTERING FURNITURE
Left to Right: Mrs. J. O'Connell; Mrs. J. A. Moore; Mrs. G. F. Loomis; Mrs. J. K. Axcell; Mrs. L. F. Knox; Mrs. F. J. Knightly.

THE DAIRY FARMER OF THE FUTURE

The dairy farmer of the future will own a modern farm home. He will be supported by a high-producing herd of well-bred dairy cattle, which will be fed largely from luxuriant, home-grown crops, raised on well-tilled fertile soil. In short, the dairy farmer of the future will know how to live better and will live up to the best that he knows. That is the prophecy of J. C. McDowell, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

"The dairy farmer of to-day is progressive," he says, "but in many cases he is passively progressive. He knows what to do but he does not always do it. The farmer of the future will never allow one cow to eat up the profits another cow is making. He will allow only high-producing dairy cows on his fertile farm.

Continued on page 3, column 1

1000 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ENROLLED DURING 1928

What has been done in 4-H club work during the past year in Hampshire County? It is hard to answer this question in a few words although because of lack of space it is just the thing we must do.

To begin with we had about 1000 boys and girls enrolled with 64% of them or 640 completing their work, in other words sending in a record of what they had done. Up to this year we had felt that we were trying to reach more boys and girls than we could work with efficiently and so this past year our goal was to work with those whom we could organize well or not at all. For this reason our enrollment dropped 120 below last year but on the other hand, more of them finished their work. Just look over these figures.

	1927	1928
Number enrolled	1122	1000
Number completed	590	640
Percentage completed	52%	64%

It is hard to prove to us that we were wrong when we can get more to finish their work with fewer to start with.

These members were divided into 63 organized clubs led by 53 local leaders, of which 39 were women and 14 were men.

Enjoyed Hearty Cooperation

In all but one town in the county we have enjoyed the very heartiest cooperation of the school superintendents and teachers. When we tell you that 22 of our 53 local leaders are school teachers, do we need any more proof?

Can This Record Be Beaten?

We would like to challenge any county in New England to show three local leaders (who are all teachers) who have been leading 4-H clubs since the work began in 1915 and who have led them every year

Continued on page 6, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Allen S. Leland, County Agent
Mary Pozzi, Home Demonstration Agent
Harold W. Eastman, County Club Agent
Blanche Spurr, Ass't. Agent
Nora Foley, Clerk

Office at 184 Main St.,
Northampton, Mass.

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"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Vice-President
Warren M. King, Treasurer
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W. H. Atkins, Amherst
L. L. Campbell, Northampton

INFLUENCE OF EXTENSION WORK

Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief, Office of Co-operative Extension Work Washington, D. C. summarizes the influence of cooperative extension work on rural life as follows:

"A farming people who know more clearly than ever before the why of the job and the way for doing it more efficiently."

"A broadened people who are taking part in larger degree than ever before in the rural affairs of the community, county, State and Nation."

"A thinking and more altruistically-inclined people, who are living a larger social and neighborly life."

"A more satisfied people because their minds are interested and they feel themselves more largely a part of the world of affairs."

"Farm people with greater pride in their calling."

"Extension work is encouraging all these things," says Doctor Smith "and each year showing how they may be obtained in still larger measure. Extension work is profoundly influencing rural life

because it is profoundly influencing rural men and women and teaching them to study, to analyze, to resolve and to do."

TEN WEEKS WINTER SCHOOL CATALOGS READY FOR PUBLIC

Bulletins are now being sent out announcing the Winter Short Courses in Agriculture and Home Economics at M. A. C. running from January 2 to March 15, 1929.

Complete special courses are offered for fruitmen, poultrymen, and greenskeepers with a minimum registration of 10 students required in each of the special courses. The course for greenskeepers, which has to be limited to fifteen students, has proved very popular as indicated by receipt of 13 applications already, three months in advance of the opening date.

A wide choice of elective courses is also offered for persons not interested in the special courses, all aiming to help the farmer or home maker to a better understanding of the farm and home problems.

Among the subjects presented for the men are Soils, Field Crops, Live Stock Breeding and Feeding, Farm Management, Farm Motors, Marketing of Farm Products, Vegetable Gardening, Canning and Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables, and Plant Diseases.

Four Courses For Women

For the women there are four attractive courses in Foods and Nutrition, Textiles and Clothing, Health Education, and Home Management.

Advance applicants are required from students not later than December 20, 1928, indicating courses selected, because it is not possible to offer courses with less than six students registered. In the special fruit and poultry programs at least ten students are required. Fees—tuition \$10.00—registration \$5.00.

A short ten day course in "Milk Testing and Milk Plant Operation" will be given from January 14 to January 25 and another ten day course in "Ice Cream Making" is scheduled from January 28 to February 8.

