



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Completes External and Internal Treatment for Every Month, \$1.25, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (50c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OILMENT (50c.), to soothe, soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itching, and irritations with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Props., Boston. "How to Preserve, Purify & Beautify the Hair, Hands & Skin." Free.

FIELD, FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two-thirds of the world's sugar is produced from beets. Pensacola in 1899 exported 1,200,000 bushels of grain and 64,380 barrels of flour. If you never make up your mind to do a thing the chances are you never do it. In Montana women who pay taxes vote on all questions submitted to taxpayers. Southern California shipped last year \$75,000,000 of dried fruits and raisins, worth \$1,400,000. A traveling grain salesman has been going through South Dakota, selling "loose wheat" for seed at \$3 per bushel. An electrical device which drops a feed of oats into a horse's trough has been invented at Youngstown, O. A Winnipeg grain firm recently received an order for ten tons of Manitoba seed oats to go to Vladivostok, Siberia. The Standard Starch factory, at Bradley, near Kankakee, Ill., when completed will consume 6,000 bushels of corn daily. A pioneer sheep feeder of Fort Collins, Col., is feeding 25,000 sheep—the largest number ever fed by one individual. Two ships, one British and one Japanese, loaded wheat this month at San Francisco for Japan. With one exception, we believe, these are the first full cargoes of wheat to go from the Pacific coast to Japan.

NOTES OF ELEVATORS.

The saw town of Ormsby, Minn., has three new elevators. W. B. H. Kerr has his new elevator in operation at North Lake, Wis. The Nye & Schneider elevator at Wells, Minn., is about ready to handle grain. The Farmers' Elevator company, of Hallock, Minn., will handle agricultural implements this season. Honstain Bros., the elevator builders of Minneapolis, now have a crew at Willmont, Minn., completing an elevator. The partially burned warehouse and elevator of the Prairie Mills company, Elver, Falls, Wis., is to be rebuilt and improved. The newly built Farmers' Elevator company at Mayville, Minn., expects soon to either buy or build an elevator in that town. The Farmers' Elevator company of Ortonville, Minn., held its annual yearly meeting recently. The directors were all re-elected, and E. J. Briggs retained as buyer for the ensuing year. It is reported that the yearly earnings amount to \$10 a share. The shares were sold two years ago for \$20 each, and the first year paid a profit of \$5. Farmers in the vicinity of Appleton, Minn., have decided to build an elevator there providing a sufficient amount of stock to be subscribed for. The contract for the elevator and conveying machinery for the Great Northern Elevator at Duluth has been awarded to the Webster Manufacturing company, Chicago. The Dakota Elevator company has purchased the Farmers' Elevator at Pergus Falls, Minn., of O. Hendrickson. Agent Lydstrom will be continued by the new owners. Farmers in the vicinity of New Richmond, Minn., said to have secured contracts in completing their organization of an elevator company. The Nellville Farmers' Elevator association, Nellville, Minn., has been organized as follows for the present year: President, Paul Simon, secretary and treasurer, C. C. Melness. The Farmers' Mercantile and Elevator company, of Zumbrota, Minn., paid its usual 10 per cent dividend for last year. The elevator over a quarter of a million bushels of grain was handled. The Minnesota Elevator company have their elevators at Sanborn and vicinity completed. They are equipped with modern machinery, including the Hall grain distributor and overhead indicator, with which they are said to be much pleased. CREAMERY NOTES. Stacy creamery is to be sold. Clara City creamery will reopen May 1. Plainview creamery has begun operations. Luverne creamery paid patrons for last year, \$5,974. Belview creamery paid to patrons last year, \$4,300. Howard Lake creamery paid to patrons \$7,900 last year. Efforts are being made to establish a creamery at Spring Vale. Courtland creamery sold nearly \$40,000 worth of butter last year. The lumber is on the ground for a creamery at St. Nicholas, to be built by Frank Enderle. There now seems to be no doubt that a creamery will be established at Fertile, Minn., soon. Kingdon Dairy association handled 2,173,213 pounds of milk last year and made \$118,900 pounds of butter. Sales of butter aggregated \$22,842. Vasa creamery received, last year, 1,161,688 pounds of milk and made 47,478 pounds of butter, which sold for \$3,528. Paid for milk, \$8,881. Big Stone, S. D., creamery received, last year, 638,909 pounds of milk and made 20,674 pounds of butter. Received from butter sales, \$5,163. Otisco creamery received 2,839,372 pounds of milk last year and made 127,082 pounds of butter, which sold for \$10,000. Walcome creamery received last year 2,756,286 pounds of milk and sold 106,620 pounds of butter. Paid patrons, \$20,355. At the annual meeting of the Glenview Dairy association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. Gleason; secretary, A. W. Trow; treasurer, A. H. Bender; directors, J. E. Barron, E. E. Budlong, Joe Chris, John J. Kalista and N. F. Nelson. New Friesland creamery contains the following about the new creamery at Roscoe: The Roscoe creamery, which burned during the month of July, 1899, has been rebuilt by the co-operative company of farmers who were interested in the maintenance of the plant and has again commenced operations. The new building is fitted out with the latest improved machinery and apparatus for the making of butter. The officers of the

