

GOOD ONES WANTED.

Desirable Feeding Cattle Source and Cost Too Much.

Good feeding cattle were never as scarce in the United States as at present. There is a plethora of ill bred, off colored stuff lying around all the market centers, and the man with a commission to buy a few loads of beef type cattle in fair flesh and fit for the purposes of the feeder faces a discouraging task. They are simply not to be had in any considerable number in the open market.

Naturally in such an extremely demanded centers on the kind of cattle the market does not afford. Every week a few loads of thin steers worth \$4.50 to \$4.65 are captured by a feeder buyer at Chicago, but to secure these the investor is compelled to outbid the killer, always a questionable proceeding.

At Various Markets.
At Missouri river markets feeder demand has developed the same tendency. The good ones are wanted and the others shunned. Kansas City and Omaha prices for well bred feeding cattle are practically on a parity with Chicago quotations. In territory east of Chicago there is a constant clamor for such cattle, and ten loads would be taken where one is bought now if they could be had.

Buyers Conservative.
A year ago this scramble for good feeders, just before the rise of grass, sent prices skyrocketing. Many cattle were taken out at \$5 to \$5.25 that lost buyers considerable money, and the experiment will not be repeated this year, at least not while fat cattle prices are on their present low basis. Concluding this review of the feeders' situation, Breeder's Gazette is of the opinion that "as a commercial proposition the five cent feeding steer always wears a dangerous look."

Lambs Cost Too Much.
Recent markets have shown that a great many feeders of lambs paid too much for their stock last fall. They are blaming the present market for their loss, but most of it was made on the other end of the deal, remarks National Stockman. With lambs at \$7 per hundredweight or better the man who raised and fed his own is not losing any money—in fact, he is making some. The losers are those who got excited last fall and bought high priced feeders on the supposition that the mutton market could not be overstocked.

Planting Feed Crops.
The season for planting a succession of feed crops that will relieve the strain on the cornbelt has arrived, as an exchange reminds us. Close calculations are needed to make things fit as to time of growth and maturity as well as use and soil conditions.

Sensitive Point of Sheep.
Sheep are not very sensitive to cold, but they dislike dampness. The steam from fermenting manure is particularly injurious to them, especially when confined in close pens. This should never be allowed. Let the sheep out every pleasant day.

POINTS ON FEEDING

Overfeeding. Like a two edged sword, cuts both ways—one in actual waste of feed, the other in the derangement of the animal's digestive system.

Ewes in Spring.
I give my ewes about all the grain they will eat during March and April. The 1st of May I begin to decrease the grain, lessening the quantity gradually until about the middle of the month. I then turn them on good grass, and how the lambs do grow!—J. T. Drake.

Variety the Spice of Stock Feed.
Though straw is generally and truly regarded as very poor feed for stock, it is no uncommon thing to see fattening animals that are fed highly on grain and meal helping themselves to the straw stack. This is, however, only another evidence of the necessity of a great variety of food for stock.

Lambs Like Water.
The lamb will drink a good deal of pure water even while suckling the mother. It should be readily available and always clean enough for human consumption.

Beet Pulp.
A net gain of fourteen pounds of flesh per animal from the plain pulp ration over that from dried molasses beet pulp has been obtained at the New Jersey station.

Alfalfa Straight.
A considerable number of experiments in Arizona with alfalfa straight rations for steers fed against combined rations of alfalfa and carbohydrate feeds indicate practically the equality of the combined feeds with alfalfa fresh and as hay, considering only the gains made by the animals fed.

Raw Versus Cooked Grain.
Many experiments go to prove that raw grains are just as valuable as, if not even more valuable than, cooked grain for swine.

Give a Little Grain.
In the alfalfa regions of the west work horses upon the farm may be fed the year round upon no other ration than alfalfa. It is, however, generally conceded that horses, while heavily worked, should receive at least a small grain ration.

The Stunted Colt.
If the colt lacks exercise there is danger of feeding him too much, but if he is getting all the exercise he will take every day I do not think he can be overfed. If I had a colt stunted in with I would give him skim milk, I had it, and put some oilmeal and an into his feed. I would also feed some roots.—George McKerron, Iacona.

RICHARD BURBAGE.

He Was a Great Actor and Shakespeare's Leading Star.

