HEAD OF THE HERD.

Selection of a Bull Is a Matter of Paramount Importance to Dairymen and Stockmen.

There are three points which should have special attention in the selection of a bull, viz., breed, pedigree and individual merit. Probably there is no absolutely best breed. Some breeds are much better than others for some purposes, while along different, and perhaps equally important lines, they are decidedly inferior. If cows are wanted for dairy purposes, a bull from one of the recognized dairy breeds should be selected. Any other choice will be sure to result in disappointment and loss. The man who is engaged in the production of beef would find a bull from a dairy breed a most unprofitable selection. He should have a bull from one of the breeds most noted for beef.

The climatic conditions, character of the pastures in which the stock is to be kept, and methods of feeding which are followed, ought also to be carefully considered. And when a choice of a particular breed has been made, it is best, unless some very strong reason for change appears, to keep this stock permanently. The man who keeps a Jersey bull one summer, a Holstein the next, and changes to some other breed the third year is not working along a very promising line. He has had plenty of predecessors, but none of them have been very successful. Though the blind worship of pedigree is foolish in the extreme, the having had a good ancestry does add materially to the value of a bull.

During a long course of careful breeding, certain valuable qualities increase in prominence, and in time become so firmly fixed as to be transmitted with a great deal of certainty. In

VISCOUNT RUPERT.
(Sold at Stock Yards, Chicago, This Year for $3,100.)

the various breeds there are certain families in which special features have been developed in an unusual degree. Some families of Jerseys are much larger butter producers than others, and there are families of Shorthorns which are especially desirable for beef, while others are excellent milkers. The mere fact that a bull belongs to a particular breed does not determine his value for any special line of breeding. To determine this with any degree of certainty, it is necessary to know, not only what breed he represents, but also what rank in that particular breed.

Individual merit is often but erroneously placed first in the list of qualifications which the bull should possess. Of course an individual without at least a moderate degree of merit would be debarred at once. But it is much better to have only a fair degree of individual merit and a first-class ancestry than it is to have the most perfect form and the finest appearance, without being reenforced by a good pedigree. This because the bull not infrequently impresses upon his offspring the characteristics of his ancestry more forcibly than he does his own. So it often happens that a bull of only moderate appearance, but with a first-class pedigree, gets splendid stock, while one which has an excellent appearance but nothing to fortify it, gets stock which is of very little value. It is a great benefit to start well, and one of the principal things to attend to in starting the breeding of cattle is to exercise care and judgment in the selection of a bull.—Samuel A. Shook, in Farm and Home.

Making the Most of Cream.

If you want to get all the cream—and what dairyman doesn't?—there are certain things that must be done to the milk. Whether you use a separator, deep setting or shallow setting, the milk fat must be started on its creaming way as soon as possible after it comes from the cow, and before it begins to lose its animal heat. If you let part of the milk get cold before running it through the separator the chances are that the skim milk will contain more of the butter fat than is profitable, and yet the average dairyman will let it go rather than run the skim milk through the separator a second time. Separating at once while the milk is warm saves both time and butter fat.—Rural World.

Census of Iowa Dairy Cows.

The live stock census in Iowa shows the number of cows in that state to be 1,295,960. Of these 631,829 are kept for the supplying of milk to creameries. The average number of cows per square mile is a little over 23. Some of the counties with a large number of cows are the following: Winneshiek, 17,809; Kossuth, 19,846; Clayton, 20,850; Fayette, 22,282; Bremer, 17,671; Blackhawk, 17,807; Buchanan, 17,254; Delaware, 20,301; Dubuque, 17,844; Jones, 18,454; Linn, 20,646; Benton, 17,407; Tama, 17,028; Johnson, 17,430.

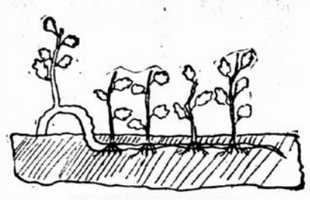
Cattle Delight in Corn Fodder.

The cattle will not refuse good, clean, bright corn fodder, but care very little for that which is storm beaten and dark. It is the loss of corn fodder from exposure that compels the farmer to feed his hay. As food corn fodder is nearly equal to the grain taken from the stalks on which it is grown, the fodder should be cared for as carefully as the grain. When properly prepared it will keep both horses and cattle in good condition during the winter.

LAYERING GRAPE VINES.

Proper Time to Do It Is in the Spring Just After the Growth Has Started a Little.

