FARM LIVE STOCK

Draft Work Horse Quite Necessary on All Farms

Of recent years horse breeding has gradually been abandoned on many farms, with the natural result of a serious decrease in horse stocks throughout the country. Widespread advertising of farm tractors and trucks, high prices of feed and the belief that cheap horses could readily be obtained from the ranch country, all have had their effect in lessening horse-breeding activity. The automobile has practically driven the light horse off the roads of the country, but everywhere heavy horses, as heretofore, are doing the major part of the work on farms and in the woods, while many of them are still being used for short-haul work in the cities.

The time has come, in our opinion, actively to resume the breeding of heavy draft horses for farm work purposes, says a writer in Successful Farmer. A recent investigation in Illinois showed that not over one brood mare in five has of recent years produced a foal. At that rate it will take over 27 years to replace the horses now in use in that state, and they are fast being retired on account of old age, unsoundness, or other causes. The same thing is true in other great farming states.

Over 20,000,000 horses and mules are still needed for work purposes in America in spite of the competition of farm tractors and trucks, and should some deadly, infectious disease run riot through the country, an instant dearth of work horses will have to be faced. Abandonment of horse breeding is having a like but gradual effect in that direction.

While horse-breeding operations have practically been at a standstill horses needed to replace those retired for one reason or another have come from the range country of the west, but high freight rates and prevailing low prices have about stopped the source of supply. We now learn that range horses are a drug on the market where they are raised, and are being "unloaded" as quickly as possible. It is even suggested that they should be slaughtered to furnish horse meat for sale in the cities. It is also true that first-class, pure bred draft stallions never were so scarce as at the present time.

Plainly, therefore, it will be necessary again to breed every sound, suitable, individually excellent and efficient brood mare the coming spring, and each of them, so far as possible, should be mated with a high-class, prepotent pure bred stallion. Unless this is done a famine of good work horses is bound to occur before long, and prices in consequence threaten to be prohibitive.

Satisfactory Remedies to Control Hog Vermin

The following remedies, any of which will prove satisfactory, are suggested by V. L. Starkey, chief of animal husbandry, South Carolina A. and M. college, in answer to inquiries from farmers on this subject.

1. Crude Oil Treatment.—This is the most widely used treatment for hog lice. It should be applied to the hogs by pouring it down the back and rubbing it over the entire body, taking pains to see that the head and ears are well covered. One application of crude oil, provided it is thorough, will eliminate hog lice. Of course, in all cases it is necessary to clean up the hog houses and sleeping places and disinfect them with the same preparation.

2. Coal Tar Products.—By taking an ordinary coal tar preparation, you may be able to control hog lice. As in the case of crude oil, the application of this material should be thorough. When a coal tar preparation is used it is necessary to repeat the treatment in ten days, because the lice are killed, but the nits are not.

3. Oil From Garages.—Oil from garages which has been drained from the motors has been used very satisfactorily to control hog lice. However, some of the oil which is obtained from garages has a great deal more kerosene in it than others and when this is the case it sometimes blisters.

Oils are also beneficial in laying dust, which is almost as injurious to hogs as lice.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Calves, pigs and lambs that make their owners the most profit are sired by pure bred sires.

• • •

The price of wool and mutton makes a flock of sheep an attractive proposition to the man who understands sheep.

• • •

University live stock men agree that plenty of fresh water and shade are important factors in the successful production of pork. Hogs will drink often if water is available. Water helps digestion and promotes fat production.

• • •

It is a good time now to select brood sows from the early litters. Big-boned, long-framed gilts should be picked. Make sure each has 12 teats. Keep these gilts away from the others or mark them so they will be remembered.

Jeff's Desert Ride

By ANTHONY REIMERT

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

JEFF rode his pinto as if all the devils in hell were after him, which meant, with the pinto's present capabilities, a slow, staggering walk. He had ridden thirty miles into the desert since morning.

