

EXCELLENT QUALITIES OF KARAKULE SHEEP



Karakule Ewe and Twin Lambs.

By HARLAN D. SMITH, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Persian lamb, astrakhan and krimmer furs, for which the United States pays \$14,999,000 annually to Russian farmers, can be grown just as profitably in the United States, a Kansas farmer has shown. L. M. Crawford, a rancher near Cottonwood Falls, has been so successful in producing these furs by crossing Karakule sheep from Asia on native long wool breeds that the Kansas Agricultural college, seeing the possibilities of an industry of much promise, has entered into a co-operation with the Kansas rancher for the development of the new farming. The agricultural college will send its expert assigned to the fur farming experiment, Dr. R. K. Nabours, to Bokhara, Central Asia, this summer to study Karakule fur farming in its native country. The knowledge thus gained will be applied in perfecting a sheep fur industry on the Kansas ranch which, it is thought, will be of the utmost importance to United States farmers. Dr. Nabours will leave in May and will be gone four months. Crawford has a large part of the only Karakule herd ever brought to the United States. He is the pioneer in the attempt to grow the much desired Asiatic furs in this country. On 800 white Lincoln and Cotswold ewes he is crossing purebred and half-blood Karakule rams. Pelts from the lambs when only a few days old have been sold on New York markets for \$2 to \$10 apiece. The pelts are valuable even if the lambs are born dead or die soon after birth. The im-

portance of this fact is realized when it is considered that now the thousands of lambs that die in this country every year are complete losses. Nearly 600 curly, lustrous black lambs bearing valuable furs had arrived on the Kansas fur farm from April 1. One hundred and fifty of these were from half-blood Karakule-Lincoln rams on Lincoln and Cotswold ewes. The pelts of these lambs were hardly distinguishable from those of the purebred Karakule on Lincoln and Cotswolds. This fact, and the further fact that only five of the 150 were white and three spotted, are considered the most important of this year's results. Inasmuch as it proves that a half-blood Karakule ram which can be bought for \$150 will bring lambs with pelts almost as valuable as a purebred Karakule which sells for \$1,000 to \$1,200. Shepherds, therefore, could get a start in fur production on a very small investment. Aside from its fur-bearing characteristics the Karakule sheep has excellent mutton qualities, the Kansas test has proved. Crossed on American breeds this strain causes a remarkable increase in weight and seems absolutely to breed out the woolly or musklike flavor of the meat of native sheep. The Karakule also is a very hardy sheep. In fact its many desirable qualities, proved since its importation to America, have convinced the Kansas college experts of the advisability of its wide introduction on this continent. The tests on the Crawford farm are being made to that end.

BEST FERTILIZER FOR THE GARDENS

Trials Have Proved That Mixture of Artificial Manure Produces Excellent Yields.

Numerous experiments have proved the high value of a mixture of artificial manure for potatoes, consisting of four hundredweight of superphosphate and two hundredweight of sulphate of ammonia and two hundredweight of sulphate of potash per acre. This dressing should give a good crop, even when no farmyard manure is available, though ten tons of that manure per acre is a valuable addition. When the last is applied the sulphate of ammonia and potash may be reduced to half a ton each. Trials have proved that these manures produce their best results when placed in drills under the seed potatoes. Growers who plant only a few rods may have difficulty in getting locally small quantities of the artificial manures named; but there are some large town firms who sell them by the bags. A ready-made potato manure from a firm of high reputation may answer equally well, although it will cost a little more than its constituents cost when bought by the ton. A deep stirring of the soil, without bringing the sub-soil to the top, is a security against drought.

GREEDY HOGS ARE MOST DESIRABLE

Breeders Might Well Devote Themselves to Developing Appetite Instead of Points.

The Oregon agricultural station has found out by actual feeding tests that the hog which eats most greedily is the most profitable. Thirty pigs were divided into three lots, the heaviest eaters in one lot, and the others graded according to their capacity for consuming feed. A hundred hogs like the heaviest eaters, at the rate of gain made and present prices, would make a profit of \$27.65, or almost exactly \$2 a head. A hundred like the poorest feeders would have made a profit of \$115.65, or only a little more than a dollar a head. They were evenly graded as to size and sex. If there is this great difference between the heavy eating hogs and the light eaters—and most hog growers will agree that the breeders might well devote themselves to breeding appetite in hogs, instead of color or fancy points. If the appetite makes the profits, breed appetite.

