

SELECT YOUR HERD BULL WITH CARE

The Sire of the Herd Should Be Judged by the Production of His Offspring.

G. E. WOLCOTT, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

The care that should be exercised in selecting the herd bull is shown by the records of the Jersey herd at the University of Missouri.

The first bull used in this herd was Missouri Roter, a son of Bachelor of St. Lambert—the only animal of his pedigree known to be a strong breeder. The average production of his daughters was 1069 lbs. of milk and 18 lbs. of fat below that of their dams.



A WELL-BRED SIRE.
The next bull used was Hugotus, an animal with no high producing individuals in his ancestry. His daughters produced 393 lbs. less milk than their dams; but the percentage of fat was much higher, making an increase in fat amounting to 14 lbs.

The third bull—Lorn of Meridale—had a fine pedigree; and his daughters increased the average production 1410 lbs. of milk and 66 lbs. of fat. The average production of his daughters was 5669 lbs. of milk and 287 lbs. of fat.

The next bull was Missouri Roter, 2nd, a son of Missouri Roter. His mother was the best cow in the herd. His daughters produced 3230 lbs. of milk and 146 lbs. fat more than their dams.

Minette's Pedro was used after Missouri Roter, 2nd. He was an animal of fine breeding with many high-class animals in his pedigree. Ten of his daughters were superior to their dams, and ten were inferior. There was an increase of 55 lbs. of milk and 4 lbs. of fat. This bull was holding the average of the herd.

Brown Besse's Registrar was the last bull used with daughters old enough to test. The data regarding this bull are too limited to draw conclusions, but it is evident his daughters are inferior. The daughters produced 1734 lbs. milk and 76 lbs. fat less than their dams.

The records show the great care that should be used in selecting a bull; and the desirability of keeping the bull in the herd until the production of his daughters is known. Missouri Roter was sold before his daughters began to produce, and a valuable bull was lost to the breed.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF SEED POTATOES SHOULD NOT BE MIXED BEFORE PLANTING.

Potato growers often find their stock mixed and are at a loss to account for it. Some who have not become well informed seem to think that the wind or bees may effect the blossoms and that is the way the mixture happened. It is only when potatoes are grown from the actual seed which is found in the ball-shaped pods where the blossoms have been, that the bees or wind can cause any mixing. There are several ways in which mixing may occur. One is by the accidental dumping of a sack of one variety into a pile of another. Another way which is believed often happens, where one is growing the McCormick variety is that there are some tubers left over in the soil from a previous digging which perpetuate themselves and thus get into a later crop. Another chance for mixing is probably the least common, although by no means rare, is bud variation. Bud variation is constantly happening in plants and the most common form in potatoes is the color of the skin. The White McCormick is a bud variation of the older pink-eyed variety. Now, there has appeared in the White variety a "sprout" or bud variation with splashes of pink on the skin.

If potatoes do get mixed it is often less trouble to separate them after they commence to sprout. Sprouts that have started in the dark in some varieties are pure white, others are yellowish white, others have some purple in them. A very common mixture is Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain. The sprouts of Green Mountain, when grown in the dark, are a clear greenish yellow, while those of Irish Cobbler are white, with purplish streaks and patches at the base.

It has been found that the quality of high egg production is what is known as a sex limited character, and that the male bird is capable of reproducing the high laying quality very much more than the female.

Heretofore, little attention has been paid to the male, outside of selecting one from a high producing dam. Now the approved method of breeding for egg production is to get a male from some known high producing strain, and mate him to the flock.

In order to breed for high productiveness, it is necessary to test out the ability of the male to get high laying pullets. This can be done by keeping the pullets from several matings in separate pens and getting a record of their eggs.

The Present Day Girl.
The old-fashioned woman who used to have her weekly wash on the line at eight o'clock on Monday morning now has a daughter who can't get up in time to gather the laundry for the driver because he calls at noon.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Taxpayers!
All persons indebted to me for taxes for the years 1912 and 1913 must pay the same before JANUARY 1st, 1915, otherwise I will be compelled to serve the 20 days notice required by law, which will be an additional cost. I must settle my account with the county. Pay your taxes and save the extra cost.

All communications regarding 1912 and 1913 taxes should be addressed to LEWIS R. SPRINGER, Late Treasurer, Valley Lee, Md.

TWO MORE BELIEFS ENDED

Science Says Fallers and Antlers Have Nothing to Do With Matter of Age.

A couple of more fond beliefs have been knocked in the head by the un sentimental scientists—that the age of a rattlesnake can be told by the number of his rattles, and that a deer's span of life is accurately recounted by the number of points in his antlers. As the Zoological Society Bulletin says:

The largest rattler may have few rattles and a small one twice the number of the big one.

"He grows three a year. At birth the rattlesnake has a tiny button where his rattles are ultimately to be. Therefore at the end of the first year—if he should live—he would be according to theory, three years old; or perhaps three and a half. If one considers the button as the nucleus of another rattle.

"It is quite probable that the rattles increase in number for a certain number of years; remain that number during another period of years and then degenerate as the snake attains its longevity.

"The degeneration of the antlers of a male deer presents a less bewildering problem. Inasmuch as it is possible to prove beyond doubt that the points on his antlers have no bearing whatsoever on his age.

"In the first place several species may be reared in captivity with as much certainty as domestic cattle, and therefore the recovery of the shed antlers before they are destroyed either by decay or the teeth of rodents is an assured fact.