The best time to layer grape-vines for propagation purposes is in the spring after the growth has started a little, and if the work is done properly you should be able to get one good plant for every bud on the cane that is layered. To do this successfully, a good, strong, well-ripened shoot of last season's growth should be selected, and in the spring of the year should be tied on the trellis with the center a little higher than either end. This will cause the buds along the center of the cane to start fully



GRAPEVINE LAYER.

as soon as at the end. When the buds have started about six inches, which will be some time about the 10th of June, dig a little trench perhaps four inches deep and into it carefully place the cane in such a way as will not injure the growing shoots, and then cover in rich soil to the depth of about two inches, just enough, in fact, to hold the canes in place. In about a week's time the shoots will make six inches or more of growth, when the trench may be filled full. Treated in this way it will be found that each joint will have produced a bunch of roots by autumn; then the canes should be separated from the old plant and the cane divided into as many plants as there are shoots growing from it. By this treatment one is very certain to get the plants well started the first year, and it is perhaps the most practicable and simple way for the beginner or the amateur to grow grape vines. Of course, any cane of the grape that is laid down and covered six inches deep in the spring of the year will produce roots by autumn; but where it is laid down before the buds start it is seldom that one will succeed in getting more than two plants from the cane, no matter how long it may be.—Farm and Fireside.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM.

Farmers Should Keep a Close Account of the Receipts from All Their Sod Lands.

A farmer can have neither a good pasture nor a good meadow without a good sod. But the kind of sod he needs on his pasture is very different from the sod he needs in his meadow. We see in a contemporary a laudation of blue-grass sod for the pasture. But we know that blue-grass sod is not the ideal sod for a pasture. It should be a part of the sod but not the whole thing. Blue grass makes good pasture at certain seasons, but during much of the time is below its prime. The pasture sod should most certainly be formed of a variety of grasses, so that grass will be making a good growth at all seasons when any grass could grow.

The sod for the meadow should of course be made of one kind of grass. The meadow is supposed to be for the production of hay, and the hay crop is gathered at one time. But in both cases the sod should be well taken care of, should be well manured and not permitted to get thin. One of the great faults of our American farming is neglect of the sod in both pastures and meadows. In the sod lies much of the profit on the farm. We think if our farmers would keep a close account of the receipts from their sod lands they would pay more attention to them.—Farmers' Review.

Don't Overwork the Butter.

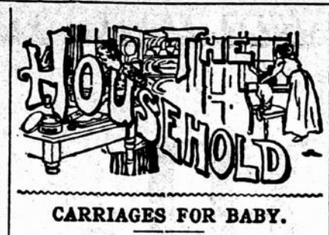
It is possible to work butter too much. This repeatedly has been proved. Indeed, overworked butter is quite as poor as underworked butter. A gilt-edged butter maker asserts that the delicate nutty flavor of his butter is not added to his butter, and is simply not permitted to escape from it. His theory is that only butter in which the globules of fat are unbroken can have the nutty flavor. He says that his butter is so made that the fat globules are whole when the butter is finished. The breaking up of the globules takes place in the mouth of the consumer, and as they break up the peculiar nutty flavor is perceived. It would follow from this theory that all butter worked too much would be wanting in flavor. One thing is certain: Butter overworked is butter that is not agreeable to the consumer.—Farmers' Voice.

Growing Demand for Beans.

Beans are in demand, becoming scarce and commanding high prices. The Pacific coast surplus has been shipped to Manila, that of Canada to South Africa; the west has been helping out the east. Altogether, there are not beans enough to go round. They should be grown more extensively, and enter into our food ration more largely, as they supplement so admirably our corn foods, furnishing the protein which they lack, and aiding in the supply of a better balanced ration. A great increase of crop would lower prices, possibly glutting the markets, but demand is increasing, and should continue to increase. Growers have usually found the crop profitable on suitable soil.—Country Gentleman.

Fraud in Selling Trees.

Something should be done by reputable nurserymen to prevent the sale of orchard trees not true to name. One man mentions, in an exchange, that he ordered a large number of winter varieties of apple trees, and among them only ten summer varieties. When the trees came into bearing he found that he had 225 trees of summer varieties. This is very discouraging to the planter of orchards, and it reacts on the nurseries. If the farmers were sure always of getting the trees they buy, they would plant far more extensively than they do at the present time.—Farmers' Review.



CARRIAGES FOR BABY.

His Lordship of the Nursery Is Setting a Shocking Example of Rank Extravagance.