Fees for the dairy course are: Tuition \$2.00, registration \$2.00. No other laboratory fees are charged.

Any student is eligible to Winter School courses who is at least 18 years old and who has completed eighth grade work in school.

Grace LaBombard has relieved Elizabeth Kirby as leader of one of the six sewing clubs in Huntington. Grace is one of the five junior leaders who in turn are led by Miss Cassie Sullivan, Domestic Arts Instructor.

County Agent's Report

Continued from page 1, column 1

their second year in 1928.

Several of the men have seeded about 12 pounds of Kentucky blue grass, 2 pounds of white Dutch clover and 3 pounds of timothy with the sweet clover. This is done when the men wish to work back into a permanent pasture sod which will carry more cows per acre than the original.

There are three pasture fertilization plots in Hampshire County which were put on by Roland Payne in 1926. On these plots are varying amounts of lime and fertilizer and in 1928 two of these were fenced off. It was noted that the pasture grasses grew at least twice as tall on the fertilized as on the unfertilized. Besides that the blue grass and white Dutch clover had crowded out the sorrel and moss on the fertilized plots. One ton of lime per acre plus a complete fertilizer gave the most marked response. Similar results have been noted at different experiment station plots. Such fertilization on many of our pastures will lead to more economical milk production.

In 1926 an intensive campaign which stressed the value of lime for onions was run in the county with the result that liming for onions has become a general practice in the valley. The county agent had a large number of calls from onion growers who wished their soil tested for acidity in order that they might know how much lime to apply for onions.

Ten farmers entered the 300 Bushel Potato Club in the spring of 1928 and four of that number produced over 300 bushels of potatoes per acre. For the complete story of the individual with the highest yield you should refer to the November issue of the Farmers' Monthly.

The value of adequate and timely spraying was brought out more forcefully than ever in 1928.

Animal Husbandry

The cow test association was continued through 1928 with an average membership of twenty-seven. Monthly summaries are sent out each month to all members and an effort is made to include some timely subject matter information each month. The average herd production for 1928 was 8,350 pounds of milk and 318 pounds of fat. F. D. Steele of Cummington had the highest producing herd with 17,062 pounds of milk and 570 pounds of fat.

In December 1927 a Tested Herd Owner's Association was formed in Hampshire County. There are now 150 members of this organization and their biggest piece of work, in cooperation with similar organizations in other counties, was to actively work for passage of the increased indemnity law which went into

Continued on page 8, column 1

E. F. Gaskill's Herd Places On Honor List

E. F. Gaskill of Amherst in his first month in cow test association has two cows which lead on the honor list for butter fat production on twice a day milking. His herd also placed among the high producers.

Two former members are back in the association again and this time, we hope, permanently. They are E. Thornton Clark of Granby and E. A. Montague of Westhampton.

Calves should always be kept growing rapidly and continually if they are to develop into the right kind of high producing cows. A good clover mixed rowen or second or third cutting alfalfa makes an excellent roughage for growing calves. A good calf grain ration should also be fed to them if they are to make maximum growth.

The list of high individuals follows:

Owner	Breed	lbs. Milk	lbs. fat
E. F. Gaskill	G.G.	1008	56.6
E. F. Gaskill	G.G.	1254	55.3
W. H. Atkins	R.J.	795	52.5
A. G. Goodfield	G.G.	975	50.6
F. D. Steele	R.H.	2184	59.8*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1179	55.5*
H. M. Bridgeman	G.H.	1572	55.1*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	996	54.8*
G. H. Timmins	R.G.	1113	54.7*
H. M. Bridgeman	G.H.	1572	55.1*
C. G. Loud	R.H.	1404	50.0*

*Milked three times daily.

Instead of listing separately high herds in milk production and high herds in butter fat production, hereafter all herds averaging above 30 pounds of fat per month will be listed and average milk production will be noted also. The list for November follows:

Owner	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk per cow	Lbs. fat per cow
J. G. & G. M. Cook	11	1200	37.4
E. F. Gaskill	8	760	37.0
F. D. Steele	5	1100	33.5
Pelissier Bros.	8	1001	33.4
G. H. Timmins	29	625	31.1
L. L. Titus	9	732	30.5
T. C. Mara	12	663	30.4

The Future Dairy Farmer

Continued from page 1, column 2

"At the present time the average dairy herd produces about 180 pounds of butter-fat a year per cow. The time will come when our dairy herds will double that production. This however, will not result in overproduction of dairy products, because we shall then keep fewer and better cows. By doubling the average production per cow, it is possible to triple the average income over cost of feed. Thus the dairy farmer will make more money.

