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# Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' News

Published quarterly by the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association.

## OFFICERS

President, Gilbert S. Watts, Bellwood, Pa.; Vice-President, J. M. Huffington, State College, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Nissley, State College, Pa.

VOL. 2

JANUARY, 1929

NO. 1

## GREETINGS OF THE NEW YEAR!

May 1929 bring you the most bountiful crops and the best markets you ever saw. Still more precious, may it serve you and yours with a full measure of good health.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

During the past year this publication has been sent without charge to a number of growers who are not paid members of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association. This has been done in the hope that attendance at the annual meetings and the number of members would be increased thereby to a number more truly representative of Pennsylvania's great vegetable growing industry. However, this Association is financially unable to continue such a policy indefinitely and this will be the last copy of the "NEWS" you will receive unless you pay dues for 1929. The amount of these will be fixed at not more than two dollars during the meetings at Harrisburg, January 22d. If you are not there, the Secretary will mail you a postcard advising correct amount to remit if you wish to continue to receive the "NEWS" and to become a member of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association for 1929.

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**A PROGRAM YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO MISS**  
Assembly Room, State Chamber of Commerce Building  
222 North Third Street

**TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22**

1:30—Special Business Session: Consideration of the Proposed Amendment to Change Dues.

2:00—"Getting the Profits That Are In the Sprayer": Dr. E. L. Nixon, Pennsylvania State College.

~~Approved~~

- 2:45—"Nitrogen and Organic Matter Problems in Vegetable Production": J. W. White, Pennsylvania State College.
- 3:30—"Glimpses of Gardens Around the World" (Illustrated): Dean R. L. Watts, Pennsylvania State College.
- 5:15—Vegetable Growers' Banquet, Ball Room, Penn Harris Hotel: Entertainment, Songs and Good Fellowship. Growers, their families and friends invited.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23

- Joint Session on Small Fruits, with State Horticultural Ass'n.  
9:00 until 10:30, Auditorium of South Office Building
- 9:00—Experiments on the Culture of the Strawberry: Prof. A. S. Colby, Ill., Agr' Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.
- 10:15—Discussion led by Paul Thayer, Carlisle, Pa.
- 10:30—Vegetable Growers adjourn to Assembly Room, State Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 222 North Third Street.
- 10:45—"Statewide Market Trends": H. A. Hanemann, Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg.
- 11:15—"Local Market Trends": Short Talks by Growers.  
G. E. Smith, Bethlehem.  
Ralph K. Garrahan, Wilkes-Barre.  
Joe Weinschenk, New Castle.
- 11:30—"Some Real Selling Points": Prof. R. Adams Dutcher, Pennsylvania State College.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23

- 1:30—"Gardening Just Below the Mason and Dixon Line": Prof. F. W. Geise, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- 2:15—"Experiences in Developing a Roadside Market Business": Harry G. Brackbill, Malvern.
- 2:30—"Observations on Vegetable Varieties in 1928": Dr. J. E. Knott, Pennsylvania State College.
- 3:00—"Experiences in Cold Storage of Celery": Howard N. Dudley, Bustleton.
- 3:15—Vegetable Growing in the South and West": Dr. C. E. Myers, Pennsylvania State College.
- 4:00—Annual Business Session:  
Election of Officers.

A REAL BANQUET

There is actually going to be a Vegetable Growers' Banquet. It has been scheduled for 5:15 P. M. Tuesday, January 22d, in the Ball Room of the Penn Harris Hotel. This brings the banquet at a meal hour. Thus the expense of the customary evening meal may be credited towards one's banquet ticket. Moreover, many vegetable growers also are active in organizations concerned with dairy cattle, swine, potatoes, fruit, etc. Most of these associations have their dinners Wednesday, which eliminate conflict with our time. An able entertainer and song leader has been secured without expense

to the association. There will be no set speeches—just an informal hour or two of good fellowship and fun.

The chef promises an eye opener (more properly a mouth opener) of a banquet with a half chicken per man. But we should know at once about how many to expect. An addressed post card is enclosed. Whether or not you expect to come, please fill out the card and mail today. Indicate how many tickets you will want. Your friends and members of your family are welcome.

