

WEEDS .- If seeds could be kept out this problem would not be so difficult. But the work has to be done over and over again. The seeds are brought in grain we buy, in the freight cars of railroads and scattered by the wind as the trains fly past our farms. In discussing this subject Prof. H. F. Roberts of Kansas Agriculture College mentions some causes of weed invasion and som practical ways of precaution as fol-

"The most common cause of weed invasion of native pastures is overpasturing, whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they cannot compete with the weeds. The latter being unpalatable usually are left undisturbed by the stock. Sometimes there are introduced weeds never found on the prairie, as fron-weed ow-on-the-mountain or milkweed horse weed, and thistle. Others ar tough prairie perennials growing among the grasses, but not spreading greatly unless the latter are kept Prevention of weed invasion

pastures is generally perfectly possible by grazing fewer head per acre Compare the number of weeds in a prairie pasture with those in an adjoining piece of similar land not grazed but kept to be mowed What number of stock per acre can be safely grazed depends on the region. In the "short-grass" country fifteen to twenty acress per head must be allowed. In central or east-Kansas two and one-half acres per head is perhaps a limit. Every farmer can tell by observation when weeds are coming in. If so, it is sign to reduce the number of stock per acre. No man can afford to raise stock in such numbers that they use up the capital itself (the land) killing out the pasture grasses which make it valuable, instead of consuming the interest only.

Eradication of weeds already pre sent in pastures depends on the particular case. Annual weeds can be killed out by mowing before seeding This may have to be repeated sever al times during the growing seasons as many of them will send up rev sprouts. In the case of biennials perennials with tap-roots, cutting the latter under ground and beneath the 'crown' is effective."

YOUNG BEEVES .- Mr. L. H. Kerrick is authority on raising good beeves. He advocates young mals. As land advances in price, be says, farming must be intensified; so with meat-producing animals. "In beef production, with the passing of cheap lands, the three-year-old steer must go. It is entirely practicable by simple, natural, economical methods to produce prime beeves 1,400 to 1,600 pounds weight at twenty to thirty months old. We have produc a carload of steers weighing over 1,700 pounds at thirty-one months the very highest market demand, except as to weight, and the only trou-ble in that regard was that they were too heavy for the very market, showing that in less time the best weight may be produced. We must eliminate and can eliminate a year or more of time from the pro cess of making a prime beef. The whole mission of a steer is to convert our feed into beef. Keep him every day at his proper work. The greatest weight of beef can li ade with a given amount of feed during the first twenty or twenty-four months of a steer's life."

HOG RAISING.—I might say hog raising is just in the infancy here says G. A. Forgesson, writing from Dakota. Most farmers keep only from one to three sows, some not an buying a lew from one to three sows, some lot any, and depend on buying a lew young pigs in the spring just to furnish themselves with pork. Others sh themselves with pork. Others end to be from six to ten sows and a doll our let them all run together and tiot are pigs all times of the year: then there are a few who keep a few sows, end to a good sire and have a nice and of hogs to sell every fall-nose men are making money out of ent

Notes for Farmers. hogs. There are a few good herds of pure bred hogs in this county, but the majority of the farmers would rather use a scrub because it is cheap but the scrub has got to go. the pure bred hog is here to stay and more and more farmers are fact that quality backed up by good breeding counts far more in the breeding of good stock than they ever dreamed There is good money in good stock rightly handled, but good money is lost in poor stock left to shift themselves. This is an age of progress and the best is none too good Breed the best. Keep mature stock for breeders and when you buy, buy the best you can possibly afford.

> WHEN FEED IS EXPENSIVE. -Various devices are suggested for keeping cows when feed is expensive, as it is at the present time. suggest, feed more ensilage and common hay and less grain; some would drop grain altogether. But the most common sense suggestions we have seen is to test the cows separately as to the quantity and value of their milk and for those that really pay, that is where the quantity and quality of the milk is such that you get an actual profit in butter and cheese or in the milk products and in ar form-that you keep up the feed for these to its highest value as a hal-

But on the other hand if you find ou have common cows that are not bringing you any profit either cause of the low grade of the milk or the small quantity and you are convinced that this is a settled hab it of the animals that no change of feed is likely to improve, then dis pose of these cows to the butcher. Meat is high; you will do better by such a sale than you would have done in years past where conditions were different. You are actually keeping such cows at a loss. You had far better sell two or three and put the money into one good cow whose milk would be a source of pro-

CARROTS FOR COWS. - Proba bly few experienced farmers who have been so situated as to raise carrot but know of their value as food for milch cows. They will take the place of ensilage to feed with clover hay or timothy; in fact, will go far to keep cows in good condition and keep up the milk flow when you have only common prairie hay. It has been stated that, for a horse, four quarts a day are worth as much as two quarts of oats; but for a cow the carrots are, we believe proportionately more than that.

where the soil is good, more attention is not given to raising carrots as a winter and spring feed cows. Try it and you will at once discover, without any scientific test, both in quantity and richness and the very highest market demand exof this vegetable.

There is in some quarters a foolish prejudice against carrots as a food for horses or other animals. would thank any of our readers for their experience. good foundation for this notion. You can work horses or oxen on a mixed diet having two or three quarts of cut carrots twice a day. Animals will take on fat, also, better with a mixture of carrots with grain or an alternate feeding with the vegetable

METHODIST PREMIUMS.