F. D. Steele's Flock Leads Poultry Account Project

With an average production of 213.4 eggs for his entire flock for the year ending October 31, 1928, F. D. Steele of Cummington leads all flocks entered in the state poultry account project. This project is handled by F. H. Branch of the farm management department at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It is run primarily to give the participants a more complete knowledge of their business and thereby to enable them to operate their poultry business more efficiently. The egg production contest is secondary to the keeping of records but lends interest to the entire project. The above record however, is one of which any poultryman should feel proud and it is such high producing flocks which enable poultrymen to make a profit.

It should also be noted that P. L. Wheelock owns the flock which placed second in the state contest.

The leading producing flocks of Hampshire County for the year are listed below and the yearly state summary is included.

Leaders in Egg Production for 12 months' period ending October 31, 1928.

County List

Hampshire

	No. Hens	No. Pullets	Prod. Per Pullet
	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	
F. D. Steele, Cum'ton,	347	513	213.6
P. L. Wheelock, Am'st,	315		217.4
Wm. S. Chaffee, E'field,	150	156	171.6
S. G. Waite, East'ton,	120	136	167.1
Smith Agri. School, Northampton,	206	176	166.9

Leaders in Egg Production for the year ending October 31, 1928.

State Lists

Numbers at Beginning of Year	Entire Flock	Percent of Original Flock Remaining at end of 9 mo	Name	County	Breed	Production per Bird	Entire Flock
Pullets						Pullet	
Flocks with 1000 Birds or More							
1005	1020	91	C. C. Rayner, Middlesex		Reds	183.2	182.8
2058	2135	77	Homer Rowell, Essex		Reds	182.2	181.3
2504	3009	49	Elm Trec P. F., Plymouth		Reds	180.9	170.5
1014	1096	67	M. R. Jones, Barnstable		Reds	177.9	175.2
1709	3244	49	Monroe & Nepper, Plymouth		Reds	162.6	158.8
1728	1728	51	Wm. P. Foster, Essex		Reds	162.5	162.5
3000	4172	32	Hass Poultry Farm, Bristol		Legs.	152.2	144.8
Flocks with 500 to 999 Birds							
519	610	50	Arrowhead Farm, Barnstable		Reds	194.4	185.8
611	869	80	A. S. Pendleton, Essex		Reds	183.6	163.7
525	525	47	C. M. Williams, Barnstable		Reds	182.8	182.8
501	594	80	C. N. Ward, Bristol		Legs.	180.1	173.0
980	980	42	Frank T. Barnes, Plymouth		Reds	173.6	173.6
680	680	53	L. E. French, Plymouth		Reds	169.7	169.7
525	665	45	Frank Porebski, Plymouth		Reds	167.6	164.0
Flocks 90 to 499 Birds							
347	406	50	Frank D. Steele, Hampshire		Reds	218.6	213.4
296	391	45	P. L. Wheelock, Hampshire		Reds	217.4	202.8
137	167	37	Roy L. Keizer, Middlesex		Reds	202.5	196.5
400	525	65	John P. Anderson, Middlesex		Reds	199.6	188.3
120	210	40	Robert Parkhurst, Essex		Reds	190.4	174.6
245	342	41	L. A. Sohler, Middlesex		Reds	188.2	174.6
144	165	36	Chas. N. Meservey, Plymouth		Reds	186.7	183.1
Flocks with less than 90 Birds							
15	15	100	John P. Bunker, Essex		Reds	189.7	189.7
80	80	96	Hartwell B. Reid, Essex		Reds	189.4	189.4
60	82	63	Stanley Roach, Essex		B. Rocks	181.3	171.9
85	85	35	Lewis Munn, Franklin		Reds	179.5	179.5
30	30	96	Fredwin Standley, Essex		?	178.9	178.9
37	55	47	E. L. Lehman, Middlesex		Reds	172.8	166.4
80	118	39	C. J. Richards, Franklin		Reds	165.2	151.2

"But why do dairy farmers want more money? They want it in order that they and their families may have a better living, which includes better homes and better schools. The time is coming when our dairy farmers and their families are going to have not only a good living and the advantages of the open country but also many of the opportunities and conveniences that are now enjoyed by the people of the cities."

Formula for an Optimist

They found a little courage
That simmered in the sun
They blended it with patience
And just a spice of fun;
They poured in hope and laughter
And then with a sudden twist
They stirred it all together,
And made an "optimist."

—The Chaser.



Around The County With The H. D. Agent

Thanksgiving Dinners Held

Blushing apples have proven very attractive on the Thanksgiving table as well as very tasty. Both the Pelham and Southampton groups talked over appropriate Thanksgiving dishes. Color schemes for both table decorations and food were planned. At our next meeting Christmas suggestions are to be given.

