

# WORK DONE BY TWO SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS IS MOST INTERESTING

### Result Obtained Is Result of Practical, Near-Conservative Methods Continuous Faith in Live-Stock Husbandry—Silos Are Important Feature of Improvements—Neatness and Order in Farm's Appearance Is Valuable Asset—Shorthorn Is Favored.

(By G. ALFORD, State Farm Demonstration Agent, Maryland.)  
A successful farmer or firm has more than a passing interest. The career of Tomson Brothers, Shorthorn cattle breeders of Dover and Carbonale, Kan., is an instructive illustration of the methods of any successful farmer. The career of Tomson Brothers, Shorthorn cattle breeders of Dover and Carbonale, Kan., is an instructive illustration of the methods of any successful farmer. The career of Tomson Brothers, Shorthorn cattle breeders of Dover and Carbonale, Kan., is an instructive illustration of the methods of any successful farmer.

much given to experimenting. Possibly the results would have been better if they had, but the point is that only such methods were used as could be readily applied on any farm, by any average man.  
**Best of All Grasses.**  
In Kansas, particularly in the sections more or less broken, the native prairie grass, largely blue stem, is prevalent and is regarded as the best of all grasses in season. It has been the practice to feed more or less tame hay in these native pastures where the grass had become thin and in this way the seed of the several tame varieties was scattered and many thin spots were set to tame grass, blue-grass naturally predominating. This plan resulted in lengthening out the pasture season, for prairie grass is

anted blood lines of less desirability. From the first they recognized the importance of the sire, and their selections have been made with discrimination. In several cases, bulls that had demonstrated their propensity in other hands were secured, among them Brampton Knight, whose get in Tomson Brothers' hands were champion winners at the International, American Royal and other prominent shows. Tomson-bred cattle, both in the breeding and fat classes, have been champion winners at the International, American Royal, at St. Joseph, Oklahoma City and various state fairs. These facts are mentioned here to show the actual result from the use of good blood and intelligent breeding methods.  
While the course of economy followed was a safe one, controlled largely by limited finances, yet Tomson Brothers are of the opinion now that they would have made large profits had they invested several thousand dollars in fashionably bred females for breeding purposes earlier in their operations. They did acquire them eventually, but they feel that they lost considerable time by not launching out earlier. They recognize, however, that the best successes in cattle breeding are made by men who grow with the business from a small beginning and learn each step by actual experience.

## DIPPING FLOCKS TO PREVENT SHEEP SCAB



Advanced Case of Scab, Showing Area Denuded of Wool.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sheep owners should continue for some years to come to dip their flocks at least once a year as a precaution against sheep scab, according to specialists in the department. During the past ten years systematic efforts to eradicate this disease have been so successful that there is a tendency on the part of many flock masters to believe that all danger of loss from this cause is at an end. This, however, in the opinion of the department, is not the case. It is true that the economic losses from the disease at the present time are insignificant, but scab has not been completely eradicated, and it is necessary for the protection of the industry that dipping be continued for some time to come.  
Common scab was formerly the greatest drawback to the sheep industry in the United States. It is, however, easily controlled by regular dipping in lime sulphur or nicotine and sulphur solutions. These are the only preparations recognized by the bureau of animal industry for official dipping. The dipping solutions are not difficult to handle, and every sheep owner is urged to make certain by their use that sheep scab does not gain a foothold in his flock. In the cost of dipping, labor, fuel and the necessary materials are the principal items. These vary with different localities, but in the large sheep-growing sections of the West it has been calculated that sheep may be dipped for from 2 to 3 1/2 cents per head.  
**Do Work Thoroughly.**  
Two dippings, from 10 to 14 days apart, are necessary in order to insure the complete destruction of all the mites which cause the disease. The first dipping should kill all those that are hatched but may not destroy the eggs that have been laid in the wool. These hatch in about ten days, and the mites which result will succumb to the second dipping. In this connection a new publication of the department, Farmers' Bulletin 713, points out that it is a loss of time and money to dip sheep unless the work is done properly, and any attempt to economize time, labor, or money by

guesswork. Dipping solutions that are more than ten days old frequently lose their effectiveness.