organization are: President, Fred Heitko; directors, Adam Stanger, John Schoenleber and Adam Kirsch; treasurer, William Aredt. LEGAL POINTERS. Grass on Railroad Land—A Reader, Minnesota. Of course one has no right to cut grass from the land of a railroad company without its consent, and would be liable for the value of the grass if he did it. As to whether he would be criminally liable would depend upon the circumstances, which you have not stated. Holding Back Money—F. J. P., Minnesota. "Has a banker who has the paying of grain checks a right to retain from the payee the amount of a note given to him for the value of the grain? And if he does he is liable for the money so used. Homestead Right—J. M., Minnesota. "If a man homesteads eighty acres and proves up on it, is he entitled to another eighty acres as a homestead, and, if so, can he go to another state to take his claim?" Ans.—Yes, to both questions. If one is entitled to a homestead right at all it is for 160 acres. CHOPPED FEED. Write for seed catalogues. There is a deal of useful information in them. Mature men now living will see a certain class weeping and wailing because they have no more force to devastate. Take care of the calves this spring, whether beef or dairy types; they will be needed badly when matured. It is neither loyal, patriotic or sensible to keep the eyes so closely fixed on the flag that we can't see where it is leading us. It is an axiom that "capital is timid." If one doubts this watch it securely hide itself from even the mildest mannered assessor. To Sell Turkey Feathers—J. J. M., Minnesota. Write to Feather Duster Manufacturing company, Chicago, about buying turkey feathers. Fish to Plant—Several Inquirers. For young fish for stocking lakes and ponds in Minnesota write to the board of game and fish commissioners, capitol, St. Paul, and get blank applications for fish, that must be filled out and returned, when they will be forwarded. Station Seeds—A. Lindgren, Volga, Wis. The Minnesota experiment station has a limited quantity of No. 12, 13 and No. 14 corn, both originated at the station, and are very popular sorts. Many farmers of this state have grown them, and some probably have seed for sale which will be offered to you. Hog Pasture—F. Hanson, Lyon, County, Minnesota. The best grass for hog pasture is red clover, but if you haven't it started you can't have for this season. Sow rape, or field peas, and oats together. Sow the oats about two inches deep, a week after sow the oats, the usual depth. This crop can be pastured when peas are in bloom or later, or can be cut and fed as usual. Turkey Hens to One Gobler—Mrs. H. L., Owatonna, Minn. "How many turkey hens are enough for one gobbler and have fertile eggs? Will eight be too many?" Ans.—Would depend much on the age and vigor of the gobbler. If not too young that number would be all right. Dehorning Calves—There is a difference of opinion about dehorning calves, whether to prevent the growth of horns or to remove them when the yearlings are at the slaughter. The latter system is employed. If the first is preferred, be sure that the caustic does not run down on the surrounding skin, which will make a painful sore. Use the caustic on those of most experience that the first method is less painful than the last. Crop on Breaking—A. E. R., Cass county, Minnesota. "I. In breaking land in the spring I find it necessary to sow something to keep down brush and help rot it. How would flax do? 2. When should it be sown, and how much per acre? 3. How can I obtain bulletins of experiment stations and institute annual No. 8?" Ans.