The following menu was served at the Southampton meeting:

Cheese and potato croquettes
Cabbage, Carrot and Peanut Salad
Cinnamon Apples—Dark Bread
Norwegian Prune Pudding

Leader Training Classes Increase

Mrs. J. Bitner of Hatfield says: "If any one knew how much a leader got out of being a leader, she wouldn't elect any one but would go herself." This shows that leaders are interested in their jobs as leaders.

Every one of the leaders have reported that their groups are very much interested in the Garment Finish project. In four cases their numbers have increased from the first meeting. This shows that the leaders are doing a good piece of extension work. We are all looking forward to our final exhibit where all the communities will be competing one with the other.

At a recent meeting in Hatfield Mrs. John Bitner was elected leader of the Hatfield group.

Our second leader training meeting proved very interesting. At this meeting the leaders brought in what we called a "White Elephant." The garments were checked over and new ideas were given as to how to remodel them. Winter materials were displayed and discussed.

Tied and Dyed Work Still of Interest

Fifteen women met in Florence for a tied and dyed demonstration. At this meeting each member present made a luncheon set and a few made scarfs and handkerchiefs. The luncheon sets are very inexpensive and are extremely popular just now that we are living in this age of color. Plans for "dying" parties were made that evening so that Christmas presents and Christmas fairs might be made less expensive.

Better Children Survey Continues

Westhampton has been surveyed in preparation for our big "Better Children" campaign. Everywhere the agent has been so far the mothers prove very much interested in this plan. We are in hopes of reaching 1000 mothers.

If you are interested in the feeding of children, all under 21 years of age, just let us know for we want to reach every one.

Using Our Canned Products

Those of you who canned this summer are now ready to use the products no doubt. Perhaps many of you will be glad of some new recipes. Let us start with perhaps the first product that you canned, asparagus. The following recipes have proven very popular.

Asparagus Custard

1 qt. jar asparagus, drained and cut into 1 inch lengths and place in a buttered casserole dish. Beat 2 eggs slightly and pour over them a pint of scalded milk. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, a few drops of Worcestershire sauce and unless the milk is very rich a tsp of salt. Pour all over the asparagus and set the casserole in a slow oven over 325° F. Bake until set about 35 minutes.

Hot graham muffins and jolly red apples baked, makes a good meal both flavorful and colorful to put any family in good humor.

Baked Creamed Asparagus

Put creamed asparagus into a buttered casserole with slices of hard cooked eggs or pieces of leftover cooked chicken and cover with buttered crumbs to which a few chopped nutmeats are added. Brown the topping by setting the dish into a hot oven for about 20 minutes.

Asparagus Shortcake

Make individual biscuits and serve cream asparagus on them. Instead of using the regular cream sauce with it, add $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of grated cheese to each pint of cream sauce.

A fruit may be served for dessert.

Instead of using baking powder biscuits, the hot asparagus can be put between slices of buttered toast and the cheese sauce poured over all. Crisp bits of bacon can be sprinkled over the cheese sauce for garnish.

Make Girls' School Dresses Simple and Easy to Launder

Possibly no task gives a mother more real enjoyment than selecting or making the dresses worn by her small daughter when she is between 3 or 4 and 10. Sometimes the mother herself feels once more like a little girl with a doll to dress, and takes so much pleasure in planning her "doll's" wardrobe that she allows her imagination to run riot. The little girl, too, has ideas about frills and ruffles and fancy decorations she has seen on other children's clothes. The result is often an elaborate, overtrimmed, impractical set of dresses which not only give much work in making but also in "doing-up."

Dresses that are too fussy or too fragile for everyday wear prevent a child from indulging in normal active play, and make her too conscious of herself and her appearance; or else they are soon dirty and draggled and much less pleasant to look at than plain, sturdy play suits. Another unfortunate point, too, is that the frocks that make a little girl look like a dressed-up doll are not really in good taste except for "dress-up" occasions. If worn to school the child is likely to be criticized rather than admired.

The Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has been interested in designing dresses for the little girl that can be easily made and laundered, that are comfortable to wear, pleasing to look at, and easy to put on and take off. Even a 3-year-old can learn to dress herself if the the fastenings are few in number, with large, findable buttons, placed in front. It is not necessary to choose dull, uninteresting colors, for there are many gay, fast-colored cotton prints available that appeal to any little girl. In winter time they may be replaced by warm washable challies in similar designs. Plain colors, too, are good in such materials as broadcloth or poplin.

The fact that little girls grow continually and in all directions should always be kept in mind in selecting patterns for them. Raglan sleeves are the most satisfactory for allowing for chest expansion. Lengthening must be possible by means of wide hems, tucks that can be let out, and loose finishes at neck, wrists, and knees. Waist bands on bloomers or the line where a waist and skirt join should be loosely fitted at first.

