

# Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., March 25, 1932.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF EASTER TODAY

The mighty earth is breaking forth from prison house of death; The sullen winter disappears with sound of bated breath.

The violets have blossomed, and all the birds are gay. And it is springtime everywhere, for it is Easter Day.

The faith of men quite dead because they turned away from God, And walked in pride and worshipped men, and thought religion odd, Has taken on a sudden life, and what we thought decay

Is renaissance of vital faith, because of Easter Day.

Who wants to die? Not youth 'tis sure, with all its life to live; Not middle age, in busy whirl of life so vibrant;

Nor old age e'en, nor aught but sick, and these are heard to pray That they may live their lives again in some great Easter Day.

The thing that made the gospel spread from shore to farthest shore; The energy of life and faith; the wings by which we soar; And that which keeps our world machine upon a higher way

Is that men have a hope within born out of Easter Day.

And this is what the Easter means to mankind everywhere, Not what they have, not what they eat, nor even what they wear. But something down within the soul which joy unbounded gives; It is a sinner's only hope. Christ lives! Christ lives! Christ lives!

## HOW EASTER CAME TO THE MOUNTAINS

"And you don't just love Easter?" "Don't know anything 'bout Easter, 'cept it's a meetin' an' you have to sit perfectly still and can't speak a word. Haven't ever seen a Easter an' don't know where they keeps 'em."

"O, my!" Lina gazed at her small companion as if she had suddenly changed from a very nice little playmate into a creature from out the unknown. "O, my!"

Little Playmate winced at this. "Well, you may 'O, my!' all you want to, I'm not to blame. If my papa were rich, like yours, I'd have Easers, too. Maybe I'd have one every day!"

"O, my!" Little Playmate began to look cross, and seemed on the point of springing up and running away—which was her usual manner of letting Lina know that she was displeased. But this time Lina leaned over and took both small brown hands in hers, while into her gentle eyes and over her dear face there came such a look of love and pity that Little Playmate, Hannah, stayed.

"S'pose we talk 'bout Easter," she said, still holding the sun-brown hands. "You know 'bout Jesus, the Saviour?"

Little Playmate nodded her bare head eagerly. Yes; she knew all about Him.

"How He came as a little baby—such a wee baby and so sweet and dear; how He grew up to be a boy and then on, up into a man?" asked Lina.

Again the little head nodded. "How He loved the flowers—'specially lilies, white lilies—and held little chilluns on His lap; an' cured more sick peoples 'n any doctor ever could, and—cured a little girl after she was truly dead. And a young man, too, O, and another man—Lazarus, his name was. That makes three. And how He knew that the wicked people, who didn't love Him, were planning to kill Him; but He wanted to comfort His—His disciples."

"What's that?"

"That was twelve men and other folks who walked 'round with Him and—loved Him very much. All becept Judas. He sold Jesus and let Him be killed—crucified on a cross, 'tween two thieves, on two other crosses."

"Yes," said Little Playmate. "I know all 'bout that time, My mother, she used to tell us stories once in a while, but she don't like to bother 'bout stories and such like since things has gone bad. It's awful 't have things go bad on a farm, up in the mountains, 'way from everybody."

"I s'pose it is," said Lina.

"O my!" said Little Playmate. "O, my!"

"Well," said Lina, "Let's go on talking about Easter. It's nice to talk 'bout Easter, isn't it?"

The two children smiled into each other's faces and cuddled closely together.

"You see," said Lina, "they called Jesus the Saviour, 'cause He came to save people from being bad and wicked. And He came to save them from dying forever—just going on staying dead always, you know. So He told His—His disciples, you remember?"

Little Playmate nodded.

"Told them that He was going to be killed, but He'd come alive again, in three days—just in three days, early in the morning!"

"But after He'd been killed and buried up in a tomb, why, they just went to feeling bad and not to looking for that third morning to come. All of 'em becept Mary. She kind o' hoped. So she went early—O, very early!—to the place where He'd been buried. And she found Him! Yes; she did—or, or He found her. I think it was that way. And she was so glad! Wouldn't you be glad if—

—If you'd been Mary?"

Little Playmate's eyes grew big.

"Pretty likely I would," she said.

"Well they called that day Easter, 'cause Easter means to rise, And Jesus did rise, you see. And 'cause

He kept one promise and rose, by Himself, after He'd been made quite dead by the wicked people, that shows how He can keep His other promise and raise us up, too, and take us to heaven after we die."