**Time in Solution.**  
The time in which the sheep are held in the bath is another matter of importance. In cases in which the scab is not advanced, from two to three minutes may be sufficient, but in eradicating hard scab on fine-wool sheep better results are obtained if the animals are held from three to five minutes during the first dipping. When the disease is advanced it is also recommended that the hard scabs be broken and dressed by hand with a solution of the dipping fluid before the animal is immersed in the bath. In this process care should be taken not to cause the wound to bleed.

The value of proper dipping has been abundantly demonstrated by past experience. Nearly all of the states which formerly suffered from the disease have been released from quarantine, and losses have been reduced to a minimum over the entire area affected. The disease has not, however, been entirely eradicated, and, if neglected, may assume much of its former importance. It is extremely contagious and may be spread in a number of ways. A flock of scabby sheep will infect roads, old bed grounds, sheds, trails, pastures, ranges and the ground around watering places. During the dry summer months the scab often remains dormant, and it is not uncommon at these periods for the flock master to believe that he has eradicated it. With the coming of cold, rainy weather, however, the disease reappears.

**Cause of Disease.**  
Common sheep scab is caused by a minute parasite, which is just large enough to be seen under favorable circumstances by the naked eye. These parasites deposit their eggs in clumps on the skin at the base of the wool fibers. They multiply with such extraordinary rapidity that if a few mites gain a foothold on one or two sheep, in a short time their descendants will be numerous enough to infest and injure seriously an entire flock. The damage consists not only in the death of a large number of the infected sheep, but in decreasing the quantity of wool produced by those which survive and in a general loss in weight and condition. The first symptoms to be noticed are restlessness on the part of the affected animals and a tendency to bite and scratch themselves. If the affected parts are within reach of the mouth, the wool is likely to be pulled out. Elsewhere it is scratched or rubbed so that it assumes a discolored and ragged appearance. As the disease advances, larger and larger areas are entirely stripped of wool. When the presence of scab is suspected, it is sometimes possible to discover the live mite by suddenly parting the wool around the affected area. With the aid of a magnifying glass, or even with the naked eye, the mites can then be seen moving away from the light. Scrapings may also be taken from the outer edges of the affected areas with a blunt-edged knife. In warm sunlight the mites on these scrapings will become active, and they may be seen as minute gray bodies moving against a dark background. Well-advanced cases are easy to recognize, but the disease should never be allowed to become far advanced. Any condition which causes the sheep to bite and scratch should be investigated at once. Occasionally the trouble may be found to be due to sheep ticks, common ticks, and lice. Both ticks and lice are much larger than the scab mites and can easily be found on examination. It must be remembered, however, that their presence does not mean that the sheep are not also infested with scab mites.

**Benefit Corn Crop.**  
Poultry manure—a handful to each hill, beneath the corn, is a great fertilizer for this crop, as is any animal product. Fish scrap, tankage, etc., contribute to a healthy, vigorous growth of stalk, and a good yield of corn.

**Protect the Machinery.**  
No farm machinery is fool proof. That is to say, nothing is made that will long withstand exposure to snow and rain and sun. Nature's lesson is always plain, but it is seldom learned by the lazy and the foolish.

**Applying Manure.**  
Ashes and dry hen manure may be mixed immediately before applying the manure, as the ammonia will mostly be absorbed and held by the soil.