**THE NIGHT IN BACK
OF CHRISTMAS**

"Twas the night after Christmas and all through the flat,
Every creature was wide-awake—barring the cat;
The stockings were flung in a heap in a chair,
Quite empty of candy St. Nick had put there.
The children were all doubled up in their beds
With pains in their tummies and aches in their heads.
Mamma heated water, while I, in my wrapper,
Was walking the kid (who is not a kidnapper);
When out on the street there arose a great clatter,
And I put down the kid to see what was

the matter;
Rushed out in entry, threw the door open wide,
And found an old gentlemen standing outside.
I looked at him closely, and realized then 'Twas the doctor I sent for that morning at ten.
He was dressed in an ulster to keep him from chills,
And his pockets were bulging with boxes of pills.
He came to the nursery and opened his pack,
Full of fresh paragoric and strong ipecac;
Rhubarb and soda mints, fine castor oil,
And pink sticking plaster, rolled up in a coil.
The children all howled in a chorus of pain,
And the kid lifted up his contralto again.
He felt all their pulses and looked at their tongues,
Took all their temperatures, sounded their lungs.
When he'd dosed all the children, and silenced the kid,
He put back his medicine, down the stairs slid,
Jumped into his cab, and said to the driver
(In excellent humor—he'd just made a "fiver"):
"I'm twelve hours behind my appointments, I fear,
But I wish it was Christmas each day in the year."

before removing from fire.
Save liquid from pickles and use in salad in place of new vinegar. This gives an interesting flavor.
A plain lemon jelly left from dessert may be cut into cubes and mixed with fresh vegetables for a salad. This is particularly good with shredded cabbage and raw grated carrot.
May E. Foley,
State Nutrition Specialist.

Those who seek to regain lost health need, most of all, a sense of proportion and an appreciation of the real things in life. Those who still possess health, should adhere rigidly to regular habits of living—to a frugal and *simple diet, regular rest, recreation and sleep*. This will accomplish what can be gained by no amount of curative medicine nor by enforced idleness, after health is lost.
—McCallum and Simonds.

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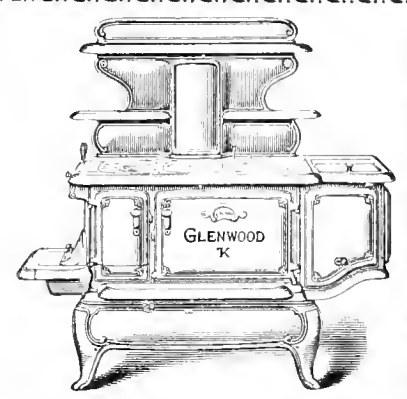
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HELPFUL HINTS

If milk is to be heated in a sauce pan, rinse the pan with water and it will not scorch so easily.
In making fruit cake, pour half the batter in the pan before adding the fruit, and the fruit will not settle at the bottom of the cake.
Celery tops may be dried, rubbed through a wire sieve and stored in a jar to be used for flavoring for soups, gravies and dressings. An excellent celery salt may be made by mixing these finely powdered leaves with equal parts of salt.
Turnips, cabbage, cauliflower and onions should always be cooked with the cover off. The vegetables will have a milder flavor, will be more easily digested and, strange to say, will leave less odor in the house than when cooked with the cover on.
A delicious jelly is made from equal parts of quince, apple, and cranberry.
For variety, in making cream of tomato soup, substitute minute tapioca for flour. Add one half tablespoon to each cup of milk, and cook in top of double boiler for ten minutes.
Salt often curdles milk. In preparing cream sauces and gravies, add salt just



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1000 4-H Club Members Enrolled During 1928

Continued from page 1, column 3

since. These leaders are Miss Cora Howlett, South Amherst; Miss B. A. Ryan, Russellville, Hadley and Miss Nellie Shea, Bondsville. There must be something to it if these three very able teachers will incorporate the work as part of their school curriculum and carry it on year after year with no outside or additional pay.

In listing the projects carried on this past year, it is hard to decide whether to call them projects or clubs because of a report sent to Paul Alger, Club Agent in Franklin County. This boy sent in a report about as follows: "Dear Mr. Alger: I am reporting on my calf. I have fed her, watered her, cleaned her off and showed her at the fair. I believe I have finished everything you asked me to do except to do a project on her. What is that?"

Dairy Project Best Known

Perhaps because of our exhibiting at many fairs and winning our share of the prizes at most of them, the dairy project is the best known of any in the county. No doubt the poultry project would rank second because of the same reason although in numbers enrolled, neither would rank first.

