

HOW, WHAT AND WHY?

Special to the Andover News

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to answer questions about problems of farm and home.

Blame the Flies? M. C. asks: "Do flies cause a drop in milk production in midsummer?"

J. D. Burke of the animal husbandry department answers: "Flies are often blamed, but lack of feed is usually the chief cause."

"For some relief from flies and to help protect the cows, clean the barnyards and remove all manure daily to the fields; use superphosphate in the gutters and on the floors; screen the windows and doors; keep the cows in the barn during the mid-day heat, with windows darkened; give a feeding of hay or silage; spray the cows lightly at milking time; fog the barn once or twice a week with fly spray, with doors and windows closed; sweep up the flies immediately."

Posts Last Longer B. L. writes: "I have heard of a new way to treat fence posts to make them last longer. Do you have any information?"

W. W. Clingan of the forestry department replies: "The new method uses chromated zinc chloride and a tub or tight barrel. It gives about three times the usual service from ordinary hardwood fence posts, including soft maple, beech, ironwood, elm and hickory."

"The treatment costs about five cents a post for the zinc chloride, which is purchasable from local feed stores. Unpeeled, green round posts are used and should be treated within 24 hours from the time they are cut. More information on the process has been sent to you."

"The hot-bath treatment of croaking fence posts is still the best method, however, but has not been too popular. It is hoped that more farmers will try the new method."

Poultry Oddities W. E. H. writes: "Our newspaper had a story recently on a rooster which was mothering a brood of chicks. Is this unusual? One of our readers also produced a four-legged chick which died after being hatched under a bantam hen."

Prof. J. H. Bruckner of the poultry department replies: "These are interesting but not strictly unusual. During the year we hatch many thousands of eggs, and in examining those that fail to hatch we find quite a few abnormal chicks, including several four-legged chicks. Recently a four-legged pheasant chick was brought in from one of the state game farms. We are glad to have you write us on this, however."

Vines Turn Yellow Mrs. B. E. P. asks: "What causes the vines of garden peas to turn yellow, before fruiting, after they attain a good growth?"

Prof. Charles Chupp of the plant pathology department answers: "Too much rain or a lack of plant food may be responsible. Most common causes, tho, are the numerous root rots. Many fungi or molds find pea roots a favorable place in which to grow."

"In small gardens where rotation of crops is not possible, the molds increase and sometimes destroy an entire planting. If the vines have plenty of plant food, they may grow roots faster than the molds can rot them off, and a fair yield may result."

"Control suggestions include crop rotation, dusting the seed with a fungicide, liberal use of fertilizer with no chemical touching the seed, and early planting."

Larder Ardor Shipwrecked Sailor—"Why does that big cannibal look at us so intently?"

His Companion (cheerfully)—"I expect he's the food inspector."

Ignore Them "Prisoner, the jury finds you guilty."

"That's all right, judge. I know you're too intelligent to be influenced by what they say."

Such Popularity First Celebrity—"How do you like these cigarettes?"

Second Celebrity—"Worst I ever indorsed."

Starlings Show Their Real Selves While Flying

Starlings are approximately the same size and their feathers are blended in exactly the same way to the glistening black-blue-violet-green-brown hue which distinguished them from many other "blackbirds" which somewhat resemble them superficially.

At 500 feet in the air these birds look small, but actually are very husky birds, about eight inches long from the tip of their yellowish stout bills to the end of their very stubby tails.

There is something infinitely mysterious and appealing in the flights of birds.

Those who engage in the sport of bird watching sometimes come to the point where the real bird seems the bird which is there before them in the yard, pecking away at seed.

But the real bird is the bird aloft, exercising his God-given function of flight.

No place else is he so much a bird as there, and no where else can be seen to precisely the same advantage, especially if he is given to flying in bands.

The starling is a gregarious bird, both in eating and sleeping habits. He prefers to eat with his friends, cousins and aunts, and to sleep near them, too. But the places must be different. Since these places are separated often by miles they must be brought together by the power of flight, and this these birds do in the most capable and interesting manner.

Historically Speaking, Use of Speech Is Recent

Speech is a comparatively modern development in the scale of evolution. It was one of the faculties of the earliest man, and traces of its development have been found in the orang-utan but not in any other primates.

