

highly relished. But unless oats are present in due proportion, the peas will lodge. When they do not, the straw makes much better food than when they lie along upon the ground. And when thus supported the crop is more easily harvested.

Soils.—This crop will grow nicely on all-clay loam soils where the climate is suitable. It can also be grown with a fair measure of success on sandy loam soils and even on stiff clays. In the volcanic soils of the Rocky mountain valleys it will also grow magnificently when sufficient moisture is present, and it will grow in splendid form on the soils beyond the Cascade mountains. Peas alone are not a marked success on the deep humus soils of the prairie, but when grown as fodder the objection that they do not fruit well in such soils does not apply, since on these soils the vines usually grow vigorously. In all the Northern states and in all the provinces of Canada, from sea to sea, this crop ought to grow in splendid form, wherever any considerable clay content is found in the soil.

Place in Rotation.—This mixed crop may come anywhere in the rotation, but it fits in better in some succession than in others. It is of considerable importance that it shall not be greatly infested with weeds, hence it should, when practicable, be grown on land that is not over foul. It may be grown with much appropriateness on overturned sod. Peas luxuriate in such conditions. Or it may be made to follow a cleaning crop. When it is, however, the land should not be plowed when preparing it for the peas and oats, but only deeply stirred on the surface. On clay soils, however, it matters less where this crop is grown in the rotation, since in these the weeds do not give trouble as they do in the rich humus soils of the prairie. But even on the latter it is possible to grow the crop on foul lands without having the weeds crowd the crop to an extent greatly detrimental to it, as will be shown below. When sown early in the season the crop can frequently be harvested early enough to admit of following it with a crop of rape, and of course any season it may be followed with a crop of winter rye.

Preparing the Soil.—The preparation of the soil will depend on the place given to the crop in the rotation. If sown on overturned sod, the disk harrow will soon make a seed bed deep enough on which to sow the seed. If sown after a cleaning crop, the seed bed may, with much propriety, be prepared in the same way. But the seed bed should be deep, since the peas require deep planting, especially in humus soils. On lands that are foul it will probably be the best plan to sow the peas on the surface and then to bury them with the plow, the oats being sown later and at a less depth, for reasons given below.

Sowing the Seed.—This crop ought to be sown as early as the ground is dry enough in the spring. The growth will usually be more satisfactory than when sown later. The straw is also likely to be brighter and more free from mildew and rust. The weather will also, as a rule, be more favorable to the harvesting of the crop in good form. When sown on land already prepared, the seed should first be mixed and sown with the drill and it ought to be buried deeply unless in areas where plentiful showers can be depended on during the period of growth. When the peas are buried

with the plow they are first scattered broadcast over the land, and are then plowed under to the depth of not less than five inches on prairie soils. Then, when the peas are nearly ready to appear, the oats should be sown, preferably with the drill, and one stroke of the harrow ought then to be given to the land. The weeds will thus be destroyed that have sprouted, and the peas will then push on and keep the weeds in check. The oats are sown later than the peas, for the reason, first, that they do not require such a deep covering, and, second, to prevent them from unduly crowding the peas, which they are much prone to do on prairie soils. The amount of feed to sow when mixed should not be less than two and one-half bushels per acre. Sometimes more than that should be sown, as the finer the fodder the more suitable it is. The proportions of the mixture cannot be definitely stated, since soils vary so much. On prairie soils the peas should form two-thirds to three-fourths of the entire mixture. The best proportions can soon be determined by experience in such locality. On soils where the oat crop is much prone to lodge, it may be well to sow a little spring rye in the mixture, to help into sustain the peas.

Harvesting.—The crop may be cut and cured like hay, or, when it does not lodge and the weather is favorable, it may be cut with the binder, and cured in the shock. It should be cut a little short of complete ripeness. When cut at the stage just indicated, it is much more palatable than if allowed to ripen, and will, therefore, be more fully consumed by the stock which feed upon it. Nor will the grain shell while the crop is being handled as it otherwise would. It is important that the crop shall be protected from rain as far as possible while it is being cured. Peas easily take injury when rained upon after they have begun to cure. When the crop is cured, bright and free from mildew on the peas or rust on the oats, it makes a grand food for sheep. It is in itself almost a perfect food for them, and the yield per acre is large. The weak point in growing it in prairie areas is the cost of the seed.

The other day J. F. Ount and son, of Otero Co., Cal., sold twenty-six head of hogs, for which they received \$291.91. As small pigs they were carried through the months of August, September and October, 1900, on refuse cantalopes. From November until April they were fed upon alfalfa hay with one ear of corn a day to each shoat, when they were turned into alfalfa pasture without other feed until August 20. Then they were once more placed upon cantaloupes, which were culls that could not be sold.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in all Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.



The Rev. C. F. Wells, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full size bottle."

We want to send to every sufferer a trial treatment of Asthmalene, similar to the one that cured Mr. Wells. We'll send it by mail Postpaid, Absolutely Free, of Charge, to any sufferer who will write for it, even on a postal. Never mind, even though you are despairing, however bad your case, Asthmalene will relieve and cure. The worse your case, the more glad we are to send it. Do not delay. Write at once, addressing

DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St. New York City
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SHIP US YOUR CREAM

We pay the Highest Cash Prices for Separator Cream and remit with promptness and regularity.

Chamberlain, Hamilton & Co., Inc.

Wholesale Jobbers 905-907-909 Western Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.
Commission Merchants

REAY TRADING COMPANY, Commission Brokers, Purchasing Agents...

We pay the Highest Market Price for all Kinds of Farm Produce **Eggs, Poultry, Veal and Pork Wanted**

2015 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Potatoes, Onions and Winter Apples **wanted** In Car Lots. Also Prunes, Peaches, Plums, Etc.

Taschereau & Hamilton, Spokane, Wash. Correspondence Solicited.

F. M. BIRD, Commission Merchant

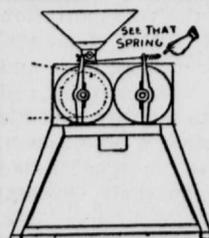
DEAL IN **Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, Hay, Grain, Etc.**

2017 First Ave., SEATTLE, WASH.

GILBERT HUNT FEED MILL.

The Gilbert Hunt Feed Mill has no equal in the market as a feed crusher. The mills are complete, all ready to belt up and go to work. The rolls and shafting are very heavy, and the bearings heavy and long, insuring cool running journals. The rolls are slightly corrugated to make them feed properly, but not enough to grind the grain fine, as is the case with most corrugated rolls. The spring contact on the rolls is very easily adjusted. They have an adjustable hopper feed and absolute force feed over the rolls. The mills are made in three sizes at \$100, \$175 and \$275, suited to all requirements and having a capacity of from one to fifty tons per day.

GILBERT HUNT CO., WALLA WALLA, WASH.



GRIND YOUR FEED

"I find it pays to grind feed"

for all stock. We use only ground feed at the college farm, and I want to say right here that although I am not agent for Carley Bros.' feed mill, I consider it the best mill made. We have at the college farm the first mill made by this firm and it is the best I ever saw."

This is the statement of W. J. Spillman, professor of agriculture at the State Agriculture college, Pullman, in addressing a farmers' institute at Colfax.

For Prices and further information address

CARLEY BROTHERS, COLFAX, WASH.