OUR FARMER'S CORNER

5th Annual Conn. Winter Exposition

The fifth annual Connecticut Winter Exposition will be held in the State Armory, Hartford, January 23—27th, 1923.

List of prizes to be awarded for corn exhibits:

1st. Offered by the State Board of Agriculture.

CLASS A—FLINT CORN

	1st	2nd	3rd
Div. 1. Ten ears Yellow	$5	$3	$2
Div. 2—Ten ears White	5	3	2
Div. 3. Ten ears Red	5	3	2
CLASS B—DENT CORN			
Div. 1. Ten ears Yellow	$5	$3	$2
Div. 2. Ten ears White	5	3	2
Class C. Ten ears Sweet orn			
CLASS C.			
Ten ears Sweet Corn	5	3	2

2nd. Offered by the Connecticut State Fairs Association:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
For the best ten ear exhibit of Flint Corn	25	15	12.50	10
For the best ten ear exhibit of Dent Corn	25	15	12.50	10

Competitors in this class are limited to those who have made ten ear exhibits of corn at one or more of the agricultural fairs, or farm bureau exhibits during the past fair season. All exhibits must be Connecticut grown and raised by the exhibitor. Only one entry in each class will be accepted from an exhibitor.

3rd. A Seed Corn Class offered by the State Board of Agriculture, Connecticut Dairymen's Association and Connecticut State Grange, arranged for the purpose of stimulating the growing of seed corn and to offer seed corn growers an opportunity to advertise and sell their corn upon its merits.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Class A. Flints, any color and length	$30	$20	$15	$10
Class B. Dents, any color and length	30	20	15	10

Rules for Seed Corn Exhibitors

1. Open to anyone in Connecticut who has ten bushels or more of seed corn to sell, which is accurately represented by sample on exhibit.

2. Must be corn grown by exhibitor in 1922.

3. A sample must be sent to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven for germination test.

4. The above sample should be a mixture of kernels taken from thirty ears representative of the corn which is for sale. Pick off ten kernels at different places along each ear from near the butt to near the tip. Mix the 300 kernels from the thirty ears. Pack securely, and send prepaid to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven, with the name and address of the sender and name of the variety attached. This sample must be sent on or before January 3rd, 1923.

5. The exhibit shall consist of 100 lbs. of ear corn, which is typical of seed corn offered for sale by the grower.

6. The exhibits shall be set up so that the corn can be handled and examined.

7. Exhibits shall be placarded with
(a) Name of variety of corn.
(b) Grower's name and address.
(c) Price of similar corn that is for sale.
(d) Quantity of such corn for sale.
(e) Result of official germination test made by Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. (This will be filled in at the Armory upon request.

All exhibits should be sent prepaid on or before January 6th, 1923, to Leonard H. Healey, care of Sergeant Merry, State Armory, Hartford.

Egg Laying Contest

In spite of the severe cold weather which we have had during the past week the birds in the egg laying contest laid only 34 eggs less than last week. They laid 1013 eggs more than last year, 911 eggs more than the eight year average and 550 eggs more than the highest week's production for the same period during the last ten years. During the seventh week of the egg laying contest the 100 pens produced a total of 2505 eggs or a yield of more than thirty-five per cent.

It is the first time since the contest started last November that a pen of Rhode Island Reds won first place for the week. Fernside Farm's pen of Rhode Island Reds was first with a production of 50 eggs. Pussy Willow Egg Farm's pen of White Leghorns from East Moriches, L. I., was a close second with a score of 49 eggs. A pen of White Leghorns owned by Hollywood Farm, Hollywood, Wash., was third with a total of 48 eggs. Frank P. Matteson's pen of White Wyandottes from Davisville, R. I., was fourth with a production of 47 eggs.

Now is the time for poultrymen to be planning on mating his breeding pens. Only birds that have strong constitutional vigor should be used. It is best, if possible, to use only birds that have proven their value as shown by their trap-nest records, high fertility of eggs and that are free from Bacilliary White Diarrhea Constitutional vigor is not only shown by the physical vigor of the birds but in a large degree one should be governed by the livibility of chicks that have been hatched from the flock. This means, in part, that birds that have been in the breeding pen and have been thoroughly tested are more valuable as breeders than birds that have not been tested.

