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Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCHELLE, GA., Jan. 30, 1902.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking 20 per cent. better.
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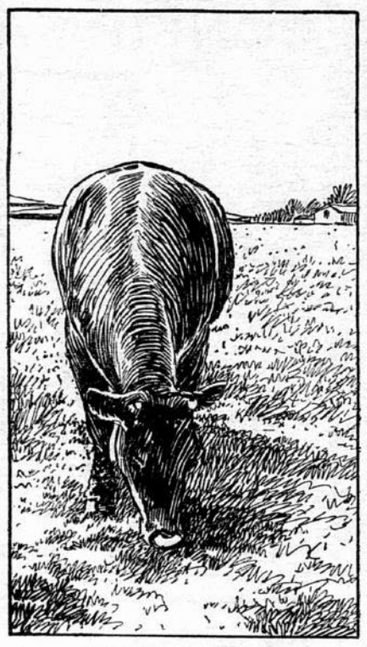
FARM AND GARDEN

STEER FEEDING.

Some General Points and the Kentucky Outlook In Particular.

In feeding cattle the usual practice is to take the animal from grass at about eighteen months of age and to feed heavily on concentrated rations during several months. During this period the framework of the animal is rounded out and fat deposited among the organs and tissues of the body. The tendency for several years has been toward the fattening of younger animals. The four-year-old steer is a thing of the past, while the three-year-old steer is rare. In some sections, especially where the feeding period is long by reason of the hard winters, some cattle are marketed as long yearlings, having baan fed continuously and sold as "baby beef."

The source of feeding cattle is with the general farmer and western ranchman. The western cattle that were formerly marketed from grass are being shipped more and more into the corn



A GOOD FORE QUARTER.

belt for a finishing period. The ranchmen have by the use of good bulls made a wonderful change in the character of western cattle. It is now possible to buy at the principal cattle markets range cattle almost pure bred and of great uniformity of type. The farmers of the corn growing sections must meet the competition of the ranches by growing a better class of steers, and to do this they must breed with a definite object in view, avoiding the crossing of beef and dairy cattle.

With cheap corn our methods of feeding have been comparatively wasteful. In the rise of the price of land and of the crops grown thereon methods of feeding must be improved. Not only must the more common feeds be fully utilized, but the feeder must be on the lookout for supplementary feeds from oil mills, factories, etc., in order to reap the more profit. Formerly the principal grain feed in most sections where cattle were fattened was ear corn, it being shoveled out to them to their full capacity to consume it.

The cattle feeding industry is now becoming more varied in the methods employed in different sections. In the semiarid regions of the west they are using alfalfa and Kaffir corn and in the neighborhood of sugar factories sugar beet residues; in the corn belt corn and corn stover and a variety of supplementary feeds as gluten meal, oil meal, etc.; near the cotton states corn and cottonseed meal in varying proportions form the principal grain feeds, with corn stover and clover hay for roughness. In Kentucky blue grass forms a large part of the roughness, especially in the central portion of the state, and a great many cattle are fed in the neighborhood of the distilleries on slop, using wheat straw and cottonseed hulls for roughness.

The fact seems warranted that in Kentucky, with a residue of blue grass corn fodder and hay, with some grain and a reasonable price for certain by-products, it may be profitable to feed cattle. On the other hand, to buy the cattle and then to buy the feeds makes it a doubtful proposition. The factors that may be against profitable cattle feeding under these circumstances are the local high prices of feeds, the lack of uniformity in the feeding cattle and the distance from the best markets.—D. W. May, Kentucky Experiment Station.

The Texas Range Area.

The range area of Texas has been greatly reduced during the present year on account of the state school lands coming upon the market, lands which have heretofore been held under the lease laws for grazing purposes only, says a Country Gentleman correspondent. It is another instance of the invasion of the western prairies by the man with the hoe. The big pastures are being bought up by farmers, and gradually the plow is turning the virgin sod for the production of cotton, corn, wheat and forage crops, with cotton far in the lead. Indeed, as a gentleman from Big Springs remarked the other day: "While the older portions of the state are wrestling with the problem of diversified farming, King Cotton is moving west and is laying heavy tribute upon the range cattle industry of the state. Driven from his old habitat by diversification and the Mexican boll weevil, he is rapidly establishing out here a new empire, carved out of the Texas range and apparently not on shifting sands."

