

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

## GIVES TEN WAYS TO PREVENT RURAL FIRES

Chenango County Senator, Experienced Volunteer Fireman, Tells How to Guard Farm Property.

Ten ways to prevent fires in the country districts were pointed out by the Rev. O. Meyer, Episcopal missionary of Chenango County, in a recent address at the state college of agriculture at Ithaca. Mr. Meyer has long been interested in volunteer fire departments and has served as head of the Chenango county association. His ten rules follow:

First, periodical cleaning and examination of chimneys. If the chimney is low it should be increased in height to avoid ignition from sparks flying to the wood shingle roof, especially if a wood fire is burning and the wind is high.

Second, care in regard to location of building and direction of wind before burning weeds or rubbish.

Third, matches should be stored in glass, china or metal covered receptacles and removed from paste board boxes.

Fourth, properly erected and inspected lightning rods are almost a sure protection against fires from lightning.

Fifth, kerosene or gasoline lanterns should not be used in a barn. Electric lanterns, or electric torches cost very little more, and are safe.

Sixth, insurance policies demand certain restrictions in storage of gasoline and kerosene, and yet even common sense is ignored in storage of these inflammable materials around barn buildings.

Seventh, all smoking should be prohibited in or around farm buildings, especially where there is any hay, straw or corn fodder stored.

Eighth, more care should be exercised in electric wiring for home electric plants. A competent electrician should be employed.

Ninth, boiling of sugar or meats should always be done at a safe distance from farm buildings.

Tenth, all new buildings should include fire proof roofing. Avoid the use of wood shingles.

## ANDOVER STOCK RECEIVES MORE HIGH HONORS

Following up their advertising success in securing a Holstein cow to New York City, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., recently presented the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., with a purebred Holstein female. She, like the New York cow, is named Dairylea, the name borne by the dairy products manufactured by the League. Several weeks ago the city council passed a resolution to provide a cow for the Highland Park Zoo. It was said that there was thousands of kiddies in Pittsburgh that had never seen a cow. The management of the Dairymen's League seized the opportunity and made the presentation. On January 4, Councilman James F. Malone, in front of the County-City Building, officially received the present. It is reported that the Councilman was challenged to milk the animal, but was unable to do so. We do not know whether she was dry or not but from the picture furnished us we would imagine that she was. She was taken to the Highland Park Zoo that same afternoon.

The Pittsburgh Dairylea is a daughter of Colantha Johanna Vera Mercena. She was born July 29, 1919, and as a four-year-old made official records of 548 pounds of milk, 25 1/2 pounds butter in a week; 2,171 pounds milk and 100 pounds butter in thirty days.

Dairylea's dam was bred in Andover by M. A. Crandall & Son.

## GET YOUR SEED SOON

The district school literary society used to debate whether or not the pleasures or expectation were greater than those of realization. The seed catalogue gives you the former.

Good seed, good soil, and hard work will go far to give you the latter.

The following estimates of the amounts of various kinds of seed necessary to plant one hundred feet of row will help you.

About one-eighth of an ounce of seed: cauliflower, celery, tomato.

One-quarter of an ounce: cabbage, eggplant and parsley.

One-half ounce: lettuce, muskmelon, parsnip, squash and turnip.

One ounce: carrot, chard, onion, radish, salafy, spinach and watermelon.

Two ounces of beet seeds, two quarts of onion sets, a pint of bush beans and about half as many pole beans, and from one to two pints of peas, and from six to ten pounds of potatoes are the estimated amounts of seed necessary for one hundred feet of each of these vegetables.

Some of today's ads—perhaps several of them—contain GOOD NEWS FOR YOU. And it's the sort of pocket-touching good news that's WORTH looking for.

## FEED CALVES ENOUGH

Need from 6 to 12 Pounds of Whole Milk Daily for First Three Weeks.

Feed the calves enough, but don't overfeed them. They will do better if kept just a little hungry. Over feeding causes digestive troubles.

These are some of the suggestions on the raising and care of calves.

The first thing to remember, says the college, is that no calf should be raised for dairy use unless it comes of first class parentage from a pure bred sire and a high producing dam. Granting this heritage, the dairy calf will respond to, and should receive, careful handling.

It is best to let the calves stay with their mothers for two or three days after birth. They should be taught to drink from a bucket. Care should be taken to see that the pail is clean for, as every farmer knows, calves are subject to digestive disorders.

The calf should get from 6 to 12 pounds of whole milk daily for the first three weeks and then may be gradually switched over to skim-milk and a little grain. Most farmers find it best to give the calf its grain immediately after it has finished drinking the milk. A good concentrate allowance will contain muscle and bone building nutrients and will contain some fat to replace a part of that abstracted from the milk.

Here are three rations which have been found good:

Corn 3 parts, bran 3 parts, oats 3 parts, oil meal 1 part.

Corn 5 parts, oats or bran 3 parts, oil meal 1 part.

Oats 3 parts, bran 1 part, oil meal 1 part.