The four leading pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCKS	
Davidson Bros. (White) Upton, Mass.	207
G. B. Treadwell (Barred) Spencer, Mass.	202
Maurice E. Bride (Barred) Hartford, Conn.	166
W. H. B. Kent (Barred) Cazenovia, N. Y.	163
Lewis Farms (Barred) Davisville, R. I.	163
WHITE WYANDOTTES	
Frank P. Matteson Davisivlle, R. I.	299
Obed G. Knight Bridgeton, R. I.	293
Woodbridge Orchards Woodbridge, Conn.	262
Lady Anderson Harrold, England	219
RHODE ISLAND REDS	
Jacob E. Jansen North Haven, Conn.	254
Harriet F. Lawton Longmeadow, Mass.	244
Fernside Farm Foxboro, Mass.	240
Hall Farm North Bennington, Vt.	235
WHITE LEGHORNS	
Hollywood Farm Hollywood, Wash.	308
Roy H. Waite College Park, Md.	305
Acrebridge Farm Marlboro, Mass.	269
S. G. McLean South Glastonbury, Conn.	256

DECEIVED BY STABLE SCENT

Probably Green Will Never Know Why He Failed to Make a Firm Friend of Jones.

It was one night that Jones had given over to the whims of his wife and this particular evening she had picked out to visit the Greens on the hill. Now, Jones disliked Green for some reason, but Green insisted on cultivating his friendship for business reasons, so whenever they met Green would salaam low and strive in every way to win the pleasure of his neighbor.

If Jones' lawn looked as if it needed a watering Green would suggest the use of his hose and go so far as to send his young son over to spray the plot, and if this or that was wrong on his car Jones was almost certain to receive some suggestions or assistance from Green.

When the Joneses arrived this evening, every attention was given them, according to a New York Sun writer. The mere allusion to any topic would send Green into spasms of eloquence, and for some reason or other Green picked on the discussion of horses. He ranged on the subject from colts to old mares and from pacers to trotters, and nags were delved into at great length. Histories were recited and the discourse fairly reeked with facts and figures.

Jones for his wife's sake made a good play at being extremely interested and listened intently for several hours. After they had gone Green told his wife, "I guess I got him going. I am certain to win him over now when I present my proposition to him. And do you know how I did it? I recognized the odor of an equestrian about him as soon as he stepped through the door and I talked horses to him all the time. Pretty clever, eh?"

But on their way home Mrs. Jones remarked, "I wonder why Mr. Green persisted in talking horses? Evidently he does not know that you are not interested in animals of any kind."

"I wonder myself why he tried to talk me deaf on that fool subject," mused Jones, as he stepped on the accelerator and shot his car over a railroad crossing, swearing softly that Green never could interest him in any deal now. "Unless he happened to get a whiff of that stable-smelling mange cure I'm putting on my scalp to keep my hair in and thought I was a riding master, or something," he added.

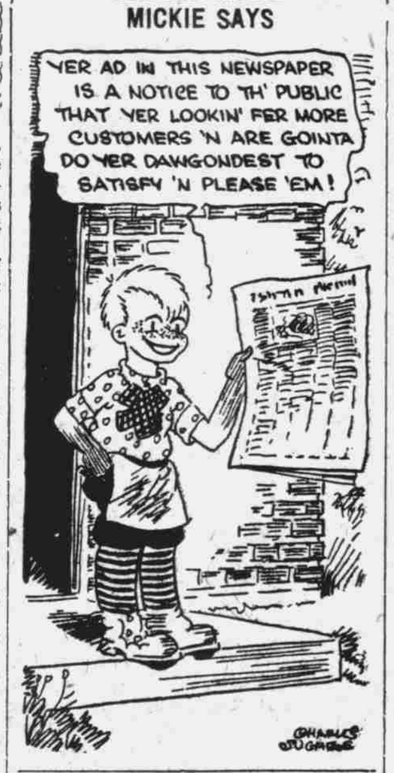
Bagpipes With Hills.

