

## POLO PONIES WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Wealthy Devotees of Sport Pay Big Prices for "Dwarf Horses" Raised on the Western Ranches.

By W. C. VREELAND.

Polo is distinctly a sport for the wealthy. The chief requirement for playing the game is the pony, and the price of the little animal has soared since the game has attained such popularity in this country until a good pony now brings a price in the four figures. As a string of ponies is essential to the devotee of the sport and competition among millionaires is keen to obtain the finest and surest of foot, polo ponies may be said to be worth their weight in gold.

Foxhall Keene recently sold nine ponies for \$10,125, an average of \$1,125 each. Express, one of the best ponies, brought \$3,100, and Blue Peter, another famous pony, was sold for \$2,500. Both were bid in by Paul J. Rainey, the young multi-millionaire, a turfman and a polo enthusiast. Crotona, another pony, was bid in by Keene for \$1,500.

Polo ponies come from Texas, Wyoming or Montana. Before the "raw" ponies are shipped East they have never felt the keen tooth of the currycomb. If sold in the market at \$2.50 a head a profit is realized. Likely-looking ponies sell even as high as \$500 to \$1,000.

Auction sales of seasoned ponies are very rare in this country, but in England many sales of veteran ponies are held. The record price of \$6,500 was received for a veteran pony ten years ago at Tattersalls. About five years ago Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., sold Rowdy and E. W. after several seasons' campaigning. Rowdy brought \$500 and E. W. \$500. John A. Logan, Jr., who ten years ago was a noted poloist, sold six seasoned ponies at an average price of \$900.

The best of the ponies bred on the plains are those used for "cutting out" the young calves from the cows at branding time. The experience of the ponies in rounding up cattle makes them sure-footed, intelligent, aggressive and courageous. These ponies are worth from \$750 to \$1,000 to the ranchman. They are not sent East with the ordinary ponies for sale, but are disposed of privately.

There are not more than a dozen men who bring the ponies on from the West. The shipment of ponies is consigned to Long Island, Westchester County and Brookline, Mass., places where the polo playing contingent reside. After reaching the East the ponies usually sell readily. There is always a brisk demand for this class of horses. One Westerner recently sold three carloads in three days and then returned home with \$20,000 in his pocket. The favorite ponies in England are dwarf thoroughbreds, capable of carry weight and with the endurance to gallop at top speed on a slow field. Occasionally they have been used in this country, but none of the quick American players who have visited Hurlingham, the great polo matches abroad has ever returned with the English pony. American poloists consider the mixed-bred Westerner ranch pony the better of the two. He has plenty of speed and can gallop on the hard turf, while the English pony is accustomed to soft going.

Many of the better class of polo ponies are the result of transposition of good English blood by mating stallions from abroad with American ranch mares. Another cross with the trotter has been productive of good results, and the foals have shown speed and stability. — New York World.

### THE MAN OF FALLEN FORTUNES.

His Opinion of His Fellow Man as Deduced From Hard Experience. "Losing one's money," said the man of fallen fortunes, "is not without its compensating comforts; for instance, in the discovery of one's real friends."

"When I was rich I never knew for sure whether a man, being rich, was drawn to me because I was rich also or whether, being poor, he was drawn to me because he thought I could help him; but it was easy to tell after I had lost my money."

"The proudest gratification that I got then I found in the loyalty of my family. One and all they stood by me with a gentle sympathy and unflinching devotion that has continued to the present moment and that I know will never fail—my strongest and more encouraging support."

"And then I began to make discoveries about my friends, to discover which were fair weather friends, which were friends only when I could help them, and which were friends through thick and thin; and I found friendliness to exist as a bedrock enduring quality in rich and poor alike."

"There is this to be said about the rich man and his money: When a man has made money he hates to give it up. But I have known rich men who proved themselves stal-

wart staying friends indeed; who gave though the chances of the money ever coming back to them—if they thought of that at all—must have seemed very slim; men who gave with a prompt readiness that took all the sting out of the necessity of asking with a willingness that was of itself most helpful and cheering."

"And then while I have had men drum me for small debts which I was able to pay off only very slowly I have had men to whom I owed bigger debts say to me—and this out of sheer kindness and friendliness to me—to take away from me a burden: 'Forget it, old man; don't worry yourself over that. We'll just simply cross that off the books and call it square.' And—and this is not the least of the things that have soothed me—there are men, rich men and men not rich, with whom my relations in another day were friendly, who have treated me always ever since personally just the same, with absolutely unbroken kindness and consideration."

