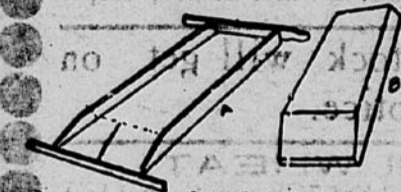


POULTRY AND BEES

STANDS FOR BEEHIVES.

These Made of Concrete Are Durable, Do Not Shrink and Harbor No Parasitic Vermin.

Durable stands for beehives are made of concrete and described by Albert Gale in the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. They harbor no vermin or insects, do not shrink or warp, never require painting and being considerably larger than the hive there is always a clear space around and easy entrance for the bees when coming from the fields loaded with honey. The bee entrance can be connected to nil or expanded to 2 1/2 x 9 inches, so that the bees can fly directly in among the combs, if it be so desired. The entrance has a fall of 2 1/2



PLAIN CONCRETE FLOOR.

inches in 9 inches, so no rain can beat therein.

The diagrams are lettered A to E. A is the frame in which B was molded. The level of it is 9 1/8 inches. It gives a full width entrance to an eight or a ten-frame hive. D was molded in the frame C and differs from B in having a shoulder on each side the entrance for the hive to rest on. At the same time it gives protection from cold currents of air sweeping underneath the hive. E is the tongue which forms the entrance. In making these floors proceed thus:

Select the site, place the molding frame thereon, first ramming the soil firmly down, and true the frame with a spirit level. Fill in about 1 inch thick the full width of the frame, and about 10 inches on the end where the shoulders of the floor are, with concrete made of two parts sand and one of cement. Insert the tongue, as shown in C, then fill in the remaining

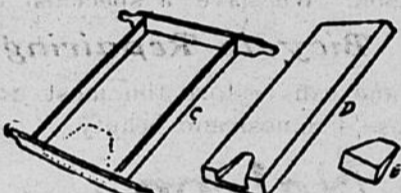


Fig. 2

CONCRETE FLOOR WITH ENTRANCE. portion of the frame with concrete, level with the top of the frame. Leave all to stand for 24 hours or more. Take out the tongue E and lift the frame C by the handles, as shown.

The block will appear very rough, but finish it off with a thin coating of a mixture of two parts clean, fine sand and one of cement. The more cement is used in this final coating the more impervious to dampness will the block be. Put this final coating on with a trowel. When the whole block is coated, if it be rubbed over with a piece of old bagging made very wet, there will be a very good smooth surface. The concrete can be formed with gravel, sand and cement, one part of the latter to two of the former; or fill in the frame with broken bricks, stones, etc., and pour in the mixture of sand and cement until the frame is full, when the whole mass may be gently rammed together.

Kill Hen-Killing Dogs.

We lost a good many hens a few summers ago from dogs. Occasionally a young dog will develop a mania for killing hens, as they do for killing sheep. Such dogs are apt to train in pairs. They will catch a hen, bite it through the back, crushing the ribs, and then chase down another. We found two strange dogs at work one day in this manner, but not until they had killed over 20. After a few days they reappeared and killed about the same number before the hired man appeared on the scene with a gun. One of the dogs fell a victim to his sure aim, but the other made his escape. A suit at law resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff and established the fact that the owner of a dog is liable for damages in a case of this kind.—Rural New Yorker.

Buy Superior Bees Only.

There are many breeders who breed superior stock in the way of queens, and if we are careful to buy from such breeders we get quite an improvement on our present stock. Those who breed in a careless manner charge about as much for queens as the first-class breeder, so that nothing is saved, and much is lost by not getting the best of stock. On the improved methods of introducing queens we seldom lose as well as any. If bees are kept at all it will pay to thus keep them right, and keep only good stock, just as our breeders would do with ordinary stock.—Farmer's Tribune.

Big Profit in Geese.

A geese raiser writes the editor: "Geese come as near being all profit as any stock raised largely on grass, and are practically self supporting. They do not require a large pasture field, but one that produces a good yield. Add a little grain occasionally, and you will have no trouble in raising geese. They only require water for drinking purposes, same as a hen. They are house and mite proof, are seldom subject to any kind of disease, and hawks seldom prey upon the young goslings."

INDIAN RUNNING DUCK.

A Hardy Breed Which Responds Readily to Good Feeding and a Little Care.