Thirty miles under that blazing, pitiless sky, with the free ranges still remote. But a mile further on was the water-hole. Once he and his pony had drunk there; they would be safe from pursuit.

And after him, perhaps a mile away, rode the sheriff. Jeff had had him in plain view all the time he rode.

But now he felt secure. Once his pinto had drunk, he could easily outdistance the sheriff's horse. Freedom was his, though the shadow of the noose had dangled over him all that morning.

He had shot his partner, Bill Saleeby, his friend of years, in a quarrel over cards. Both had been drunk—that was why the thirst tormented him so now. But he had shot Bill, and, leaping on his horse, had ridden madly into the desert.

Now he saw the water-hole in front of him. He kicked his jaded animal into a lope. A few moments later he had flung himself from its back and was lapping up the precious fluid, while his pinto put its head down and drank greedily.

Satisfied at last, he remounted. He felt from the easy movement of his mount that it was now good for many a mile. He started off again.

But after covering a few hundred yards he pulled in and looked back. The sheriff's horse had fallen—a quarter of a mile, perhaps, from the water-hole. He saw the sheriff staggering about like a drunken man. Round and round he went—and dropped again.

At once the meaning of this came to Jeff. The sheriff did not know of the water-hole, or did not know how near it was. Had he known, he would have pulled himself together, concentrated all his strength in the endeavor to make the few hundred yards remaining.

As he watched he saw the sheriff go down for the last time and lie still. Exultation filled Jeff's heart. He was free—he was free!

He rode on a hundred yards farther. He reined in and looked back. Sheriff and horse were still lying where he had seen them before. They would die there.

Jeff sat like a statue. All sorts of thoughts ran through his head. Bitterness and grief for the death of his partner Bill were foremost. Why should he save the sheriff when a better man than he had cashed in that morning?

He would almost have given his life to have had his partner back again. For years they had been together, prospecting, sharing good fortune and ill. Now he had killed Bill—over a measly game of cards, and there lay the sheriff. . . .

"Shucks!" he muttered. "Come on, pinto. I guess we got to save the cuss."

He knew the risk; that the sheriff would still have strength enough to shoot him as he returned. His heart misgave him; a dozen times he stopped the horse and called himself a fool as he turned back. Nevertheless, he kept on.

He had filled his canteen at the water-hole, and now, after stopping for another drink for himself and his pinto, he rode back toward the motionless figures of horse and man.

He rode cautiously, his pistol in his hand. If the sheriff tried any tricks with him he meant to spur his pony hard, ride up, and try to put a bullet into him before he was mortally wounded. But the sheriff did not stir.

He rode around and reconnoitered. He saw now that the sheriff had raised his head. He strained his eyes to see whether he had a six-gun in his hand. The light was blinding.

"Sheriff!" he yelled.

There came no answer. "Don't shoot!" he called again. But still the other was silent. And then, taking his chance, Jeff kicked his pony and dashed at full speed toward the prostrate man, threw the reins and dismounted.

The sheriff was waving an empty hand at him. Jeff ran to him.

Next instant he let out a whoop.

"Bill! Bill, by all that's holy!"

"You—durned old fool," Bill muttered. "That bullet hit my watch, didn't hurt me. I rode all this way to tell you to come back; it's all right." His head dropped on his arm.

Jeff kneeled beside him and put the canteen to his lips.

Details on the Farm.

The newly-wed bride from the city went to a neighboring farmer to negotiate for a cow.

"About what sort of cow did you think you would like?" asked the stock raiser.

"Well, I thought maybe a condensed or malted cow would be about right—we often use those kinds of milk."—Philadelphia Retail Ledger.

Probably Mother Thought So, Too.

One of our neighbors was in the habit of running her own car, but after baby came she held the baby while her husband was at the wheel.

Mae, who lived next door, noticed this and called to her mother and said: "Oh, mother, Mrs. Kale is holding something preciouser in her hands than the wheel."—Chicago Tribune.