Nothing is too good for his infantile highness of 1901, in proof of which it will be necessary to mention the splendor and number of carriages alone. In the old days when babies were supposed to make up for simple living by high thinking one stout, perambulator upholstered in serviceable reps, painted a weather-proof color, hooded with oiled cloth and about as agile in its movements and graceful in its gait as a wheelbarrow, was handed on from generation to generation, and by no means did every baby in the block claim the proud privilege of keeping his own turnout.

The rule of to-day is one baby, one carriage; sometimes there are exquis-

PRETTY MORNING EQUIPAGE.

ite double-seated equipages of satin and lace and rattan, for cheerful, worldly-minded twins.

It has never yet been discovered what sort of vengeance a baby could mete out to the parents who failed on the carriage question, because those devoted servitors nearly always anticipated the infantile scorn and disgust by procuring a brilliant, cozy, up-to-date trap for park and pavement use well in advance of the first outing, and so eager are the parents to please that the baby carriage trade is increasing every year. There is a woman in New York who makes a living by upholstering these charming conveniences, by supplying pillows for the occupant's comfort, by draping canopies and making down, silk, satin, wool and fur robes for the fat, pink, lolling little lords and ladies.

Every well-to-do bairn keeps at least two carriages. One for summer and one for winter use. The former is made on the American, the latter on the English pattern, and the very latest devices for comfort and convenience in these two types of vehicles was displayed by the assortment that greeted Miss Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt's appearance last August.

Among her christening gifts were no less than ten beautiful little carriages. There were smart little wheel chairs for use when she grows a bit bigger, and a most luxurious cradle carriage, all of pure white wicker and in the form of a swan on wheels. The interior of this carriage is upholstered in white silk, the coverlid is of swan's-down and in his beak the stately wicker bird holds the ends of white satin ribbons that extend from the silk and lace draped canopy.

Another very picturesque carriage for this little lady's use had a body of wicker woven into a shell and appropriately lined with pink silk, and her winter chariot from London had a shallow oval black body and black wheels picked out in bright cherry lines. On both sides of the body the owner's entwined initials are painted, and inside the furnishings are done in cherry satin. The seat and cushion can be shifted so that the small occupant can sit erect or lie at length, and the hood of varnished leather can be so drawn up that the whole of the interior is covered. The front half of the carriage top, when the day is fine, folds down flat and inconspicuously in front, while the rear half fixed in its place is built of varnished leather, upheld by iron supports painted cherry red, and in the sides and back of the rear hood plate-glass squares are set to afford the baby light and a fine view.

This winter a yet more interesting little carriage has been brought out by the manufacturers. It is a wee hansom cab complete, with a handle in the back at the top, whence the nursemaid propels it along, and the juvenile proprietor of one of these quaint traps has pronounced it in broken English to be the snuggest thing he has yet tried. Mothers who believe in the efficacy of fresh air for their babies will promptly indorse a new carriage for very little babies. It is a delicate, graceful basket body on wheels. There is a mechanism in the rear by which the carriage is wound up, and when the nurse has established herself under a a tree she sets the mechanism in action and the body of the carriage sways very gently back and forth until the occupant is lulled to sleep.—Fanny Enders, in Chicago Record.

The Great Orator of the World.

Men who stir the surface of thought for the moment may be inferior and command little permanent respect, but the great orators have left too many landmarks behind them to be confounded with rhetoricians and men of the moment. We have not one of his orations left by which we might judge for ourselves, but if there be anything in the testimony of all the men of his time, Julius Caesar is entitled to rank among the greatest orators of his age. Yet, however much we may mourn over the passage of the Rubicon, we cannot deny to Caesar the highest rank of all those who have managed the affairs of practical life. Daniel Webster, who was our greatest orator, has never been denied the rank of a great man. Henry Clay, whose oratory was of that sympathetic kind which we most suspect, was the most powerful party leader who ever dictated his will to others.—Thomas B. Reed, in Saturday Evening Post.

BRUSHING THE SKIN.

Eminent Medical and Dermatological Authorities Call Friction an Aid to Beauty.

The skin should be thoroughly cleansed once a day. Have the room warm, and the water only a few degrees cooler. Stay in the bath five minutes, keeping yourself either under water or pouring wet all the time. But it is after you leave the tub that the really important part of the bath begins.