"So, 'cause it means such lovely things to everybody, people began thinking a lot 'bout Easter. An' they fill the churches with flowers. An' they sing bee-u-tiful songs 'bout 'He is risen,' and such. And the ministers preach 'bout how good it all is for all of us. And everybody wears new, pretty clothes—

"O, my!" said Little Playmate, looking down at her shabby skirts and bare little feet.

"And everybody sends pretty colored eggs 'round to folks they like. Some little children say, 'Christ is risen!' to their mamma and papa when they see them first that morning. Then the mamma and papa kiss them and say, 'He is risen, indeed!' O, it's lovely. And we give Easter presents—cards and books and candies!"

"O, my!" said Little Playmate.

Just then the man came after Lina and when she reached her mother's room she sat down upon the foot-stool beside her and together they planned—Lina and her dear mamma.

The outcome of the planning was this:

The very next day Lina went to Little Playmate's log house with a very large parcel, which she gave to Little Playmate's mother.

"Won't you please take it, Mrs. Grimes?" she said, "take it for Hannah to wear Easter Sunday? You see, mamma's getting better, and Uncle Henry, who is a minister, is coming up to be here over Easter with us. And we're going to have an Easter in the boarding house—'cause mamma's getting well and everybody's so glad."

"Uncle Henry's going to preach 'bout how Jesus rose from the dead, And there'll be flowers. And two ladies and the rest of us will sing. So we'll have a real Easter. And mamma's written a letter to you—it's inside the parcel—inviting you and Hannah and the rest to come over and help make our Easter church that we're going to have in the house."

"O, my!" said Little Playmate. "And 'cause 'twas fifteen hundred years ago that people began to wear something new for Easter, mamma always gives me something new to wear then. So she let me bring some of my new things over to Hannah. They're real pretty. I think you'll like them."

"O, my, my!" gasped Little Playmate.

"And in the letter mamma asks you to let her divide the new things that Aunt Helen has sent her with you. For she doesn't need them. And she'll send Peter over with the buckboard to bring you all over to our Easter church-in-the-house. Then she wants you all to stay to dinner!" We're going to have the loveliest dinner!"

Mrs. Grimes' eyes were full. "It's a bit of brightness," she said. Things seem different since your mamma came up here. Life is more—more humanlike 't isn't so much as if we were just beasts of burden and nothing more. Tell your mamma that the coming of Easter makes us glad once more, because somebody seems to care to have us glad."

"O, my!" said Little Playmate. "I guess it does make us glad!"

## MAPLE SAP HARVEST NOW UNDER WAY

According to reports received by the Pennsylvania department of forests and waters from Warren, Tioga and Somerset counties, the sap has been rising in the sugar maple trees early this year. Travelers through the woods and along the Pennsylvania highways now see sap buckets hanging from the trunks and smell the mingled odors of wood smoke and boiling maple syrup.

Sugar, whose manufacture in the trees by the leaves is one of the mysteries of nature, is in constant movement in the growing twigs, trunk, and roots. The amount of sap produced by a tree in one season is determined largely by the area of the tree's crown, the size of the tree itself, and weather conditions. Records have been kept of large sugar maples that have produced as much as forty gallons of sap in one season. Fifteen gallons of sap for each tree, however, is usually the general average for sugar groves in the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania, though a season of unfavorable weather may result in a yield as low as five gallons from the single tree.

The ordinary run of sap in an average year contains about two per cent of sugar. From forty to fifty gallons of sap are required to produce one gallon of syrup, which in turn will yield approximately two and one-half pounds of maple sugar, or one quart and a half pint of maple syrup.

Although the soft maples are also tapped in Pennsylvania, their sugar content is one-third less than the sap of the hard, or sugar, maple trees. The earlier the trees are tapped the better are the sweetness and color of the sap. There are at least four grades of syrup and sugar recognized by dealers, and naturally, the highest grade of product commands the best price. Articles other than syrup and sugar are made from the maple sap. Cake frostings, maple vinegar, white sugar, maple hearts, and various candies are also products that come to us as a result of the annual spring movement of sap in the sugar maple trees.