The Penn Harris was finally selected after thirty members had been asked to vote in favor either of going there at two and a half a plate, or to another place at a dollar and a half. Thirteen replied and of these eleven favored the Penn Harris.

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TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PREMIUMS

For Displays of Vegetables

Look over the list below carefully. It is a hard time of year to make up a vegetable exhibit but surely you can find something around the place to make at least one entry. If you are not coming in person, ship your exhibit by express to arrive not later than early Tuesday morning, January 22d. Address to Walter B. Nissley, Vegetable Exhibit, 50 South Cameron St., Harrisburg, Pa. This vegetable show can be made a success and must be made a success. Note that most of the classes are for commercial packages, which will make it very easy to prepare and ship your exhibition material.

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PREMIUM LIST FOR VEGETABLES

Farm Products Show—Harrisburg, 1929

CLASS I—

Best display of a variety of vegetables attractively arranged.

First	Second	Third
\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00

CLASS II—

Exhibits of the following vegetables, greenhouse grown:

Leaf Lettuce, Commercial Pack	2.50	1.50	1.00
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	2.50	1.50	1.00
Radishes, 6 bunches	2.50	1.50	1.00
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	2.50	1.50	1.00

CLASS III—

Mushrooms, 3 lb basket

White	4.00	2.50	1.50
Brown	4.00	2.50	1.50
Buttons	4.00	2.50	1.50

CLASS IV—

Exhibits of the following vegetables, Commercial Packs:

Beets (globe shaped)	3.00	2.00	1.00
Beets (half long or long)	3.00	2.00	1.00
Onions (globe type from seed)	3.00	2.00	1.00
Onions (flattened type from seed)	3.00	2.00	1.00

Onions (Prizetaker, Bermuda, Spanish from transplants)	3.00	2.00	1.00
Parsnip	3.00	2.00	1.00
Salsify	3.00	2.00	1.00
Rutabagas	3.00	2.00	1.00
Turnips	3.00	2.00	1.00
5 Cabbage (Danish type)	3.00	2.00	1.00
5 Cabbage (red)	3.00	2.00	1.00
5 Cabbage (Savoy)	3.00	2.00	1.00
12 Stalks Celery (easy blanching)	5.00	3.00	2.00
12 Stalks Celery (green variety)	5.00	3.00	2.00
3 Pumpkins (any pie variety)	3.00	2.00	1.00
3 Squash (any winter variety)	3.00	2.00	1.00

Worthy exhibits of other vegetables not listed below will receive ribbon premiums.

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#### REDUCED FARE CERTIFICATE

If you are a member there is enclosed a reduced fare certificate, which will enable you to make the round trip to Harrisburg for one and one-half fares. If you are not a member and want a certificate, write W. B. Nissley, Sec'y, Penna. Vegetable Growers' Ass'n., Horticultural Building, State College, Pa., immediately.

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#### QUESTION BOX

If you have some special problem or question which you wish to have discussed at the coming meetings, write in detail to the secretary not later than January 15th.

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#### HOW THE DOLLAR DUES HAVE WORKED

All who were at the meetings last January will remember that dues were reduced to \$1.00 for a period of a year. This was an experiment to determine whether or not a larger membership could be secured with lower dues. Previously dues had been two dollars. Promptly at 1:30 P. M., January 22, in the opening business session, action will be taken to make this permanent, or to go back to the previous plan. In order that you may do some thinking in advance, here is how it worked:

1926—41 Memberships @ \$2.00	\$82.00
1927—13 Memberships @ \$2.00	\$26.00
1928—81 Memberships @ 1.00	\$81.00

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#### VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION of America to Meet in Philadelphia?

Philadelphia is receiving consideration as a possibility for the 1929 convention of the V. G. of A. A decision will be reached in the near future. If you would like to see this national gathering come to Pennsylvania next fall, write at once to Mr. Frank Held, Secretary, Vegetable Growers' Association of America, 3057 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

# Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' News

Published quarterly by the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association. Dues and subscription one dollar a year.

VOL. 2

APRIL, 1929

NO. 2

#### ALL ABOARD FOR PHILADELPHIA

The Vegetable Growers' Association of America will hold its 1929 Convention in Philadelphia during the week beginning August 19. The program will include discussions by up-to-the-minute growers and college men, a big field day, extensive machinery exhibits and demonstrations, a banquet and other features. The time set comes after early vegetables have been marketed and before fall crops or danger of frosts are with us. Particulars in the July issue of the "News".

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#### REPORT OF JANUARY BUSINESS MEETING

The proposed amendment to make the dues of this Association one dollar a year was passed. Resolutions were passed favoring the erection of an adequate Farm Products Show Building in Harrisburg. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Gilbert S. Watts, Bellwood; Vice-President, J. M. Huffington, State College; Directors: H. N. Dudley, Bustleton; W. H. Evans, Plainsville; Wm. H. Brinton, Parkersburg; C. L. Meyer, Pittsburgh; C. M. Smith, Lewistown; R. K. Garrahan, Forty Fort, and H. G. Ardrey, Jersey Shore.

*Secretary, Walter B. Nissley,  
State College, Pa.*

### THE VEGETABLE EXHIBIT

January is a difficult month in which to secure showings of vegetables, yet this new feature brought forth a surprising number of mostly worthy exhibits. Next year an even larger display should be made. Incidentally, those who set up the exhibits were swamped at the last minute and urge everyone to be earlier next time. Wm. Wenker of Bustleton took the twenty-five dollar prize for best general display of vegetables and captured first place with beets. Frank Stewart of Harrisburg led with radishes. In mushrooms Walter B. Evans, of Kelton, took first place in whites and browns, while Walter W. Maule classed highest with buttons. With rutabagas Wm. Stoker, of Byberry, led, A. D. Aburger, Bustleton, second. Turnips, Chas. Humphreys, Torresdale, first; Wm. Wenker, second. Carrots, Yeagle Bros., first; Wm. Wenker, second. Savoy cabbage, Yeagle Bros. Cabbage, G. E. Smith, Bethlehem, first. Onions, Espenshade & Sons Harrisburg, first. Celery, (yellow) in close competition, H. N. Dudley, Bustleton, T. H. Fleming, Andalusia, and Wm. Wenker, placed in the order named. Celery (green) first place to T. H. Fleming, second to A. H. Mende & Son, and third to W. L. Beshore, Mt. Wolf.

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### THE BANQUET

The Vegetable Growers' Banquet, an innovation, did not "Faw down go boom". Seventy-five sat down together in the Ball Room of the Penn Harris and the fact that not one speech was made didn't hurt a bit. The Morrison's Cove (Blair county) Vocational High School orchestra kept things lively, songs were sung and Prof. "Jack" White of State College and others "got off" some stories, real stories!

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### REPORT OF JANUARY MEETINGS

It is too bad space does not permit full report of all the excellent talks that were delivered. About all that can be done is to report the "high lights", at least until we can boost our membership to a figure where funds will be available to publish detailed proceedings.

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Dr. E. L. Nixon emphasized four essentials for successful vegetable production: good seed, abundant humus, leaf protection (spraying) and vision (to see details and opportunity). The three elements in profitable spraying are right material, correct manner of application and timely application. The necessity of spraying at a pressure of at least 250 pounds was stressed. This is necessary to penetrate and cover all leaf surfaces in heavy foliage crops such as celery.

An abstract of Prof. J. W. White's talk on Nitrogen and Organic Matter Problems in Vegetable Production follows:

"Successful vegetable production depends upon the maintenance

of a liberal supply of soil organic matter and available plant food throughout the growing season. The excessive decay of organic matter brought about each year as the result of intensive soil cultivation together with the nitrogen removed by crops and lost in drainage waters lead to rapid depletion of the fertility of the soil. Perhaps the most serious problem that confronts the vegetable grower today is that of replenishing economically the organic matter and nitrogen lost from the soil and also to find means of conserving that left at the end of each growing season. The fast diminishing supply of stable manure has intensified the problem and led to the use of green manure crops as a means of checking the loss of nitrogen by drainage and replenishing the stock of organic matter lost in the process of decay. A study of the relative value of various green manure crops as sources of organic matter and as a means of nitrogen conservation is therefore of utmost importance to the producers of vegetable crops. The vegetable farmer who follows a systematic practice of growing cover crops as a source will no longer worry about the diminishing supply of animal manure upon which he has so long depended."