Dry yourself thoroughly with two towels, then take a stiff flesh brush and try with all your might to rub your skin off. A cocoanut fiber brush is the best, and to get at your back it is a good plan to have a cocoanut fiber mat hung against the wall to rub yourself against. Keep up this friction for at least ten minutes. You could not invest the same amount of time more usefully. There is nothing like this to relieve the internal organs from undue heat and congestion of the blood, and to free the lungs from oppression. Moreover, it actually increases the size of the muscles and makes them firmer by causing the blood to circulate more vigorously in them. As to its effect upon the elasticity and beauty of the skin itself, that will be obvious enough at a glance. It is the brush that furnishes the only true bloom of youth. But the morning bath and rubbing down alone are not sufficient. If during the day you get into a perspiration, do not allow the moisture to dry on the skin. Never come in from a walk or horseback ride or a row and sit down as you are. Go to your room, take off everything and use the brush. It may seem inconvenient at first, but when it is done you will rejoice and soon it will become a matter of course to you.

This friction after exercise is of great importance; so much so that it may be affirmed that three-fourths of the benefit of any exercise is lost without it. If you foresee that it will be impossible, after your exercise, to take a rub down, then it will often be better to choose the rub down than the exercise.—St. Louis Republic.

WANTED TO TELL NEWS.

Pace, Jester to Queen Elizabeth, Gave His August Mistress a Severe Home Thrust.

A southern woman, lying upon her deathbed, was diligently cared for by a former slave, a typical Virginia negress. The minister came, prayed, talked and went away again, and as the old slave returned to her post of duty the sufferer said: "Aunty, I have just made a sad discovery. I am a great sinner, and I never knew it until now." She was very nervous over this, so that the nurse answered in her most soothing manner: "There, there, Missie! Laws, I knowed it all the time." This reminds a writer of

QUEEN AND JESTER.

another story told long, long ago agout Pace, the jester to Queen Elizabeth. That post was not a pleasant one, and Pace, who was, like most court and other jesters, inclined to be personal, at last had to be forbidden the royal presence. After he had been for some time absent a few of his friends entreated the queen to take him again into her favor and engaged that thereafter his discourse should be more guarded. But the very first time the queen saw Pace matters were as bad as ever. "Ah, now, Pace," said Elizabeth, graciously, "come, we shall hear our faults." "No, madame," replied the jester, guardedly, "I never talk of what is discoursed by all the world."

HOW TO USE GLYCERIN.

Unless Mixed with an Equal Part of Water It Is Absolutely Injurious to the Skin.

Since so many people use pure glycerin for the skin a word of caution seems necessary.

If you apply a little glycerin to the tip of the tongue you will find that, although it has a pleasant sweet taste, the first sensation that is felt is one of pain and burning. This is caused by the fact that glycerin has a strong affinity for water, and that it absorbs all the moisture from the surface which it touches, thus drying up and parching the nerves.

Ignorant of this fact, nurses and mothers have applied pure glycerin to the chafed skin of infants, producing often great pain. The glycerin ought to have been first mixed with an equal bulk of water. This being done, it may be applied to the most tender surfaces without producing injury, and, as it does not dry up, virtually maintains the part in a constantly moist condition, excluding the air and promoting the health process.

Rose water is most frequently used, and benzoin is an excellent addition.—Philadelphia Press.

Prepared to Carve.

The man who was dining with the family for the first time began the conversation.

"Wasn't that the dinner bell that just rung?" the stranger asked.

"Yes," replied the old friend of the family.

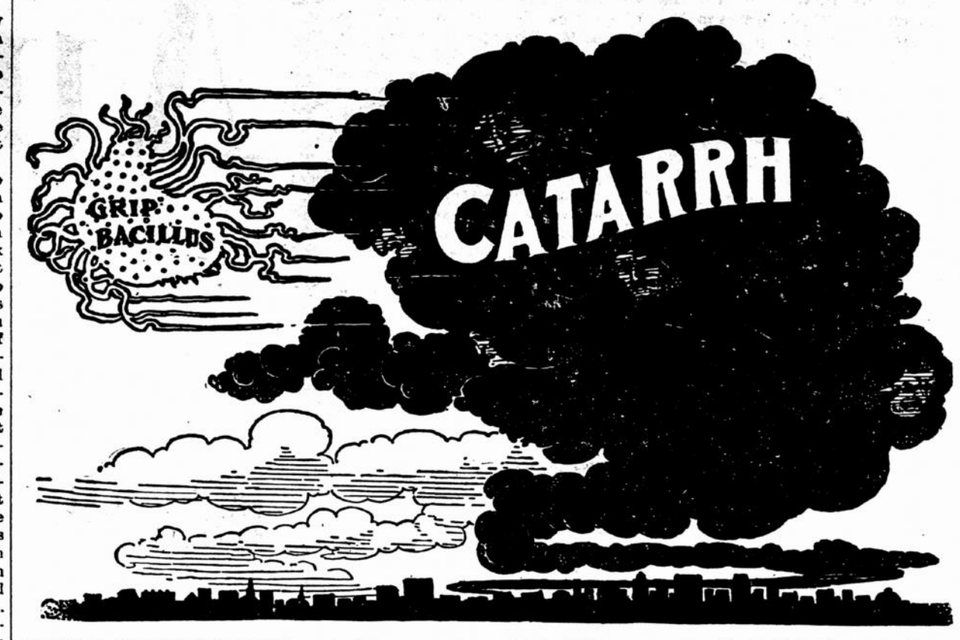
"Then where's the host going? I just saw him pass down the hall with his overcoat on."

