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HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Day Making for Busy People.
Edgar Golden Health and Beauty.
A Remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver
and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Itching
Skin, Bad Breath, Stomach Bloats, Headaches,
and Backaches. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in
loose form, 35 cents a box. Genuine Made by
Hollister, 1111 Broadway, New York.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR COLD PEOPLE
Eastern Steamship Company.

Portland Division.
PORTLAND AND BOSTON, \$1.00.
ST. LOUIS, \$1.00.

Steamships "Governor Dingley" or
"Governor Cobb" leave Franklin Wharf,
Portland, week days at 7 P. M., for Bos-
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Returning.
Leave Union Wharf, Boston, at 7 P. M., for
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Through tickets on sale at principal
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Freight rates as low as other lines.

All cargo, except Live Stock, is in-
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J. F. LISCOB, General Agent,
Portland, Me.

Cord Wood,
Slab Wood,
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A. W. Walker & Son's,
South Paris, Maine.

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Remedy
Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed.
Gives relief at once.
It cleanses, soothes,
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the diseased mem-
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Catarrh and drives
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Head quickly. Re-
stores the Senses.
Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists
or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

First Cow Test Society Organized.
Oxford County, Me., carries off the
honors for having the first preliminary
organization. The preliminary
organization of what is to be known as the
Waterford cow test association was per-
formed at the following place, to-wit:
elect: President, L. E. McIntire;
secretary-treasurer, W. K. Hamlin;
directors, F. Moses, Eugene Kilgore, F.
Shaw, H. C. Hamlin, Addison A. Mallett,
E. L. Skinner and Arthur Sanderson. At a
second meeting recently the organiza-
tion was perfected. It is
understood that a sufficient number of
cows to make a beginning has been sub-
scribed, and that the matter of employ-
ing the proper person to do the testing
has been left in the hands of State Dairy
Inspector Merrill.

The active work of the association
will be started soon after the first of
the year. Other associations for Maine
are in contemplation, and great credit is due
Inspector Merrill for the efficient and
entirely successful work he has taken
hold of this subject. Dairy farmers,
too, have shown a spirit of considerable
cooperativeness in being ready to this
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L. M. Longley,
Norway, Maine.

Specialist
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For sixteen years I have fitted glasses to de-
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specialist. If your eyes trouble you in any way,
and if you want expert advice in regard to the
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DR. PARMENTER
Eye Specialist, Norway, Me. Tel. 18-4.

We Do All Kinds of...
JOB PRINTING.
Almond & Forbes, South Paris.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

"SPREAD THE FLOW."

Correspondence on practical agricultural topics
and following addresses and questions
tended for this department to HARVEY D.
DEAR, Agricultural Editor Oxford De-
partment, Paris, Me.

Good Grass Seed.
All farmers are troubled more or less
with weeds, and much extra labor is re-
quired every year on the farm on ac-
count of them. When a meadow or
pasture becomes too weedy, it is plowed
up and planted for several seasons with
some cultivated crop in order to get the
weeds killed out before again seeding
down. In many cases, contrary to ex-
pectations, the newly seeded field is as
weedy or weedier than it was before,
and we wonder how it all happened.

The fact in the matter is that we have
been sowing weeds with our grass seed
and did not know it. Again, we often get a
poor stand of grass and for want of a
better reason ascribe it to dry weather
or bad luck, while the real trouble has
been that the seeds have had little or no
vitality. It frequently happens that
farmers have a supply of grass seed
left over from the previous year and in
order to dispose of it will mix it with the
new seed. Since the vitality of seeds
decreases with the age of the seed, the
result is a mixture with a low germi-
nation test, and when the process is re-
peated for several years an exceedingly
bad lot of seed is obtained.