In Pennsylvania about ten per cent of the product is made into sugar. The average price received by producers varies between \$2 and \$2.25 per gallon for syrup and 25 to 35 cents per pound for sugar. Somerset county leads in the production of syrup and sugar, though the northern tier, including Susquehanna, Tioga, Bradford, Potter, Warren, and Erie counties, is the principal maple sugar and syrup region of the State.

## HAY RANKS FIRST IN STATE FARM CROPS

What is Pennsylvania's leading farm crop? This question is frequently asked the Department of Agriculture.

The Keystone State produces each year one of the four most valuable apple crops grown in the country, but the leading crop is not apples.

Pennsylvania was famous for more than a century as the "granary of America" but the Department shakes its head again. The leading farm crop today is not wheat.

Just last year the Commonwealth outranked all States in the value of potatoes raised, but the leading crop is not the indispensable spud.

Pennsylvania farmers grow approximately 50,000,000 bushels of corn each year to feed 15,000,000 chickens, 1,335,000 cattle, 347,000 horses and mules, 655,000 swine, 491,000 sheep, but with the exception of one or two World War years, corn has not recently been the "King of the Field."

By process of elimination, hay takes first place. Three times as valuable as the wheat crop, one-third more valuable than corn, worth five times as much as the apple production, and three times that of potatoes, hay is the leading crop on Pennsylvania farms. It represents 40 per cent of the total cultivated acreage, and 35 per cent of the total value of crops harvested last year. Pennsylvania produced the second most valuable tame hay crop of any State in 1930 and the third in 1932. While once principally the non-league timothy, an increasing proportion of the total is now made up of legumes—clover and alfalfa.

Statistics reveal some queer facts about this perennial campaign for leadership among the crops. For several years after the Civil War, the race was neck and neck with corn, wheat and hay of approximately the same value. Wheat once frequently beat cut corn for second place but during recent years, the corn crop has often been twice as valuable as the wheat crop. In 1919 corn set its famous all time record value of \$109,000,000, almost as much as the total estimated value of all principal crops in all sixty-seven Pennsylvania counties was worth three million dollars less than the tobacco crop grown largely in Lancaster county.

The 1930 Federal Census gives some important data about the "dark horses" among the Commonwealth's farm crops. For example, the farm woodlot yielded forest products in 1929 valued at \$7,680,000, and the farm gardens produced vegetables totaling \$8,380,000. And last but not least, Pennsylvania producers sold \$3,313,000 worth of mushrooms in 1929.

Of course, not all farm crops in Pennsylvania are cash crops. In fact most of them are not. The cash income from crops in 1930 was only \$75,826,000, while for livestock and products, the total was estimated at \$179,953,000.

The leading farm crop is by no means the leading farm product. Hay surrenders immediately to milk. The 1930 census valued the products of Pennsylvania dairy farmers, not including the sale of animals, at approximately \$100,000,000 for 1929, and the products of the poultry yards at more than \$50,000,000. Milk, cream, and butter, more than 80 per cent of which now come from cows known to be free from tuberculosis, is and has been since the World War, the principal source of farm income in most Pennsylvania counties.

## BOXERS TO TRY OUT AT STATE FOR OLYMPICS

With less than two weeks remaining before State College will be invaded by college boxers from every part of the country seeking recognition in the National Collegiate Olympic boxing team, Penn State athletic authorities are rapidly completing their arrangements for the two-day event which is scheduled for Friday and Saturday, April 8 and 9.

The tournament will serve a twofold purpose, that of deciding national collegiate champions in eight weights, and of selecting four outstanding boxers in each class to represent the college world in the final tryouts for the American Olympic boxing team. The weight divisions have been designated as 112, 118, 126, 135, 147, 160, 175-pounds and heavyweight.

Included in the list of entries already received are champions of the two Eastern boxing associations, as well as the Southern conference. Other entries boast of amateur titles and have undefeated records that stamp them as strong contenders for Olympic recognition.

Penn State, host to the tournament, will be represented in every class but the 112-pound and heavyweight, although only three of the Lion mitmen are considered as outstanding contenders for titles. Heading the list of Lion entrants are Captain David Stoop, 118-pounder, Johnny McAndrews, 135-pounder, and Al Lewis, welterweight.

## COMMISSION RULES AGAINST THE PULLMAN COMPANY

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that the Pullman company may not place an extra charge on sleeping berths which are occupied by two persons.