Prof. R. A. Dutcher of the Pennsylvania State College presented vegetable growers with some real selling points. He called attention to the fact that vegetables are peculiarly valuable in the diet for the basic mineral salts which they contain, for vitamins and for the bulk which they furnish. The iron contained in vegetables is very, very valuable because it is often present along with traces of copper, which greatly assist the system in assimilating iron into the blood. The basic minerals or ash which vegetables contain are especially valuable in keeping the body fluids somewhat neutral as nature intended rather than in a state of acidosis which some foods encourage and which results in colds and so forth.

### MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

Here is something from last year's meetings that may prove of use in the near future. Mexican bean beetle can best be controlled by applications of stomach poisons. Calcium arsenate treatment is recommended by the State College entomologists. Calcium arsenate, one pound; dusting sulphur, one pound, and hydrated lime, four pounds, compose one of the dusts. Another is applied at the rate of one pound of calcium arsenate and nine pounds of hydrated lime. A spray can be used at the rate of three-fourths pound of calcium arsenate, one and one-half pounds of hydrated lime, and fifty gallons of water, or three-fourths ounce of calcium arsenate, one and one-half ounce of hydrated lime, and three gallons of water. Whether dust or liquid spray is used, the material must be directed toward the under sides of the bean leaves, where the insect feeds mainly.

E. HODGKISS

A number of pointers from the talk of Prof. F. W. Geise, of the University of Maryland, follow:

"To minimize loss from anthracnose or pod spot insist on bean seed grown at high altitudes in the west.

"Virginia Blight or Yellows Resistant Savoy Spinach is best for fall and winter growth. Not only is it more resistant to disease but it seems to be more hardy than standard Savoy.

"Blocking tomato plants is a great advantage for the early crop. That is, perhaps ten days before planting time, a knife is run between the rows of plants in one direction. A few days later cuts are made at right angles, thus causing the formation of a dense root system in a block of soil which goes to the field with each plant".

Mr. Harry S. Brackbill told of the satisfactory business which has grown up at his roadside market. He believes numbers of growers are overlooking remarkable opportunities right at their doors. Success is dependant upon selling only absolutely fresh products that are sure to give satisfaction. Cleanliness, courtesy and dependable supply seem to be most important factors. It is repeat customers, rather than occasional buyers that have made Mr. Brackbill's business possible.

Dr. J. E. Knott of State College called attention to the fact that the extra early sweet corn varieties, such as Burpee, require high fertility to make a large proportion of first quality ears. In variety work at the college the Riverside strain of Sweet Spanish was more uniform and satisfactory than others of the Spanish group, such as Prizetaker, Denia, and Valencia. In the trials this year Fordhook and Matchless Spring were the earliest cauliflower strains. The latter matured over a shorter period. A number of new strains have been introduced in 1929, and these are now being grown for study.

In discussing celery cold storage Mr. H. N. Dudley of Bustleton emphasized the necessity of having good celery, not blighted to begin with. It should be rushed to storage in order to prevent heating in the crate. It should be blanched but not over blanched. Green celery blanches practically none in cold storage and when put in must be blanched about as much as the market prefers. Celery is packed fairly tight in the crates and these are spaced so that there are four inches of clear space all around every crate. Loose leaves that extend through the slats should be trimmed flush to provide free air circulation. Temperatures must be kept below 34 or 35 degrees F. to avoid decay and 30 to 31 degrees F. is not too low if the room is not excessively damp. Good celery properly stored under correct conditions will keep for months in first class condition.

### GET THE WEEDS

Studies at a considerable number of Experiment Stations on the benefits of cultivation, and particularly that at Cornell on vegetable crops, indicate that in general if the weeds are killed we need not worry about keeping a mulch on top of the soil to conserve moisture.

Most crops spread out their roots so that little water escapes upward between the rows. Celery, when spaced three feet apart, does not fill the soil with roots and so is likely to be benefitted by a slight mulch. After the surface layer is dry little additional water can escape whether the layer is dry and loose as in a mulch or dry and compact as in a slight crust.

