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For April and May delivery, the prices on gross tons 2240 lbs. will be as follows:

White Ash Broken or Egg	$ 15.00
White Ash Stove	15.50
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Lykens Valley Broken	$ 16.25
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By giving strict attention to business we hope to receive and continue your insurance as heretofore. Our companies are all first-class and we offer you rates as low as any other sound financial company can do. Respectfully yours for business.

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LIVE STOCK

HOW TO KEEP FLIES AWAY FROM ANIMALS

There is probably nothing that will keep flies away from live stock, to the extent that they will not be more or less irritated by them.

Most of the coal tar products used for "dips" to kill external parasites are useful when used over the body, well diluted and applied from a spray pump. Oil or tar or pine tar can often be used to advantage in protecting places that have become sore from the irritation of flies.

The following mixture has usually given as much satisfaction as any other: Synthetic oil of sassafras, four ounces; lard, or neatsfoot oil, two pints, and crude petroleum enough to make one gallon. This will cost about $1 a gallon.

A less expensive mixture and one that will not need to be applied as often as the other is as follows: Fish oil, 100 parts; oil of tar, 50 parts, and crude carbolic acid, 1 part.

The best time to "swat the fly" is before he is born. Allowing piles of manure to accumulate in the stables and yards, for flies to breed in, and then applying some kind of "dope" to keep flies away from the animals, is inconsistent, to say the least.—G. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College Fort Collins, Colo.

Separate Self-Feeders Are Gaining Popularity

Self-fed hogs gain 7.4 per cent faster than when hand-fed, according to thorough tests at the Missouri agricultural experiment station. Yet hogs self-fed require no more feed to produce a given amount of gain than when hand-fed. Hence the practice is a labor saver. When each feed is placed in a separate self-feeder the hogs will choose the different feeds so that the gain will be both rapid and economical.

Experiments here have shown that the proper use of supplementary feeds like tankage, linseed oil meal or wheat middlings increase the profits derived from swine feeding. A ton of tankage saves 169 bushels of corn. A ton of linseed oil meal saves 90 bushels, and a ton of wheat middlings saves 38 bushels.

These experiments have shown that fattening hogs gained 23 per cent faster on a ration of corn and wheat middlings than on corn alone, 32 per cent faster on corn and linseed oil meal, 32 per cent faster on corn and tankage, and 38 per cent faster on corn and soy beans.

The saving of grain resulting from the use of pasture crops is found to be from 20 to 50 per cent.

Raising Orphan Pigs Is Rather Difficult Task

It is a very difficult task to raise young pigs, since they must be fed from six to eight times per day for the first week or so. After that the time between feeding may be increased.

Whole, sweet, fresh cow's milk is considered best. Don't adulterate it. Sow's milk is richer in all nutriments and especially fats than cow's milk.

Hand-fed pigs are more likely to be overfed than underfed when it is understood that a sow has only about one quart of milk per day for a whole litter of pigs. A little more cow's milk can be fed than sow's milk. Add a few middlings to the milk when the pigs are about two weeks old. The great danger with pigs fed by hand is indigestion. A little castor oil is good for this.

Feeding Saves Fertility

Feeding stock saves fertility that would otherwise be lost if feeds were sold directly off the farm. A ton of alfalfa hay or barley contains $6.00 to $8.00 worth of fertility value, 75 per cent of which the steer will return to the farm if the manure is carefully handled.

Live Stock Jots

White hogs are more subject to sunscald on rape pasture than red or black hogs.

* * *

Ohio is the eighth state in the Union in value of live stock. Iowa is first and Texas second.

* * *

Some brood sows give twice as much milk as other sows and where litters are large will become rather thin even though fed heavily.

* * *

Do not overlook the guard rails in the farrowing pen. They will prove a haven to the little fellows, especially if the mother is large and clumsy.

* * *

If the old gray mare "isn't what she used to be" is there a likely colt coming along to take her place?

* * *

Keep the pigs growing from the day they are born until the day they are old. Those to be kept for brood sows should be separated and fed for growth and not for fat.

* * *

Nearly all of the common hog diseases can be prevented by keeping the hogs well fed, clean and free from worms and lice, and by providing dry, clean shelter, yards and places to eat

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The 26th Session Begins September 9th.

Write for information. Address Blue Ridge College, New Windsor, Maryland.

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White Pumps And Oxfords At A Price

We are cutting the price of a lot of our White Pumps and Oxfords, $2.50 grade now $1.85. $1.75 grade now $1.50.

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We are cutting the price on all of our straw hats. Get one while we have your size.

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POULTRY

PROVIDE DUCKLINGS WITH AMPLE SHADE

Shade must be provided for the ducklings. Many of the sudden deaths among ducklings are due solely to sunstroke. If there are no low growing bushes, and no shade of trees make shelters of burlap or of branches and keep the water there. Sun-heated water is bad; change the water often and keep it cool as possible.

After they are thirty-six hours old ducklings should be fed five times daily at first. A government ration calls for a mixture of equal parts by measure of rolled oats and bread crumbs with 3 per cent of sharp sand mixed in the feed. The amount needed for one feed should be moistened and given near the drinking fountains so the ducklings can drink as they eat.

About the third day this feed is changed to equal parts of bread, rolled oats, bran and cornmeal; then after the seventh day to three parts of bran one part each of low-grade wheat flour and of cornmeal, 10 per cent of green feed and 5 per cent of beef scrap, with about 3 per cent of sand or grit in all of the rations. All to be fed slightly damp.

The amount of beef scrap is gradually increased to 15 per cent by the end of the third week. Gradually increase the proportion of cornmeal and decrease the amount of bran until the ration becomes the fattening ration given below for those ducklings which are to be marketed. Those to be saved for breeding should be given the duckling ration with the increased beef scrap (15 per cent) but not fed the fattening ration. They should also be given a good range where grass and water are available. If confined to bare yards, considerable green feed and vegetables should be fed.