**Difference in Hogs.**  
There is a wide difference between good hogs and just "hogs."

**Public Benefactor.**  
Every farmer who plants a tree is a public benefactor.

using the dip in weaker proportions than recommended, or by hurrying the sheep through the bath, or by failing to dip all of the flock, may result in rendering the whole operation useless.  
It also has been determined by actual experience that dips deteriorate with use. After a number of sheep have passed through the vat, the active principle falls below the standard required for effective work. In order to meet this situation, chemical-testing outfits have been designed which can be used at the vat to determine the percentage of the active principle in the dip at any given time. In the bulletin already mentioned specific instructions are given for the preparation of both lime sulphur and nicotine and sulphur dips. Large sheep owners will find it advantageous to build and maintain their own permanent vats. Farmers and others who have only a few head of sheep may employ the portable galvanized-iron dipping vats known as "hog vats," or dipping bags made of canvas. In addition, means must be provided for heating the baths, as the temperature of the solution is an important factor in its efficiency. Both the lime sulphur and the nicotine and sulphur dips should have a temperature of from 100 to 105 degrees F. If the bath is hotter than this the sheep may be injured, and if it is colder the grease in the wool will retard its action and the mites may not be destroyed. It is desirable, therefore, that thermometers be used to ascertain the actual temperature of the baths and that this be not left to



Dipping Sheep in Wooden Vat.

Grass is Abundant and So Are Calves. From the highway. This plan has proven an effective means of advertising and lends an attractiveness to the farm that would otherwise be lacking. The pastures are skirted by native timber, providing ample shade and adding to the beauty of the landscape.  
**Valuable Asset.**  
Neatness and order in the farm's appearance is regarded as a valuable asset. Silos are an important feature of the improvements. Automobiles are a necessary part of the equipment. The whole achievement is based upon safe, practical methods and the intelligent use of good blood, good seed and crop rotation. The farms today have more than doubled the producing power they had twenty years ago. With these methods continued what will the producing value of their acres be in the next twenty years?

The accomplishment of Tomson Brothers is one of the most interesting and instructive within our knowledge, considering it is the result of practical, near-conservative methods and a continuous faith in live-stock husbandry. With the improvement of the farm and herd, Tomson Brothers have grown in influence. John R., the senior member, is director and vice president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, the strongest organization of its kind in America. Both he and the junior member, James G., are recognized as expert cattle judges and their services in this capacity are in demand in leading shows from Chicago to the Pacific coast. The third member, Frank D., has been conspicuously identified with the agricultural press for a decade and more.

**Fattening Beef Cattle.**  
Corn silage is a better and far cheaper feed for fattening beef cattle than cottonseed meal and milk.

**Sheep Are Neglected.**  
Sheep fill man's stomach and warm his back, and yet a good many farmers will have nothing to do with them.

**For Shade and Feed.**  
Plant sunflowers along the edges of the poultry yards for shade in summer and feed in fall and winter.

**Cure and Prevent Thumps.**  
Exercise in the open will cure and prevent thumps. Growthy, active pigs never have thumps.

# IN THE LIMELIGHT

## RANDLE "MIRACLE MAN OF SEA"

Capt. William G. Randle, dean of American mariners, knighted by the queen of Holland for bravery at sea, a former United States naval officer and a shipbuilder of note, has retired to private life after serving for the last 17 years as marine superintendent of the New York Shipbuilding company's plant at Camden, N. J.  
After 66 years of labor, the veteran sea captain, at his home in Chester, Pa., will spend the remainder of his days, surrounded by pictures of his treasured ships, testimonials from those to whom he rendered the greatest service, trophies of war and fond memories. He is now seventy-eight years old.



Captain Randle has been the "miracle man" of the sea in his day. It was he who first guided a steamship across the deep without a rudder. While he was captain of the American line steamship Paris which still runs between Philadelphia and Southampton, the ship lost its rudder when 1,200 miles out at sea early in 1894. He navigated the ship safely back to Queenstown, without any discomfort to the hundreds of passengers on board.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, Captain Randle volunteered. He was commissioned a commander in the United States navy the day war was declared.  
Captain Randle was assigned to the St. Louis as its navigating officer. While the ship was under fire many times, and was attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet during the blockade of Santiago, Cuba, it escaped damage. The biggest and most thrilling rescue at sea in which the veteran mariner ever participated was the one that won him knighthood. Captain Randle, with the aid of his crew on the St. Louis, saved 212 souls, including the passengers and crew, of the Dutch steamship Veendam, of the Holland-American line, at sea at midnight on February 10, 1898. It required three hours and ten minutes of the most heroic work to get all of the 212 persons safely on board the St. Louis.