Keep the Good Mothers. The good sinner is not always the best hatcher of chicks. If you had a few good mothers last year they should have been set at the same job this season, unless you went a step farther and bought an incubator.

Follow Your Own Plan. Have you succeeded in poultry raising in past years? Then stick to your own good plan until you are certain that you have found a better new one. Perhaps yours is the best plan for you.

GREAT VALUE OF LEGUMINOUS CROPS

Results Obtained From Their Use Are Far More Striking in Poor Soils Than in Rich.

Investigations prove the high value of the common legume crops whether used in rotation or as green manure crops. Results obtained from their use are far more striking in poor soils than in rich soils. Perhaps the safest rule to apply where there is a choice of two legumes is to use the one which gives the largest total yield per acre, or if these are about equal, to use the one whose seed is cheapest. The plowing under of green manure crops as a regular operation is seldom carried on except in orchards. In this case there can be but little doubt that the operation is highly profitable. With field crops the plowing under of a green manure crop is seldom justifiable except in the case of very poor lands or at considerable intervals, because ordinarily it is far more profitable to utilize the crop for feed and then to return the manure to the soil. There are 16 important leguminous field crops used in the United States, namely, red clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, alsike clover, crimson clover, white clover, soy beans, peanuts, Canada peas, hairy vetch, common vetch, velvet beans, Japan clover, sweet clover, burr clover and beggar weed.

VALUE OF SILAGE TO THE PRODUCER

Great Saver of Grain Regardless of Whether Fed to Stock Cattle or Fattening Animals.

There is no roughage which is of more importance to the producer of beef cattle than silage. The value of silage to the beef producer varies considerably and is dependent upon a large number of other factors. If rough feeders are scarce or are high priced, if the grain is high priced, or if the grain is so near a good market that much of it can be readily sold, silage will have a greater value than if the opposite conditions exist. It is a great saver of grain regardless of whether it is to be fed to stock cattle or fattening cattle. It will lessen the grain feeding by practically the same amount as is contained in the silage. The value will also depend somewhat upon the kind of cattle to which it is to be fed. If there is an abundance of rough feed which cannot be marketed, silage will not be so valuable.

Grass for Wet Lands. On rather low, wet lands, that have a tendency to be more or less acid, redtop is probably as good a grass as can be sown.

Corn for the Silo. Corn for ensilage purposes may be planted in rows or in hills, the same as when used for grain.

Fair Trade of Silage. Scarlet or crimson clover will make a fair grade of silage, much the same as red clover.

The Bride and the Bridal Gown



BRIDES to be, more than any one else, are interested in the superb trousseau made for the president's daughter. But a review of the gowns made for her, and other members of the bridal cortege, reveals an adaptation of the present modes to individual taste and refinement that is interesting to every one. The most noteworthy feature about all the gowns was simplicity. In a season of conglomerations and elaborations that often arrive at the stage of fustiness and shapelessness the gowns of Miss Wilson's trousseau were simple in design and yet contrived to strike the notes of the mode. Kurzman, to whom the daughters of multimillionaires appear to turn on one accord when they go a-trousseauing, undertook the pleasant task of outfitting the White House bride, and accomplished it in a manner to wonder at. Here is a picture of the bride, photographed in her wedding gown. The gown is of ivory white satin, made with a long train, and the lines of the skirt unbroken except by a flat application of magnificent point lace. The bodice is draped in the quaint and fascinating surplice fashion at one side with a sash of lace drawn over the shoulder at the opposite side. The underbodice is of chiffon laid in irregular plaits and fastened with a small brooch at the point of the "V"

