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LOOKING BACKWARD

(Continued from Page 2)
tion with the surrounding country. The Lake and Lehman lines are as badly damaged as the others.

Announce Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Yapple of Dallas announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances, to Arthur Philip Keifer of the same place.

Social Note

Mrs. R. H. Rood and daughter Lillian recently spent several days with her brother at Glen Summit.

More Water Fowl

(Continued from Page 2)

der control of the proposed Agency, intelligent and effective supervision and management can be introduced. Proper water levels, without which they would be worthless, frequently can be maintained by construction of inexpensive mud dikes. Where necessary, enemies of wildfowl can be controlled. Food and cover in abundance can be supplied. Fires can be prevented. Shooting on these areas can be stopped at all seasons. The obvious outcome will be more birds.

Drainage Works Harm

No single factor retards the natural increase of waterfowl so much as reduction in breeding grounds caused largely by drainage and water diversion for irrigation. As settlements spread, lakes, sloughs, swamps, marshes, and other wet areas, which formerly furnished ample food and nesting sites for waterfowl, were claimed, usually for agriculture. Grain production on this continent, chiefly responsible, has grown in excess of profitable market-ability. In case of need, recourse can still be had to vast areas of idle lands for agricultural purposes. There is no need of draining more wet lands.

Drainage of wet areas is not only detrimental to wildfowl in the immediate locality but frequently affects adjacent areas adversely by lowering the water table, reducing desirable plant growth and increasing fire hazards. Unfortunately, drainage has been most intense in regions especially adapted to, and frequented by waterfowl. As



DAMP LITTER IN POULTRY HOUSE

By Prof. H. D. Munroe

Damp litter in poultry houses is a common complaint this winter. In crowded hen houses, this condition is often due to the lack of fresh air and proper ventilation. Enough fresh air must be admitted to the hen house so that moisture will not collect on the walls and ceiling.

It does not take much water to cause damp litter. Leaky roofs are a common cause of this condition. Just a few small leaks in the roof will cause a lot of trouble with damp litter.

The most common cause of damp litter in poultry houses is the water that falls from the beak and wattles of a hen when she drinks. When hens are laying the most eggs we have the most trouble with damp litter. When hens are laying well, they drink the most water and at that time spill the most.

Many cases of damp litter in hen houses will be stopped by putting a tub, half-barrel, or pan under the drinking fountain to catch the water that falls from the beak and wattles when hens drink. Many times open drinking dishes which allow the birds to walk in them are the cause of damp litter.

said before, the most important wetlands utilized by waterfowl are national resources of the United States or Canada and thus ought to be under the supervision and administration of the projected Agency, as are waterfowl.

Geologic, topographic and climatic conditions of areas determine their suitability for waterfowl breeding grounds. In rugged, mountainous country the surface water runs off quickly, the lakes deep and generally lacking in food plants. In such country shallow bodies of water are scarce. Extensively wooded sections are not conducive to waterfowl breeding except wood-ducks and other tree nesting species.

Best Breeding Areas

The most favorable wildfowl breeding area in the North American continent extends in a broad strip from about the region of the Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories southward and somewhat eastward. It spreads over most of Alberta, Saskatchewan the Dakotas and Nebraska, and includes adjoining parts of Manitoba, Montana, Wyoming, Iowa and Minnesota. Its southern tip extends into Colorado and Kansas. This section consists mainly of west central prairie lands. Within this large area, what is now the Canadian wheat belt, the lake region of the Dakotas and the sand hill region of Nebraska formerly produced enormous numbers of ducks. With the exception of its heavily forested and semi-arid parts most of this area is now extensively cultivated. This is the region in which extensive drainage and agriculture operations and the drying up of numerous small wet areas have affected wildfowl most severely. A further spread of drainage activities detrimental to wildfowl, especially ducks, can be expected in this section which, due to its importance for waterfowl, ought to have our first attention.

Western breeding areas, which formerly produced enormous quantities of ducks, include the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys of California, the Lake region of southern Oregon, and several lakes and marshes of Idaho, Utah and Nevada. In addition to what appears to be an excessive reduction in breeding stock from shooting, drainage and irrigation have cut down the breeding of waterfowl in California to an alarming degree. Many of the lakes and marshes of Oregon and Utah are now almost waterless or strongly alkaline, and are frequently the scene of heavy losses from the so-called "western duck sickness."