The Indian running duck is what might be called an all-around practical duck, says Walter E. Delano, in the American Poultry Journal. The general make-up of these ducks seems to be unlike many others, inasmuch as they have so many points in their favor.

First, the color and plumage are very attractive, being of a fawn color mixed with white, the drakes having a steel blue cap, with a distinct white line running from the eye around the back of the head to the eye opposite, the pure white neck, the fawn colored breast and back, tapering off with white in wing flights and tail. They are strong and erect, alert in every motion and very hardy.

Second, their laying qualities are such that they have been called and are known to-day as the Leghorns of the duck family. One breeder claims for one individual duck a record of 192 eggs per year.

It is very fascinating for one to collect eggs from these ducks after once starting to lay, and they generally start in with me in February. It is a common occurrence to bring in just as many eggs as there are ducks.

Third, as a market duck, they grow very rapidly, and while they consume much less food in proportion than the Pekin, at ten weeks old will dress ten pounds to the pair, and in comparing the pair I find the runner smaller boned, but heavier meated.

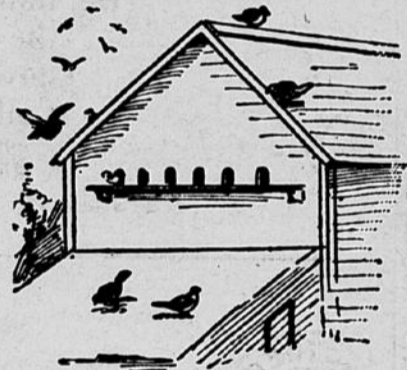
Success with these ducks, like everything else, depends solely on feed and care. In the center of an acre lot adjoining my place is a pond fed by springs about 100 feet across. On the shore of this pond is my duck house, where the ducks are wintered. In the breeding season I select my breeders, putting one drake with every five ducks, and as soon as the ice is off of the pond the ducks are allowed the use of it through the day, but are called into their house for supper at night, thus making it easy to collect the eggs in the morning.

One of the most essential things in raising ducks is that they have dry quarters to sleep in and pure air to breathe. Little attention need be given to making tight houses as long as they are kept dry at night. They will stand some very cold weather. For their bedding I use plenty of lawn clippings and clover hay, and it is surprising to see how much a flock of 50 will consume through the winter.

PROFIT IN PIGEONS.

They Need But Little Care and the Raising of Squabs is Remunerative Work.

Pigeons need the least care of any poultry and raising squabs is agreeable and profitable work. To raise them on a large scale, a proper loft must be constructed. A suitable place for them is on a floor, in the top of a barn. The size of a loft does not matter, one 15x30 feet is large enough. Get high enough and away from rats and cats. Cut small holes in the south side of the loft, as shown, and place an alighting board on a level with the bottom. Nail boxes for nests along the sides. The less you handle young



SUITABLE PIGEON LOFT.

pigeons the better. Do not keep too much food lying around, as the birds grow lazy.

Keep fresh water handy to drink and bathe in. Pigeons that are housed the year around are liable to disease and lice. Sprinkle their nests occasionally with a little powdered sulphur and whitewash the house frequently. Squabs are ready for market after they are feathered out. Homers are among the best for squab raising. They are quick growers, vigorous, active, strong feeders, and their plumpness makes them attractive in market. The stronger and larger the hen pigeon the better results will be obtained.—Orange Judd Farmer.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

There are no lice on incubator and brooder chicks. This is one advantage in artificial rearing.

Throw the grit for the ducks in their drinking water. They like to fish for it. Just watch them go for water and this grit while feeding.

A little charred corn twice a week will help to keep the combs of the hens red and the plumage glossy. This means plenty of eggs.

Many a case of cold in the head and incipient roup is due to winds striking the fowls at night on the perches. Look out for your fowls.

The young broods should be sheltered from the spring winds. The coops should be inside of open sheds, or be protected by buildings, fences or wind-breaks of corn fodder.

THE GUNNER'S HARDEST MARK

A Kind of Woodcock Shooting in the South That Tests His Skill to the Test.

Of all forms of American shotgun work probably the most difficult is woodcock shooting on the rear edge of a southern plantation near dark. In this sport pretty nearly everything is in favor of the bird and against the gunner—light, speed, distance and unexpectedness. It is a sport peculiar to the far south and practiced only by those whose familiarity with the shotgun gives them confidence in it, says the New York Sun.