The company last October applied for permission to make an extra charge when two persons occupied a berth, arguing that the situation was comparable to the practice of hotels charging more when two persons occupied a room.

## DEALERS PREDICT LOWER MILK PRICES

Price cutting that threatens to force another milk price reduction in New York which will reduce farmers' returns to \$1 or less per 100 pounds of milk, was cited by leading milk dealers today as creating "the most demoralized condition the metropolitan milk trade has known in years."

"A group of dealers getting supplies from so-called 'independent' or unorganized farmers are destroying the constructive work of organized milk producers and their buying dealers," said Henry C. Beakes, president of the Beakes Dairy Company.

"Bottled milk is being sold to stores at 7, 7½ and 8 cents a quart, when the standard price is 9 cents with a bottle deposit, or 10 cents without the deposit. Some of these price slashing dealers are furnishing stores with milk as low as 6 cents, but that is mostly in neighborhood price fighting."

The ruinous price cutting is engaged in by dealers who are getting their supplies at low prices from unorganized farmers who are unable to demand adequate returns. These dealers are using the opportunity presented by this cheap milk to build up their own volume of trade regardless of the fact that this may lead to a collapse of all prices that will rob farmers of millions of dollars.

E. S. Poley, president of the Delancey & Cream Company of Brooklyn, declared that there is "grave danger that prices will be down to \$1 or 90 cents per 100 pounds soon."

"The market is becoming more demoralized daily," said Mr. Poley. "Dealers who are trying to withstand this price cutting cannot do so much longer. Sooner or later they must meet the competition. That can be done only by a general price reduction, and that will mean reduced prices to all farmers. They will have only themselves to blame, for it is the unorganized producers who are responsible. They make it possible for these cut-throat dealers to carry on their ruthless policy of price cutting to the ruin of the entire dairy business."

## INVESTIGATION PROVES TOO MANY DOE DEER

Positive proof of the abnormality of the breeding season for deer, a condition which has developed as a result of the unbalanced sex ratio, was borne out by examination of genital organs made during the past few months. These examinations were conducted by the State Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. Norman H. Stewart, of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, and the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania, working in conjunction with the research department of the Game Commission.

Of 247 sets of reproductive organs taken from doe deer during the past open season, December 1 to 15, only 12 showed any indication whatever of pregnancy. All but two or three of these twelve were received from Sullivan and Forest counties, where, evidently, a more normal sex ratio exists.

Under normal conditions the breeding season usually takes place in October and November, but a great many records secured during the past few weeks indicate that mating is likely to occur at any time. For instance, the Commission cites, the killing in Northumberland county on the first day of the past season of a doe with an almost fully developed fawn. This fawn would have been born very soon. Under normal conditions, however, fawns are usually born in May and June. The Commission has several authentic records of fawns being born in middle September and middle February, two obvious extremes. Also, field officers have observed mating activities as late as April. During the past few years it has not been unusual for hunters to observe very young spotted fawns during the deer season.

An interesting record of how a proper sex ratio will regulate mating activities was received recently from the superintendent of a large privately owned tract of hunting territory in Canada. The deer in this area are kept properly balanced as to sex with the result that practically all fawns are born within one week.

## EASTER IN VARIOUS LANDS

In the Netherlands, or Holland, a recurrence of Easter has been celebrated with various ceremonies and popular sports and observances.

In the Netherlands, or Holland, a country famed for its flowers, especially tulips, blossoms play a large part in the day's celebration. For days before the holiday the Dutch canals bear on their placid surfaces many barges laden high with fragrant and showy masses of bloom.

Some of the Easter customs in the various countries are curious indeed. In the north of England you may still hear the old rhyme:

Tid, mid and misera.

Carling, palm and Pasch egg day.

The first line refers to Christmas, the Epiphany and Lent. Carlings are steeped peas fried in butter, with pepper and salt, and eaten on mid-lent or mothering Sunday, as the fourth Sunday in Lent is sometimes called. Palm Sunday immediately precedes Passion week and is so called from the branches of palm trees strewn in our Saviour's path at the time of his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Pasch eggs are Easter eggs boiled so hard that you can play at ball with them, dyed with various colors and often having inscriptions or landscapes traced upon them.