Cultivating too soon after a rain will throw the moist soil up on top where water will be lost instead of saved. Cultivating too deep will also bring up moist soil, resulting in loss of water.

The upper six to twelve inches of soil is the area of greatest fertility and there are many fine feeding roots in this zone. Deep cultivation prunes these off, and since it is liable to dry out the soil, it means that the roots will not make as much growth there as is wanted, and the crop suffers. If the seed bed is properly prepared before seeding, deep cultivation is usually unnecessary.

Cultivate often enough to destroy the weeds. Do this while they are young, and then shallow cultivation by the use of blades will get rid of them without injury to the roots. If there are no weeds and the surface of the soil is dry, further cultivation is an unjustified expense.

PROF. J. E. KNOTT, State College.

### FERTILIZING VEGETABLE CROPS

Commercial fertilizers are an essential part of the vegetable grower's program, whether he has a supply of barnyard manure or not. Few commercial gardeners have a sufficient supply of manure, and few crops do so well on manure alone that they will not do a little better if commercial fertilizers are added.

Fertilizer experiments on early cabbage, early potatoes, and tomatoes have been in progress at the Pennsylvania State College since 1917. The first crop is an example of a leaf crop which is planted as soon as the soil can be prepared; the second is a tuber crop maturing in midseason; the third is a fruit crop planted after the soil is warm, and taking advantage of the rest of the growing season. While one is not justified in drawing conclusions for other crops from the results on these three, yet some hints may be found in the response of these crops to various fertilizers. The conclusions on the given crops are applicable for soils similar to the one on which these experiments were conducted.

The value of complete fertilizer is shown in the experiments.

except for potatoes, nitrogen in readily available form was profitable. It increased both the early and the total yields of cabbage, and the early yield of tomatoes. Phosphorus and potash increased the early and total yields of all crops. The largest gains were for phosphorus, even for the heaviest applications in the experiment. Manure increased the yields of tomatoes and potatoes, but not of cabbage, as compared to commercial fertilizers.

The solidity of cabbage heads and the canning quality of tomatoes were not affected by different commercial fertilizers. Heavy applications of manure lowered the flavor and acidity of the tomatoes slightly, but did not affect the quality of cabbage.

The gain for manure on tomatoes was greater when the rainfall was heavy in the early part of the season.

Dividing the application of nitrogen did not increase yields of any crop in the experiment. The chief benefit of nitrogen seemed to come very early in the season, and consequently a plentiful supply at first was better than repeated smaller applications.

The various facts indicate that an early crop cannot utilize manure as a source of plant food so well as crops requiring a longer season. Readily available crops on medium to heavy upland soils, applications of complete fertilizer up to 1000 pounds or more to the acre, of a 4-12-4 or 4-16-4 mixture, will be profitable. The nitrogen may be reduced or omitted for midseason or late crops, especially if a cover crop or other organic matter has been plowed under.

Crops on light to medium soils will likely need more nitrogen and potash than they required on the heavy silt loam and clay loam in the experiments. The phosphorus may be relatively less. Half a ton or more of 4-8-4 or 5-10-5 mixture would be a good treatment for early crops, while 3-12-6 might be better for midseason or late crops.

Calcium nitrate and cyanamid have been as good as nitrate of soda for all crops, while tankage, dried blood, and sulphate of ammonia have not. The comparisons were on an equal nitrogen rather than an equal cost basis. Superphosphate is the best carrier of phosphorus. There is no difference between muriate and sulphate of potash, except in price, which is in favor of the former.

PROF. W. B. MACK, State College.

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**PENNSYLVANIA VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION  
1929 MEMBERSHIP LIST**

Numerous requests have been received for lists of members and it has been felt that this list also should be published as a matter of record. A few names may have come in after going to press. In some instances the handwriting in receipt books has been none too clear. In case of error, please notify Secretary.

Name	Post Office	County
Alburger, A. D.,	Bustleton,	Philadelphia Co.