Giving the boys' projects in the order of their enrollment they are as follows: Handicraft, Garden, Poultry, Dairy, Corn and Potato while with the girls the following has been true: Clothing, Canning, Food and Flower Garden.

Corn Project On Gain

The corn project had nearly died out until we brought it back to life by staging a corn growing contest. In this contest we gave each contestant a quart of either flint or dent corn. The flint seed we bought from E. P. West of Hadley while Dr. M. H. Williams of Sunderland furnished us with dent seed.

Prizes were awarded on the largest amount of corn grown on $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre or more each. Some rather high yields were reported with Stephen Bruseoc, Jr. of West Hatfield first with 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel on $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre although on his acre he received only 130 bushels of dent corn. Daniel Cernak of Easthampton was a very close second with 24 bushels of dent corn on $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre and Wilton Pearson of Northampton came third with 20 bushels on $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre. Wilton had a most

excellent project, having the largest acreage reported by any boy, a bit over $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on which he harvested 241 bushels of flint corn. The yield was fairly good throughout the county there being 41 boys and girls enrolled with an average of 97 bushels per acre.

Pure-breds Are Increasing

The dairy club members in Hampshire County own 120 animals of which 100 are pure bred, the remaining 20 being grades. As this project has been going well now for four years we have more and more boys each year who have milking animals. At the present time there are 21 boys who own 35 milking animals, many of them owning more than one, C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley owning five milking cows.

Last May we finished our third milk production contest in which 24 cows owned by 15 boys took part. These boys weigh the milk for three days each month, take a sample of it to be tested, weigh the feed and send in the figures with the milk sample to the county office where the monthly report is made up from the three day figures. Only 17 of these cows finished the year's test as many freshened for the first time during the middle and latter part of the contest yet a very good average production was made by the 17 that finished as is shown by these figures. At an average age of 3 yrs. and 6 mos. the average production was 8,864 pounds of milk and 320.6 pounds of fat with an average test of 3.6%.

We are extremely proud of what the dairy members have done this year in exhibiting. At the Eastern States Exposition 38 head were shown out of a total of about 80 from the whole state. Here, our boys won about \$900.00 in prize money. At the Three County Fair in Northampton they showed 49 head and won every junior championship they competed for in the open classes as well as a majority of the blue ribbons. Gordon Cook of Hadley was the outstanding winner of this season winning junior championships at Greenfield Fair, Eastern States Exposition and the Three County Fair as well as many other prizes, in all totaling over \$250.00 at the three fairs.

Boys Own 2488 Birds

The interest has been very keen this year in poultry club work. One hundred and four boys were enrolled in seven clubs. These one hundred and four boys owned and kept records on 2488 birds and entered

Continued on next page

Rustemeyer and Cook Win Wirthmore Prizes

George Rustemeyer of Williamsburg and Gordon Cook of Hadley were the winners for the first month of the milk production contest which started November 1.

The monthly prizes which they won are 100 pounds each of Wirthmore grain given by the Charles M. Cox Co. of Boston. These prizes are given as follows: 100 pounds for member whose cow gives largest amount of milk and the same amount for member whose cow shows highest test. Nineteen reports were sent in during the month with the three highest producers as follows:

Name	Address	Lbs. Milk	Test	Lbs. B. F.
Gordon Cook, Hadley,	2070	2.8	58.0	
C. H. Boynton, Hadley,	1630	3.0	53.8	
Gordon Cook, Hadley,	1350	2.8	37.8	

The highest testers were as follows:

G. Rustemeyer, W'burg,	252	7.2	18.1
Lyman Pratt, Hadley,	675	6.6	44.6
Lyman Pratt, Hadley,	665	6.4	42.6

The average for the 19 cows was as follows:

882.7 3.9 35.0

AROUND THE COUNTY

We thought that the boys in this state owned, or at least knew most of the poultry breeds. It took Dennett Howe of North Amherst to prove it wasn't true, for after a summer spent in a camp in Vermont he came back with three birds which Mr. Nodine called Black Orpingtons but which Dennett declares are Black Australops. Have you ever seen any?

James Flaherty of Belchertown has one of the prettiest flocks of birds in this state and also is the only boy in this county to own Buff Leghorns. They are beauties.

A new poultry club is being organized in the Liberty School in Belchertown. Valerian Senvatka, a high school student and a 4-H club member is to act as leader. Some of the boys have some real birds and will bear watching.

1000 4-H Club Members

in Hampshire County

Continued from opposite page
 them in an egg laying contest from November 1 to June 1. Ninety of these boys reported on their project during the contest for an average of five months each during which time their birds averaged 74 eggs each or three more than the year before for the same period.