It is a notorious fact that much of the
grass seed offered for sale is of poor
quality both as regards its purity and its
germination. Some preliminary tests
made here at the college last spring
showed certain commercial samples of
grass seed to have a vitality of 75 per
cent; vetch 34 per cent; rape 54
per cent; timothy 20 per cent and red
top 6 per cent. In the various samples
of grass seed inspected were found large
quantities of impurities, including dirt, sand,
hulls, chaff, weed seeds and other grass
seeds, and the seed was so badly mixed
yet constituting an impurity. Among
the most noxious and injurious weed
seeds found were the following: Bitter
sweet, Canada thistle, crab grass, green
foxtail, lady's thumb, rib-grass, plantain,
sheep sorrel, yellow
daisy and yellow foxtail.

While the purity test is not so easy
for the average farmer to make, a suf-
ficiently accurate germination test can
be made by nearly anyone. The simplest
way of doing this is to count out 200
seeds and place them between sheets of
blotting paper which are kept moist
in a warm room for five or six days.
To determine whether the seed contains
any considerable amount of impurities
it may be spread on a sheet of paper or
a white plate, and with a little magni-
fying glass one will be able to detect the more
common kinds of weed seeds and the
amount of dirt and other matter in a given
sample under test.

Most states have laws regulating the
inspection and sale of seeds so that the
farmer is protected from fraudulent
means either intentionally or otherwise
perpetrated. In the absence of such a
law in this state the experiment station
of the "Governor Cobb" leave Franklin Wharf,
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Cost of Milk to Producer.

A milk official of Massachusetts asks
that I furnish some data in support of
the claim that milk is costing the pro-
ducer four cents per quart, also that
profit above that I think the farmer is
entitled to. Hay is worth in Maine 9
a ton and, without silage, 18 to 20
pounds will be fed daily to the average
cow. This means 10 to 12 cents for hay.
Surely in computing the price of a
product for the market no one can ask
that the hay be figured at what it costs
to house the crop. It will be necessary
to add many items and the only just
method is to figure its value in the mar-
ket. Under present prices of cotton-
seed, bran, gluten and corn meal, a 12
cent daily grain ration is not liable to
injure the cows. Then there is the
labor item which must be reckoned at
10 cents daily per cow and this makes 32
to 34 cents. In some sections this may
be modified two cents but in others it
would surely be increased. I have not
given credit for the dressing, neither has
there been any charge for depreciation
on stock and buildings, interest on in-
vestment, or wear and tear of the prop-
erty. These are now facing the farmer,
and totaling a sum very nearly if not quite
equal to the value of the dressing. If the
cow produces eight quarts daily for 305
days during the year, the fully 4 cents
per quart, but the average of Maine
cows is set at below 7 quarts per day.
There is something wrong with the cows
and at pasture though not what there used
to be because the majority feed on silage
or the year round. So taking all
these things into consideration, I cannot
see why the farmer should not be paid
the price in any other way than as here
indicated. The universal per cent of
profit in trade is 25 and there is no
reason why the farmer should take less
than his neighbor in his store. Accepting
this the farmer should realize 5
cents per quart for his whole milk, 5
cents per quart for his whole milk. The fact
is they are getting less than 4 and I am
not surprised to be told the other day
that some of the farmers of Maine were
Bosons had advanced to the farmers,
supplying it with milk, over 800,000 tons
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supplying it with milk, over 800,000 tons
to help them tide over the hard
season. These are now facing the farmer,
and totaling a sum very nearly if not quite
equal to the value of the dressing. If the
cow produces eight quarts daily for 305
days during the year, the fully 4 cents
per quart, but the average of Maine
cows is set at below 7 quarts per day.
There is something wrong with the cows
and at pasture though not what there used
to be because the majority feed on silage
or the year round. So taking all
these things into consideration, I cannot
see why the farmer should not be paid
the price in any other way than as here
indicated. The universal per cent of
profit in trade is 25 and there is no
reason why the farmer should take less
than his neighbor in his store. Accepting
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cents per quart for his whole milk, 5
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