"So my misfortune has revealed to me friends whose real friendliness I might otherwise not have known; and the world seems kinder to me than it did before. We must all look out for ourselves; self-preservation is the first law of nature; but still the fact remains that the rust of men are a pretty good lot, ready to help others."

"It remains only for a man to help himself; and by all this kindness to me, emboldened anew, I am, I can find to you, and with prospects most cheering, now making another try at fortune."—New York Sun.

### WHAT AILS OUR FARMS?

Chiefly, Say the Experts, the Greed of the Farmers.

In the closing decade of the last century the land values of Ohio shrank \$60,000,000. In Minnesota, the great wheat State, the average yield an acre has dropped one bushel in the last five years. In Kansas the retrogression is even more marked.

The census report gives the average annual product an acre of all the farms in the United States as worth \$11.38. This figure, poor as it is, must owe a great deal to the newly opened territories, for the great agricultural States of Minnesota and Illinois fell considerably below it.

With the most fertile land in the world, says the Craftsman, we are producing much less than other people extract from lands of poorer quality and longer subjection to tillage. During the ten years ending with 1906 we raised thirteen and five-tenths bushels of wheat to the acre. In Austria and Hungary the average was seventeen bushels; in France it was nineteen and eight-tenths; in Germany, twenty-seven and six-tenths; and in the United Kingdom, thirty-two and two-tenths bushels. The figures for barley, oats and other crops show the same contrast.

As an illustration of what can be done here under intensive farming, it may be stated that in Yellowstone county, Montana the following yields an acre have been secured: Wheat, 53 bushels, oats, 163 bushels, and potatoes, 1,213 bushels, while 1,420 tons of alfalfa have been grown on 200 acres.

The impoverishment of our lands has been brought about in the main by single cropping and the neglect of fertilization. Almost everywhere in the country it has been the practice of our farmers to select the crop which promised the best immediate return and to plant their fields in it year after year without rest or change, and in spite of the protests of scientists and the demonstrations of agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Whereas arable land should under proper treatment grow richer and more bountiful year by year, our agricultural acres are deteriorating so fast that the owner derives from them an annual income equal to no more than what would be a moderate rental if they were in ordinary condition and properly cultivated.

### The Early Bird.

A very steady and serious country gentleman had joined a newly established metropolitan club which offered the usual advantage of bedrooms for country members temporarily in town. When next the country gentleman came to town he put up for the night at the club, which had in the meantime become extremely fashionable and its hours correspondingly irregular. The visitor went to bed at an early hour when all was orderly and the other members decorous and quiet.

The next morning he came down for breakfast at his usual hour—eight o'clock—but was surprised to find the room in the middle of the dusting process and not a cloth on the tables. While he was gazing helplessly around, a sleepy-eyed waiter came up to him.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said apologetically, "but no suppers can be served after half past seven."—Harper's Weekly.

### Summer Conventions.

Summer conventions promote good fellowship, stimulate patriotism, expand the mental horizon, refine manners and serve the good end of making the nation better acquainted with itself. Viewed in their commercial aspect, they increase railway earnings, swell the volume of retail trade and diffuse money into new channels.—New York World.

## FARM AND GARDEN

### FEEDING SILAGE.

The average dairyman feeds thirty to forty-five pounds of silage a day to each cow. This means that an acre of land, yielding twelve tons of green corn, will supply the average ration of silage for seven months to three animals. The amount of green corn raised per acre was from eight to twenty-two tons.

The silage should always be fed after milking on account of the odor that it imparts. If fed before, it is liable to taint the milk or at least cause it to have an objectionable odor. It is important that no silage be left lying around in the barn or scattered in the feeding alleys.

The mangers, alleys, and every part of the barn should be entirely free from silage as soon as the cows have finished eating that part of their ration. Years of experience have shown that silage is one of the best milk-producing foods that cows can be fed.

If the barn is properly ventilated and no silage is left strewn around on the floor to decay and to load the air with odor, there will be no objections to the feeding of silage. It is the careless and indifferent dairyman who have led many people engaged in the milk business to condemn the silo.

There are still extravagant claims made for the silo. A few enthusiastic advocates claim that putting corn into a receptacle of this kind doubles its feeding value. There are no facts to prove assertions of this kind, for experiments from various stations have proved that the loss incurred by putting corn into the silo is nearly equal to the loss when it is put into shocks or racks, and, moreover, the digestibility of fodder corn and silage are nearly the same, both being somewhat less digestible than green corn.