"That wasn't an overcoat; it was a mackintosh. We are going to have roast duck."—Philadelphia Press.

Dogs Taxed by Weight.

In Hamburg dogs are taxed by weight, the heavier the dog the larger the tax that has to be paid for it.

AFTER THE GRIP COMES CATARRH.



LIKE A TERRIBLE CYCLONE grip bacillus has passed over our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving behind it a dark cloud of anguish and despair.

Catarrh follows grip as effect follows cause.

A multitude of catarrh victims will spring up in the trail of the awful epidemic of grip that has just passed over our fair country.

The hope to these people is Peruna.

Most people know this already.

Everyone who has had the least touch of grip, should not fail to take a course of treatment with Peruna.

Peruna eradicates every vestige of the disease and leaves the system in a normal condition.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After giving Peruna a fair trial I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with coughs, colds, la grippe and all catarrhal complaints.'"—J. B. Crowley.

Hon. George H. White, Congressman from North Carolina, writes:

"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White.

Hon. J. P. Megrew, Superintendent U. S. Capital Police Force, of Washington, D. C., says:

"Having suffered from the grip, I was advised by a friend to use your Peruna. I also used it for my catarrh, and I can now cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who is suffering from the grip and catarrh."—J. P. Megrew.

Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Counselor, Loyal Mystic Legion, 263 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"For years I have unfortunately found my system in a peculiarly receptive condition for catarrh when I was exposed in any way to inclement weather. At those times I would be severely afflicted with la grippe and its unpleasant consequences.

"Now for the past year and a half I have used Peruna in such cases and have found that it not only cures me quickly, but it also cleanses my blood and renders me less liable to catch cold. It is the finest preventive of colds that I know of and a very superior tonic."—Anna Russell.

Miss Alice Dressler, 1313 North Bryant avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad aftereffects remained through the summer, and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. In the fall I caught a cold after getting my feet wet and attending a lecture in a cold hall, and I suffered a relapse. An unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat followed, and as I was in a weak condition physically previous to this, it took but little to break me down completely.

"One of my college friends who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna, and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system, and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Miss Alice Dressler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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CATALOGUES FREE.
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS
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PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune Building, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

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Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.
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What Is It? Catalogue tells.
FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Spelta (60 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peas, etc. Worth $10, to get a start.
John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.
The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.
Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.
THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.
Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*
We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

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FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben. DAVIES, 15½ E. Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.; W. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.; T. O. CURRIE, No. 1 New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

A. N. K.—G 1855

OIL STOCKS.—Wanted—Agent to sell dividend-paying California Oil Stocks. A quick seller. Big profits. Address JOHN SHARP, 541 South Flower Street, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Fight on for wealth, old "Money Bags," your liver is drying up and bowels wearing out, some day you will cry aloud for health, offering all your wealth, but you will not get it because you neglected Nature in your mad rush to get gold. No matter what you do, or what ails you, to-day is the day—every day is the day—to keep watch of Nature's wants—and help your bowels act regularly—*CASCARETS* will help Nature help you. Neglect means bile in the blood, foul breath, and awful pains in the back of the head with a loathing and bad feeling for all that is good in life. Don't care how rich or poor you are, you can't be well if you have bowel trouble, you will be regular if you take *CASCARETS*—get them to-day—*CASCARETS*—in metal box; small box 10c, whole month's treatment 50c; take one, eat it like candy and it will work gently while you sleep. It cures; that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels and gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in

THE TONIC LAXATIVE
Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

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