Ardry, H. G., Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co.  
 Arnold, J. H., Vanderbilt, Fayette Co.  
 Arnold, J. P., Beaver Falls, Beaver Co.  
 Baker, O. W. Commodore, Indiana Co.  
 Ballau, E. E. Halifax, Dauphin Co.  
 Bear, Paul A., Mt. Wolf, York Co.  
 Beshore, Augustus, Mt. Wofe, York Co.  
 Beshore, Wm., Mt. Wolfe, York Co.  
 Bloss, Milton W., Conyngham, Luzerne Co.  
 Bock, Walter, Crafton, R. 8, Allegheny Co.  
 Brandt, Ira G., Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co.  
 Brinton Wm. H., Parkesburg, R. D., Chester Co.  
 Bretz, R. P., Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co.  
 Brackbill, H. G., Malvern, Chester Co.  
 Clark, Fred C., Mars, (Trusdale Farms), Butler Co.  
 Clark Steko Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Cleland Ira L., Portersville, Butler Co.  
 Clemson, J. W., Halifax, Dauphin Co.  
 Colyer, W. F. Center Hall, Center Co.  
 Creasy, Luther P., Catawissa, Columbia Co.  
 Eby, Jason B., Gordonville, R. 3, Lancaster Co.  
 Edwards, Marcus, Prospectville, Montgomery Co.  
 Engle, H. B., Glen Mills, Delaware Co.  
 Evans, W. H., Plainsville, Luzerne Co.  
 Fertram, J. A. Gilbert, Cly, York Co.  
 Findley, Steele, Cramer, Indiana Co.  
 Flambard, Edward, Jr., Gibsonia, Allegheny Co.  
 Fry, Miles W., Ephrata, R. 3, Lancaster, Co.  
 Garrahan, C. E., Kingston, Luzerne Co.  
 Garrahan, R. H., Kingston, Luzerne Co.  
 Geibel, J. R., Steward.  
 Geise, Henry, Sunbury, R. 2, Northumberland Co.  
 Geisler, Louis W., McKees Rocks, D. 1, Allegheny Co.  
 Glebe, Wm. M., Delaware Water Gap, Monroe Co.  
 Haller, F. W., State College, Center Co.  
 Hart, Harry, Indiana, Indiana Co.  
 Hartman, L. E., 311 Levee St., Brownsville, Texas.  
 Heaps, Geo. H., South Hills Branch, R. 9, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.  
 Herr, Herbert S., Strasburg, Lancaster Co.  
 Herr, John R., Millersville, R. 1, Lancaster Co.  
 Hooker, P. K., Synthetic Nitrogen Corporation, 809 Maple Avenue,  
 Elmire, N. Y.  
 Hoffman, H. A., Bridgeville, Allegheny Co.  
 Hazen, E. L., Ellwood City, Lawrence Co.  
 Huffington, J. M., State College, Center Co.  
 Kaiser, Geo., Folcroft, Delaware Co.

# Aaron



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Knott, Dr. J. E., State College, Center Co.  
Koppers Products Co., Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.  
Krasowiski, S., Glenshaw, Allegheny Co.  
Landis, G. B., Rock Glen, Luzerne Co.  
Lahr, Alvin, Sunbury, R. 2, Northumberland Co.  
Lindner, Frank L., Ringtown, Schuylkill Co.  
Long, J. W., Cocksburg, Forest Co.  
Longenecker, E. E., Middletown, R. 2 Dauphin Co.  
Lynn, J. E., Vanderbilt, Fayette Co.  
Mende, A. H. & Son, Bristol, Bucks Co.  
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Probert, Harry, Beth Aires, Montgomery Co.  
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Rieff, Abram A., Lansdale, Montgomery Co.  
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Shellar, C. W., West Chester, Chester Co.  
Showalter, H. M., Laurelton State Village, Laurelton, Union Co.  
Smith, C. M., Lewistown, Mifflin Co.  
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Snyder, L. G., Valley View, Schuylkill Co.  
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Weaner, L. H., 275 Locust St., Scalp Level, Cambria Co.  
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Winter, H. P. & Son, 79 Wall St., New York City.  
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Yerger, C. R., Apollo, R. 3, Armstrong Co.  
Yingst, John, Lebanon, R. 1, Lebanon Co.  
Ziezenheim, J. R., North Girard, Erie Co.  
Zimmerman, B. F., Ringtown, Schuylkill Co.

**End of  
Volume**