Easter eggs symbolize the resurrection. As one old writer says, "As the bird imprisoned within the shell comes to life and liberty at the appointed time, so did our Saviour on Easter morning burst the gates of the grave." The eggs were at first dyed scarlet, in memory of the blood of Christ shed upon the cross.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

### DAILY THOUGHT

#### EASTER FLOWERS

For those who loved the lily,  
For those who loved the rose,  
We breathe today from altar  
A prayer for their repose.  
For those who left a violet,  
For those whose dreams were lost.

Somewhere upon the altar  
A blossom has been tossed.  
And far in the big hereafter,  
With every breeze serene,  
Lilies, Roses, Violets, Dreams  
In gorgeous bloom will beam.

—The blouse is certainly blooming as it becomes more and more the darling of the mode. No more do we sailly forth to buy a blouse or so to wear with a navy blue tailor-made.

We buy several blouses these days to wear with our sports, dress and utility suits and each blouse must be of highly original design.

The fussy overdone type of blouse is definitely out. But just the same the new models are far from plain. In fact they are more decorative than ever, due to all sorts of tucking and other clever effects. A smart blouse and skirt worn with a short fur jacket is splendid as an alternative to the suit or the frock and coat combination that generally obtains in the Spring.

It is a youthful, useful costume and one that appeals to almost every woman with a penchant for the practical combine with the pretty. Many of the new blouses are accented with touches of fine embroidery with bits of fine lace used as edging when there is a jabot or a rever effect. Pin tucking is used quite a bit, as is shirring.

Satin georgette and crepe morocain are being much used for the newest blouses. For sports suits there are generally sweaters made for the model to convey the ensemble look that is so important these days. Certainly knitting needles must be working overtime these days since every house is showing quantities of hand-knit things.

—You may go in for a "little suit" to start the spring season, with fancy gilets and blouses. You will insist probably on a costume or two of the young prints that are blossoming out like flowers right now.

But whatever else you may or may not acquire, it is no year to be without a tweed sports coat. They are ravishing and flattering and fit your figure like a little frock.

Unless you belong in the leisure class that need cast no thought to utility, one of the new soft tans or beiges is a useful color to have for this garment. If you have individuality and like to have folks know it, something different from the usual polo coat should be your choice.

The French may dictate the world's fashions. But when it comes to knowing sports things, tweeds and tailoring, it takes the English. Some of the pert country things London sends over this season, and the fresh out-door things for older women, certainly have that thing called chic. More than that, they are so correct.

An exceptionally smart little English tweed sports coat says all this in its lines. It undoubtedly gets its inspiration from the military coat, with its beautifully tailored shoulders and that tapering line to make a small waist look even smaller. The collar is brand new, a neat Prince of Wales one, and fine stitching and double rows of buttons and pockets with flaps all add their interesting detail.

It is the kind of coat that gives you confidence, whether you really are as efficiently sportsmanlike as it makes you seem or not.

—To dry curtains and do away with the clumsy curtain stretchers, when drying net curtains with no scallops, run rods in the top and bottom hems, hang the curtains at the window in the approved fashion and fasten the lower edge down under two nails driven under each end of the sill. Pull to the desired width and allow to dry.

—Renovating Velvet. To remove the wrinkles from velvet, dampen the back of the velvet with a wet cloth, giving special attention to the most crushed parts; and then hold it stretched taut, rub it back and forth over the base of an inverted flatiron until the heated moisture has steamed the material smooth. Hold taut till dry.

Q.—After the death of his father does a son who bears the same name continue to use the suffix Jr.?

A.—Generally speaking he drops the Jr., but when the widow of the senior survives, it is customary for the son to retain the designation until her death, to avoid confusion.

#### RABBIT IN A NEST SALAD

1 small can pears. 1 small head lettuce. 6 blanched almonds. 9 white cloves. 3 marshmallows. 2 tablespoons mayonnaise.

Invert half a pear on bed of lettuce. Cut an extra section of pear to form a head. Insert two blanched almonds for ears and cloves for eyes and nose. Add half a marshmallow for a little tail. Serve with mayonnaise on a cup of lettuce.

—Contrary to ideas of former days, chintz draperies are no longer confined to the informal room. Now it's the fashion to use them in rooms where formerly you would have used only more expensive fabrics. And more formal designs have been developed with these rooms in mind.

—Flower patterns are especially popular for summer draperies. They have a sort of "bringing the garden inside" effect. Big bouquets look almost as though you'd picked them in your own yard. And these are particularly smart used with 18 century type furniture. But they're so gay and lifelike they can be used with practically any kind of furniture.