WHAT TO DO WITH STRAW.

Views of One Who Doesn't Care to Work When There's Nothing In It.

We have seven work horses fed on bran and straw, without hay or corn, and they remain in good condition through the busy season, but when it requires so much expensive food to make straw a part of the daily ration it can be made so only to a limited extent or under exceptional circumstances.

Straw is an excellent bedding for stock and should be used in sufficient quantity to prevent loss of liquid manure. This on most farms will consume a larger amount than will be eaten by stock. It is very easy, however, to use more straw than is profitable. We are learning that large bulk is not desirable in manures. Bulky manures when made of straw largely do not pay cost of handling any great distance. Even when spread on fields near the barn it makes a great difference where twenty loads of manure per acre are required to do the work that should be done by ten.

The practice of covering stock yards with straw and turning stock thereon during pleasant days in winter is a fairly good one if care is taken not to allow the yard to leach. One of the best winter provisions for a flock of sheep is to have a straw stack in their run which they will work down during the winter.

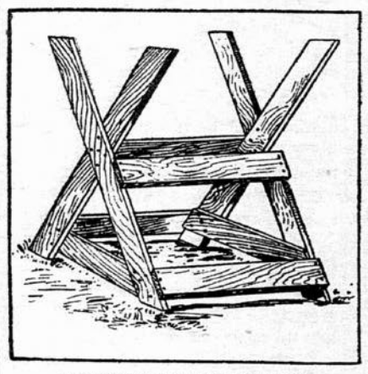
But after we have fed straw and bedded stock as much as is profitable there is a great deal of straw left over on wheat farms, and the question as to disposal to best advantage remains unsolved. When it can be sold at a net profit of $1 a ton it should be put upon the market. When the location is near some city or strawboard factory this can always be done. Sometimes it will pay to have straw baled and ship it to a distant market, but only those who live near a railroad station can do so.

So the only plan left on the great majority of farms is to allow stacks to rot down. In such case they are in the way in cultivated fields, occupy valuable space and when rotted down the manure isn't very valuable. Even on land where vegetable matter is deficient straw isn't the best thing to supply the need. It takes lots of work to haul it out and scatter it on the land, and then it is difficult to turn under. Green manures are far cheaper to put humus into the soil, for there is no cost of hauling or spreading, and they contain many times as much plant food as straw.

We may be criticised for our practice the past few years, but after mature deliberation we can see no better plan of getting rid of our surplus straw than to stick a match to it. We have tried baling and shipping, spreading it on the ground and turning it under, but neither plan pays. When a stack is burned down we have a few loads of ashes that when distributed on poor points show good results. We have arrived at that stage of the game in our farming, concludes an Ohio Farmer correspondent, where we don't care to work when it isn't going to pay. So we shall continue to burn our straw until some one tells us how to dispose of it to better advantage.

A Simply Made Steady Sawhorse.

When sawing wood it is a matter of considerable work to get out the pieces, mortise and fit them together to make an ordinary sawhorse. The one shown in the cut from New England Homestead can be built in twenty minutes if one has some strips of hardwood



A QUICKLY MADE SAWHORSE.

board at hand of the proper width. The crosspieces are firmly nailed together, and six strips of the same board put on to strengthen and hold the ends in place. Such a horse will prove very rigid and serviceable.

Spreading Manure In Winter.

In winter I usually aim to haul manure once or twice a week, depending somewhat on the weather, says a Rural New Yorker writer. There is more time to do it, the ground is usually solid, and if the spring and summer should be dry the manure spread in winter will not burn the crop. On level land, and especially sod, I think the loss is very slight.

Things That Are Said.

Some men are so greedy that they would rather get a little for nothing than to earn much.

Town and country are getting together. Local granges in certain cities and large towns are becoming strong and powerful. To a reasonable extent this movement is to be encouraged.

To succeed in any branch of farming one must know how to do it and have the inclination to do as well as he knows.

Good country roads are to a rural community just what railroads are to the section of country through which they are operated.

Men who quit farming and retire soon come to be looked upon as old plows and played out reapers that will scarcely pay for storage.

A BUTTER FAT RECORD.

High Notch Reached by the Guernsey Cow Charmante.