March 16, 1618 or 1619, Richard Burbage, player, died at Shoreditch, London.
The first of the great English tragic actors, Burbage was in every way worthy to head the long roll of England's famous players. The son of an actor, the friend and companion of Shakespeare, it was through him that many of the heroes of the dramatist first spoke to the eager playgoers who thronged the Globe theater. He was the original of Romeo, Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Macbeth, Shylock, Richard III, and many other of Shakespeare's leading characters, and his name stands next to that of the great poet in the list of those who acted in the first performance of the company of the Globe theater.

His powers as an actor were not his only claim to distinction, for he was also a successful painter. The fame of his abilities held a prominent place in theatrical tradition for many years, a poem in his honor, dedicated to one of the great players of the day, being written as late as the time of Charles II. His death, which was probably the result of paralysis, caused the poets to turn their thoughts to his successful career, and it is from the numerous elegies then written that most of the information concerning him must be gathered. Few players have ever had the good fortune to be so well liked by the dramatists of their time, and all praised him, one even lamenting that his death "had made a visible eclipse of playing."

A shrewd, careful man in his business affairs, Burbage left an estate producing a yearly income of £300, a large sum for a player in those days to bequeath to his heirs. Beloved and respected by all, he survived his great master by only a few years, his grave bearing the simple, expressive epitaph, "Exit Burbage."—London Saturday Review.

CHLOROPHYLL.

To This Substance Is Due the Coloring of Plants.

Chlorophyll is perhaps the most important coloring substance in the world, for upon this substance depend the characteristic activity of plants, the synthesis of complex compounds from carbon dioxide and water process, upon which the existence of all living things is ultimately conditioned. Only in a very few unimportant forms devoid of chlorophyll can the synthesis of complex from simple compounds or from the elements be accomplished. The function of chlorophyll may only be comprehended when its chief physical properties are understood. These may be best illustrated by placing a grain of chopped leaves of grass or geranium in a few cubic centimeters of strong alcohol for an hour.

Such a solution will be of a bright, clear green color, and when the vessel containing it is held in such a manner that the sunlight is reflected from the surface of the liquid it will appear bluish red, due to its property of fluorescence, that of changing the wave length of the rays of light of the violet end of the spectrum in such a manner as to make them coincide with those of the red end. It is by examination of light which has passed through a solution of chlorophyll, however, that the greatest insight into its physical properties may be gained. If such a ray of light is passed through a prism and spread out on a screen, it may be seen that there are several large intervals of dark bands in the spectrum. The rays of light which would have occupied these spaces have been absorbed by the chlorophyll and converted into heat and other forms of energy. This energy is directly available to the protoplasm containing the chlorophyll, and by means of it the synthesis of complex substance may be accomplished.

According to Horsepower.
A young motorist, endeavoring to convince a country landowner that the theory of coaching was more than compensated for by the spread of motoring as a pastime, exclaimed, as a final argument, that his car was of forty horsepower, "the equal, sir, of ten rolays of coach horses."

The next morning he read in his bill, "To feeding and stabling, 80 shillings." He asked the landlord for an explanation.
"The charge for 'osses is 2 shillin' a 'ead, sir," was the reply. "That machine of yours is equal to forty 'osses, which is 80 shillin'."—London Express.

Onions.
Onions are almost the best nervine known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone a worn-out system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza, in consumption, insomnia, hydrophobia, scurvy, gravel and kindred liver complaints. Eaten every other day, they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the complexion.

Talent.
The world is always ready to receive talent with open arms. Very often it does not know what to do with genius. Talent is a docile creature. It bows its head meekly while the world slips the collar over it. It backs into the shafts like a lamb.—Holmes.

The Paradox.
Hammond—Since Walker Tighs inherited \$1,000,000 he is a paradox. Egbert—What's the answer? Hammond—He is both the richest and poorest actor on the stage.—Chicago News.

An excess of levity is as impertinent as an excess of gravity.—Hassitt.