Were it not for those species of waterfowl which migrate from the prairie Provinces of Canada and the western part of the United States, sportsmen in the east and south would have

very poor shooting indeed. The northeastern section of the duck breeding area produces mainly black ducks which breed widely scattered over large areas of Quebec and Ontario, and somewhat more densely in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the few remaining coastal and inland marsh areas of the New England States, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland and along the border marshes of the Great Lakes.

Other less extensive breeding grounds on this continent are omitted here to save detail. We also omit the important Alaskan and Arctic breeding ranges, since with the exception of pintails, and some species of geese and brant, sporting waterfowl are not produced there to any great extent. In general we must also conclude that it is only feasible to care or waterfowl in the regions south of the 60th parallel, which runs along the northern boundaries of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is claimed that comparatively Canada geese at present are far northern breeders. Formerly however, they were found nesting along the 40th parallel, and years ago much further south. We may assume that it will be possible to induce geese to breed again within the duck breeding areas.

What happens if nesting areas of ducks are greatly reduced. Where do wildfowl go when they are driven out of their former breeding grounds? It is generally believed they will not go further north, where, because of lower temperatures, the climate is not so suitable for them or for the growth of food, nor will they go elsewhere outside their established breeding ranges to seek new ones.

Over-concentration on the few remaining breeding areas follows. This entails possible concentration of their predators, exposes waterfowl to the ravages of disease, and exhausts their food supply.

It is unfortunate that the most favorable breeding areas of ducks also happen to be desirable for human habitation. The few remaining ones which still produce birds also are likely to be claimed for agriculture. Settlers are coming into marsh areas, especially in the prairie Provinces of Canada, close to fine breeding places. Often they set fire to marshes, or cut the vegetation for hay thereby removing cover necessary for the protection of nests and birds.

(To be Continued)

Get your poultry records from the Dallas Post.

Milk Question Stirs Country

Retail Prices Drop in the East; Hard Feeling Embitter the West

The announcement by major dairies of Wyoming Valley reducing the retail price of bottled milk one cent per quart is of interest to local milk producers.

Milk prices throughout the nation have been reduced recently to the retail public but the farmer, according to the best available information, has been selling his milk at reduced prices for sometime.

Milk prices in two weeks have been reduced in Buffalo, Carbondale, Hazleton, Scranton and other cities. In New York City last week officials of the Borden Farm Products Company, continued negotiations with the Dairymen's League on reduction of prices of bottled milk delivered at the home. Officials of Sheffield Farms Company, on Tuesday announced a reduction of two cents a quart in the retail home delivery price of both the grade A and grade B milk, effective throughout New York and New Jersey territory.

The furor which the fluctuation in milk prices is causing throughout other parts of the country is well described in the following article taken from this week's issue of TIME magazine.

U. S. citizens understand that if people set out to sell dope or whiskey or women, somebody is going to get jailed, hurt or killed. In some cities even such a homely thing as the family wash may cause cracked skulls, bombings. Last week saw the continuation of a new kind of peacetime war. The Nation's milk, product of patient kine, beverages of babies, churned up in violence.

Near Plainfield, Ill., the Guernsey herd of Isaac Lentz, and independent dairyman who had withdrawn from a local milk distributing association and cut his price, lay in their stalls placidly swishing their tails and chewing their nocturnal cuds. Suddenly Farmer Lentz heard a mighty roar. Running outside he discovered that his barn had been bombed, was afire. Before he and his hands could untangle the wire with which the bombers had sealed the door, Farmer Lentz's barn three horses and 43 cows were a blazing pyre in the night. Two weeks before, the barns of two other dairymen, independents like Farmer Lentz, had been bombed near Joliet.

Few citizens realize that milk wars as bitter as that of northern Illinois have been and are still raging in many another U. S. community. Every large city has its dairymen's co-operative, some subsidized by the Federal Farm Board. Since the farmer is usually unable to market his own milk, these sales agencies become extremely potent, sometimes to the farmers' misfortune. Chief sources of trouble: independent dairymen refusing to abide by the co-operative's price dictates as did Farmer Lentz; co-operatives trying to enter the retail distribution field and thereby running afoul of large retail distributors.