POULTRY

Avoid Overcrowding of Chicken House in Fall

Overcrowding of poultry houses, which generally means overheating, and is likely to cause colds and finally roup, is strongly depreciated by poultrymen of University Farm. A. C. Smith, in charge of the division of poultry husbandry, says:

"Because of the noticeable change in living conditions—from colony coops and free range to the poultry house and confinement—the young birds are timid and group themselves together in corners against the walls and partitions on the floors and roosting platforms. The birds become too warm while so closely grouped and, consequently, chill easily when they separate. To correct this habit, house only a few birds at a time. When these few become sufficiently accustomed to their quarters to take to the roost, house more birds, as those first in the winter shelter will act as teachers to those that follow.

"Until early winter sets in give all the air possible from one direction and do not subject the birds to a draft. In short, make the changes between the range and the winter quarters as gradual as possible. Provide a light loose litter of straw or leaves in which the fowls can get the exercise necessary to maintain health. Succulent food must be supplied as the birds are cut off from the green food of the range."

Cut Bone Necessary to Provide Balanced Ration

One pound of cut bone for a dozen hens every day is just about right. On farms the cost for bones should be little or nothing, yet some folks think it does not pay to procure a bone cutter. This is a mistake. Bone cutters are now cheaper than many ordinary garden tools and are strong, durable and efficient. The cost of the cutter is an investment soon returned by the increased number of eggs laid. It is almost indispensable in providing fowls with a balanced ration. The regular use of bone also effects a great saving in the quantity of grain feeds necessary for the flock.

Chickens Self-Feeders When Given Free Range

Chickens will "suck up" a good part of their living from waste that other wise would never become of any value. They will feed themselves, to an extent, from grass, weeds, insects and crumbs, and small scraps, that if not eaten by chickens, would not become of food value to man. They will eat the eggs and larvae from which come various destructive insects, particularly orchard pests. In some orchards where chickens range, the brown-tail moth has almost disappeared, while nearby orchards, where chickens do not run, are damaged by the pest.

Guinea Fowl Does Well With Little Attention

Guinea fowl might well be bred in the United States more extensively either along with other poultry or in larger numbers by themselves. The varieties have been improved in recent years and there is reason to believe that the improvement will continue and breeding them will become an increasingly important branch of the poultry industry. The birds do well on comparatively little food in addition to what they will gather if allowed to range.

Egg Production Depends Greatly Upon Protein

Egg production depends more upon the amount and kind of protein eaten than upon any other feed. Hens are naturally grain eaters and will do well on almost any grain mixture if they have milk or meat scrap to go with it. By holding most of the whole grain until the night feeding, you keep the hens hungry and thus force them to exercise and eat the more concentrated protein feed through the day.

POULTRY NOTES

Do not handicap the chicks by unnatural restrictions. Let them hustle.

• • •

Keep all young poultry thrifty and growing. The profitable fowl is not the sick one made well, but the healthy one kept healthy.

• • •

Lousy fowls will not lay, and will require much more feed to keep in good condition than those free from the pests.

• • •

Hens like a dark nest for laying in. If a covered nest is used, it is well to have it face the wall, and to have a slanting cover, to prevent roosting.

• • •

Always keep in mind that the constitutional strength and vigor of the flock must be kept up to a certain standard that the fowls may have the necessary power of disease resistance.

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Proclamation

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE AUTHORIZED BY CHAPTER 281, ACTS OF 1922

WHEREAS, At the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1922, an Act was passed proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding a new Section to Article 4 thereof, to follow Section 31 of said Article 4 and to be known as Section 31A, and which said Act is known as Chapter 281 of the Acts of 1922, and is in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 281

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new Section to Article 4.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of both Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, the same shall stand as an additional section to Article 4 of said Constitution, to follow Section 31, and to be known as Section 31A.