Dairy cows, as a rule, have given better results when fed on silage than when fed on equal amounts of corn fodder. A considerable portion of the dry corn fodder is not consumed by the stock, but all the silage can be eaten.

On the other hand, the stock likes the silage better than the corn fodder and will consume more of it, thereby leaving more nutriment to form milk after the wants of the body have been supplied. The real merits of the silo may be summed up as follows:

1. Silage is more palatable the year through than dry corn fodder.
2. It is succulent, which makes it a satisfactory substitute for grass.
3. Stock will consume more silage than dry roughage.
4. It greatly increases the number of animals that can be kept on given acreage.—A. J. Glover, Illinois station.

### THE DUST BATH.

While things are so dusty and dry it is a fine time to gather up the bathing material for the hens, leaving the coming winter; don't stint yourself in the amount, get plenty, remember the winter is long enough for the hens to require lots of dust material.

Have a very large box, so several hens can be dusting at once, better yet partition off a corner or end of the house and fill in with several barrels of dust.

In very cold weather it is well to sift in the warm ashes.

When the bath is large enough hens will dust at once to make a thick fog that is hard on the lice. When the old hens are sold, or the ones culled out, is a good time to clean up the premises at any rate the houses, for the winter. Give a thorough cleaning, removing all accumulation from the roost room, fill in with fresh dust or gravel, a little higher than the old dirt was, then whitewash the walls well, not being nice about dropping the wash; then coal oil the roost until every crack and crevice is full of oil.

If the nest boxes are removable they should have been removed at the beginning of the clean up, if not removable, then all the nesting should be removed, and burned, the sides of the nests oiled inside and white washed outside.

When tobacco stems and scraps are obtainable, use them among the nesting. The benefit will be very great. Where there is room to use one end or corner of the house for a bath room, and it will really take no more room than will the dusting box, the nest boxes fixed firmly above the dust place is a good thing. The more dust the hens raise the better for the boxes, as lice and mites cannot live in a fog of dust; then too, space is economized.—E. C. in the Indiana Farmer.

### MILCH GOATS.

In this country the goat is considered the buzzard among quadrupeds, the scavenger of refuse heaps, tolerated only in Mrs. Wiggs' cabbage patch and such stummy sections of towns. In Europe goats are kept as indispensable domestic animals. The prejudice here is against the mongrel specimens we see, the English sparrow, "yellow dog" representative of a noble, useful breed.

An amateur who undertook the keeping of a few milch goats has none of his old prejudice left at the

end of a year or two with the beautiful white, hornless breed. In Good Housekeeping he gives this opinion, based on his own experience:—

"The care of these 'little giant milk producers,' aptly described by Hook as 'the most intelligent, the most engaging and most picturesque of domestic cattle,' opens an inviting and useful recreation or occupation, not only to men, but to women and even children, commending itself especially to those whose health requires some light form of outdoor work either as a vocation or an avocation. A great advantage, from an economic point of view, is that it requires but a small outlay to establish or to maintain a small goat dairy. In fact, there are few undertakings which can be commenced on so small a scale that can be made to pay so well both in pleasure and profit."

"The importance of much goat keeping cannot fail to appeal to physicians or to parents of young children for, as has been proved beyond refutation that infants deprived of their mothers' milk thrive upon goat's milk better than on that of any other animal. The Lancet of May 25, 1907, in reporting an analysis of goat's milk made by the Lancet laboratory says that 'there are points about goat's milk in connection with infant feeding which deserve more attention than they have hitherto received. It is well known, for example, that the goat is remarkably resistant to tuberculosis; moreover, the milk appears to be more digestible than cow's milk, because its casein forms a flocculent rather than a hard, cheesy curd.'"

### FARM NOTES.

A ton of butter takes off the farm not over 50 cents worth of fertility. No other crop is worth so much per pound and takes so little away when sold.

How to handle the milk is not a question any longer. The hand separator reduces the bulk about twenty times and leaves the skim milk available for feed while yet warm. This also reduces labor to a minimum, and without it dairying is out of the question.

Bolled potatoes mixed with milk are splendid for growing chicks. Good for laying hens, too.

Drop off the meat rations in grass-hopper time. Save that for cold weather, when the hens are shut in.