A new world's butter fat record for a year has recently been made, 676.4 pounds. This wonderful performance has been accomplished by the Guernsey cow Charmante of the Gron (14442), imported and owned by H. McK. Twombly, Morris county, N. J.

During the year this cow gave a total of 11,874.76 pounds of milk, with an average of 5.7 per cent of butter fat. This is equivalent to 789.2 pounds of butter, or an average of 2.16 pounds of butter a day. The test started Oct. 11, 1902. It was conducted under the supervision of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station. This record is the best ever made by a cow of any breed in the world where public supervision has been given.

Just how wonderful it is is possibly best shown by a comparison with other official records of Guernsey cows, as published by the American Guernsey Cattle club. In a list of seventy-three records only one cow has given more milk in the course of a year. This animal was Glenwood Girl VI. (9113), who gave 12,187.33 pounds of milk, which, however, only produced 572.30 pounds of butter fat, or 104 pounds less than Charmante of the Gron.

Three cows have produced milk with better average butter fat test. In each case their year's milk record was small. Mary Marshall (5604) gave 8,212.57 pounds of milk, testing 5.99 per cent butter fat and making 468.4 pounds; Eulalie of Elm Place (14398) produced 7,026.30 pounds of milk, testing 6.21 per cent butter fat, equaling 415.32 pounds, and Zelma gave 6068.20 pounds of milk, testing 5.77 per cent butter fat, totaling 340.34 pounds. This last record is barely half that of Charmante of the Gron.

The two next best records to the new one are those of Portia of Maplehurst, 11,622.65 pounds of milk, testing 5.29 per cent and making 602.37 pounds of butter fat, and Pritoria's 11,528.84 pounds of milk, testing 5.3 per cent and yielding 595.35 pounds of butter fat.

A glance at the monthly records shows that Charmante's production was the highest during January, when she gave 1121.06 pounds of milk, testing 6.1 per cent and producing 68.38 pounds of butter fat. The lowest production was in September, when the milk yield was 710.25 pounds, testing 6 per cent and making 42.62 pounds butter fat.

Charmante was imported in 1901 from the herd of Mr. E. A. Hambro of Kent, England. She was dropped July 7, 1896, and is a well marked cow of good dairy conformation and has an excellent udder. She dropped a bull calf Oct. 6, 1902, and he is developing into an animal of much promise.—American Agriculturist.

Dairy Cows Compared.

At the Wisconsin experiment station Professor W. L. Carlyle obtained from one Red Poll cow 461.81 pounds of butter fat in one year. Five Holstein cows averaged 351.62 pounds. Nine Guernseys averaged 319.35 pounds. Twelve Jerseys averaged 301.13 pounds. Eleven Shorthorns averaged 281.73 pounds. This looks as if there were dual purpose cows in spite of the editors and scientists.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORK

Enthusiasm In This New Line of Agricultural Education.

The normal institute for farmers' institute lecturers at the close of November at the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., is reported by American Agriculturist as having been very successful. The objects were: To post institute workers on all that is new in the various lines of agricultural work and investigation, bring them into closer touch with the experiment station, to compare notes and experiences, sort out facts and theories and show what is true, doubtful and false, and to secure uniformity in institute work.

The programme consisted of lectures by various members of the station staff on the following subjects: Germ life, sources and control; fundamentals of plant diseases; fundamentals of insect life, spraying liquids and apparatus, cheese biology and diseases, animal nutrition, orchard management, station work, needs and prospects, fertilizer inspection and markets, feeding stuff inspection and adulteration, orchard scales, fruit diseases and the practical relations of cheese investigations. Some of the lectures were illustrated by stereopticon, others by charts, specimens, microscopic preparations, etc. Each person was supplied with an outline containing the principal points brought out in each of the lectures. There was also a full discussion after each lecture.

Besides the members of the station staff about twenty-five persons were in regular attendance. Some sessions were attended by seven or eight from Cornell university and elsewhere. Among the latter were John Hamilton of Washington and Director B. C. Buffum of the Wyoming station. Enthusiasm ran high. A prominent feature of the meeting was the evident desire of all present to learn the truth. No time was wasted in controversy. Director F. E. Dawley thinks that it will have a decidedly beneficial effect in increasing the efficiency of the institute workers. This movement, so auspiciously managed at Geneva, seems destined to spread and become an important factor in agricultural education not only in New York, but in other states.