The woodcock is a night-feeder, spending his day in deep thickets and morasses, where it is hard to find him and harder to hit him after he is found. At about sunset, however, he bestirs himself and starts for the open fields, cane-fields from which the stalks have been cut, cottonfields bare of everything except the small dark-brown stems, cornfields and pastures. He wants only a soft soil in which he bores with his long bill for worms.

To get out of the swamp, which is always heavily wooded with high trees, he ascends some 50 to 100 feet above the trees and then strikes a long slant for the open ground. He is flying always at the top limit of his speed, for although he has only a mile or so to go he starts late and is in a hurry, fearing that some earlier bird will preempt the best ground.

The gunners stand on the rear edge of the field or pasture against which the forest breaks. They go there because if they went farther out they would get little or no shooting. Their only chance is to take the woodcocks as they leave the forest and drop downward. In fact, many of the birds settle not a hundred yards from the woods, finding as good ground near by as far out.

So, speeding, the woodcock flashes by like a dark meteor not bigger than an orange. He appears suddenly between the gunner and the sky and the next instant is out of sight. Every bird killed thus is shot when going from the marksman, because a man could not hit the birds at all if he faced the trees. The black shadow would interfere and the bird would be overhead and gone before a trigger could be pressed.

The birds as they pass are generally from 60 to 75 feet in the air, darting onward with terrific rapidity, and when hit hard they will often fall a good 75 yards away. The woodcock when flushed in the daytime among trees and bushes is not a swift bird. He depends for safety upon the protection afforded by branches and the eccentricity of his flight.

In the late afternoon pasture shooting the woodcock has all of his usual eccentricity of flight and three times his usual speed. The fact that he is going down adds to the difficulty. It is the shot which is afforded by a quail flushing from the top of a high tree—and all sportsmen know how difficult that is—with the difference that the man knows the point from which the quail will flush and there is a good light.

There is but one way in which to kill the woodcock seeking the fields in the dusk, and that is to hold under him with quick powder by a good yard. Not only must the bird be seen above the barrels, but there must be three feet of space between the muzzle and his body.

On the rear edges of many southern plantations at this time of year a gunner may obtain 20 shots between sunset and dark and if he gets a half dozen birds he will have no cause to complain. Many a fair marksman under these conditions will expend from ten to twenty-five shells and never touch a feather.

Requirements of a President.

To tell a boy that he may be president is to put the presidency above other earthly prizes attainable by our future men, and to imply that the route to the presidency is a people's free highway. There is, in truth, no royal road to the white house, nor special privilege to any person or class that may have a fancy for it. What the law says as to the presidency is simplicity itself; merely that a president shall be a native-born citizen at least 35 years old, with a residence of not less than 14 years within the United States, and that he shall be elected by a majority of votes in the nation. There are millions of boys who in time will meet all these requirements but the last. The boys possess the wide-open field, and how wide it is may be judged from the distance between Jefferson and Madison, born to wealth and high training, and Jackson and Lincoln, born to dire poverty and cast upon the world to train themselves.—Charles F. Benjamin, in St. Nicholas.

His Awful Break.

"Yes," said the Boston girl, as the polished her spectacles with a paper napkin, "I came within an ace of getting splined to that New York millionaire, but I was snatched from the matrimonial brink, as it were."

"Put me next," urged her chum.

"Well," continued the heroine of the skit, "he began by saying he loved me from the ground up and asked me to give him my hand. Then, of course, it was me for the coy-maid role, so I said: 'You must ask my pa.' And say, what do you think?"

"I don't think," replied the chum.

"I'm from the Back Bay district and you'll have to inform me."

"He said," continued the other: "Pardon me—I stand corrected; give me your paw." And right there all bets were declared off, for you know my sensitive nature wouldn't allow me to stand for such kindergarten talk as that.—Chicago Daily News.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

DAN A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a

good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

An Adjustable Limit.

It was a Maine girl of whom the story is told that she refused to marry a most devoted lover until he had amassed a fortune of \$10,000. After some expostulation he accepted the decree and went to work. About three months after this the vivacious young lady, meeting her lover, asked: "Well, Charley, how are you getting along?" "Oh, very well, indeed," Charley returned, cheerily. "I've saved \$18."

The young lady blushed and looked down at the toes of her walking boots, and stabbed the inoffensive earth with the point of her parasol. "I guess," she said faintly, "I guess, Charley, that's about near enough."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

As Revised.

