OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR SUMMER TERM

State College of Agriculture and Home Economics Offer New Courses and Degrees. No Tuition for New York State Residents.

Seventeen visiting professors will be added to the regular staffs of the New York state college of agriculture and home economics for the summer session which begins July 7 and continues to August 15, according to the announcement of Professor R. M. Stewart, director of the summer session. More than 100 courses are offered.

For the first time, a course is given for leaders of co-operative agricultural extension work. Training is offered for teachers of agriculture, home economics, science and nature study, and of the social studies. Courses are given for supervisors of agriculture, home economics and science and for teacher trainers in departments of education in institutions preparing educational leaders.

Courses of less than six weeks continue as a feature for teachers of agriculture and science, for superintendents, and for high school principals. Special training is offered in rural education and engineering for teachers of industrial arts. Teachers and supervisors of the nature study and science will find a substantial program, Professor Stewart says.

Increased state appropriations make possible more courses in home economics. These include study in family life, foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, household art, and household management.

Courses leading to the degree of master of arts in education and master of science in education are offered for the first time in 1930. These degrees give special recognition to persons engaged in educational positions.

No tuition is charged to residents of New York for registration in the state colleges of agriculture and home economics. The regular tuition is charged in the summer school of biology and the summer courses in hotel management.

HoeHandleHomilies

SPRING TREATMENT OF ASPARAGUS

Who has the future well in mind
Will to asparagus be kind.
What we do now to stimulate,
Will give returns one year from date

If asparagus is set at the proper depth, six or seven inches, the patch may have cultivation all over in early spring to get it free of weeds. If this was not done, more work will be necessary between the rows now and later.

Asparagus is a rather heavy feeder, having a vigorous and far-flung root system. It is best to fertilize in spring. This year's crop will be affected practically not at all, since food for that was stored in the roots last fall. But fertilizer applied now stimulates the 1930 top growth and the 1931 crop will benefit.

If stable manure is used, it should be well rooted to avoid the introduction of weed seeds. A commercial fertilizer in which the three figures showing percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are nearly equal may be used. It should be applied at the rate of a pound to every six or eight feet of row. Spread it between the rows and rake or cultivate it in if the asparagus is already coming up. Earlier in the spring it may be broadcast before a cultivation.

Asparagus planted in 1928, if it grew well that year and last year, may be cut a while this season, not too long, about three weeks. Cut clean during that time. Older plantings are usually cut seven or eight weeks and they also should be cut clean, stalks not usable being discarded. This leaves the asparagus beetles no happy home whereon to feed and breed.

Inquire of your county agent about the paid poultry culling campaign for New York state in 1930.

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A three-year experiment at Cornell gave the highest yields for potatoes planted May 20. Later plantings showed decreased yields.

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Select a variety of silage corn that will at least reach the glazing stage in a normal season. If early planting is necessary, plant early.

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Men do not farm for a period of two or three years, but usually for a lifetime. As a long-time proposition the production of market milk has been a good enterprise for New York farmers.

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Make breakfast more interesting by the occasional addition of chopped dried fruit to muffins or cereal.

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Keeping dogs from window sills, porches, steps and walks helps to prevent its entrance into the house.

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A turkish towel pinned to one end of the ironing board is useful in pressing garments with embroidery or buttons.

NOON FARM PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF MAY 12 FROM WEAI CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Monday, May 12.—J. K. Finlayson, cost of making butter in Saskatchewan; A. A. Allen, why birds sing; Charles Chupp, cucumber and melon troubles; F. C. Bradt, how to improve pastures.

Tuesday, May 13.—R. Matheson, fly enemies of dairymen, part 1; Harris Stanley, remedies for farm blues; J. R. Livermore, planting the tuber-unit potato seed plot; Earl A. Bates, our new York Indians—the Tuscaroras; J. D. Brew, causes of high bacteria counts in milk.

Wednesday, May 14.—O. F. Curtis, what do the leaves of plants do; D. S. Welch, important tree diseases of New York state; M. Slade Kendrick, the New York system of public finance; H. C. Stephenson, rickets in dogs; H. W. Riley, electric cooling of milk, factors affecting power requirements and costs; Frank Carman, young people and the Grange.

Thursday, May 15.—A. M. S. Pridham, planting gladiolus bulbs; Earl Pattison, what a student gets out of fruit growing at Cornell; J. E. Rice, radio poultry school—buying a poultry farm; J. C. Huttar, Cornell egg and poultry market reviews.

Friday, May 16.—F. O. Underwood, fertilizer practices with tomatoes; J. Bentley, Jr., the present status of the chestnut; F. B. Wright, the spring overhauling of the automobile; H. B. Hartwig, regulate grazing of pastures.

Saturday, May 17.—Mrs. L. E. Dawley, summertime in the poultry yard; R. A. Felton, four thousand rural ministers go to summer schools; John P. Willman, help your pigs return a profit.

Around Our House

HOW WELL DO YOU SLEEP?

With increasing interest in health and efficient living, much is said today about the value of nature's most reliable aid—sleep. Recent investigations show that the kind of sleep is quite as important as the amount. Emphasis simply on eight hours sleep is not enough. Sound slumber which relaxes all the muscles of the body is most valuable and is worth making an effort to have.

