

5000 TO MARCH IN GREAT PARADE

Patriotic Demonstration at

Lewiston July 4th.



Old Glory Be Honored

Arranged as feature for
Celebration of Independence
Day at

The City Of The Rivers

The program is to extend
over a period of four days.

Special Rates on all Railroads

LARGE BROOD MARES BEST FOR THE FARM

Brood mares are money makers on the small farm. They do the work of the farm and at the same time produce colts that will swell the bank account every time one goes to market, says the Farm Progress. The mares should be of the draft type. The draft mare is easier to handle and does not require an expert horseman or special ability in breaking them, as is the case with other types of horses. The draft brood mare is a source of pleasure to the small farmer and his family.

The brood mare should be large. The size of farm machinery is greater than ever. Labor is high in price. Those two things make it essential for a man to plan to accomplish the greatest possible amount of work. With big horses this may be done with a smaller number. The greatest reason, however, for keeping large mares is that their offspring likewise will have size. Since the market demand is for heavy horses, it is up to the small farmer who is seeking to obtain the greatest remuneration possible for his efforts to cater to that market by raising the big kind. The objection that big horses are clumsy is not necessarily correct. Some big horses are clumsy, it is true. On the other hand, there are big horses that are active and easily handled. It depends upon the choice of animals made for foundation stock. The most rapid walking teams I ever had on my farm were the heaviest on the place.

There is a point here that should be emphasized in the mind of any one who is planning to use big mares. There is the widest difference imaginable in the ability of big mares to stand work. Soundness, quality and action must be possessed by the mare as well as size or she is apt to be unsatisfactory. Quality is the watchword today on the horse market. Never did buyers look so carefully for hard, flinty bone, clean and correctly set hocks and feet of the size, shape and texture that will stand wear.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

- ◆ As the sun begins to warm things up do not fail to provide shade for the chicks. Also provide shelter for them to run to when a sudden storm comes.
- ◆ As the old fowls approach the moulting season do not have them too fat.
- ◆ In starting small chicks out of doors give them a small run at first and increase the size gradually.
- ◆ Every breeder knows the importance of isolating birds having contagious diseases.
- ◆ When you clean the houses next time don't overlook the old nesting material. Be careful about using any nesting material that has an odor.

Scientific Farming

GEESE ON THE FARM.

Most Economical of All the Barnyard Fowls.

A few geese should be kept on every Kansas farm. They are grazers and for that reason are the most economically raised of all barnyard fowls, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of poultry at the Kansas State Agricultural college. A flock of geese will live during the summer on blue grass or clover pasture and will go through the winter on rye or wheat pasture except in snowy weather, when a small amount of ground grain should be furnished.

"I would not advise going into the goose business on a large scale in Kansas, because there is no close market, but for home consumption and feathers there should be a few geese on every farm," says Mr. Harris. "They are not at all profitable for eggs, because a goose will lay only thirty or forty eggs a season."

The hen goose makes a poor mother, points out Mr. Harris. It is better to set the eggs under chicken hens. Until



FEEDING GOSLINGS.

two weeks old the goslings are somewhat delicate, but subsequently they are extremely hardy. They have to be kept out of heavy dews and rain until they are nearly twelve weeks old, for during this period "a wet goose is a dead goose."

Mr. Harris advises against feeding whole grain. Under no circumstances, he says, should it be fed unless soaked for at least twenty-four hours. The natural food for geese consists of grass, tender roots and worms.

It is not at all profitable to allow geese to run with other poultry, on account of their quarrelsome disposition. They are easily fenced. A twenty-four inch woven wire is sufficient to keep them in.

"Perhaps the Toulouse and Emden should be the most extensively raised, as they are the so called dry land varieties and require only sufficient water for drinking purposes, which makes them entirely suitable to Kansas conditions," says Mr. Harris.

TIMOTHY'S EFFECT ON LAND.

Old Notion That It Actually Improved the Soil Not Substantiated.

It is an old notion that land seeded to timothy, even though the crop be removed, is being rested and improved. This, however, is not true in any other sense than that a horse that has been driven rapidly may be considered as being rested by being driven more slowly—that is to say, timothy removes the plant food from the soil more slowly than does corn or wheat because a smaller amount of plant food is required to make the crop. While the land is in timothy the soil surface is washed out less rapidly because the surface is bound together throughout the whole year by the roots of the timothy plants. The humus is also burned out less rapidly since there is no cultivation.