## IF NEWTON HAD ONLY KNOWN

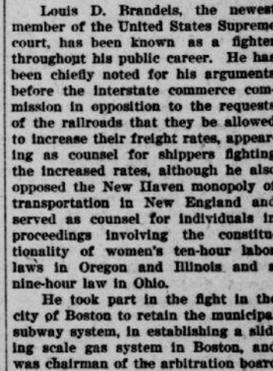


Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary of the treasury of the United States, was raised on a farm up in western New York. He had a boyhood chum named Orla Willard. A while ago Newton made a journey back to his old stamping ground and visited the little red schoolhouse where he had first coped with such problems as how long it will take a man to perform a piece of work that three men do in four days and a half. On a piece of weather-beaten siding he discovered the initials of himself and Willard carved there one day at recess a great many years ago. This set Newton to thinking and he wondered what had become of his old friend Willard. On his return to Washington he wrote a letter of inquiry and asked, by way of showing friendly interest, if Willard had any family.

Back came an answer to the letter. Yes, Orla Willard had a family. In fact he had a son named Jess Willard—the Jess Willard. Now, mind you, the last time Newton had seen Orla Willard, father of Jess, was at a period in their young lives when prizefighters ranked well to the top as heroes.

"What a lot more life would have meant to us both," says Newton, "if only Orla and I could have known, when playing about the schoolyard, that he would grow up to be the parent of a heavyweight champion."

## BRANDEIS KNOWN AS FIGHTER



Louis D. Brandeis, the newest member of the United States Supreme court, has been known as a fighter throughout his public career. He has been chiefly noted for his arguments before the interstate commerce commission in opposition to the requests of the railroads that they be allowed to increase their freight rates, appearing as counsel for shippers fighting the increased rates, although he also opposed the New Haven monopoly of transportation in New England and served as counsel for individuals in proceedings involving the constitutionality of women's ten-hour labor laws in Oregon and Illinois and a nine-hour law in Ohio.

He took part in the fight in the city of Boston to retain the municipal subway system, in establishing a sliding scale gas system in Boston, and was chairman of the arbitration board in the New York garment workers' strike in 1910. He also played a celebrated part as counsel for Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation and has been the author of numerous articles on public franchises in Massachusetts, life insurance, wage earners' problems, the scientific management of labor problems and the trusts.

## URGE ASTRONOMER FOR SENATE



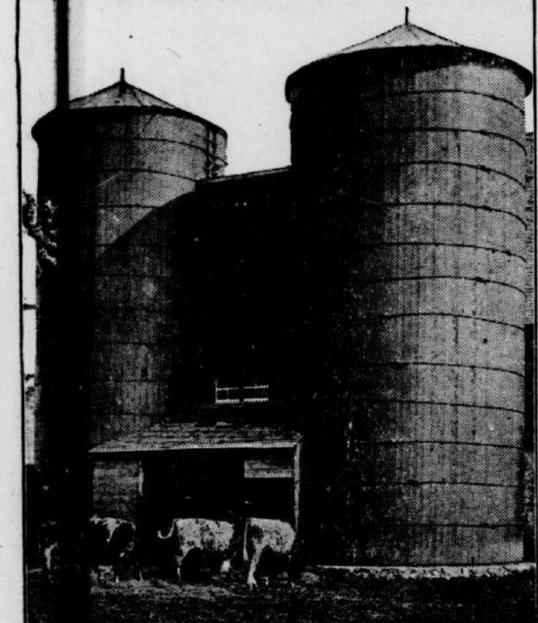
Dr. Percival Lowell, who has been a legal resident of Arizona for some years, is being urged by representative Republicans of that state to become a candidate for the United States senate. He has taken an active interest in Arizona politics, and a plank relating to the restriction of immigration, written by him, was unanimously carried by the Coconino county convention and was being favorably received throughout the state.

Doctor Lowell's famous observatory at Flagstaff, maintained at his expense, has made that Arizona community known throughout the scientific world, and the people of the state as a whole have shown their eagerness to recognize his public-spirited services. It is at Flagstaff that the observations on Mars have been made that have furnished a basis for constructive speculation as to the likelihood of animal life on that planet.