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1:15 P. M. Lv. Doyle Ar. 1:32 P. M.
2:15 P. M. Ar. Ames Ar. 12:31 P. M.
2:30 P. M. Lv. Ames Ar. 11:15 A. M.
8:30 P. M. Lv. Hot Spgs Ar. 11:30 A. M.
7:50 P. M. Ar. Madeline Ar. 7:15 A. M.
1:20 P. M. Lv. Filmas Ar. 12:45 P. M.
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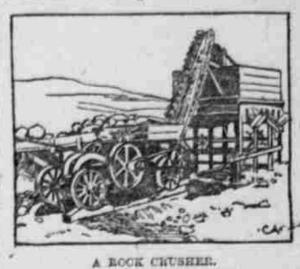
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MACON'S MODEL ROAD

CONSTRUCTION OF FIVE MILE HIGHWAY IN A MISSOURI TOWN.

The Roadbed is Nearly as Hard as Solid Stone and Will Stand Years of Heavy Wear—The Cost Nearly \$5,000 a Mile.

The model road building at Macon, Mo., by government engineers promises to revolutionize country highway building in this part of the state, says a Macon correspondent of the Kansas City Star. Steps have already been taken to add several miles to the road. By the middle of next summer the town will have a five mile stretch of continuous roadway from north to south. The point selected for the model road is just south of the paved boulevard which extends nearly down to Blee's Military academy. The government work begins there and passes



A ROCK CRUSHER.

directly in front of the academy and along a stretch of country nearly as smooth as the top of a billiard table. The rock crusher, which is the important machine of the outfit, is located midway of the work. At the time the construction began a great hill of hard limestone was deposited near the crusher. From the crusher the rock is carried to a revolving screen, which separates it into three classes used. The power is supplied by an ordinary traction engine. A 20,000 pound steam roller passes over the road constantly, smoothing down the surface until it is nearly as hard as solid rock. The pressure is equivalent to about 425 pounds to the square inch.

D. G. Haire, the expert in charge of the construction, says that any county whose land is worth from \$30 to \$40 an acre can afford good rock roads.

"The permanent road is the cheapest road," said Mr. Haire. "At the outset it looks like a tremendous expense when compared with country methods of building highways, but in the long run the rock road will pay for itself over and over again. In some sections where we have built such roads the advanced price of land has nearly paid the expense in one year. A farming community to be prosperous must be able to reach the market in bad weather as well as good. The well constructed highways make it a matter of indifference whether it rains or not. Another thing, and it is an important one, investors from the east will hardly look at a country where the highways are full of mudholes. They have been used to good rock roads and would not feel at home without them."

The first mile of a country highway constructed according to government plans may cost anywhere from \$4,000 to \$7,000. The expense is governed by the distance of the quarry from the road, the price of labor, etc. The second mile, however, can be built cheaper, because by that time the men and teams are more familiar with the work and can accomplish a greater amount in less time. The method employed by the government in its object lesson roads is as follows:

In the first place, a smooth, hard subgrade is prepared, with solid shoulders at the side to hold the grading material firmly in place. The subgrade is of the same contour that the completed road will be. The rock is crushed and screened in three different sizes, the largest from two to two and a half inches in diameter, the next about an inch or an inch and a quarter, the third fine pieces, known as "screen dust." This latter is used for filling and binding the surface. The largest rock is laid on the bottom, the intermediate comes next and the dust goes on top. It is hammered into all the spaces between the larger rock. Each course is rolled several times by the large steam roller. Water is used freely when applying the fine stone. A sprinkling cart precedes the roller, which follows along, creating a wave of cement. The finished road is nearly as smooth and hard as solid stone and as the subgrade is impervious to water it is practically indestructible. Twelve feet is the average width of a government road.

Good Roads and Wide Tires.

There is a growing sentiment in Pennsylvania, which gains strength with the building of every mile of improved highway, to protect the permanence of the good work that is being accomplished by means of a wide tire law. Such a measure should be enacted by the next legislature, says the Good Roads Magazine. The statement that the farmers object on the score of expense or on other pleas draws a picture of a class of farmers which is emphatically not the "backbone of the nation," as our early orators used to designate the tillers of the soil, for the intelligent, wide awake, clear headed man, whose judgment is sound, whose vote is invariably in the line of progress and whose opinions are respected by his neighbors and whose barns are painted, stock well fed and balance at the end of the year on the right side, has in most instances already adopted wide tires as a matter of economy. For any legislator to oppose such a regulation on behalf of his constituents is an added argument for compulsory education.