

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets Opens Branch Offices at Erie and York

Will Keep the Public Informed Regarding Local Farm Products Markets

Branch offices of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, have been opened within the last few days in Erie and York.

Each office will issue a market report, which is designed to put before the public information regarding the local market for farm products.

In addition, reports on the large markets which are of particular interest in each district will be furnished by the United States Bureau of Markets. Information covering the Harrisburg territory will be issued directly from the main office of the bureau.

These market reports will be issued to all of the newspapers in each section and everyone in the district should receive the information with a minimum loss of time.

During the fruit season, special reports will be issued at Erie on the grape market. The same will be true of the peach and apple shipping points of Adams and Franklin counties.

With the establishment of these offices, the bureau now has branches at Lancaster, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Erie and York, in addition to the main office at Harrisburg.

The Susceptibility of the Hog; Protect Against Cholera

Few Survive the Ravages of the Contagious Virus of the Hog Cholera

The consideration given to the problem of disease control is very often the factor which determines the profit realized or the loss incurred in swine-breeding, or swine-feeding activities.

Of all the diseases of swine, the most widespread and the most destructive is hog cholera. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that hog cholera destroys 90 per cent of all hogs that die from disease in the United States. No section of the country has remained uninvaded by the disease, outbreaks of which may occur at any season of the year. The financial losses sustained by the swine raisers have totaled as high as sixty-five million dollars in a single year, and the average annual loss for the last forty years has been more than thirty million dollars. These figures represent only the direct loss and do not include the many indirect losses accompanying and subsequent to each outbreak. In certain sections of the country outbreaks have been so severe and widespread that at periods hog-raising operations have been paralyzed.

It has been estimated that in New Jersey 7000 hogs have died from hog cholera in a single year. If 7000 of the 175,000 raised annually in the State are sacrificed to this disease, the necessity for controlling or limiting this factor of loss can readily be seen, if pork is to be profitably produced, especially from high-priced feed.

To achieve success in the control of any contagious or infectious disease, the herd owner or breeder must first thoroughly acquaint himself with all phases and characteristics of that particular disease. He cannot intelligently prescribe or prevent the introduction of a disease into his herd, stud or flock, unless he is familiar with its cause, method of spreading and the most practical and effective means which may be employed for its prevention. This principle applies particularly to hog cholera as the responsibility for its control or eradication rests very largely upon the way in which the individual hog owner manages his herd. The livestock sanitary officials may advise concerning the vaccination of exposed hogs, the quarantine and disinfection of premises, but unless these instructions are conscientiously carried out, all efforts to protect other hogs from cholera and to free the premises from disease-producing material will have been lost.

It must be clearly understood that hog cholera is a very highly contagious of infectious disease of swine. No other animal can contract the disease, but other animals may carry the disease-producing material on their feet or bodies from sick hogs or infected pens to healthy, susceptible hogs or uninfected premises.

Cause
The disease is caused by a germ or microorganism which grows and multiplies in the bodies, particularly in the blood, of affected hogs. The germ is so small that it cannot be seen with the most powerful microscope. It passes through the finest filters or strainers used to collect ordinary germs from blood or other fluids in which they are found. Because of the fact that it passes through these filters, it has been termed "the filterable virus of hog cholera," or is commonly referred to as "hog cholera virus."

The nature of the disease, the methods by which it spreads and the fact that the blood of the cholera-infected hog will produce the disease in a susceptible animal, all prove that the disease is due to a germ.

Conditions Which Invite Hog Cholera
There are many factors or influences which predispose or render a hog more susceptible to cholera, but the disease itself cannot occur in an animal that has not come into contact with hog cholera virus. Any disease, surrounding influence or condition, which re-

duces the vitality of a hog or causes its general systematic resistance to be lowered, invites the attack of any disease to which it is exposed, and hog cholera, because of its almost universal prevalence, is usually the disease that makes its appearance in a herd in which there are many hogs whose health and resisting powers are abnormal.

The most common of these predisposing factors are intestinal parasites (worms), improper feeding, unbalanced rations, insanitary surroundings, an attack of some other disease, or any condition which reduces the vitality of the animals.