The ducklings to be marketed should be fattened for two weeks before killing, on a ration made of three parts by weight of cornmeal, two parts of low-grade flour or middlings, one part of bran, one-half part beef scrap, with 3 per cent grit and 10 per cent green food. Oyster shell, or ground bone is an addition to the mash.

Sudden Change of Feed Causes Pullet to Molt

Any sudden change in feeding or care of a flock of laying pullets is likely to induce a partial molt and check egg production. For this reason, any needed changes should be made gradually. If the kind of feed is to be changed, gradually substitute the new for the old, not immediately discontinuing one thing to give another of a different kind. Do not change suddenly from wet to dry, or dry to wet mashes, or make great changes in the amount of meat scrap fed. It is of course necessary that changes should be made in the management of a flock at times, but avoid the shock to what appears to be a very susceptible nervous system of hens that ensues from quick changes. I know of no way of helping a flock through its molt, other than by good care and feeding, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. Do not change the accustomed ration, with the idea of helping the molt along, providing that you were feeding a suitable laying ration before the molt began.

Feeding During Summer Months Very Important

Pullets are not expected to start laying while they are still taking on growth, and for the person who is anxious to get them laying, the summer months of feeding are important. Dual purpose types, such as the Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds, will give little worry of maturing too early. The average early-hatched chick should by careful feeding, be ready for laying early in November.

Since pullets will not lay while they are growing rapidly, further development can be checked oftentimes by increasing the feeds which produce fat, such as corn. At the same time feeds which stimulate the egg-laying organs may be used, such as animal food. This is a method of feeding which is intended for pullets to be used as layers; it would be objectionable if the birds were intended for the next season's breeding pen.

Color of Young Chicks

Chicks from eggs of the black breeds such as Black Langshans Black Cochins, etc., often hatch out white chicks, but are none the less pure for all that, and will grow into perfectly black fowls. Chicks from the white breeds, again, such as White Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons and White Wyandottes will hatch out dark or yellow chicks. But they will outgrow that and become perfectly white after they have shed. Rocks rarely show any barring at first.

Keep Hen Contented

Farm land that has been overworked can be fertilized and made productive again, but the poor old hen cannot be rejuvenated and made to produce the necessary number of eggs to make her a payer. She is sentenced to the boiling pot. This being true, why not give her the best there is while she is in active service? She is certainly entitled to all the attention and good treatment it is possible to bestow upon her. Make her lot a contented one.

Marketing Problems Difficult to Solve

Progress in Co-Operation Stimulated by Obstacles.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"The farmer cannot solve his marketing problems by individual effort, neither is co-operative marketing a panacea for all the farmer's economic difficulties," declared Lloyd S. Tenny, assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in an address at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held at Cleveland.

Discussing co-operative marketing, Mr. Tenny pointed out that the farmer is essentially a manufacturer and is confronted with the same marketing problems as the manufacturer of any other product.

"The farmer has the same right to control and solve these economic questions as have other business men," Mr. Tenny said. "Individual effort cannot solve them and group action is involved. It is not only necessary that the right of the farmer to organize be accepted morally, but that this right be recognized by law. Congress has recently passed the Capper-Volstead act which gives this right to farmers, and most of the individual states have taken similar action. The federal law simply gives producers the privilege of combining to do for themselves what any manufacturing corporation has always had the right to do, namely, to handle in a wholesale way the output of their production plants."

Co-operative marketing among farmers must be considered in the light of and judged by the results accomplished through co-operation. Mr. Tenny pointed out, and then as a proof that co-operative marketing is producing satisfactory results he stated that during the year 1923 a total business amounting to over $2,200,000,000 was handled in the United States through co-operative associations.

Why Plant Trees

Trees add value to the property.

Trees protect the pavement from the hot sun.

Trees cool the air in summer and radiate warmth in winter.

Trees furnish homes for thousands of birds that help man in his fight against injurious insects.

Trees furnish homes for many animals that are useful to men for food and clothing.

Trees help man in his fight for better sanitation.

Trees help to keep pure air pure for man and the lower animals.

Trees supply a large part of all the fuel in the world.

Trees give us wood, and wood furnishes us with building material, furniture, implements, utensils, tools and other useful things in great variety.

Trees furnish one of the most striking and permanent forms of beauty.

Trees improve the climate and conserve soil and water.

Trees furnish a great variety of miscellaneous, useful products.—Monthly Bulletin of Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

Value of Soy Bean Straw

Soy bean straw which is left after the beans are threshed compares favorably with timothy hay in feeding value. The loss, however, is greater than in the case of the timothy. Soy bean straw contains about three times as much digestible protein as does oat straw. It is not as rich, though, in carbohydrates, so the two feeds compare favorably in the amount of total digestible nutrients. When the two feeds are given, the horses seem to do better on the soy bean straw.

FARM FACTS

When a bird is killed, bugs rejoice.

* * *

Co-operative marketing of farm products is another way of answering the Biblical question: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

* * *

Before sowing sweet clover you should make some tests for acidity of the soil. Sweet clover must have a sweet soil.

* * *

Give the alfalfa a chance. Do not plow it up because it looks thin to start with. It usually starts poorly and may come up.

* * *

Don't turn the stock out too soon. The early grass is watery and has a low feeding value, and it is hard on the grass, causing the roots to weaken, injuring the later stand.

* * *

Good onion soil is good cabbage soil. Both require the richest soil and the best cultivation in the garden for their best and successful development.

* * *

Celery demands rich soil, plenty of moisture and growth must be kept going a top speed for a good crop. If allowed to languish during a drought it is likely to become tough and stringy.

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