shaped neck. It was a triumph. The very long and moderately full tulle veil was arranged in a cap for the head, with a wreath of orange blossoms set just back of the gathered fullness at the front. The short face veil is thrown back, falling free from the head, but the remainder of the veil falls from the cap, into which it is gathered across the back of the head. The bouquet of white orchids with many loops of gauze ribbon and valley lilies was provided with the usual pendants of ribbon and sprays of flowers, the longest reaching to the bottom of the gown. The gown may be taken as a lovely type of the regulation bridal dress with a concession to the present mode in the hanging of the skirt and the open, uncovered throat. The sleeves were rather full and long. It is a splendid achievement, and the rare lace that adorns it ought to outlast generations of brides. It looks as if it might have been chosen with the idea of treasuring some memento of the gown, which adorned the bride, upon the great day in her life. This, and others of the trousseau, are worthy the study of women who refuse to follow exaggerations in style. The gowns are those of a woman of exquisite taste and a keen "sense of clothes."

Really Clever Bathing Caps



IT is interesting to note that bathing caps, designed along entirely new lines, are taking the place of simpler caps of rubberized cloth made all exactly alike and without any reference to becomingness. The new caps are of silk and many of them intended to be worn over close-fitting rubber caps which provide the real protection to the hair. A pretty and strikingly original model is pictured here, made of taffeta silk, which is about as satisfactory as any material to be had for bathing caps and suits. Women understand now that getting down to actual swimming and managing to look well when emerging from the water are two entirely compatible things. But the cap and the suit worn are matter that demands serious attention.

People who have leisure and money are going in for athletics, more and more. A town without at least one swimming pool for women is about as much behind the times as a house without a bath tub. No woman should miss the benefits and pleasures of the simplest and pleasantest of summer sports; and one does not need to belong to the leisure class to enjoy the water. It happens that water is a commodity possessed by every community. The cap illustrated is made of a piece of silk folded over and stitched in one seam. It is made to fit snugly about the head and finished with a narrow hem. Two tabs of silk are tacked on at the sides by way of making the cap becoming. There is a great variety in caps and suits to choose from this year. The fabrics are inexpensive, and any one with the average knowledge of sewing can make them. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Spread of Chintz. With old-fashioned mahogany furniture, the bed covering should be old-fashioned, too. If you are fortunate enough to have an old quilt, made in an elaborate pattern, especially one that is pure white, use it on the old-fashioned bed. Otherwise make a spread of chintz, or else one of heavy homespun linen.

An easy feat—to put one's foot in it when one attempts to stand on one's dignity.

Modern Lover. "I say, old chap, you're an extravagant person. What you got there—a chrysanthemum?" "Chrysanthemum? Dear me, no. That's a lavender wig for the adored one."

Sure Enough. Church—I see residents of certain sections of St. Louis, Mo., are trying to force improved street-car service. Gotham—What's the matter? Haven't they got enough straps?

Discovering the Real Mexico.

Some of the correspondents with the Army at Vera Cruz are acquiring a knowledge of Mexico which they are imparting to their readers to the benefit of the public. They are learning that cities founded by the conquering Spaniards before Jamestown or Plymouth began are not mere adobe villages, but are architecturally reminiscent of Spain in its heroic age. One correspondent admits that all the public buildings in Vera Cruz are good "and compare favorably with what we have at home."

If the scribes to whom real Mexico is a revelation keep on with their journeyings they may come to Puebla and see the great professional library of one hundred thousand volumes attached to the medical school. In the City of Mexico there are many structures that delight traveling architects. Mexico is not all "militaristas" and "peons," though its trouble has always been too many of the former. There are cultured people in Mexico who find in culture a refuge from the turmoil of their disturbed republic.—Boston Transcript.

SCALY PSORIASIS ON LIMBS

Troop H, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.—"I was troubled with psoriasis for nearly two years. Portions of my arms and limbs were affected mostly with it. It appeared in scaly form, breaking out in very small dots and gradually grew larger and white scales formed when about the size of an ordinary match-head. The looks of it was horrible, which made it very unpleasant for me. It itched a little at times. I tried several treatments which cured me for a month, but it always broke out again. One day a friend saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. They helped me, so I purchased two more boxes of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and they completely cured me. It took three months for Cuticura Soap and Ointment to complete my cure." (Signed) Walter Mahony, Oct. 22, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Commas and the Law. The comma in the British act of parliament which has caused a dispute between Monmouthshire miners and their employers recalls the fact that such marks of punctuation were introduced into law only half a century ago. Down to 1850 all acts of parliament consisted, in theory at all events, of one sentence. In that year a special statute was passed to allow the text of legislative enactments to be punctuated and pointed by full-stops, etc. They are so easily interpolated and altered that lawyers know their danger and avoid them in legal documents.

Pertinent. Tom—What was the result of the election in Mexico? Dick—Dunno. Who was shot?—Judge.

Alfalfa seed \$2.50. Alfalfa for sale on crop payment. J. Mulhall, 300 City, La.—Adv.

Some good people judge the value of a picture by the beauty of the frame.

FLED FROM ENRAGED WOMAN

Bear Proved More Than Match for Husband But Ran When Attacked by Victim's Wife.

A. B. McCloskey, a farmer near Hyner, was attacked by a she bear in his barnyard and so seriously wounded that it is feared he may die. The bear came into the yard in search of food. McCloskey shot at the animal with a small caliber target gun and wounded it. The bear threw him to the ground and badly mangled his left arm and leg. The animal was driven off by Mrs. McCloskey, who beat it with a club. A party of farmers started in pursuit of the animal over the mountains later in the day.

The experience of McCloskey is unique in this section of the state and caused great excitement in the vicinity of Hyner, where the party of farmers quickly gathered and started out in pursuit of the bear, under the leadership of B. B. McCloskey, the Pennsylvania railroad station agent at Hyner, who is the wounded man's brother. They hunted over the mountains near McCloskey's home during the greater part of the day but were unable to find any trace of the animal. The same bear is believed to have carried off a live calf from a neighboring farm several days ago.—Williamsport (Pa.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

Man's Life Outlays.

An eccentric personage has just died in a town in the west of France at the age of seventy-seven. When he was eighteen years of age he began to keep a book of personal expenses. For 52 years he jotted down every item. During this period he smoked 625,713 cigars. Of this number 43,692 were presented to him by friends. For the remaining 585,021 he spent the sum of \$2,040. He had bought \$6 pairs of trousers, which cost him \$92; 75 jackets and waistcoats for \$160, and 63 pairs of shoes for \$66. He used 300 shirts and 354 collars, for which he paid \$53. His omnibus and tram fares came to \$52. In 15 years he drank 28,875 bottles and 40,303 small glasses of liquor, and spent on them \$1,104, plus \$249 in tips.—Glasgow Evening News.

Long-Delayed Postcards. During the removal of an enamel plate from a letter box outside the post office at Stanley Road, Teddington, England, three post cards dated October, 1891, were found wedged between the plate and the frame of the letter-box. Although the cards were much discolored after their 23 years' rest, the addresses on two of them were decipherable, and they have been delivered.

A Dark Mystery. "Excuse me, Miss Oldgirl, but have you dyed your hair black?" "Sir, that is not a fair question." Make floral offerings to your friends before they reach the point where they are unable to sniff the fragrance. Smile on wash day. That's when you see Red Cross Ball Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv. Russian women are now having small designs painted on their faces.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1642 Juniata Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Woman's Case. Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand, and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name as I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABRILL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or of an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Bileousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature. Beware of cheap imitations.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts" "run down" "out of the blues" suffer from BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, CHRONIC WEARINESS, CLERICAL, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND BOOK, showing the causes of these diseases and WONDROUS CURES effected by THE NEW FLEMING REMEDY. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your own ailment. Absolutely FREE to follow up "tips" clinicians. No obligations. DR. L. C. FLEMING, M.D., 115 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPY WILL CURE YOU.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Book of reference. Send name. W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 24-1914.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Albert W. Kahl, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have used Castoria in my practice for the past 26 years. I regard it as an excellent medicine for children." Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children." Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children." Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." Dr. J. E. Simpsco, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market." Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. It is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation, what can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers." Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results." Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

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