The bagpipe does not belong exclusively to Scotland, but is found in many localities, but they are said to be peculiar to hilly country. A musician walking up hill generally gets out of breath and he needs an instrument which will play itself. The bagpipe does this by reason of the supply of air contained in the bag.

Herrick's Daffodils.

Herrick was the true flower poet, however, and he has the most beautiful thoughts and fancies about them. He hated them to fade, even to close, and his verses "To daisies—not to close so soon" are charming. He wrote of the primrose, the tulip, the violet, of "strawberry beds," "bands of cowslip" and "crowns of honeysuckle." His lines "To Daffodils" are among the gems of English literature.—From "Flowers in Literature" in John o' London's Weekly.

MICKIE SAYS



Hot Dogs.

"An' dat," concluded Sam, who was arguing with Snowball about the relative merits of dogs they had once owned, "was a wonnerful houn'! Why, one day he come fooling roun' mah daddy's blacksmith shop an' mah daddy got mad an' chucked a hammer at him, an' da dawg—yo' know what he done? Well, he done made a bolt fo' de do'."

"Hmf!" sneered Snowball. "Nuffin' tall, nuffin' tall! One time Ah throwed a hammer at mah dawg, an' he started makin' tracks fo' de Atlantic Seaboard railway. An' maybe he's making tracks yet, fo' he sho' was de wonnerfulest dawg!"—American Legion Weekly.

Lace From Pineapple Leaves.

Some of the finest lace in the world is made by the women of the Philippine Islands from strong, silky fiber obtained from pineapple leaves.

PRICES, WAGE AND SALES FOR THE YEAR 1923

(Continued from page 1)

head costs were increased to keep up with an abnomal turnover. Today the amount of business has dropped back more nearly to normal, but costs have not been proportionately reduced. Higher wages, higher rents, more expensive sales organization—in fact, nearly every item of expense is out of proportion with the amount of business done.

"Instead of wild gyrations in the commodity markets, the average trend thruout the coming year should be more of a side-wise movement. Some commodities are high and others are very low, but the majority at present are about 15% above their levels a year ago. A year from now we shall pobably find them averaging at about the same level they stand today. In between, there may be a further rally from the low of 1922, and agricultural products certainly should do better."

Earnings Will Be Higher

"Earnings", continued Mr. Babson, "should average somewhat better than in the year just passed. A survey of 100 leading industrial companies, recently made by my Organization, showed that in 1919 96% of these companies made a net profit, while only 4% showed a deficit. In 1921, the number of firms which could show a profit was cut down to 48%. Over half, or 52% of these industrial concerns lost money on their year's business. 1922 has witnessed a change from red ink figures into black ink figures, but the amount of net profits will not be large when the books are finally balanced. We are just getting back onto the right side of the ledger.

"The shortage of labor is one of the worst features of the 1923 outlook. The moment that business works up to average activity it becomes impossible to get sufficient workers. This raises costs and in turn increases commodity prices and the cost of living. The immigration law is largely the cause of this shortage. This law restricts the number of immigrants in a single year to 3% of the total number of respective nationalities already in the United States. Before the war we had an addition of a million immigrants a year. Now we are receiving less than 300,000 and at least 60% of these are women, children or other dependents. On the other hand, I doubt if the repeal of this 3% Immigration Law is the proper solution of the present labor shortage.

"The real solution is not the repeal of the present immigration law but rather the repeal of the Contract Labor Law for as long a period as the 3% law remains in force. This would make it possible for employers to promise selected foreign workers employment before leaving their own homes. The moment that the immigation law is repealed the Contract Labor Law can again be applied.

"There should be no great difficulty in getting ample supplies of bituminous coal this winter. The car shortage is diminishing somewhat. Ample supplies of bituminous coal are being produced, suggesting lower prices. The mischief of this situation lies in the fact that it will again be to the advantage of both miners and operators to close the mines for a time. The difficulties which brought on the strike last year have not been settled. There is serious danger of another strike in the soft coal fields.