Spread of the Disease
The virus of hog cholera may be carried from farm to farm on the wheels of vehicles and upon the feet of animals such as horses, cattle, dogs, chickens, pigeons and buzzards. Streams running through premises where the disease exists or into which carcasses of cholera-infected hogs have been thrown, will carry infection to hogs having access later in their course.

The improperly buried or incompletely burned carcasses of hogs which have died of cholera constitute one of the greatest menaces that can be encountered by the hog raisers in any community. Dogs dig these carcasses out of the ground, contaminating their feet and bodies and then drag them through the neighborhood, spreading the infection about premises in general, including those occupied by susceptible hogs.

Prevention of Hog Cholera
The factors involved in preventing the introduction of hog cholera into a herd may be classified as precautionary measures, sanitation and vaccination.

Precautionary Measures
Precautionary measures include all of those which in any way prevent the coming of hog cholera virus to the herd or premises. The location of the hog lots should be some distance from the public highway and from streams of water.

No trespassing should be permitted in the hog lots.

Unnecessary visits to other herds should be avoided.

If a neighbor has hogs sick from any cause, do not visit his farm, or permit him to visit yours, for the disease may later prove to be hog cholera.

Never permit hogs to run at large on a public highway.

Never corral a stray hog and confine it with the herd.

Do not introduce recently-purchased hogs or returned exhibition stock into the herd until they have been isolated and observed for a period of three weeks at least; even then they should be dipped in an antiseptic solution before they are permitted to mingle with other hogs, as they may carry infection on their feet or bodies.

Do not purchase or keep on the premises an unthrifty, unhealthy or "runt" pig.

Do not drive into the hog lots from the public road.

Confine your dog and insist on your neighbors doing likewise, especially if hog cholera exists in the neighborhood.

Keep the hogs free from worms and lice, and remedy any insanitary conditions which reduce their vitality and resistance.

Beware of the "community boar" and other exchange of stock.

Keep butchers, dead animal collectors and stock buyers away from the hog lots.

If an outbreak of cholera occurs in your community, protect your own herd and your neighbors' by reporting to the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Trenton, any violation of quarantine by the owner of quarantined hogs. If he is not acquainted with the danger to which he exposes the hogs of the community, he should be informed.

by the maple aphids. Sometimes it is produced in such large quantities that the ground or walks under the trees will be damp. Badly infested trees will drop a goodly proportion of their leaves so that the owner of the tree becomes excited and runs to the store for a cure. Ants go up the trees

and feed upon this honey-dew. The bees also collect and store it, but it makes a very poor quality of honey, greenish in color and when extracted full of black matter. Such honey can not be sold unless marked honey-dew honey. It is not good to winter bees upon such honey.

To control the maple aphid spray the trees with black leaf 40 diluted one part to 600 parts of water and to each 50 gallons of the diluted material add two or three pounds of laundry soap as a sticker and a spreader.

Owners of Dogs Are Given Warning

It is reported that a number of the delinquent dog owners prosecuted for violating the provisions of the Dog Law of 1917, have failed to carry out the warning issued by the committing magistrates at the time the prosecutions were adjudicated, and are openly defying the law.

Inasmuch as these were "first offenses," the suggestion of committing magistrates was to be lenient with the defendants, and caution them to immediately secure their licenses or dispose of their dogs and the imposition of light penalties.

It is apparent that this method of disposing of these prosecutions had not been appreciated by the defendants who are charged with owning and harboring dogs in violation of this law. Where this leniency is abused, and the warnings of magistrates ignored, these defendants are liable to additional prosecutions when maximum penalties will be recommended, which are \$100 fine or three months' imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

The dog must be kept under proper control at all times. Failure to carry out this provision means loss and annoyance to both the owners of livestock and the owners of dogs.

Leading Apple Varieties in Pennsylvania

Five hundred and twenty-one commercial apple growers in Pennsylvania report to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture their leading varieties as follows:

- 155 Stayman's Winesap.
- 132 York Imperial.
- 122 Baldwin.
- 34 Northern Spy.
- 15 Ben Davis.
- 11 Jonathan.
- 9 Rome Beauty.
- 9 Smoke House.
- 7 King.
- 7 Stark.
- 7 Greening.
- 7 Grimes Golden.
- 6 Delicious.