Dr. Cornelius J. Connolly, professor of physical anthropology, Catholic University of America, reports these conclusions in the Journal of Physical Anthropology as a result of his examination of the brains of 50 species of primates from the lemur to man.

The faculty of speech is associated with the part of the brain known as Broca's area located in both frontal lobes. It has distinctive markings and is set off by depressions from surrounding areas.

Rudiments of the area were found in the chimpanzee and gorilla, but they were completely absent in the gibbon. They were more highly developed in the orang-utan. In none of the apes was the area as clearly defined and set apart from the surrounding areas as in the human brain.

This clear definition of the speech area was found in all human brains. It existed as far back as Neanderthal man and pithecanthropus, as indicated from castings of the brain cases of their skulls and fragments of skulls that exist in fossil form.

Fruit Flies for Pets Dr. C. P. Oliver, zoological expert at the University of Minnesota, is proud of his pets—fruit flies, millions of them.

They're real bluebloods, with a family tree dating back to the time of William the Conqueror, according to Dr. Oliver. And they are worth at least \$1,000 on the market, he believes.

However, Dr. Oliver doesn't actually have as much affection for his flies as "pets" as he does for the research they afford. He has found that by subjecting them to X-rays he can cause a definite change in visible characteristics of their offspring, according to the United Press.

In one generation he can make a red-eyed fruit fly develop a white eye, change the wing shape, color of body, size of bristles or any combination of 5,000 possible changes.

Another National Monument With the transfer of two of the Channel Islands, off the coast of southern California, from the bureau of lighthouses to the department of commerce, another national monument will be added to the many now under the supervision of the National Park service.

The monument has been established to conserve the unusual geological and biological features of the two islands, both of which consist largely of volcanic rocks of the Miocene age. At several points the terraces along the high cliffs reveal clearly three distinct elevated beaches.

Geologists have found here rich treasure-houses of fossils ranging from marine invertebrates to Pleistocene elephants and fossil trees. Scientists will find of equal interest more than 80 endemic flowering plants, 30 or more endemic mammals and birds, and 16 land mollusks.

Catacombs of Rome The catacombs of Rome honeycomb the environs of Rome, encircling the city at a distance of a mile or two outside the city walls. They are from 30 to 50 feet underground, descent being provided by stairways, and are from three to four feet wide and 12 feet in height with a total length exceeding 750 miles. Chambers or chapels were constructed at intervals, their walls being ornamented with paintings of sacred subjects. The dead were placed in recesses excavated in the side walls and were closed in with slabs sealed with cement.

Heredity, Environment In Twins Given Test

The popular argument as to the relative weight of heredity and environment in the determination of the individual is fed with new evidence by Dr. Frank N. Freeman, professor of psychology at the University of Chicago. Identical twins that is twins having the same inherited characteristics, are generally brought up together, receiving the same treatment and advantage. The study of Dr. Freeman involved 19 pairs of identical twins, the members of which were separated early in life and grew up in differing surroundings.

While still resembling each other strongly in finger prints, body size and physical conformation, great differences in intelligence, educational achievement and personality were found. The Scientific Monthly article describes the case of two sisters, identical twins, one of whom had had only two years of schooling and the other of whom had gone through college and teacher's training. Measured in terms of mental age, the sisters differed four years in development, which was sufficient rank to place one in the highest fifth and the other in the lowest fifth of the entire population.

Although clearly identical in heredity, the one is now rugged, energetic, bold and rather mannish in manner, whereas the other is delicate, languorous and decidedly feminine in appearance and in behavior.

Chemical Society Lists Important Discoveries

Important discoveries in the field of science are listed in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, published by the American Chemical Society.

Among the new products and processes are industrial "diamonds," attained in boron carbide, the hardest synthetic material yet developed, which is being used as an industrial abrasive; the recovery of gold from seawater; development of a transparent wrapping material from rubber with sufficient elasticity to permit easy stretching and sealing, one type running 25,000 square inches to the pound; successful experiments in dispersing fog through spraying strong calcium chloride solutions into the air, of great import to aircraft; air conditioning science extended to deep mines; manufacture of acetamide, of value to steam engineering, in commercial quantities.