Bunker (of Boston)—I understand New York has 2,000,000 old inhabitants.

Tenn (of Philadelphia)—Oh! You mean crazy, don't you?—Chicago Daily News.

One Answer for All.

Lancaster, N. Y., Mar. 30th.—Postmaster Remers is still in receipt of many letters asking if his cure has held good.

It will be remembered that some time ago the particulars of Mr. Remers' case were published in these columns. He had been very low with Diabetes. Physicians could do nothing to save him and he grew worse and worse till some one recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills. A treatment of this remedy was begun and when eight boxes had been taken Mr. Remers began to see an improvement, which continued as the treatment proceeded till he was completely restored.

He has since enjoyed perfect health and is as robust and able a man as any in Lancaster. Interviewed the other day he said: "Many people wrote to me when the story of my case was first printed and some wrote to me yet asking if the cure was only temporary and if the diabetes was returned. I have only one answer to everybody. Three years ago I was very low with Diabetes. The best physicians failed to help me and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I am well and strong and have not had the slightest return of the old trouble."

"I should like to know why," said the Intellectual Grubber, "money is called dough?" "Because," simpered the Cheerful idiot, "everybody kneads it."—Baltimore American.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Feverishness, Teething disorders, Stomach troubles, destroy worms. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Success is sweet; the sweeter if long delayed and attained through manifold struggles and defeats.—A. Bronson Alcott.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The safest principle through life, instead of reforming others, is to set about perfecting yourself.—Haydon.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Lavative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Proper respect for some persons is best preserved by avoiding their neighborhood.—George Wm. Curtis.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horshound and Tar. Fike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The braggart deceives no one but himself.—Ran's Horn.

June Tint Butter Color makes top of the market butter.

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a first-class and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy." It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as being particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."—H. W. Ogden.

W. E. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell county, Va., writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to anyone who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Night Guard of Hiram Foot Ball Team, writes: "As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty recommendation."—Fred D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 906 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 168, North-western Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2835 Polk street, N. W.

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for a bout three months and it is a cure. I now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.



Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

Treat Catarrh in Spring. The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Very Low One-Way and Round-Trip Rates to the Northwest!

VIA THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

One-way colonist tickets on sale until June 30th. Round-trip homeseekers' tickets will be sold the first and third Tuesdays of April, May and June.

For Full Information Write at Once to

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.

50 PER CENT. MORE DURABLE! MEANS A SAVING OF ONE-THIRD IN LABOR AND MATERIAL IN HOUSE PAINTING, ALL OF WHICH YOU CAN SAVE BY USING WEIR'S SAVANIAN WHITE LEAD. Ask your merchant for it, and write to D. T. WEIR WHITE LEAD CO., ST. LOUIS, MO., for "FACTS ABOUT WHITE LEAD," a booklet of valuable information FREE.

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A reputation extending over sixty-six years and our guarantee are back of every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH. Be sure of the name TOWER on the buttons. ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$2.50

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Good Year Well (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

\$25.00 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for \$3.50 and \$3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for \$4 and \$5.00.

The Douglas shoe process of tanning the bottom selects the most absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tan shoe in the world. The soles have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas a trial and save money?

Notice Increase 1900 Rates: \$2,500,000.00 in Business: 1,000,000. \$5,000,000.00 A gain of \$2,500,000.00 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth \$6.00 Compared with Other Makes. The best imported and American leathers, Hag's Patent Gait, Gumbo, Box Calf, Kid, Cowhide, Goat, and National Kangaroo, Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

WESTERN CANADA HAS FREE HOMES FOR MILLIONS.

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Wonderful yields of wheat and other grains. The best grazing lands on the continent. Magnificent climate; plenty of water and fuel; good schools, excellent churches; splendid railway facilities.

HOMESTEAD LANDS OF 160 ACRES FREE, the only charge being \$10 for entry.

Send the following for an Atlas and other literature, as well as for certificate giving you reduced railway rates, etc.: Superintendents of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or E. J. HOLMES, 515 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. CURRIE, 401 Main Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. BOGERS, Box 12, Westtown, Pa.; J. C. PILLING, Grand Forks, N. D.; J. B. MacLACHLAN, 377 Third St., Wausau, Wis.; authorized Canadian Government Agents.

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