521
Three hundred and thirty-seven commercial peach growers in Pennsylvania report their leading variety as follows:

- 270 Elberta.
- 30 Belle of Georgia.
- 16 Carmen.
- 11 Champion.
- 6 Hale.
- 4 Crawford.

337

Electrical Helps

A device for lighting and magnifying the copy being read by the typewriter operator is being developed by a Rochester concern. The device illuminates one line of copy at a time.

A safety cartridge fuse remover, made of an extremely tough insulating material and resembling a pair of pliers in design, has been invented to remove and replace cartridge fuses of a half to one and a half inches in diameter.

There are fifty or more household devices that can be used on the house lighting system, such as electric irons, small stoves, toasters, chafing dishes, water heaters, percolators, washing machines, water pumps, fans, sewing machines, meat grinders, bread mixers, buffing and grinding machines.

The guest-room should have the ball on the end of the pull-chain painted with radium paint so it will advertise its presence to the guest who gets up in the night to close the window and then cannot find his or her way back to bed. Other thoughtful hosts see that the switch button is so treated to save embarrassment and annoyance to the guest, so there is no pawing around in the dark in search of the light.

An electric wrench has been developed for speeding up the work around automobile garages and shops where most of this work is done. This appliance may also be used as a portable drill, screwdriver, buffer or grinder, and costs from two to five cents an hour to operate. A feature of the device is the special clutch with an adjustable pressure of 10 to 50 pounds, by means of which the nut or bolt is tightened to the desired pressure, after which the power is automatically shut off.

The Furrow

News and Views About the Farm

Protect Tomato Plants; Vegetable-a Household Stand-by

With Pennsylvania's acreage of tomatoes smaller than usual this year, on account of the shortage of farm labor, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, warns the growers of the State, both commercial and the small truck gardener, to protect the tomato plants against destructive diseases. There are several diseases which attack the tomato plant and these can be largely overcome by spraying the plants at intervals of ten days or two weeks, with bordeaux mixture.

The growth of the tomato appetite, not only in Philadelphia, but the entire United States, is one of the romances of the dinner table. Up until 1830 the tomato was believed to be poisonous although the plants were grown for ornamental purposes and the tomato was known as the "love apple." About 830 the vegetable was first eaten, but it was not until after the Civil War that it set out upon its conquest which has placed it in one form or another, on nearly every dinner table in America. The tomato is of South American origin and is a member of the Solanaceae family, of which the poisonous belladonna, the tobacco and the potato are also members. The first tomatoes grown in this country were little larger than cherries and only through the application of science has the vegetable reached its present high standard.

Eliminate the Use of Low Grade Fertilizers

That the farmers of Pennsylvania are losing thousands of dollars each month through the purchase of low-grade fertilizers, is the warning sent out by the Bureau of Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The usually accepted line of demarcation between high and low-grade fer-

tilizers is 12 per cent of total plant food, including either nitrogen, or phosphoric acid or potash, separately or in combination. The spring inspection of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Chemistry indicates that the proportion of high-grade fertilizers on sale in the State has greatly increased over the low-grade brands.

The unsuccessful farmer is the one who purchases the low-grade fertilizers, because the product is cheaper, and then applies from 100 to 200 pounds to the acre. Plants do not have the power to walk around the farm seeking food and on such an insufficient diet they do not thrive. In some of the successful potato, onion and tobacco districts of the State as high as 1500 pounds of high-grade fertilizer are used to the acre and the results obtained fully justify the expenditure.

What Makes the Peaches Wormy

Did you ever spit a peach open and find a worm curled up close to the pit and wonder how it came to be there? That worm is the larva of the snout beetle, a little dark colored beetle about one-fifth of an inch long with a snout that is half as long, that is used for digging holes in the fruit in which the eggs are laid. The plum curculio is its proper name, and it infests peaches, plums, cherries and apples in our fruit gardens and some wild plants.

It is too late now to stop this year's damage, but get ready for next year. Keep all ground in orchard clean cultivated until August 1st. That will break up the cells in which the worms transform to adults, so lessening the number to emerge next year.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, will gladly send spraying schedules to tell when to spray to catch those not killed by cultivation.