The notion that timothy actually improves land doubtless grew out of the fact that when timothy sod was plowed under and the land was planted to some such crop as corn a larger crop was produced than the same land would have borne had it been in corn continuously. This is because the plant has removed plant food from the soil less rapidly than this food has become available in the soil by chemical processes. Investigations also show that a crop of timothy will leave in the soil in the form of roots and stubble over seven pounds of nitrogen to the acre against about two and five-tenths pounds per acre for wheat. All this becomes available for succeeding crops when the meadow is plowed up.

Angoras Need Pasture.

Angora goats are economical producers under anything like ordinary farm conditions. They are well adapted to grazing and can be maintained on rather thin pasture. Yet this is not desirable for best results. The goats should have ample pasture, grain and hay as supplements. Mohair has been bringing good prices recently and fresh goat meat is highly desirable as a food.

Farm and Garden

THE COUNTY AGENT.

Progress Through Demonstration Made on a Virginia Farm.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

An interesting instance of the effect which an active county agent, supported by progressive farmers, can have upon the agriculture of a county is afforded by the experience of Culpeper county, Va. An article in the new year book of the United States department of agriculture traces the transformation which has taken place there since the appointment of a county agent in 1911.

The department of agriculture co-operated with the fiscal court of the county in the appointment of this agent. At first the farmers were none too receptive. The agent often had to spend from four to five hours to secure the co-operation of a farmer, while today the unsolicited calls for assistance require all of his time.

The first efforts of the county agent and the men behind him were toward the betterment of the lines of farming that supported the growing of live



METHOD OF SUBDIVISION OF PASTURES.

stock, the greatest agricultural industry of the county. Corn, accordingly, was among the first crops to receive attention. The aim was to secure the introduction of more productive varieties and proper cultivation. The first year twenty-two men co-operated by giving demonstrations on their farms. The demonstrators averaged forty-eight bushels an acre, whereas the average for the county in 1910 had been only 21.01 bushels. The following year more demonstrators were secured, and they averaged 70.6 bushels. The third year the average for the demonstrators fell to 50.7, but in the fourth it rose again to 65.5. For the four years in which demonstrations have been carried on 212 demonstrations on 1,160 acres averaged 58.7 bushels per acre.

Another object lesson was afforded by the Five Acre club, formed in 1914. In this club forty farmers agreed to grow each a five acre field of corn to determine what amount could be raised on that area. The result was an average of seventy-five bushels per acre. As a result of this work the increase in the yield of corn over the entire county has been estimated at 22½ per cent.

In the interest of more and better live stock more forage as well as more grain is necessary, and to this end the county agent has conducted systematic demonstration campaigns for the introduction and increase of alfalfa meadows and pastures. In the fall of 1911 only two patches of alfalfa were being grown in the county, and they were partial failures. The agent started two acres on his own farm, and immediately three or four other farmers did the same thing. These plots were visited by farmers from all over the county in order to learn the best practices to follow. As a result 2,000 acres were in alfalfa in 1915. One of the most interesting demonstrations with this crop took place on a large dairy farm. Last year six acres on this farm were cut five times, and the hay sold at \$16 a ton. The gross receipts from the six acres were \$784.54, the total amount of hay being 46.78½ tons and the average per acre being 7.797 tons.

TIMELY POULTRY NOTES.

If you do not grade your eggs some one else will, and you will pay him for doing it.

Grit should be supplied to chickens at all times, as it aids digestion. Lime in some form must be supplied to the laying hen to keep up her supply, which is so heavily drawn upon during egg production. Grit can be purchased in commercial form or coarse sand and small stones will do. Lime can be purchased in the form of oyster shells, though old plaster or dry cracked bones are fairly good.

Have a light poultry house admitting plenty of fresh air without producing direct drafts of air. The germs of most diseases cannot live in fresh air or very strong light.

Egg production is not measured so much by the quantity as by the quality of the food.

Feed the layers with proper rations. Avoid foods giving undesirable colors, flavors or odors to the egg contents.

The dry, well lighted henhouse is a pretty good guarantee against roup.

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