## FORESTRY POLICY IS CONCERN OF FARMER

American People World's Greatest Users of Wood—Must Raise It as a Crop.

The farmer, like all other citizens, is dependent for his continued prosperity on an abundant supply of timber and of wood. The forest is the only source of this supply in commercial quantities.

The prime object of the national forest policy is to insure the maintenance, under proper forest management, of a sufficient area of forest to provide for a continuous supply of timber and other forest products. It therefore necessarily concerns every one of us.

The American people are today the world's greatest users of wood. We use nearly half the paper, and about two-fifths the wood in all forms. We use per capita from four to six times as much as do the peoples of the countries of Central Europe. It is not outside the facts to say that American standards of living rest on a foundation of wood. A permanent and assured supply of the products is at the basis of our national prosperity.

Ever since colonial days we have proceeded on the assumption that our forests were inexhaustible. We now are confronted by the ugly fact that not only is this not true, but that we are cutting what still remains of our fast-diminishing original forests over four times as fast as they are being replaced by new growth. Here in New York State, as regards the softwoods, the proportion is even greater. The remedy lies in the systematic practice of forestry on the non-agricultural lands of the country.

## Agrigraphs

Let the grass get a good start before turning out the cows; both pasture and cows will benefit.

Uncle Ab says: The foundation of any enduring structure; whether of a business, a farm, or a life, is thrift.

I believe in going to the bottom of things and therefore in deep plowing and enough of it.—Henry Ward Beecher.

If your section can't support a dairy improvement association, ask your county agent about a dairy improvement club.

Raise potatoes? If you do, perhaps you'd like a copy of bulletin F. 143 from the state college of agriculture at Ithaca.

Home grown protein helpeth to make a prosperous dairyman. Legume hay, and soybeans grown in silage corn, supply it cheaply.

One March job for the orchardist is to cut scions for bridge grafting; and put them in moist sand or sawdust for keeping until ready to use.

If a household servant is threatening to "bolt," let a want ad serve you!

## RURAL-URBAN CONFLICT

An interesting episode in rural-urban relations is taking place in Jersey City. Some time ago the city council passed a law which would have levied a tax upon the owners of their property and the township levied a tax upon the reservoir which stood upon the site of farms and mills that had previously contributed in taxes to the support of the township. In a year or so representatives of Jersey City introduced a bill into that state legislature which provided that any municipality owning property outside its own boundaries for reservoir purposes should be taxed upon this property at its value as farmland, without regard to the improvements upon it. Rural communities all over the state opposed the bill and it was finally defeated in the State Senate after the lower house.

which is a permanent urban, and rural-urban conflict. Following the defeat of the bill, Jersey City entered upon a campaign against the legislature which it refused to pay. The matter has been carried from court to court and many efforts have been made to delay the case. The assessment upon the reservoir represents approximately thirty per cent of the value of the property in the township. The action of the city has forced the township into heavy legal expenses and has compelled it to borrow to maintain its schools and keep its roads in some sort of repair. Recently Jersey City and certain associated municipalities have demanded more land in this township for the purpose of constructing a sewage disposal plant. There are those who fear this will eventuate in a further reduction of the taxable property in the township and that the conflict between country and city will be increased. This is

one of many examples of the present lack of understanding and harmony between city and country.

## Household Hints

Don't stand staring at the table when you want to use your knife, fork and eating too much "just to save it."

Your storekeeper is honest, but he may make mistakes. That is one reason household scales are a good investment.

Aunt Ada's axioms: It's too bad that the quiet joys of home are not realized by some folks until those joys are fled.

In dealing with children, expecting the right thing has a very great value. There is a lot in simply assuming that the right thing will be done.—Dr. Helen T. Woolley.

This slice of salt pork is sure to improve the flavor of your corn, and make it more palatable before serving.

Why not beautify the grounds next spring? The stone at Ithaca has a number of plants which will help. One about plants for shady places: Minnie Bul. L. 9.

We give a great many of our eggs that are better than we give to our families. In words, we often put in the best part of our eggs. Don't cook them in a large of water and then throw it.

A store that advertises its store of VALUES of "b" or the advertising would.

"An Integral Part of Your City is Your Game Paper."

## "FRIENDS"



You hope---I hope---we all hope for better times---more pay and a comfortable success. It is ours for the making---and right here in Andover.

Perhaps we all pride ourselves in our civic loyalty---but do we practice it? Civic loyalty is more than a mere boasting of present assets. It is in the daily active support of our public and business institutions---so that they may develop and grow.

A community thrives and grows as its business institutions grow. As a successful business is developed, it throws its prosperity right back into the life and development of the community.

If we send or take the money we earn in Andover to other business centers for trading, pleasure or investment---we cannot expect our community to grow---our property to increase in value---nor can we expect our earning powers to be greater.

It is an every-day job for you---for me---for all of us to practice civic loyalty in the simple little acts of buying all our goods in Andover. Patronize home merchants and industries and soon we will all share in the prosperity which is ours if we will develop it.

ANDOVER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE