

MORGAN TYPE IS USEFUL ON FARM

Horse Is Gaining in Favor in Southwest Because of Many Sterling Qualities.

POPULAR NEW ENGLAND BREED

Stallions Are Being Used on Native Light Mares to Produce Animal That Satisfies Ranchers' Chief Demands.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Because of its superiority in activity, hardiness, and stamina, the Morgan horse is increasing in popularity in the Southwest where stallions of the breed are being used to improve the saddle horses on the range. Used on the native light mares they produce a useful animal that satisfies the ranchers' demands.

Good Show of Breed.
At the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock show, held at Fort Worth, Tex., March 11 to 15, this year, there was a particularly good show of the breed. Sixteen horses were exhibited and there was a strong class of aged stallions. Red Oak 5249 was the best aged stallion and champion Morgan. This horse, sired by General Gates, was developed at the United States Morgan Horse farm at Middlebury, Vt. The Morgans were placed by one of the best known horse judges in the country, who described the champion as one of the finest horses he had ever seen.

Useful American Breed.
As a result of the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture in improving the Morgan and in stimulating a renewal of interest in this useful American breed, good



This is the Type Being Used to Breed Army Remounts.

breeding specimens are now found in many parts of the country. In order to obtain suitable remounts for the service the army has placed Morgan stallions in Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska and Texas. A few are owned privately in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, but the stronghold of the breed remains in New England, particularly in Vermont, where it was first developed.

STATE INSPECTS HATCHERIES

Poultry Industry in Wisconsin Under State Regulation—Certificates Are Given.

The Wisconsin poultry hatcheries are the only ones in the United States which are under state regulation and inspection, according to information collected by the United States Department of Agriculture. Because of the menace to the poultry industry through the sale of young chicks of inferior quality and breeding, the state department of markets and the poultry department of the University of Wisconsin have established regulations and requirements for hatchery flocks and for hatcheries, and those that fill the requirements and live up to the regulations will be known as "Wisconsin inspected and accredited hatcheries and hatchery flocks." A list of the accredited hatcheries and flocks has been prepared and published. Chicks purchased from hatcheries on the list bear the mark of the department of markets, which gives assurance that they are standard bred and from reasonably good egg-producing strains. Inspectors issue certificates to owners of hatcheries and flocks that fill the requirements.

PLANT ONLY BEST CORN SEED

Possible to Secure Results of Another Man's Life Work in Breeding and Selecting.

Perhaps in no other farm crop is there as little excuse for planting poor seed as in corn. It takes only about a peck to the acre, and the best of seed can be planted with little expense. When one can secure the results of another man's life efforts in breeding and selecting, the small cost comes back many times the very first year.

BETTER TILLAGE FOR FARMS

Small Acreage Is More Profitable When Properly Cared for Than Large Tracts.

A small farm well tilled will give better returns than a large acreage poorly cared for. If more farmers would learn this lesson, which the gardener learned long ago, we would have better farms and the owner would likely have more ready money.—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

FARMERS ENGAGED IN RAISING SILVER FOX

Estimated That \$8,000,000 Is Invested in Industry.

Problems Not Require Knowledge of Species, Treatment, Sanitation, Diseases and Parasites—Handle Wild Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More fur farmers are engaged in raising foxes than any other fur-bearing animal, according to reports to the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Observations made in the field by representatives of the survey indicate that at least 500 ranchers are raising silver foxes, and that there are between 12,000 and 15,000 foxes in captivity. It is estimated that about \$8,000,000 is invested in this industry.

The industry of breeding fur-bearing animals has grown because of the



Industry of Breeding Fur-Bearing Animals Has Grown Rapidly in Recent Years.

rapid development of the modern fur trade in the last twenty-five years. The United States is the largest fur market and fur-consuming country in the world.

Many inquiries concerning fox farming are sent to the biological survey. The problems met by fox and other fur farmers require, as in the case of other live stock, a knowledge of species, temperament, sanitation, diseases and parasites. In addition, fur farmers are handling wild animals in captivity and not domestic stock. A knowledge of pelts, particularly of values and market requirements, is essential to success from the business standpoint, and this ordinarily means to visit personally warehouses, manufacturing furriers, or sales of furs. As breeders cannot always do this, representatives of the biological survey are constantly bringing before them all possible information relating to the fur industry in all its phases.

SLIDES ON BETTER FARMING

Most Popular Set Has Been One Illustrating "Better Sires—Better Stock."

Two hundred and ninety-one sets of lantern slides were loaned to extension workers in 46 states during January, February, and March by the United States Department of Agriculture for use in illustrating better methods in farming and home making. Agricultural instructors and other teachers also found the slides useful, for 451 sets were sent to schools during this time.

The most popular set has been one illustrating "Better Sires—Better Stock." Next in demand to slides on this subject were those on home grounds improvement, followed by corn production, public road improvement, poultry management, dairying, forage crops and a wide variety of agricultural and home economics subjects.

The states making the largest number of requests for slides during this period, were Arkansas, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

CLEAN OUT ALL FENCE ROWS

Such Pests as Grasshoppers, Wire Worms and Cut Worms Can Be Controlled.

Insect pests, such as grasshoppers, wire worms and cut worms, can be controlled to quite an extent by cleaning up the old grass and weeds on the unused land along fence lines and on waste land. According to F. A. Fenton, entomologist at Iowa State college, these locations harbor such pests, and by cleaning them up early, many insects will be killed before they start work.

Where pests have been prevalent on any area, rotation of crops will often starve out the offenders. This is particularly true of wire worms, cut worms and corn root worms.

BIG IMPORTANCE OF TOMATO

No Single Garden Crop So Easily Grown—Success Depends on Soil and Cultural Methods.

There is probably no single garden crop so easily grown, and at the same time playing so large part in the winter supply of canned goods, as the tomato. Therefore, in the face of the high prices of canned and uncanned food stuff, more attention should be given to this valuable crop, to provide an abundant supply for the home and local market.

Successful tomato growing is largely dependent upon judicious soil selection, fertilizer application, and cultural methods. The best soil for tomatoes is the well drained garden loam soil.

DAIRY HINTS

SECRETS OF DAIRY SUCCESS

Two Big Things Are Proper Care and Feed, Says Specialist of Oklahoma College.

"Two great secrets in dairying which have been the reason for the success of thousands of dairymen are proper feeding of cows and proper care of cows," says A. C. Baer, head of the Dairy Husbandry department of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college.

"Thousands of cows would be profitable and good cows if they were given a chance; if they were properly fed, housed, and cared for.

"Good feeding means to give cows enough feed to produce milk and the right kind of feed to produce milk. Most of the feed for cows ought to be grown on Oklahoma farms. Alfalfa hay is the best dairy cow feed which can be grown. Corn and sorghums, such as kafir and darso, can be grown for the silo. Ensilage on a dairy farm or any farm where dairy cows are kept provides succulent feed and is indispensable.

"Most of the grain for cow feeding can be grown on the average Oklahoma farm. A good grain mixture for milk cows is as follows: 4 parts ground oats, 3 parts bran or alfalfa meal, 3 parts ground kafir, 1 part cottonseed meal.

"A dairy cow needs about one pound of grain for three or four pounds of milk produced. Dairy cows should be fed grain individually according to the amount of milk for growth if immature, and at times to produce gain in weight.

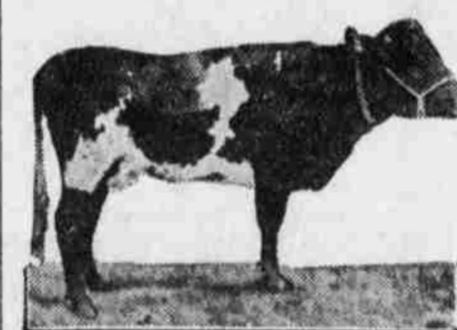
"Dairy cattle will respond to good care. Every Oklahoma farm where cows are kept should have at least a good shed to protect the cows from bad weather and cold winds. A blanket in very cold weather will pay for itself in a very short time. Every dairy cow should be cleaned and brushed regularly. It helps to keep her in better health."

DAIRY COWS RETURN PROFIT

High-Producing Animals Are Usually Most Economical in Matter of Food Consumed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

High-producing dairy cows are nearly always economical producers, says the United States Department of Agriculture in replying to an inquirer who asked for a comparison of purebred and grade cows as to economy of production. If a herd of purebred cows has greater ability to produce milk and butter fat than a herd of grades, it will return more milk and butter fat for the feed consumed. As a rule purebreds are bred for high production, and just to the extent that they are



Scrub Cows Are Not Worth Their Keep.

higher producers than the grades they may be expected to return more for the feed they use. But purebreds are not always high producers.

The ratio is not constant between the quantity of feed consumed and the quantity of milk produced. The records of cow-testing associations show that the cows that produced 10,000 pounds of milk a year ate only 55 per cent more feed than those that produced 5,000 pounds of milk a year. The cows that made 7,500 pounds of milk a year ate only 21 per cent more than those that made 5,000 pounds of milk a year. These figures are based on thousands of records.

GRAIN BOOSTED MILK FLOW

Large Increase Obtained by Minnesota Community by Feeding Whole on Pasture.

Twenty-one dairy herds in the Blue Earth County Cow Testing association averaged 7,120 pounds of milk and 285 pounds of butterfat per cow in 1920. Nineteen herds in the same association averaged 8,500 pounds of milk and 345 pounds of butterfat per cow in 1921. The percentage of gain in milk in 1921 over 1920 was 19.3; in butterfat, 21. The tester in charge in his annual report to University farm says:

"I attribute this gain to better care and feeding. The cows were fed a grain ration the year round, thus keeping up the production during the late summer months when it usually drops because of short pastures."

Value of Boarder Cow.
Saving \$55 or \$90 worth of feed for a boarder cow added to what she'll bring as dressed meat means maybe a hundred dollars in the pocket, which isn't a bad price for a cow that's no good anyhow.

Get Cow Into Shape.
In order to get the cow into the best physical shape for the calving time, it is advisable to feed her some linseed oil, a quart of the raw product per dose, as this will clean out her digestive tract.

Tombstone at Parents' Grave Seized for Debt

New York.—A tombstone on a plot in a cemetery can be seized and sold at auction to satisfy a debt for an unpaid balance on the stone, it was decided by Justice MacCrate in Queens Supreme court.

The makers of the monument, which was ordered by Joseph Brandl, said that their attorney is arranging to auction the stone.

The firm contracted with Brandl August 26, 1920, to put up a monument and four name posts on his lot in Calvary cemetery for \$1,250. Brandl paid \$475 and had the bodies of his father, mother and two sisters buried in the plot. Other installments were not met, and after trying vainly to find Brandl, the company brought suit.

BLACK HAND FORBIDS BOY VICTIM'S TOMB

Threaten to Kill Father of Giuseppe Varotta, Who Squealed on the Gang.

New York.—The fear of the Black Hand has never yet been lifted from the heart of Salvatore Varotta, although it has been almost a year since his five-year-old son, Giuseppe, was kidnaped and his body thrown into the Hudson river.

Frequently agents of the Black Hand come to the corner where Varotta struggles to make a living by selling vegetables and fruits from a pushcart, and tell him that the Black



"You'll Get Killed."

Hand still remembers that it was on his testimony that five men were arrested for the crime, and that one of them is now in the death-house at Sing Sing awaiting execution.

Varotta saved every penny possible for many months, enough to make a deposit on a monument for the grave of his son. This will bear a portrait of the boy and this inscription:

"Here lies the remains of Giuseppe Voretta, a five-year-old boy killed by the Black Hand. He was kidnaped by the Black Hand on May 24, 1921, and his body was found in the Hudson river, off Piermont, on June 11, 1921. Erected by his father."

"Nobody but me and my wife knew of the monument, we thought," said Varotta, "but the Black Hand found it out. A man came to my pushcart and said: 'You mustn't do that, Varotta. You'll get hurt, Varotta; you'll get killed.'"

"Then the man ran away before I could call the policeman, who stands near my pushcart all day."

AVIATOR ATTACKED BY EAGLE

King of Birds Breaks Neck Against Airplane Strut in Battle in Air.

Quantico, Va.—A combat in the air between an eagle and a marine corps plane, in which the king of the air lost his life, took place near Quantico.

Lieut. R. O. Sanderson, flying near the flying field, saw a flock of birds and gave chase. An eagle which had been hovering high over the flock wheeled on his approach and at top speed flew directly toward him.

The bird struck one of the wire braces of the plane with such force as to break the brace and the eagle's neck. The bird then was caught in the braces of the plane. The eagle measured seven feet between the wing tips.

Struck by Lightning in Chair.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—While sitting in a chair at his rooming house one afternoon Orville Callaway, age twenty-three, was struck by lightning. Ruth Hutson, a sister-in-law, was sitting on the arm of Callaway's chair and, although shocked, was not hurt seriously. Callaway was taken to a hospital. He will recover.

Had Your Iron Today?



Never Mind— Re-vitalize

YOU BET it's warm—the more you need then for keeping the vitality up to par.

Vital men resist heat easily. Languid ones are floored. Re-vitalize yourself and you won't mind the weather.

Get new energy in little raisins. 1560 calories of energizing nutriment per pound in Little Sun-Maids. 75 per cent pure fruit sugar.

Wonderful because this sugar doesn't need, and, therefore, doesn't tax digestion and thus heat the blood. Yet energizes almost immediately.

Contain fatigue-resisting food-iron also. Try a box today.

Little Sun-Maids

Between-Meal Raisins

5c Everywhere

—in Little Red Packages

Disturbed Sleepers.

My sister and her two young sons visited grandmother last summer. The older one, who had a new toy dog, was much disturbed lest his dog's slumbers be disturbed by the noisy young brother.

One afternoon, shortly after their arrival, an elderly neighbor in answer to a persistent ringing of the bell, discovered my young nephew at the door with his woolly dog tucked under his arm.

"Would you please put my little dog to sleep in your bed?" he queried. "It is too noisy at grandmother's."—Chicago Tribune.

Many a man resembles a mule when it comes to putting his best foot forward.

Tomorrow is the first day in the fool's calendar.

A Worse Evil.

"So the soothsayer told you she couldn't read the future until you gave her \$1,000 to put under her pillow and 'sleep on'?"

"Yes."

"I hope you didn't let her have the money?"

"Certainly not. I said that while she was sleeping on my \$1,000 I would be wide awake and I'd rather not know about the future than suffer from insomnia."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Results the Same.

"Jones means well."

"Yes, but he lives beyond his means."—Judge.

Of Course, Unintentional.

Joe—Sweets to the sweet?

Sephine—Oh, thank you; may I pass you the nuts?—Goblin.



EACH IS A GENUINE GOODYEAR

Each of the two tires illustrated above is a genuine Goodyear through and through.

One is the famous reliable 30 x 3 1/2 inch Goodyear All-Weather Tread Clincher.

Its companion is the popular 30 x 3 1/2 inch Goodyear Cross Rib.

The Goodyear Cross Rib is built of the same high grade Egyptian cotton fabric that goes into the All-Weather Tread Goodyear.

It has a long-wearing but differently designed tread, and sells for less money.

More than 5,000,000 of these tires have been sold in the last five years.

Their fine performance has demonstrated the folly of buying unknown and unguaranteed tires of lower price.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer about their advantages.

GOODYEAR

O-So-Easy to Use Colors Silk, Wool and Cotton All at the Same Time Putnam Fadeless Dyes 10c Package Why Pay More For Any Dye?