This has been our best year in exhibiting poultry. At the Northampton Poultry show last December our boys exhibited 178 birds which exceeds all previous records for that show. At the Exposition this fall we exhibited 131 birds out of 525 from the whole state, with Roger West of Hadley and C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley ranking first and second as the highest individual winners.

Mr. E. H. Nodine, State Poultry Club Leader, recently informed us that we took first as a county on number of points won on prizes, competing with seven other counties.

At the Three County Fair 214 birds were shown, the largest number ever shown in this department and Mr. Nodine tells us that it is the largest junior poultry show at any fair this fall in the state, excepting of course, the Exposition.

43 at County Camp

The first 4-H club camp in Hampshire County and the first of its kind in the state was held June 26-30, 1928 at the Holyoke Y. W. C. A. camp at Greenwich. Twelve boys, twenty-three girls and eight leaders made a total of 43 present for the whole four days.

The camp was a huge success in nearly every way and it is expected to continue it as an annual event. We have already secured the same site for another year and the dates set tentatively for June 24-29.

National Club Gatherings

We were fortunate enough to have the opportunity to send a delegate to the National Club Camp at Washington, D. C. J. Arthur Gould of Ware was our delegate and brought back an account of a really wonderful camp, without a doubt the most remarkable group of young people that it would be possible to bring together at any one time.

At the time of this writing, another outstanding club boy, C. Hilton Boynton of South Hadley is enjoying a trip to the National Club Congress which is held in conjunction with the International Live-stock Exposition in Chicago. This is no doubt the most spectacular club event in the country as over 1000 boys and girls from all over the country meet for one week to be entertained by the business concerns and merchants in the city.

This trip is really a special honor for Hilton for until this year, Massachusetts had never been represented by a 4-H club boy at this congress.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

POULTRY JUDGING

TEAM SELECTED

Wednesday, January 2, four boys will start for the state poultry judging contest which is held at the Boston Poultry Show each year. The boys are Benton Cummings, Ware; Gordon Cook, Hadley; Adolf Willer, Easthampton; and Alfred Jubenville, Hatfield. These boys came out on top in an elimination contest which was held at M. A. C., Friday, November 30, in which twenty of the best judges in the county took part. The contest was held in conjunction with a judging school where Mr. Vondell, Sup't. of the Massachusetts Agricultural College poultry plant and Mr. Nodine, State Poultry Club Leader, gave demonstrations on how to judge birds for both production and exhibition.

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 NORTHAMPTON

County Agent's Report

Continued from page 2, column 3
effect December 1, 1928.

Six towns in the county have over 50% of the cattle tested. They are the towns of Cummington, Goshen, Chesterfield, Huntington, Worthington and Westhamp-
ton.

The use of skim milk powders for calf feeding has become quite a prevalent practice where dairymen have no milk to feed the calves. By means of Farmers' Monthly articles and community meetings the dairymen were given information in regard to the use of skim milk powders.

The county agent cooperated with the Hampshire — Franklin — Holstein — Freisian Club in putting on their meetings and field days.

Farm Management

The poultrymen throughout the county cooperated with the farm management specialist in the state wide poultry account project. By means of information obtained through this project the poultrymen entered are able to operate their business more efficiently. F. D. Steele of Cummington had a production of 213.4 eggs per bird for his entire flock during the year.

Fruit

Pruning and top grafting demonstrations were held during the spring in an effort to eliminate the little green apple and to reduce the number of varieties to the New England Seven. The Gravenstein, Wealthy, Delicious, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, McIntosh and Northern Spy are included in the New England Seven.

The letter spray service was continued in 1928 at the request of the growers.

The spray schedules of several of the growers ever correlated with the amount of disease present and recommendations for needed changes were made.

During National Apple Week attractive window displays were put in several of the merchants' windows in Northampton and Amherst.

Poultry

During 1928 wire sun porches on which
Continued on next page

TOBACCO FERTILIZERS

Dr. P. J. Anderson

The tobacco farmer has a choice between mixing his own fertilizer or buying it already mixed. For the average grower, home-mixing is less expensive and with even ordinary care the results will be at least just as good as if he applied ready mixed goods.

For the benefit of those who wish to mix at home, I should like to state the following basic principles on which a tobacco mixture should be built:

1—Figure pounds of plant food per acre. Pounds of mixed fertilizer per

acre mean nothing to the plant.

2—An acre of tobacco should receive 200 pounds of nitrogen and 200 pounds of potash. For new land about 120 pounds of phosphoric acid should be used. For old tobacco land phosphoric acid is not so important.

3—About two-thirds of the nitrogen should be from organic carriers. (Cottonseed meal, castor pomace, linseed meal, fish, etc.) The other third may be taken from such mineral sources as nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, nitrate of lime, or calurea.