—Flax is all right, but might be difficult to harvest. If you had stock to eat it, millet would be good, or rape, if you had sheep. 2. Sow soon as ground is fairly warm. 3. Send your address to State Experiment station, St. Anthony Park, and it will be put on the mailing list for all bulletins. Get institute annual No. 8 from C. C. Gregg, Lynd, Minn. Send 8 cents to pay postage. Calf Feeding—Jacob Stuss, Minnesota. "I am short of milk. Please state which is the best way to rear calves from month old to one year. It is selected by them? What amount should be fed to each calf?" Ans. Calves one month old get a rounded teaspoonful of ground flax seed each in their milk. They will not receive about three quarts of separator milk twice a day. Gradually increase the flax meal, but never give so much as a big tin of flax seed. When feeding thirty calves now, and they are as growthy and sleek as one can wish. Small mess and regularity in feeding is the secret of success. Cutting Clover—A. A. M., Minnesota. It is not necessary to cut the second crop of clover to insure a stand the next season. In fact, you will get a better stand by not cutting it. But in rotation it is usually cut twice a year. It is better for seed or hay, often more profitable for the first, and land plowed or succeeding crop, preferably corn or potatoes. Clover, being a biennial plant, if not allowed to seed itself will be a big loss to the farmer. Distinct stables with diluted carbolic acid, as often recommended in veterinary department. We have no knowledge of the merits of coal oil for harness. Near's foot of cow, when holding the bones of cattle feet, how boiling, in water half an hour. Skim off the oil, which will rise to the top. If bones are fresh the oil will be sweet. NEXT SEASON'S HOGS. Prospects are really good for hog prices next year. Everything indicates that the stock of hogs will run low this winter. Even the big packers, with all their desire to bear the market, are confessing that hogs will be well cleaned up by spring. This should encourage growers to keep careful watch on their bands; make arrangements for comfortable farrowing places; feed sows for milk development; see that they get exercise, pure air in their sleeping places, dry quarters, and in other ways make them comfortable, as well as her little ones when they come. Every pig sired this spring may be a big, valuable hog next fall or winter. THE MINNESOTA GRANGE. The officers of the Minnesota State Grange are making an effort to increase the membership of this excellent order that should receive the hearty co-operation of those who are eligible to membership. Wherever there is a desire to establish a local grange assistance will be given upon notice, and information regarding the grange, its character, objects, etc., will be furnished on application. Representatives are in the field organizing new granges, and are meeting with much encouragement. The grange is an old, solid, conservative farmer organization that can scarcely fail to be helpful to those who enter it. Address Sarah G. Baird, master, Edina Mills, Minn. RANGE CATTLE. Word comes from the ranges that they are shipping up closer this season than ever before, and when the season closes there will be fewer cattle left on the ranges than in many years. Stockmen are inclined to be more liberal in their profit while they can, and all have sent in everything they could spare, retaining only their breeding herds. Many have even sent in their yearlings. They are figuring on restocking in the spring, but