A Methodist preacher, Rev. C. A Wood, in Chicago, has an ingenious scheme to induce people to come to church and attend services. Every person assisting service receives a certificate, and the one who has the end of the ye is entitled to a fve-dollar gold pire. For the conscien-tious Christ at is a well-estati-lished belief a sorviction that a monviction that a gold dollar, as a premiur

An Irish Centenarian.

A man died in Boston March 28th who was born the year before the death of George Washington, and who, in his career, covering 105 years, had the unusual experience of living in three centuries.

He was John Kehoe, of 52 Dix

street, Fields Corner, Dorchester. Not only did he live to this remarkable age, but he retained his facul-ties up to the time of his death. with the exception of sight, which he lost some years ago, owing part-ly to an accident. His mind was clear to the last.

Mr. Kehoe outlived all of his seven sons excepting one, Patrick, with whom he resides. He left fourteen grandrhildren, most of whom live in Dorchester and Salem, and two great-grandchildren. Mr. Kehoe's life partner died many years ago before he came to this country from Ire-

Mr. Kehoe was born in the province of Connaught in the stormy days of 1798, when Ireland was in the throes of revolution. In the little Roman Catholic Church where he worshipped in boyhood is the holf obliterated record of his birth and the name of the priest who baptized

There having been some doubt as to his exact age, a friend of his son who was making a pilgrimage to the Old Country several years ago, paid a visit to the old parish tucked a way among the hills of Connaight the purpose of looking up the birth records. Time and indifferent usage had erased the day of the month, but the month itself and year could be plainly seen.

In his early days John Kehoe, like most of the peasantry of Ireland earned his living direct from the soil. Before he had reached manhood however, he left the raising of harley, oats and potatoes on the little patch around the house and icarned the trade of the stone mason, which he plied till he became too old to

Mr. Kehoe settled in Dorchester on coming to America in 1866, and here he lived the remainder of his life Until two weeks ago he sat up and was active for one extremely old.

Nothing in particular ailed him. as far as anyone knew, but his days on earth simply came to an end from old age. His voice never grew thin or feeble, as so many voices do when men approach the century mark, but emained strong and full to the last

Some thirty-four years ago Mr Kehoe was struck in the right eye by a falling beam, and the blow caused the entire loss of that organ. Up to the time he was 97, however, he retained the use of the other eye, but then a cold and old age left him

When Mr. Kehoe was only 101 years old a "Globe" reporter called on him and enjoyed a lenthy char about his early days. In his youth Mr. Kehoe evidently possessed usual physical strength, for he men tioned once carrying a young heifer from market to a sister's wedding. Referring to some of the Irish

leaders he spoke of squandering ter pence in visiting, with his children, O'Connell, the great liberator. had slso spoken with Father Mathew. His father was 90 when died, and he said that most of his family of his own and the generations lived to be at least 80 His pipe was his almost constant companion in his later years. drank only very moderately -Boston

A MEMORIAL TO BROWNSON

At last Dr. Orestes Augustus England's distinguished theologian, editor and sociologist, is to have a public memorial The massive bronze bust of the famous publicist, by Samuel J. Kipson, the well known sculptor of Boston, now on exhibition at the Catholic Club, on West Fifty-ninth street, New York, is at tracting much attention and is con sidered a fine work of art. It will be erected on an imposing granite pedestal at Sherman Park, Seventysecond street and Amsterdam Av

VARIETIES OF WOOD

A Maryland carpenter has made a writing desk, the lid of which is inlaid with 2,076 blocks of 365 varieties of wood, from this and foreign countries. In the lid may be seen sandal wood from the coast of Malabar and Indian archipelago, cocoanut wood from the East Indies, ony from Madagascar and Ceylon, rosewood from Brazil, camphor wood from Borneo and Sumatra, cinnamon wood from Ceylon, cocobola from Porto Rico, satin wood from the far-off jungles of India, tulip wood from the dense forests of South America, bamboo from the isles of the sea and the beautiful amaranth from within the tropics.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Dame Elmina Camirand, of the city and the District of Montreal, wife common as to property, of Desire Houle, contractor, of the same place, duly authorized to the present.

Plaintiff.

The said Desire Houle,

Defendant An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, the 28th of February, 1903. LEBLANC & BROSSARD,

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the talents that he display ing the fortune. In which his talent and his energy, conduct and his skill that the legitimate sources of land the money itself. But man has either inherited th or has acquired it by qu ashamed rather than to be its possession. As a mediu merce, for the purpose of other things, and of doing money is most useful and but when all needs are am vided for, and the field deeds is covered, there is no real use for money. buy you one hour of sleep, instant of life; it cannot p clothes upon you than yo can carry, nor put more m you than your stomach can It is simply a fruitful sour feeling, envy, strife, and fa union after your death. way ennobles you during life made of it may be prais not the thing itself. Then comes the means of securing

A STATE OF SIEGE. -A correspondent for one of thing American Catholic paper

ures that ruin body and s

stage which once reached

the statement that it is th

William of Germany and of Russia are to pay a visit or Emmanuel of Italy as they can muster up courage the plots which everybody kr anarchists are framing again ome is garrisoned largely days by Russian and German ives who are preparing the royal visits. As for the detectives on duty round th palace, their name is legion a military band play airs in front of the Quirinal scope of the music is of cour light the ears of toyalty, of the inevitable results is mation of a crowd, and this is always liberally salted with

Might we not actually call state of siege. It cannot but miliating for the all-powerful of Germany and Nicholas of