Poultry for profit must be studied from a practical standpoint just as any other stock on the farm. A hen is not a large creature, but the poultry industry is.

Clean quarters and fresh water every day will add to the comfort of the hens. See to it that they have both.

Increase the exercise and change the bill-of-fare when the chickens lose their appetite or do not eat with apparent relish.

A pint of crude carbolic acid mixed with a gallon of kerosene makes an excellent spray for poultry houses, and it is the cheapest.

The smaller the flock the greater the individual yield. Fifty hens are the largest number that should be allowed to run in one flock.

If hens are kept for their eggs, the poultrymen should know which are the good producers, and quickly dispose of those which are not.

### REGARDING THE CARE OF CALVES.

The care of dairy calves is probably the most influential factor in the development of a good dairy herd. Keep the calves in light, airy quarters. Many farmers do not let their calves touch the cows; this is a somewhat debatable question, but let the calves have two or three meals direct from the cow, as it is nature's method, and the nearer we can start off in nature's footsteps the better. No difficulty will be experienced in teaching the calf to drink later, if one is careful to let it get quite hungry before attempting to feed it, and change gradually from whole to skim milk. After well started to drink it is advisable to give some grain in conjunction with the milk ration.—Weekly Witness.

### THE COW'S INCOME.

The average dairy cow costs \$20 per year to feed. It is easy to figure out that if the income from the sale of her milk does not exceed this amount, the cow is clearly not paying her way. The only satisfactory method of determining this question is by weighing the milk and testing the per cent of butter fat it contains by the Babcock test. A cow that does not pay takes up just as much room as a profitable one. Sell her for beef.—Farmers Home Journal.

### LET THE HENS SCRATCH.

Keep the laying hens busy in scratching a good part of the day, and they will eat more and lay more. Feed them plenty of ground green bone, pulverized shells, grit and green things. All of these, including scraps of meat, contain the elements needed by the laying hens.

Prison records show that more female prisoners have previous records against them than males.

## WORTH QUOTING

The Philadelphia Press says we shall "soon have battles in the air."

The Baltimore Sun thinks that if 'Pennsy' has picked up another railroad in the south, Harriman must have overlooked it.

They have banished the automobile from Bermuda. But they still have the onion, proclaims the Chicago Evening Post.

In addition to things that are liable to be dropped from airships might be mentioned the man who is running the machine, suggests the Washington Star.

Thank goodness, exclaims the Dallas News, there are a few fads left that a poor man may take up without paying an initiation fee.

A man cannot make a balloon ascension in Austria without the written consent of his wife. It's getting so a man can't even get off the earth, laments the Cleveland Leader, on his own responsibility.

The story of the man who shot his wife, to whom he had been married for thirty years, because she did not talk enough, sounds like a tale from "Alice in Wonderland," to the New York Evening Post.

The Washington Herald declares: It would seem now that it will not be long before the various governments of the world must seriously consider making airships a part of their war equipment.

A man is just as old as he feels and no older. With the saner ways of living and the steady gains in sanitation the bounds of useful activity are being set further and further back. Youth is no longer a matter of teens and twenties.

Says the Washington Star: It is vitally important that the Central and Southern Americans should learn two facts, first that government by the people means government by officials elected by the free will of the people, and second that it is just as important to accept defeat at the polls as it is to seek success.

The Broadway hotel which proposes to do away with waiters by installing automatic disappearing tables operated by electricity offers a solution of the tipping question, according to the New York World. There would be no satisfaction in dropping a half dollar in a slot for an invisible workman in the mechanical department.

That is a curious shift of front grants between the United States and Canada reported from the office of the General Appraisers. American farmers of the northwest are moving in large numbers to western Canada, while an army of well-to-do agriculturists from eastern Canada is settling in western New York. The effects upon "manifest destiny" of these exchanges is likely greatly to interest coming historians.

Oklahoma has a law requiring the teaching of agriculture in the public schools. In this respect, observes the Little Rock Democrat, it stands alone, since no other State requires it, but it has adopted a course that other States must follow. All agricultural States must in time come to a recognition of the importance of this feature in the complete education of its children. The Arkansas Legislature is pledged to the enactment of similar laws. The Oklahoma law provides for a curriculum including horticulture, agriculture, stock raising, road building, flower culture, fertilizers, dairying, drainage and irrigation and grazing.