where are they going to find the cattle to restock? With all the northern range states looking for cattle next spring, and Mexico and Texas shipping their surplus to California, it looks as if there would be some hustling done for stock cattle. A SHEEP PASTURE. R. W., Minnesota, writes: "I have two and a half acres natural pasture and two and a half plowed land adjoining, both fenced with sheep. What would you advise me to do with the pasture, or how would you handle it, and for how many sheep? 2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Longhorns compared with Plymouth Rocks?" Answers: 1. To get the best results and maintain the largest number of sheep divide the plowed land into half-acre plots with portable fences, and sow two or three crops on one plot, peas and oats, rape and sorghum, red clover, peas, oats and rape on other plots, and in succession. Feed one plot while others are getting ready. You can have your sheep on the pasture twenty-five to thirty sheep under this method and in fine condition. 2. The first is a handsome bird, a good layer for its class, but is not generally regarded with an approving eye by farmers generally as the last, which ranks very high as a "general purpose" fowl. STARTING TOMATO PLANTS. Mrs. J. G. N., Fairmount, N. D., writes: "Late March or early April is soon enough to sow tomato seeds in hot-bed in your last two weeks in the spring. They are ready for transplanting until danger of frost is past. Hot-bed should be prepared about ten days before planting, when the heat will be about eight. Fourty inches on all sides. Plants may also be started in boxes in house. INGENUOUS INDIANA FARMERS. Chicago Tribune. The ingenuity of the Yankee is proverbial, but the Indiana farmer is liable to give him pointers. Needing a telephone system and being unwilling to pay the toll exacted by the regular companies, several Indiana farmers got together on their conversation over the strands of ordinary farm fences. The chief cost in building a telephone line is the wire, and the thrifty farmers around Pendleton made use of the strands of their own fences. The wire telephone system is twenty miles long, connecting Ingalls, Pendleton and Anderson, and it is claimed that the cost of the wire is about \$100 per mile. If conversation is carried on in this way, the advantages is the cheapness, the total sum of \$300 paid by the farmers maintaining all the expenses for the score of subscribers. The line has been in use for two months and has been used of order only once for an hour, when a cow went through one of the fences on the line. The farmers in the neighborhood of Pendleton are unusually frugal and fuel, and an electric railway now being built proposes to sell them electric power and transport their produce by electric railway freight cars. SAYS THEY MEAN BUSINESS. Ex-Gov. Hoard is president of the National Union, which is giving special attention to securing laws against oleo and enforcing those now had. In speaking of the work he says: "The National Union is an organization of sufficient compactness and size to secure justice in one way if not in another. At no time have we objected to the sale of oleomargarine, but we do object to its sale in the guise of butter, and have started a movement which, if we do not get what we ask of congress will result disastrously to those who oppose us. The Grout bill, recently introduced, provides that any substitute for butter not colored to resemble it shall be taxed one quarter of one cent a pound. The hundreds of millions in the dairy business are taxed and we do not get what we ask for. We deem it but fair that a commodity produced under such conditions should be made to yield revenue." DES MOINES WILL COMPETE. Des Moines will have a strong force at Lincoln urging the selection of that place for the next meeting of the national convention. It will probably have a good deal of trouble to get the convention to meet in time by the Minnesota force. The Des Moines register says in regard to it: "Des Moines' bid for the next national convention is a very strong one. It is highly probable the attempt will be successful, and the Des Moines delegation will land the meeting." "The National Buttermilk association is one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the country, and the securing of one of its conventions for Des Moines would be a big feather in the cap of the Capital City of Iowa. brome grass? Will it do well as far south as this?" Brome grass sown in the spring as early as the land is in good condition has given satisfactory results in the Northwest. A good stand has been secured also by sowing as late as the first of August upon land which has been cultivated regularly during the first part of the season. The cultivation retains the moisture and destroys all weeds. Upon land which is not in danger of drifting soil without a nurse crop of any kind. Many of our people have failed with it. A good stand has been secured upon land which drifts badly a nurse crop of oats sown light—forty or fifty pounds per acre—may prove advantageous, but the oats should be cut for hay at the time it comes into blossom, in order that it may not shade or dry out the soil too much for the grass. It can be sown broadcast by hand and harrowed. When sown broadcast use eight to ten pounds per acre. A neighbor, J. O. Smith, taught me to seed it with an ordinary grain drill in a manner which seems to me much more satisfactory. The seed of brome grass is very chaffy, and on that account will not go through the drill without help. Mr. Smith's appliance consists of a strip of inch board three inches wide, with spikes driven through it to correspond with each cup or hole in the seed box. A short handle is placed in the middle of the strip upon the upper side. By filing the grain box half full or less of seed and agitating it with the appliance described it feeds through the drill in good form. The drill shallow—an inch and a half or two inches deep. My observation leads me to believe that fifteen pounds of seed per acre will be sufficient when it produces a good crop. It is intended nearly every seed is planted where it will grow. The stand of grass the first season usually looks very poor, inasmuch that some of our farmers have plowed up fields during or at the close of the first season, believing that their seed was poor or had fallen from some other cause. It will produce some crop the summer and fall pastures the first season. The weeds will spring up on the land the first season strong and vigorous and should be mowed off once or twice to prevent too much shading and to save the weeds from ripening seed. It will spread and occupy the ground in a surprising way the second season and usually produces a good crop of hay and seed as the owner may choose. Very few weeds have an opportunity to grow with it during the second season. If the grass is cut for hay now it will be in blossom, it will then make good hay and produce a good aftermath. The yield in following years will also be better than it will when the grass is allowed to ripen seed. Supt. S. A. Bedford, of the Manitoba experiment farm, says: "In average seasons it can be depended upon to produce a profitable crop of seed for two seasons, or a crop of hay for two or three years, depending on the seasons. Its limit for pasturing purposes has not yet been reached here. At the end of the sixth season a field on this farm contained to produce a profitable amount of