From the second of these causes, milk sold last week in Buffalo, N. Y., for 6c a quart. Housewives enjoyed the lowest milk prices in the State, the lowest in Buffalo for 25 years. In Cleveland a price-cutting was between the local co-operatives and a retail subsidiary of far-flung National Dairy

Products, which had cut the cost 2c a quart, last week ended, with the prices up to 12c a quart. Similar strife between Pevely Dairy Co. and the Sanitary Milk Producers Association accounted for burnt barns, dynamited trucks around St. Louis. In Portland Ore., last August, dairymen demanding higher prices seized distributors' trucks, poured the milk into ditches. At the same time in San Francisco a price war robbed milk of all value when the product was given away free. In New York City last week, where Mrs. William Randolph Hearst was enjoying her annual Milk Fund celebration to supply milk to poor people's babies, the Health Department commission recommended a ban on all unbottled milk sales at retail.

*Dairy income exceeds that of the motor industry (1929: 3.5 billion dollars). Milk alone produces a national income of 1.4 billion dollars, greater than that of the coal industry.

LEHMAN

(Continued From Page 4)

worth spent Tuesday with Mrs. B. F. Nulton and Mrs. Ira Alling.

Dorothy Goodwin and Rita Sayre of Lake Silkworth spent Tuesday evening with Celia Whitesell.

Louisa Lamoreau recently entertained Edna Lamoreau and Mr. Hartley Gibbs of Berwick and Mr. Elmer Lybolt of Binghamton, New York.

Walter Ashton has returned home after spending some time in Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk McCarty entertained on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McCarty and children, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood McCarty and children of Dallas.

Get your Christmas tree ornaments, and gifts and toys at E. WILLIAMS 5-10c and \$1.00 STORE, 46 Main street, Dallas. See ad on page seven.



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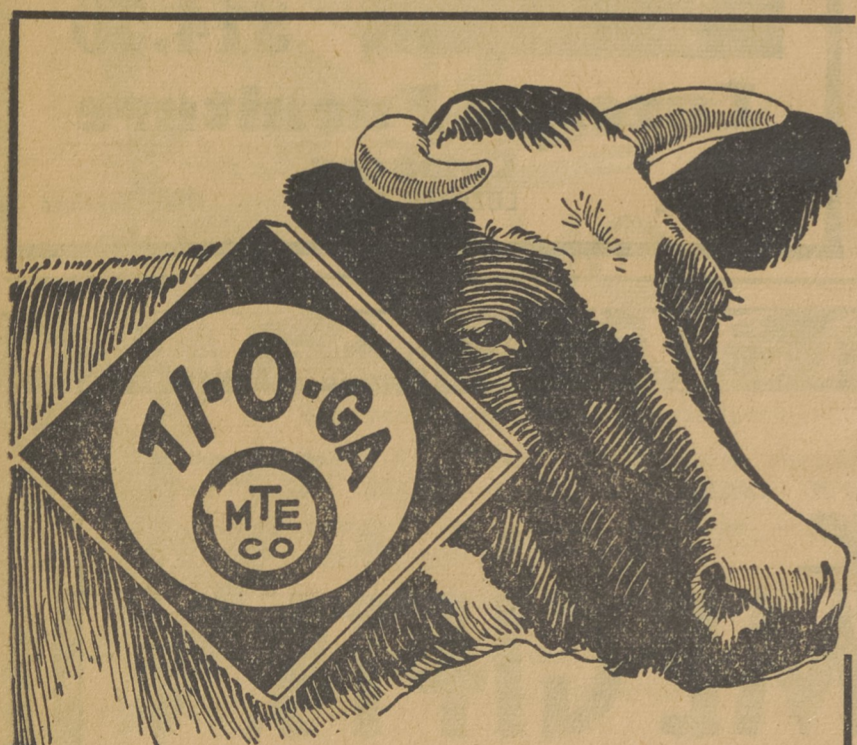
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Shareholders Meeting

The Annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Dallas, Pa., for the election of Directors will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 12th, 1932 (Second Tuesday) between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, A. M.

December 11th, 1931

W. B. Jeter, Cashier.



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