For his work on Mars Doctor Lowell has received the Janssen medal of the French Astronomical society and a gold medal from Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico. He is a member of many scientific bodies in various countries, and is the author of numerous books and papers on astronomical subjects.

## EVERYONE NEEDS A HOLIDAY.

For those who are confined indoors all the winter, spring, and autumn, it is imperative that at least part of the summer be spent in the open. The human body cannot stand bad air and lack of exercise forever, and often the summer vacation is the only thing which keep a man or woman going through the whole year. This holiday, during which the average person is out of doors practically the whole time, just serves to renew the body's waning strength, to replenish the vigor of the nerves and to provide a store of health for the coming year.  
No one can afford for his own sake, to do without a summer vacation. Especially the man or woman who supports himself or herself and perhaps a family as well must do his utmost to make the very most of the summer holiday, for the business workers are drawing on their store of nervous energy daily and they need a time of absolute relaxation and complete recuperation.



Silos Are Important Part of Farm Improvements—The Bulls in the Foreground Sold for an Average Price of \$500.

had been the hands of tenants for years. The field was foul, the soil depleted. The field had grown corn for a period nearly thirty consecutive years and the maximum yield rarely exceeded fifty-five bushels per acre. Mr. Tomson, being a stockman by instinct and practice, began a plan of crop rotation and since then all of the crops grown on the farm and a considerable amount purchased from the neighbors, were fed chiefly to cattle on the farm and the fertilizer spread over the fields.

**Wheat With Grasses.**  
Tame grasses, timothy and alfalfa were introduced with increasing success. The field just referred to produced alfalfa for a period of ten years and was broken up and planted again to corn. The first crop averaged between 90 and 100 bushels per acre. After field sowed to clover, timothy blue grass remained unbroken 21 years, when it was again planted to corn. The first and second crops that followed made a

only available from around May 1 until the first frost in the fall, whereas the tame grasses come earlier and continue later.

In the fall of 1887, a neighboring farmer who had bred a superior class of grade Shorthorns made a draft sale and included in the offering a registered Shorthorn cow which he had formerly purchased with a bull calf at foot at a Kansas City sale, with a view to obtaining a cheap herd bull. Mr. Tomson purchased this cow at slightly above the prevailing prices for grade females and in this selection the foundation of one of the best-known Shorthorn herds in the middle West was laid. Her next calf, a heifer, was of such attractive type and quality that T. K. Tomson and his sons definitely decided to purchase more registered females. A number were secured that year and later a well-known sire, Imp. Thistletop, bred by Amos Cruickshank in Scotland, was placed in service. He was somewhat advanced in years and was there-



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from the highway. This plan has proven an effective means of advertising and lends an attractiveness to the farm that would otherwise be lacking. The pastures are skirted by native timber, providing ample shade and adding to the beauty of the landscape.  
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Problem Keeping Boys on the Farm Has Its Solution in Such Environment as This.

field near to that just mentioned. The price on this meadow, chiefly from masts, was to allow the stock to pasture until near the first of May and again during the fall. This method pasturing had the effect of fertilizing the seed from the second crop more evenly and tramp in, insuring reseeding each year and a uniform distribution of the fertilizer.

If a portion of it, did not show satisfactory yield, the ground was tilled and grasses sown and tested. In this way all of the farm land was brought to a higher level of production. No unusual expense was employed to bring this all for the Tomsons are not

## SUBJECT OF ROAD DRAINAGE

Good Roads Cannot Be Secured Until Water Turned Away—Bulletins Are Issued Freely.

The State of public roads, Washington, D. C. has prepared bulletins on the subject of road drainage, and of building small bridges. These bulletins are obtained entirely free by any farmer who will address a postal card to the State Engineer and ask for the bulletins. The drainage lies at the bot-

tom of good road building. We cannot have good roads until we get the water away from them. Drainage will do this. Therefore we should study drainage, both surface and underground. Everybody should learn something in regard to it. Get these free bulletins.

**Cutting Timber for Posts.**  
If you cut timber for fence posts before the sap starts to flow they last longer as the wood is less apt to check and rot.