"With such means no other testimony need be presented than two or three years' growth of antlers from a deer can warrant and the other from an axis deer.

"The first antlers of the wapiti bear eight points, which, according to the popular theory, gives him the age of eight years. In reality, as he was born in June, 1906, at the time his first pair of antlers had attained their maximum size—in September, 1907—he was exactly seventeen months old."

BORING THROUGH THE ICE

Seals Have a Laborious Method of Keeping Themselves Supplied With Air.

Not many people know how the seal of the far North gets air when the Arctic ocean is entirely covered with many feet of ice.

The small spotted seal, which is a hardy dweller of the northern waters, remarks the Youth's Companion. Under his tough, thick skin he has an inch or more of blubber. When the ice closes up the open water in the Arctic the seal forces a spot and begins to drill a hole to the surface by means of his warm nose against the ice. No body knows how many hours it takes him to accomplish his task, but he manages it; and although he is obliged to work most of the time, because the surface of the hole is continually freezing, he keeps it open all winter, and obtains air.

Seals have been known to drill in this manner through 50 feet of solid ice. Whether or not they take turns in the slow drilling is not positively known.

It is at these "seal holes" that the polar bear seeks food in the winter, and there the Eskimo waits, spear in hand, for his weekly supply of meat.

The Children.
It is a bad thing to be at anything but our best before children. We may think that a child will not know that our show of temper or irritation is not justified. We may expect him to believe that it is right because we do it. But if he does look upon our failure as something entirely right, how we have lowered his standards! Just because a child is so ready to believe trustfully that what he sees in others is good, we should be all the more keenly alert to let him see in us only the best. A specialist in children's books said recently before the Booksellers' school, in New York: "All the money we may make out of distributing unworthy books could not take away the shame we should feel if it came back to us that we had in any way assisted in the mean work of lowering a child's taste or character ideals." Do we ever lower the tastes or ideals of the children in our own home, or school, or neighborhood? To do wrong before those who may innocently think it is right, is about as disastrous a way of propagating our own failures as could be imagined.—Exchange.

Not a Thanksgiving Proverb.
"Japanese bravely is perhaps due to Japanese pessimism," said the Japanese consul to San Francisco. "The Japanese have a black strain of pessimism in their veins. This is evidenced by their proverbs.

"There is one proverb which, in its disparagement of the human lot, is perhaps the most pessimistic proverb in the world. It runs: "To revenge yourself on your enemy, let him live!"

Odor of Iodoform.
The odor of iodoform can be removed from the hands by wetting them, taking a pinch of dry mustard, rubbing it well in and washing it off with soap and water. In the same way the odor of iodoform may be removed from utensils that have contained it, only in this case the mustard should be made into a paste, spread upon them and left for two or three hours.

Sick Two Years with Indigestion.
"Two years ago I was greatly benefited through using two or three bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. S. A. Keller, Elida, O. "Before taking them I was sick for two years with indigestion." Sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

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PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE

SCHEDULE

In effect September 3, 1913.

Steamer will leave Baltimore, Pier 3 Light Street wharf, (weather permitting) Tuesday, at 2 p. m., for Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run, Cove Point, Millstone, Solomon's Island, Spencer's, St. Catharine's, Sotterley, Parkers, Forrest's, Duke's and Benedict.

Returning steamer will leave Benedict, (weather permitting) Wednesday, 5 a. m., stopping at all the above points. Solomon's, 10:30 a. m., Millstone, 10 a. m., Governor's Run, 12 noon, Plum Point, 1 p. m., Fair Haven, 2 p. m., arriving in Baltimore about 8 p. m.

Steamer will leave Baltimore, Pier 4 Light Street, (weather permitting), Thursday, at 2 p. m., for the following points: Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run, Cove Point, Millstone, Solomon's Island, Spencer's, St. Catharine's, Sotterley, Parkers, Forrest's, Duke's, Trent Hall, Holland Point, Benedict.

Returning steamer will leave Benedict, (weather permitting), Friday, 12 noon, stopping at all the above points. Solomon's, 1:30 p. m., Millstone, 6 p. m., Cove Point, Governor's Run, 8 p. m., Duke's, 8:20 p. m., Plum Point, 9 p. m., Fair Haven, 10 p. m., Baltimore, next morning.

Leave Baltimore, Pier 4, Light St., (weather permitting), Saturday, 2 p. m., for the following points: Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run, Cove Point, Millstone, Solomon's Island, Spencer's, St. Catharine's, Sotterley, Parkers, Forrest's, Duke's, Trent Hall, Holland Point, Benedict, Lacks, Truman's Point, Deep Landing, Holland's Cliff, Magruder's Ferry, Lower Marlboro, White's Landing, Ferry Landing, Nottingham.

Steamer will go to Lyon's Creek, Monday morning.

Returning steamer will leave Lyon's Creek, (weather permitting), Monday, 1:30 p. m., stopping at all the above points. Nottingham, 8:30 a. m., Lower Marlboro, 10 a. m., Benedict, 12 noon, Solomon's, 1:30 p. m., Millstone, 6 p. m., Cove Point, Governor's Run, 8:20 p. m., Duke's, 8:20 p. m., Plum Point, Fair Haven, 10 p. m., arriving Baltimore next morning.

Freight received in Baltimore, Pier 3 Light Street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, until 1:30 p. m.

This time table shows the time at which steamers may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several wharves, but their arrivals or departure at times stated is not guaranteed, nor does the company hold itself responsible for any delay or any