31A. In addition to the authority granted to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by the preceding Section to pay to each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench the annual sum of five hundred dollars, authority is hereby given to said Mayor and City Council to pay to each of said Judges such further annual sum as an addition to their respective salaries as the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall from time to time deem right and proper, provided, that any such sum being once granted shall not be diminished during the continuance of said Judge in office.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing Section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," so that the voter may elect; and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said 14th Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 13th 1922.

Now, Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this Proclamation, containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 281 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1922, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday, November 6th, 1923, at which said election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis this 2nd day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

(The Great Seal of Maryland.)

By the Governor:

ALBERT C. RITCHIE.

PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of State.

7-27-13t.

NOTICE

OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF

REGISTRATION

AND REVISION THEREOF, IN CARROLL COUNTY, MD.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll county, pursuant to and in accordance with the directions contained in Section 14, of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 719, Acts 1914, that the Board of Registry for the several election districts and precincts of Carroll county, Md., will sit for the purpose of registering qualified voters and erasing the names of those disqualified, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 9 o'clock, p. m.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd and TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1923

and for the purpose of revision only, (on which day no names can be registered) on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1923

from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., at the following places in the several precincts and districts, to-wit:

District No. 1, Precinct No. 1—In Firemen's Building, on Baltimore street, in Taneytown.

District No. 1, Precinct No. 2—In Shriner's Theatre, Emmitsburg side in Taneytown.

District No. 2, Precinct No. 1—In the I. O. M. Building, in Uniontown.

District No. 2, Precinct No. 2—In the residence formerly occupied by Luther O. Eckard, in Tyrone.

District No. 3—At the Mystic Chain Hall, in Silver Run.

District No. 4, Precinct No. 1—In the property occupied by Denton Leister, near Sandyville, known as Babylon's Hotel, same as last year.

District No. 4, Precinct No. 2—In the residence of Vernon Green, Bird Hill, the usual voting place.

District No. 5, Precinct No. 1—In office of Thomas M. Anderson, Sykesville.

District No. 5, Precinct No. 2—In the building of Selby & Frizzell's Store, Eldersburg.

District No. 6, Precinct No. 1—In a room in Hoffacker's Store, Corner Main and York streets, in Manchester.

District No. 6, Precinct No. 2—In a room of Sarah Trump's, in Manchester.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 1—In the old Banking Room of Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, on East Main street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No 2—In the show room of Herr & Babylon, West Main street, Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 3—In the Westminster Fire Company's Building, on East Main street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 4—In the building occupied by Lumber Coal and Supply Company, corner Liberty and Green streets, Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 5—In the building of J. W. Daley & Son, Plumbers, Pennsylvania avenue, Westminster.

District No. 8, Precinct No. 1—In the Firemen's Building, Hampstead.

District No. 8, Precinct No. 2—In a room in the Spring Garden Hotel, in Hampstead.

District No. 9—At the residence of Mrs. Malinda Smith, Taylorsville.

District No. 10—In the residence of D. S. Repp, Middleburg.

District No. 11, Precinct No. 1—A room of Grant Devilbiss, New Windsor.

District No. 11, Precinct No. 2—In the Firemen's Building, New Windsor.

District No. 12—At the Firemen's Building, Union Bridge.

District No. 13—In the store room of W. R. Rudy, opposite the First National Bank, in Mt. Airy.

District No. 14—In the residence of William Fleming, in Berrett.

ALONZO B. SELLMAN, Pres.,
EDWARD O. DIFFENDAL,
MOSES J. M. TROXELL,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Carroll County, Md.

Test: Jacob M. Long, Clerk.

9-21-5t

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THE HAGERSTOWN FAIR
October 9, 10, 11, 12, 1923.
AUTO RACES Saturday 13, 1923.

'Bout time for the hunters to get out in the woods and have a lovely time getting mistaken for deer.

A fashion note says ears may be shown this year, but the shrinking girls of this age will blush when they do it.

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