## FARM NOTES

—Strong, healthy plants need good soil, fairly uniform growing conditions, plenty of sunlight, temperature not too high by day nor too low at night, sufficient ventilation, and proper moisture. Water only on a clear day, when the surface will dry quickly. Apply water only when necessary and wet the soil deeply each time.

—Chicks can be fed as soon as they are well dried off, active and ready to be placed in the brooder house, say Penn State poultry specialists.

—Inspect the hardy vines. All except the wistaria can be pruned now. Do not allow the vines to get too thick. Also, be sure that they are properly fastened to their supports.

—Milk cooled by direct immersion cools more rapidly if the water is agitated. Milk cools more uniformly throughout the can when agitation is employed. Experiments at State College show that there is no advantage in agitating the water if milk is not to be cooled below 60 degrees F.

—Each member of the family requires two vegetables besides potatoes every day. A leafy green vegetable should be served at least three times a week. Tomatoes can be used often in the diet. The well-planned garden will provide for these needs.

—To reduce costs and improve the quality of market lambs, all lambs should be docked early and the ram lambs should be castrated soon afterward. Most markets discriminate severely against the untrimmed lamb.

—Sucker wood can be used for scions to be employed in grafting work this spring.

—It is a safe rule to allow one square foot of floor space for every three chicks. For best results not more than 350 chicks should be brooded together in one pen or brooder house.

—Forest tree-seeding orders should be sent with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters by this time. The supply of the most desirable planting stock is low. To be certain of getting what you want, place your order immediately.

—A good farm garden will produce a sufficient quantity of various kinds of vegetables for a 12 months supply. Such a garden will be profitable, supply an abundance of tasty healthful food, and its management will prove to be a pleasure rather than a drudgery.

—Four important points must be observed in planting trees and shrubs. Have the location properly prepared with good soil. Do not plant too deeply. Pack the earth carefully around the roots. Water well in order to fill the soil cavities.

—Alfalfa requires a sweet soil. Some soils are suitable for this legume and others can be put in the proper condition. Your county agent will test soil samples and inform you of the amount of lime needed.

—Early farrowed pigs of good breeding, if given full feeding and kept in a sanitary environment, can be fattened for the early fall market when prices invariably are higher than later.

—In looking over some poultry houses a few days ago, small cracks were discovered in the back of the house just over the roosts. Think of the enormous amount of heat that is lost from the house. Also consider the large amount of cold air that will drive in from the north. That crack may appear perfectly harmless and yet it may be the source of much trouble later. Chickens can't stand that kind of a draft. The colder temperature as a result of the presence of cracks may not influence egg production, but it is very apt to, and it is best to give the chickens fresh air in some other way where the cracks are small. Patching Plaster is very helpful, but with the layer more strenuous measures must be employed. The moral is to chunk up the cracks.

—Big eggs pay better than little ones. A comparison of the production of two hens proves this in dollars and cents.

Each hen laid 224 eggs. One laid 149 large eggs worth \$3.57, 62 medium eggs worth \$1.50, and 13 small eggs worth 35 cents, a total value of \$5.42. The other hen laid 73 large eggs worth \$1.74, 123 medium eggs worth \$2.70, and 28 small eggs worth 55 cents, a total value of \$4.99. The difference in favor of the first hen was 43 cents.

On the basis of this comparison a flock of 200 birds like the first hen would lay 29,800 large eggs, 12,400 medium eggs, and 2,600 small eggs valued at \$1084. A flock of the same size producing like hen No. 2 would lay 14,600 large eggs, 24,600 medium eggs and 5,600 small eggs worth \$998. The difference in favor of the first flock would be \$86 in a year.

—The plan now is to raise the turkeys in confinement. The turkey hen with her poult is fenced in. A small shed is used for shelter. The reason for this is that the poult gets the blackhead from infected ground over which the chickens have been allowed to forage. The far end of an orchard would be a good place for the turkeys. A mash made of oat meal, bran and middlings with about 10 per cent of meat scrap would make a good feed. Milk to drink would be all right. Do not feed corn and do not overfeed. When the poult is old enough to fatten you can begin gradually on corn. Give the poult to the turkey hen. Rear them in an enclosure on new ground and feed them little if any corn.