4—It is better to derive each food ele-

ment from several sources rather than one.

5—Avoid all compounds containing more than 1% of chlorine.

6—The sulphur content should be kept as low as practicable.

7—The mixture must contain a minimum of 15 pounds of magnesia per acre.

8—There is no one best formula. There are many good ones.

Some of the materials which may be used in tobacco mixtures, with their approximate average analyses, are listed below:

Materials	Nitrogen	Phosphoric		
		Acid	Potash	Magnesia
Cottonseed Meal.....	6.8	3	2	.7
Linseed Meal.....	5.8	2	1	.7
Castor Pomace.....	5.4	2	1	.8
Nitrate of Soda.....	15.4	0	0	..
Nitrate of Lime.....	15.4	0	0	..
Ammophos, (20-20).....	16.5	20	0	..
Ammonium Phosphate.....	10.7	48	0	..
Fish.....	8.2	7	0	..
Sulphate of Potash.....	..	..	48	1.3
Nitrate of Potash (German).....	12.3	..	44	..
Carbonate of Potash.....	..	..	65	..
Urea.....	46.0	..	..	..
Calurea.....	34.0	..	..	..
Precipitated Bone.....	..	38	..	..
Steamed Bone.....	1.7	28	..	..
Bone Meal.....	2.5	24	..	..
Double Manure Salts.....	..	..	26	11.0
Cottonhull Ash.....	..	7	28	11.2

With these analyses before him and keeping in mind the principles on which the mixture should be baied, the grower may sit down and figure out dozens of good formulae.

If he buys ready mixed goods, he should insist that they conform to the principles laid down above.

As an example of how the formula may be built:

Materials	Nitrogen	Phosphoric		
		Acid	Potash	Magnesia
1500 lbs. C. S. Meal.....	102	45	30	10.5
500 lbs. Castor Pomace.....	27	10	5	4.0
100 lbs. Calurea.....	34	..	..	..
300 lbs. Nitrate of Potash.....	37	..	132	..
200 lbs. Precipitated Bone.....	..	76
125 lbs. Double Manure Salts...	33	14.0
	200	131	200	28.5

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County Agent's Report

Continued from opposite page

baby chicks could be reared were used by many poultrymen for the first time. These porches, which were made of one half inch mesh hardware cloth, were very popular with practically everyone using them. Their chief advantage was in keeping the chicks off the ground thereby avoiding many avenues for disease infection.

As a rule poultrymen are providing better range for the growing chicks and are avoiding crowding on the range.

Poultry meetings were held during the year on chick management, culling and breeding.



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Seeds That Grow

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange goes the limit to assure maximum producing power in the field seeds it purchases for farmers.

For example, the parent seed stocks of the silage corn varieties for 1929 were selected in 1927 from the standing stalks in northeastern fields. Due regard was paid to the leafiness, vigor and freedom from disease of the stalk as well as to the quality of the ear. During the growing season of 1928, the fields planted to this corn have been inspected by state officials representing the crop improvement associations in the territories themselves as well as by representatives of the Eastern States seed service. Eastern States seed corn for 1929 represents the careful ear selection from these fields. Tips and butts have been eliminated from the best of this corn so as to assure uniformity of all the Eastern States seed corn placed in the planter's hoppers.

The small seeded legumes—clovers and alfalfas—have been purchased from reliable growers in the restricted areas of the northern states where pure strains adapted to Eastern States territory are produced. Certi-Germ—Eastern States inoculant—is supplied with every lot of Eastern States legume seed, and its cost is included in the price of the seed.

The field peas which the Exchange offers for 1929 will gladden the hearts of the older generation who remember the magnificent stands this heavy yielding legume used to produce in the old days. The parent stock of the Golden Vine seed offered was proved disease-free, was planted in the region of St. Anthony, Idaho, in fields watered by sub-irrigation. The semi-arid conditions eliminated the possibility of the development of those fungus diseases which cut so heavily into the yield of field peas grown from the common run of field peas.

And so on down the line. The best interests of the consumers in Eastern States territory have guided the Exchange in all of its seed purchasing.

Finally, Eastern States seed this year is being prepared for shipment at the new completely equipped seed house built last summer by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange and it will reach the members in the best condition possible.

Eastern States seed appeal to those farmers who realize that the success of their crops—the profits from the time and cash spent in preparing their seedbed—depend very largely on the quality of the seed they sow.

For information on Eastern States seed service write the office.

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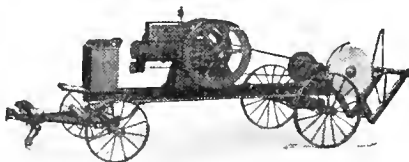
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