"Everybody is worrying about the political situation. There is talk of radical legislation during the coming year. Most of this is merely the echo from compaign speeches. It may be a noisy year. Both the Conservatives and the Radicals have a veto power, but neither is strong enough to push thru any extreme measures of its own. The only kind of legislation that will really be enacted is that which will appeal to members of both groups. Already the Federal Reserve Board has issued a ruling, admitting a large amount of agricultural paper for rediscount in the Federal Reserve Banks. The Muscle Shoals problem will proably be settled, either by sale to Henry Ford or by development on the part of the government itself. The Soldier's Bonus will probably be enacted, altho no agreement as to the terms or means of raising the money has yet been made. It is improbable that there will be any increase in the amount of business taxes.

"The political aspect has frightened many stockholders, but it is entirely too early to be worried. The thing to watch is fundamental conditions. We are still in a readjustment period. This means that sooner or later we shall work toward better prosperity. It is true that industrial stocks are much higher than a year ago and are certainly not the bargains that they were. However, as I have already stated, certain lines of industry are just getting ready to go forward. The industrial market will be 'spotty' but there are a great many issues that should do better in the coming year.

"The rail group is, relatively, not so far advanced as the industrials. I do not believe rals should be bought indiscriminately but the rail average will follow up the general market. I am much more attracted to the long-haul roads than to the shorter lines. The motor truck is a feeder for the former but a competitor of the latter. Copper stocks have really not started yet, but the statistical position of the metal is far better than it has been for a long time. Coppers, certainly, are selling at bargain levels.

"Money conditions should continue good. There is no question that the banks are in a strong position. The Federal Reserve Banks today have reserves equal to about 76% of their note and deposit liabilities. The reserve required is between 35% and 40%. It is true, that when foreign countries begin to get on their feet, it will be necessary to send much of this gold back. For the present, however, this gold represents the basis on which a considerable expansion of credit can be built. It guarantees to us a relatively easy money rate, until heavy gold exports are resumed. During the coming year, borrowers need have little fear of a lack of funds for all legitimate purposes, and this also applies to long-term money, that is, capital for permanent investment. Mortgage rates during 1923 should work lower. Today, the average rate of real estate mortgages throut the United States is between 6% and 7%. The time is not far away when this average will stand between 5% and 6%.

"Of course, the ease of the money market is distinctly favorable to long-time bonds. There is a point in the business cycle when industry becomes so active that money is absorbed by trade. When this occurs bonds are sold and develop a downward tendency. This point in the cycle has not yet appeared. Moreover, history shows that following the Civil War bond prices, barring temporary fluctuations, rose for a long period of years, the advance culminating about 1900. From this point, a descent was gradually made to a low point at the end of the European War. Since this low point, history is repeating itself, bonds having reached a middle ground, but still far below the 3.80 or 4% basis of the 1900 period. All these factors suggest that well selected bonds, both muncipal and corporation, are a distinct purchase.

"Bonds and money", concluded Mr. Babson, "are certainly sound factors in the situation. As for business as a whole, there is no doubt that it will average better this coming year than it did in 1922. This does not mean that there will be any boom, but that there will be plenty of money-making opportunities for those who know fundamental conditions."

General business according to the index of the Babsonchart stands at only 2% below normal, the same as a week ago.

District of Canaan, ss. Court of Probate, December 20, 1922.

Estate of John A. Palmer, late of Canaan, in said District, deceased.

The Court of Probate for the District of Canaan hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims for settlement.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Nathaniel Palmer,
Executor,
22 Milesfield Ave.,
Milford, Conn.

Notice

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Iron Bank of Falls Village, Conn, will be held in their banking rooms at Falls Village, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1923 at 10 o'clock a m. for the election of directors for the coming year and for the coming year and for the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting.

Dwight E. Dean, Cashier
Falls Village, Conn. Dec. 18, 1922.

Notice

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Canaan National Bank will be held at its banking rooms in Canaan, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1923 from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other busness as may properly come before the meeting.

W. S. Smart, Cashier.
Canaan, Conn. Dec. 18, 1922.

District of Sharon ss. Probate Court, December 9th, 1922.

Estate of Kate Loughlin, late of Sharon in said district, deceased.

The Court of Probate for the district of Sharon hath limited and allowed six months from date hereof, for the creditors of said Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

James J. Fahey, Administrator,
Post Office Address,
Sharon, Conn.

Unhomely Truth.

How small is our knowledge in comparison with our ignorance.—Baxter.