A comfortable bed, so important for restful sleep, may well be considered a necessity. Sagging springs and lumpy unresilient mattresses are poor economics. Well-made spiral or box springs allow the body to lie in a normal position. A mattress should be thick and should recover its shape after use. If it is turned and sunned often and protected by washable pads, it will not only last longer, but will be more comfortable.

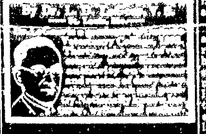
Both sheets and blankets should be long enough to tuck in well at the bottom and sides of the bed. The lower sheet should be stretched smooth and taut, tucked in firmly on all sides; the upper sheet should be tucked in firmly at the bottom of the bed. Bedding, whether quilts or blankets, should be both light in weight and warm. The amount of bedding should be carefully regulated with the temperature of the bedroom; too warm bedding interferes with sound sleep.

Rude Rural Rhymes

Ancestors

Tell me lady, tell me sir, from what land your fathers were. Very likely much like mine, many English in the line, drop of Irish, pinch of Scot, quite a bit of God knows what. Little German, way on back, lots of Dutch along the track, or a warming wave by chance from the singing land of France. Does another Southern strain rule your body and your brain, with a dark Italian flood, or the surge of Israel's blood? Deeply in the past we're rooted, not a race is undiluted; somewhere all of us have got quite a dash of God knows what. Boast not your ancestral line and its record old and fine. Mine the creed the peasants sung while democracy was young. "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?" Broadcast was the human seeding, all the nations interbreeding. Merry gypsies, roaming free, set their mark on you and me, and the sons of conquering Rome doubtless made themselves at home. Even the some sources were what they call "bar sinister," we should thank the Lord a lot for our strains of God knows what.—BOB ADAMS.

Altho soybeans are not ideally adapted to New York state, neither is corn, but corn is of considerable importance to dairymen. Soybeans can be a valuable crop in an emergency. Cornell bulletin P 491, Varietal Experiments with Soybeans in New York, tells which varieties are useful, and how to grow them. If you need an emergency hay crop, write the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall at Cornell University for this bulletin. It is free.



THE COW IS KING

Milk, Man's Best Food, is Produced by the Most Efficient Domestic Animal We Have.

A great general once said that an army travels on its stomach. A modern sage has gone farther and declared that a nation is great in proportion to the amount of milk consumed by its citizens.

Whether the United States is the wealthy, powerful country it is because we are a people of milk-drinkers might be questioned. But the fact remains that we are a healthy [illegible] are among the best in the world, our soldiers, when they have to, can lick any equal body of men in uniform—and we do recognize milk as one of our most valuable foods.

Milk for babies and invalids has always been considered essential. In recent years the reasons for this have been better known. Milk is a complete food in itself. It contains nearly everything the body needs. It is rich in proteins. Milk contains the minerals we require with the exception of iron and iodine. And last but not least, milk contains the four important vitamins needed by growing children and adults who wish to keep fit.

Now health is one of the most important topics before the American people today. In magazine articles, in advertisements, on the public platform, the subject of keeping fit is discussed. We have learned that it is just as easy to eat to excess as it is to drink to excess. Diets are being followed as never before. There are more bathroom scales in use today than at any time in history. We watch our weights as closely as we do the weather.

The future for milk, man's best feed, looks very rosy. The dairy industry, literally the biggest of all American industries, is destined to enjoy still greater progress. There are as many dairy cows in the United States as there are automobiles, possibly a few more. The average milk production per cow is climbing steadily upward. An interesting fact in this connection—while the total milk produced is 50 per cent. greater than it was ten years ago there are actually nearly one million fewer milk cows on our farms.

One of the most favorable signs for the future growth of the dairy industry is the basic fact that the cow is efficient as a manufacturing plant for human food. In fact, the cow excels all other domestic animals in that respect. Poultry and hogs come next. But the cow has the advantage over the pig and hen; it can eat roughage while her two competitors must have grain.

As the king of food producers the dairy cow has already shown its worth on the high-priced farms of Holland and other foreign countries. As long as large farms and ranches prevail in this country, with pasturage plentiful, we shall be large producers of beef cattle. But as intensive farming increases, herds will continue to grow in popularity. We are not yet the leading dairy country, altho we have more dairy cattle than some others. The average production of our cows is not equal that of other nations, but we are gradually creeping up.

By far the majority of our milk is produced from small dairy herds. The specialized dairy industry requires large capital and involves certain risks. The subject we are most interested in is that of improving the herds and increasing the profits of the average farmer. In the series of articles which are to follow I propose to discuss topics which will be of interest to the owner of a herd.

There is a mistaken notion among farmers that the dairy animals they see on exhibit at state and county fairs are raised for show purposes only, and that their chief value is in the prizes they win. As a matter of fact, the purebred cow is the most profitable cow for the farmer to own. This is easily proved. Correct breeding, correct feeding and faithful adherence to a few simple rules will enable any farmer to produce milk at a profit as a sideline without increasing labor costs and with only a moderate investment.

EXTRA-POWERED • "KNOCKLESS"
EASY STARTING
INSTANT PICK-UP • CLEAN BURNING
ATLANTIC
THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
GASOLINE
A super-quality motor fuel that has everything you've ever used "backed off the map"
NO EXTRA COST