Can Spirits Speak To Us?

Some of the most noted scientists of America attended the funeral of Prof. James Hervey Hyslop, secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research, who died from blood clot, in Upper Montclair, N. J., recently, after several months' illness.

Sir Oliver Lodge called Prof. Hyslop "the chief representative of psychical research in America." Believers in the power of the disembodied spirit show unusual interest in his death because as founder and spokesman for the society he worked out by study and had published the belief in spirit contact and he printed an account of a personal experience, in which he said he had talked with his wife, who had been dead some years. Thus both reason and practical result confirmed him in the assurance that a spirit could talk with the living.

Spirits Fail to Carry Out Stipulations
Early in the life of his society, a dozen years ago or more, at a gathering in his house of member friends and investigators, each of those present wrote a note, not disclosing its contents to the others, sealed it and placed it in a special compartment of the society safe, at the residence.

A mutual stipulation was that none of the notes should be disturbed or unsealed until the departed spirit of one of the writers should appear to one or more of the survivors and reveal the contents with the message from the spirit world. The several writers agreed that if message and note were alike, or substantially so, that conformity would be accepted as proof that a spirit could, of its own will, communicate with friends on earth.

Some of the note writers have died, and no sign has been reported from them.

Prof. Hyslop made light of this apparent neglect, which, he said, was merely negative testimony and worthless, the implication being that perhaps the writers, in their lifetime, had lost interest in the matter, or at most, that they could not break the restraint of their "spirit control." As it was the purpose of the writers to see what their spirits might do without invoking the help of a medium, Prof. Hyslop regarded the failure of the spirits thus released to reappear to any of the party as merely an incident in a scientific inquiry, nowise affecting the power of communication in some form.

Survivors of the note-writing party have felt, through all the intervening years, that the real test would come with the spirit of Prof. Hyslop, for while others might slip or yield to restraint, his spirit—in the interest and for the credit of the cause to which his high talents had been devoted—would make special effort to keep the compact of the note writers. That is the test which will now be awaited.

then to Bucknell University, Pa., as tutor in philosophy, ethics and psychology, and finally as professor of logic and ethics in Columbia University in 1895-1920, from which he retired to repair his broken health.

Founders American Institute of Research
Meanwhile, in 1903, he had founded the American Institute for Scientific Research. In that undertaking he had the co-operation of such men as the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, then at the head of the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls, Henry M. Alden, late editor of Harper's Magazine, gave the project his approval, as a quest in science, al-

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though he did not further identify himself with it. Dr. Weston D. Bayley, specialist in the medical aspects of psychology, was keenly interested.

He wrote long reports of seances for his journal which seemed out of keeping with his own high professions. Among them was the interview with his wife's spirit, in which the name of a living woman of means, who was represented as more than willing to marry the professor, figured grotesquely.

That Vacation Problem

This is the season of the year when everyone is discussing vacations, and the Medical Department of the New York Telephone Company offers these suggestions.

From a medical standpoint a vacation is something more than merely a good time. A successful vacation should not only provide pleasure, but should also afford improvement of the health.

This year the high price of everything may limit the field of selection of a spot for the summer sojourn, but no matter what place may be chosen, relaxation and change should be sought.

A person anemic, under weight and below par physically, will usually find the stimulation of mount air beneficial. High altitudes increase the force and frequency of the heart beat, and produce deepened breathing. The abundant supply of oxygen will "build up the blood," and the vital resistance of the body become stronger. While the mountain air is excellent, long walks and mountain climbing must not be attempted by those who are not strong. Such persons improve best while living a lazy life, in the open, take plenty of nourishing food and abundant sleep.

A person who is strong and vigorously inclined to over weight, ordinarily does well at the seashore, where salt water bathing may get rid of extra pounds.

"Living in the Water"

However, the practice of "just living in the water" is very harmful, as few can resist the depression incident to prolonged exposure to cold water. The effect of the bath should be exhilarating, and a warm glow felt over all of the body. If, on the contrary, the skin is blue and cold, and a sense of chilliness and depression experienced, then either the bath has been too prolonged, or the system is not sufficiently strong to react properly to the cold. Poor reaction demands a modification in the habits of bathing or dangerous consequences may follow.

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