Development of a new method for finishing aluminum, giving it a reflectivity approaching that of silver; new chemical carbon products in the form of brick, tile, pipe, tubes and special shapes; a flexible fibrous glass for liquid filtering; a non-sanding lacquer; rubber-lined steel; a heel covering which will not scuff, always stays bright and matches shoe materials exactly, are other chemical triumphs achieved during the year, the article states.

Picturesque Amish Folk Wide-brimmed slouch hats, unshaven faces, clothes of a century ago, high-wheeled buggies and surreys, large white-painted houses, black bonnets, wide flowing skirts—all this is a picture of the Amish colony snuggled in the southwest corner of Douglas and the southeast corner of Moultrie counties and centered around the City of Arthur, Ill.

Most outstanding of the communal activities is the group insurance which protects the property and livelihood of all members. If a man's house burns or is otherwise destroyed, all of the other members of the colony contribute toward the construction of a new building. If a man dies with the unusual circumstance of no sons to care for his wife others will see she lives well. If one farmer's crop fails his neighbors will help him through the winter.

The members of the colony consider themselves more farmers of the entire area than they do farmers of their individual tracts of land.

He Knows His Wood You might be able to stump Roy E. Mannon on some things, but you couldn't fool him on wood.

Mannon knows wood like the woodsman used to know it. He learned about native woods from growing in them and he learned about foreign woods by studying them.

He has just finished a map of the United States, which is made of 168 different kinds of wood in 465 pieces. It required between six and seven weeks in the making. Among the 168 kinds are 78 native woods. Almost every known tree in the United States is represented in this map, with several kinds of fruit trees among them. Woods from Africa, Brazil, Mexico, East Indies, West Indies, Australia, England, France, India, South America, Central America, the Philippines, Hungary, Scotland, Italy, Tasmania, Cuba, Germany, Japan, Russia, Algeria, Dutch, French and British Guianas, Hawaii and Honduras are used.

Canned Goods Time It is impossible to predict the length of time canned food products may be stored, according to a department of agriculture official, since this depends upon the product, the type of can and the storage temperature.

Highly acid products tend to attack the metal and produce perforations.

WHO KNOWS?

- 1. Who has declared that "the decision lies in the East?"
2. Egypt, under attack in 1942, was invaded in 1940 by what army?
3. Germany's attack upon Sevastopol recalls an earlier siege. In what war did it occur?
4. The President and Prime Minister Churchill have conferred three times in the last twelve months. When and where?
5. What two South American nations maintain diplomatic relations with Germany?
6. What have these terms in common: tin fish, pig boat, sea wolf?
7. How many workers are behind every soldier on the firing line?
8. What do aviators mean by zero-zero weather?
9. What nation has the world's largest navy?
10. When did the Merrimac and Monitor fight?
(See "The Answers" on another page.)



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NEW YORK STATE WAR COUNCIL Office of the Director of Civilian Protection HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST GAS TO ALL CITIZENS: The following information on war gases is supplied for general publication because of the possibility that they may at some time be used by the enemy. I.—War gases stay close to the ground, for they are heavier than air. To get out of a gassed area, simply walk against the wind or go upstairs.

Com Elm Valley (Mrs. Charley Cole, Repo July 7.—Earl Atwell is the Arthur Leonard family week. Miss Erma Burdick is at the Teachers' College summer, in Columbia University, New Donald Burger is home from Mt. Morris hospital where he graduated with honors in eighth grade. Miss Josephine Baker and friend from Brooklyn, N. Y. passing a ten-day vacation and Mrs. Oliver Baker. Miss Coretha Mead and Miss Edna Cowan came from more Saturday to pass the in the home of Mr. and M. Mead. Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. daughter Phyllis of Ulysses son Frank Mowers of Buffalo and Mrs. Harold Manning Manning of Wellsville and Mrs. Edward Angood of were guests of Mr. and M. Crowner, July 4th. Mrs. Walter Edwards Buffalo hospital this week ment. Mrs. Joanna Clair and Beverly and Gloria were Mrs. Joanna Wesche in Sunday. Mrs. Leah Williams Creek visited at Charley C day afternoon. Perhaps He Sailed Away "How shall I account \$10,000 that our former shipped out with?" "Charge it to running

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