Some years ago a St. Louis judge won local fame by deciding in a divorce case that a man could strike his wife once without laying himself liable to the charge of excessive cruelty. A Long Island City magistrate, in attempting to define the rights of canines, says every dog is entitled to his bite as well as his day, and two nibbles are required to place him on the list of malefactors. Carrying this decision to its logical conclusion, it is only fair to assume that every individual is entitled to his choice between one bank robbery and one murder, and that only after the second attempt can there be any presumption of guilty intent. It is not fair to close the doors of opportunity to all except wife-beaters and dogs.

### The Beardless Fashion.

Comparatively few of our public men now wear beards. Of the seven candidates for president this year six have smooth-shaven countenances, and Mr. Taft wears only a mustache. Out of 103 members of Congress who were photographed some time ago only ten cultivated whiskers. The fashion of beardlessness is now also finding a steady increase of favor among the American rank and file.—Leslie's Weekly.

Sixteen ounces of gold would be sufficient to gild a wire that would encircle the earth.

## MY OWN FAMILY USE PE-RU-NA.



HON. GEORGE W. HONEY.

Hon. George W. Honey, National Chaplain U. S. A., ex-Chaplain Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, ex-Treasurer State of Wisconsin, and ex-Quartermaster General State of Texas (U. S. A. R.), writes from 1700 First St., N. E., Washington, D. C., as follows: "I cannot too highly recommend your preparation for the relief of cataracts, troubles in their various forms. Some members of my own family have used it with most gratifying results. When other remedies failed, *Peruna* proved most efficacious and I cheerfully certify to its curative excellence."

Mr. Fred L. Hebard, for nine years a leading photographer of Kansas City, Mo., located at the northeast corner of 12th and Grand Aves., cheerfully gives the following testimony: "It is a proven fact that *Peruna* will cure cataracts and grippe, and as a tonic it has no equal. Druggists have tried to make me take something else 'just as good,' but *Peruna* is good enough for me."

### Pe-ru-na in Tablet Form.

For two years Dr. Hartman and his assistants have incessantly labored to create *Peruna* in tablet form, and their strenuous efforts have just been crowned with success. People who object to liquid medicines can now secure *Peruna* tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of *Peruna*.



A Substitute Sensation. "I had to sell my auto, but I haven't missed it yet." "How's that?" "You can get most of the sensation by cleaning rugs."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Knew His Business. Charlie Lovely—Um—eh—er—er—er! He—! Jeweler (to his assistant)—Bring that tray of engagement rings here, Henry.—Spare Moments.

The Contemplative Sabbath. Sunday School Teacher—What did God do on the Sabbath day? Bright Boy—I guess He must have sat around and felt awful sorry for what He had done.—Life.

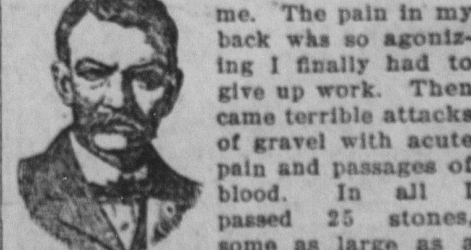
When a woman drops a hint it nearly always lands on some man's toes.

Man and Beast Alike. Those who have suffered the agony of eye-afflictions can appreciate the blessing to humanity in Dr. Mitchell's famous Eye Salve. Introduced in this region in 1845 it is found in all well regulated homes. Not alone mankind but dumb animals know its comforts. Mitchell's Eye Salve, 25c.

The Sucker State. Illinois has been called the "Sucker State" for many years, and her natives are known as "Suckers." A dozen reasons or excuses have been given for this strange designation, but the only satisfactory one was told me the other day by a grandson of Ninian Edwards. "The early pioneers adopted many Indian habits. They even strapped their babies to boards like paposes. After they began to raise hogs the mother would leave her little ray of sunshine alone in the cabin for hours; but to alleviate his solitude she gave him a large piece of raw pork to suck, first tying it to his foot by a string, so that when he attempted to swallow it the natural impulse to kick would save him from choking."—New York Press.

AWFUL GRAVEL ATTACKS Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills After Years of Suffering.

F. A. Rippey, Depot Ave., Gallatin, Tenn., says: "Fifteen years ago kidney disease attacked me. The pain in my back was so agonizing I finally had to give up work. Then came terrible attacks of gravel with acute pain and passages of blood. In all I passed 25 stones, some as large as a bean. Nine years of this ran me down to a state of continual weakness, and I thought I never would be better until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The improvement was rapid, and since using four boxes I am cured and have never had any return of the trouble."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.