pasture." Supt. Bedford has had a longer experience with brome grass than almost any one else in the Northwest, and for that reason is better qualified to give information upon the above points. I do not know how to advise B. M. E. as to the advisability of growing this grass as far south as Ottawa, Kan. Lincoln, Neb., is the point farthest south where it has been tried in an extensive way. Prof. Lyon has a field of it growing on the station grounds at Lincoln and it is looking well last summer. It has been suggested that it is not so good as timothy, and will not succeed south of a certain extended belt of country. From observing it grow at the South Dakota and Nebraska experiment stations and by comparing their fields and reports with those of our own in the Minnesota station, I can see nothing to warrant the belief. —J. H. Shepperd, North Dakota Experiment Station. PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. Josiah Quincy Weds Abroad. LONDON, Feb. 17.—Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, and Mrs. Tyler were married at 2:30 p. m. today in St. George's church, Hanover square. James H. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy, was the best man. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, first secretary, and all the members of the embassy were present. Unionist Candidate Won. LONDON, Feb. 17.—The parliamentary bye-election in the Newark division of Nottinghamshire yesterday, to replace Charles William Sidney, Viscount Newark (Conservative), who has succeeded to the peerage, resulted as follows: Sir Charles Warren, Unionist, 5,821; Henry Sturt, Liberal, 2,871; Unionist majority, 2,950. At the last election Viscount Newark was unopposed. Calm Succeeds Storm. FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 17 (via Haitian cable).—The situation is now calm. Several arrests have been made of strikers interfering with the men at work. Finns Flocking to Canada. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Six hundred Finlanders sailed from here today for Canada, making 5,000 who have emigrated during the past six months. Chronic Nasal Catarrh poisons every breath that is drawn into the lungs. There is procurable from any druggist the remedy for its cure. A small quantity of Ely's Cream Balm placed into the nostrils spreads over an inflamed and angry surface, relieves immediately the painful inflammation, cleanses, heals and cures. Drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs irritate the membrane and dry up the secretions which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, use Ely's Cream Balm. It is reliable and will cure catarrh, cold in the head and hay fever easily and pleasantly. All druggists sell it at 25 cents, or it will be mailed by Ely Brothers, 52 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. COLE'S CREAM Balm FOR LOST MANHOOD And Failing Womanhood Weak Men Failing Women

Advertisement for Dr. Cole's Cream Balm, featuring a circular logo with 'CREAM Balm FOR LOST MANHOOD' and text describing its benefits for men and women.

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Continuation of the 'SAYS THEY MEAN BUSINESS' article, discussing the National Union and the National Buttermilk Association, and the 'PRESIDENT'S VIEWS' section regarding Josiah Quincy and the Newark bye-election.