Preserving Eggs.

A number of experiments carried on in Germany in preserving eggs appear to show that the best results were obtained when eggs were either varnished with vaseline, immersed in lime water or in water glass solution.

MAKING WAX FORMS

SHOW FIGURES FOR SHOPKEEPERS ARE COSTLY AFFAIRS.

The Way the Heads Are Molded, Dressed and Finished—The Hands and Feet, as a Rule, Are Made of Papier Mache In Imitation of Wax.

"Wax forms, or dummies," said the dealer, "have iron feet. Why have they iron feet? To weight them down, so that they will stand erect."

He stood in his workshop, a room as big as a concert hall. All around him helpers were making legs, heads, hands, trunks, feet. Floods of clear light from the glazed roof fell upon heaps of limbs, upon rows of heads, upon mounds of bodies. The place had a ghastly look. It resembled the scene of a massacre.

"The art of making show figures," said the dealer, "has improved." He took up in his hand the head of a young girl. The red lips smiled, revealing white teeth; the brown hair curled gracefully; the eyes were bright; there was a dimple in the cheek.

"A head like this," he said, "is worth $15. Heads range in price from $7 to $50. They are made of wax; they are hollow; the eyes are of glass, and the hair is human hair. I'll tell you how they are made.

"Wax—a great quantity of it—is boiled in a big kettle until it has the consistency of water. It is then poured into a row of hollow molds, the molds of heads, that stand awaiting it. The molds are hung up and shaken about. This process causes the wax to cool and to adhere in a crust to the mold's inside. The agitation is kept up until the crust of wax has reached the thickness that the operator requires, whereupon the hot wax, the surplus, is poured back into the kettle. About the mold, which is made in two halves, a jacket is placed, and the contrivance is put away to dry.

"When the drying is complete the mold is taken off, and a man goes over the wax head with a sharp instrument, clearing out the nostrils and ears and smoothing away the lines created here and there by the junction of the mold's halves. He also inserts, with a deft movement, glass eyes in the empty eye sockets.

"Now the head passes to a girl, a girl with a strange sort of needle, the eye of which is open, or split, at the top. The girl first puts on the eyebrows. She threads the needle with a hair, runs it through the wax and, withdrawing it, leaves the hair behind, for the needle's eye, that is open at the top, makes it inevitable for the hair to stay where it is put. The girl works with great rapidity. In a few minutes she has the head adorned with a pair of long and shaggy eyebrows.

"Next she puts on the hair. For this work she uses the same sort of needle, the hair being in every case human. For the cheaper heads, however, it is Chinese hair, a human, but very lusterless, coarse variety. Beside her stands a tiny spirit lamp. This she applies to the wax when it becomes so hard that the needle won't penetrate it easily. As soon as she finishes one head she passes on to another, while the head she laid down is taken up by a man.

"This man cleans it first with kerosene. Then he paints it all over a pleasant and inviting flesh color. He tints the cheeks, the ears and the nostrils with carmine, and he paints the lips with rouge. A girl, a professional hairdresser, now takes the head in hand, curls the hair and dresses it fashionably and applies a coat of French powder to the face. The head is now finished.

"Hands and feet are made, as a rule, of papier mache, enameled and painted a flesh color, so that they look like the best wax. Hands, feet, bodies, legs and arms are made in hollow molds."

The dealer led the way to the back of the shop.

"Here," he said, "are some men making forms of papier mache now. Watch them."

The workmen had molds of various sizes and shapes before them—one the mold of a hand, another that of a foot, a third that of a whole figure from the neck down to the ankles.

These molds were in halves. The papier mache that was to fill them looked in its dry state like blotting paper. Wet it resembled gray pulp. With this gray pulp the workmen lined the molds' interiors well, seeing to it that every cranny and nook got its thick lining. When the molds were filled—some were in numerous pieces—they were joined together, covered with their jackets and put away to dry.

The artists cannot protect, cannot copyright, their work in any way. Hence they are constantly being preyed upon by imitators and thieves. A dealer, for instance, will order an original head of a woman from a noted maker of show figures. He will turn out a masterpiece. The dealer will make a mold of it and sell duplicates of the head broadcast.

