

The records of this work for only one season are necessarily so incomplete that it is often impossible to determine what percentage of the favorable results was due to management and what percentage was due to seasonal variations. Recommendations, therefore, of specific methods of management, of size and arrangement of honey houses, and of kind and amount of equipment will not be given at this time. After further records have been secured, it is planned to recommend, for apiaries of various sizes, a system of management and a minimum of equipment which can be expected to give good results.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES Give Farmer Short Cut to Practical Information. There comes a time to most persons when it is realized that many mistakes could be avoided and much faster progress made in the matter of making a living if one could profit more directly from the experience of others. If this realization comes to a farm woman whose source of money income is confined to poultry raising she begins to wonder whether she is following the most approved practices or whether she could make more money from raising ducks than she now does from chickens; or, if she is already raising ducks, she wonders whether her market outlet for them may not be improved.

Probably the first thing she does is to talk the matter over with her family who, she may find, knows even less about it than she does. Then maybe she goes to the county agent and asks him for advice. Perhaps he has been devoting a large part of his time to improving the quality of the livestock of the neighborhood, so feels the need of brushing up on the poultry question. He tells her that he will look into the matter and let her know what he finds. He does so, and in the course of his investigation finds that a bibliography has been made in the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the Economic Aspects of the Poultry Industry (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 24). This lists the most important writings on the subject, from 1920 to 1927, and gives a short description of the contents of each publication. It has an index, so the material on ducks, geese, capons, turkeys, and other fowls may be quickly found.

This leads the county agent to a farmers' bulletin on duck raising as well as to books and other material on the subject of poultry raising in general. These supply all the information the farm woman needs and enable her to decide whether any of her practices should be changed or whether in her locality chickens are more profitable than ducks. She has the satisfaction of knowing that she has had the advice of specialists and that her action is based on the experience of those who have made a success of both lines of the industry.

When the Farmer Decides to Move

Suppose a farmer has decided to sell his farm in the South and move to New York State for personal reasons. It is of the greatest importance that he should make wise decisions as to the type of farm he buys in the new locality and the kind of farming enterprise he undertakes. He knows that he must be prepared for a short supply of farm

labor, and he would like to know how one crop compares with another as to the number of hours of man and horse labor required for different crops. He has seen a notice of a bibliography issued by the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with the title "Labor Requirements of Farm Products" (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 26), so he writes for a copy. He finds in it references to bulletins and other publications that give the hours of labor required for most of the crops produced in New York State, including apples. He has been thinking of an apple farm because, as he has raised peaches in the South, he is accustomed to fruit. So he sends for these bulletins and studies them carefully.

Before making a decision, however, other things must be considered. What part of New York State grows the best apples at the least cost? If this could be decided on the basis of the facts, what about a market? Are enough apples raised in that section to supply the needs of the market adequately or is there a demand for more?

These questions lead him to feel that he must study the economic aspects of the whole industry of apple raising. To his satisfaction he finds that there is also a bibliography covering this subject entitled "Economic Aspects of the Apple Industry" (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 19). He sends for a copy and spends much time during the winter months studying the literature to which it leads him, so that when spring comes he knows just what he wants and why, and is ready to go after it with confidence.

A list of the bibliographies that have been issued in the series called "Agricultural Economics Bibliography" may be had upon request. Among timely recent additions to it are Taxation and the Farmer (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 25) and Agricultural Relief (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 27).

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BIG Game Increase in Southwest Forests Calls for Control Measures

The elk herds in the Southwest have been established by plants of stock mostly, if not entirely, from the North Yellowstone herd in northern Wyoming and southern Montana. On the national forests there are four elk herds on open range and one small herd under fence. The largest herd, the Sitgreaves herd, established by a plant of about 60 head in 1914, contains more than 1,000 head, not counting the 1929 calf crop. About 900 head are on the Sitgreaves National Forest, about 60 have drifted to the Coconino National Forest, 25 or 30 to the Tonto, and a few to the Tusayan. The herd is increasing so rapidly that early action for controlling its numbers will probably be necessary to prevent the elk from overcrowding the range, spreading to ranch and settlement areas, damaging crops, and becoming a nuisance.

An elk herd on the Santa Fe National Forest near the waters of the Pecos River has increased from about 18 head, planted in 1915, to 200 head, not including the 1929 increase. During the last three or four years the increase has been rapid and the herd is extending the territory over which it grazes. Its number will probably need to be kept at 600 head or less to prevent overstocking of the range and winter migra-