There were in the past only three or four makers of show forms in America. Now there are over 200. The average workman at this business makes from $20 to $25 a week. The artist of great ability makes from $40 to $60. Show forms of the best sort are worth $100 and more apiece. They are rented by their owners to shopkeepers more often than they are sold outright, the advantage of this method being that the shopkeeper through it is able to change his show forms often.—Philadelphia Press.

So Many Like Him.

"I see dat ole Br'er Thomas is still growlin' at de world."

"What de matter wid him now?"

"Set his mind on gittin' a dollar, an' somebody give him 50 cents."—Atlanta Constitution.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville. O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Brown. } ss.

Whereas, the petition of John S. Aspelund and others, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1904, and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public ditch along the route proposed therein, has been filed in my office.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said Board of County Commissioners, at their special session to be held at the Court House in the City of New Ulm, in said county on the 29th day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A true copy of said petition is as follows, to-wit:

Petition for Public Ditch.

TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF BROWN, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

The undersigned land owners, whose lands will be liable to be affected by, or assessed for the expense of, the construction of the County Ditch and Drain hereinafter described, would respectfully represent that the public health, convenience and welfare require the establishment and construction of a County Ditch and Drain along the following described route in the town of Albin in said County of Brown and that the construction of the same would be of public benefit and utility, and is necessary for the following reasons, to-wit: To drain a large area of low lands lying along the course of and adjacent to said proposed ditch and drain and which lands are frequently submerged and by reason thereof made unfit for cultivation or use; that the waters on said lands become stagnant and that it is injurious to the public health and that it interferes with public convenience and general welfare.

A general description of the proposed starting point, route and terminus of said County Ditch and Drain is as follows:

Commencing at a point at or near the northwest corner of Section Number Twenty-eight (28), Township Number One Hundred and Eight (108), Range Number Thirty-two (32) in said County of Brown, at the center of a natural drain, water course and water run passing said point through which water runs easterly in wet seasons, thence running easterly in a varying line through Sections Numbered Twenty-one (21), Twenty-eight (28), Twenty-seven (27), Twenty-two (22) Twenty-three (23), Twenty-six (26) and Twenty-five (25), following through all of said sections the center and course of said natural water course running north through Section Number Twenty-five (25) and adjoining said creek and water course last named on the Northwest quarter of said section Number Twenty-five (25) and having said last named creek as its outlet.

And your petitioners pray that you will proceed to establish such County Ditch and Drain and cause the same to be constructed as provided by Chapter Two Hundred and Fifty-eight (258) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1901, and subsequent amendments thereto.

Dated January 25th, 1904.

John S. Aspenlund,	Swan Hagen,
Hans Sigurdson,	Mrs. P. H. Eden,
Martin Johnson,	S. Anderson,
Peder Hanson,	Carl Oineosen,
Hans O. Moen,	Swan S. Aspenlund.
Hans Svenstad,	Ed. G. Erickson,
Anders Rugsveen,	Ole O. Storbrekmoen,
Karl Atenosen,	

Petitioners.

Dated Feb. 19th, 1904, New Ulm, Minnesota.
[SEAL] LOUIS G. VOGEL, County Auditor.
8-10 Brown County, Minn.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Special Reduced Excursion Rates

Will be in effect from all points on the Chicago & North-Western Railway for the occasions named below:

Los Angeles, beginning May 3d, General Conference Methodist Episcopal Church.

San Francisco, May 3d to 8th, Retail Grocers' National Association.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 13-15, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

San Francisco, Sept. 5th to 9th, Triennial Conclave Knights Templar.

San Franciso, Sept. 19th to 25th, Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

For information as to rates, dates of sale, etc., of these or other occasions, call upon the Ticket Agent of the North-Western Line.

Homeseeker's Excursions to the Northwest, West and Southwest, and Colonist Low Rates West,

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and "The Best of Everything." For dates of sale and full particulars apply to Agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. 3-11.

SETTLERS RATES TO MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. will place on sale each Tuesday during March and April one way excursion tickets for the benefit of settlers at very low rates. Through trains daily to St. Paul, making direct connections in Union Depot with Northern Lines, giving only one change of cars.

For details as to rates etc., apply to agents or address A. B. Cutts, G. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn. 8-11

Wanted.

Special Representative in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly, with Expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced; position permanent. We furnish everything.

Address, The Columbia, 630, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 8-13