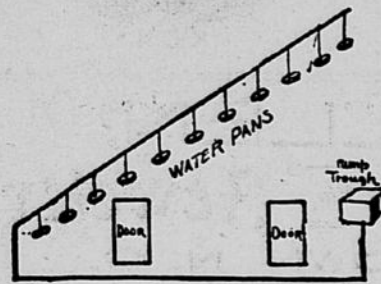


ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

SIMPLE WATER SYSTEM.

Designed by a Pigeon Farmer, But Adaptable to Every Kind of Ordinary Farm Industry.

After carrying water three times daily for 1,000 breeding pigeons for a time, I decided I would make it carry itself, so procuring about 200 feet of second-hand 1 1/4-inch iron pipe I set about it and after a few hours' work I had the pleasure of seeing the watering done as before without the work of carrying about 12 bucketfuls of water daily. They would not drink this



IMPROVED WATER SYSTEM.

amount, but it is quite necessary that pigeons should have fresh water each time they are fed and plenty of it for bathing in afterwards. The pump that furnished the water was some distance from the yards, and the piping had to pass two doors that were used several times daily, so that it was necessary to lower the pipe to the ground, passing the doors, then raising about two feet above first water pans and giving it a gradual fall to about one foot above the last pan, there being ten watering pans in all. I then drilled an eighth-inch hole in pipe directly over each pan, the pipe being connected with pump trough, which would hold enough water for all pans. We would only have to pump the water and the piping would do the rest, and at the same time rest the attendant somewhat. To prevent freezing I put a small valve at lowest point near pump to let water out of pipe on ground.—Rural New Yorker.

THE FARM TELEPHONE.

Dakota Experience Proves That It Has a Commercial as Well as a Social Value.

The chief uses of the telephone in rural neighborhoods in the east, probably, are neighborhood sociability, making appointments for meetings and calling the doctor. Communication with dealers in produce is also possible, and many a farmer is thus enabled to decide just when to deliver such merchandise to advantage at the nearest market. A North Dakota paper declares that such means of keeping posted are especially valuable to the wheat growers of the northwest. This is the way in which that journal talks: "The encroachment of modern facilities on older methods of doing business is strikingly exemplified in this part of the northwest this fall. These days of private telephones and telegraph lines to every station and almost every big farm throughout the state have brought the farmers into touch with the terminal grain markets of Duluth and Minneapolis in such a way as to curdle the country elevator lines out of all chance of profit by advance information. Often the changes in quotations at either Duluth or Minneapolis are in the hands of farmers at their homes within ten or 20 minutes after they have been made, and in some cases elevator companies having country line houses have found it difficult to keep even with the farmer. This is especially the case with a long continued advance or decline. "A farmer will store his grain in the country house nearest his farm, and as long as prices advance or remain stationary he will let it stay there, taking a storage ticket, which he leaves with a friend in town or at the bank. Being in close touch with the terminal markets by telephone, he knows at once of any change in price, and if it is a decline he at once telephones to the bank or his agent to sell at the old price, and this is done so quickly that the sale is often made before the country elevator has received word by wire from Duluth to make a change in quotations. In that case the elevator line is out of the difference in price, as it has to sell its grain on the terminal market at once."

Beauty Counts for Much.
A beautiful and valuable farm across the way at one time could only be approached by a weed-grown lane. It was bought by a hard-working farmer with little surplus money, but plenty of determination. By a little thought and work he changed the bare front yard into attractive, park-like grounds. He hauled gravel at odd times, and set out a row of shade trees along the driveway. Smoothly-clipped sod took the place of the weeds along the lane. Then altogether his place now has an air of dignity that it did not possess at one time.—Farm Journal.

Higher Home Life on Farms.
The telephone and the trolley are rapidly banishing the isolation of the farm. As these extend rural life loses its most objectionable features. Men can live in the country and yet be in constant touch with their fellows. This means a higher home life for the people of the farm. The grange has always advocated better education for the tillers of the soil. With the advance of education the grange itself will increase in numbers, in influence and in power. Organization is a condition of civilization; the one grows with the other.—J. T. Allman.

GOOD ROADS IN CONGRESS.

Senator Latimer Gives Five Reasons Why Government Should Aid in Building Highways.

Next to Panama and the canal, the subject of good roads appears to be the leading question before congress this winter. In fact, the Panama question had to stand aside while Senator Latimer made a speech on his good roads bill. He is the junior senator from South Carolina, and an enthusiastic supporter of the government aid proposition. The scheme outlined in his bill is quite similar to that of the Brownlow bill which is now occupying a large share of public attention. Each bill carries an appropriation of \$24,000,000 to be used during the next three years, and each provides that the federal government may aid in the improvement of the roads to the extent of one-half the expense; but the Latimer bill places three commissioners in charge of the proposed bureau of highways instead of one director.

Senator Latimer's speech was clear and convincing. He discussed the question along the usual lines. He answered the charge of "unconstitutionality" by citing the fact that congress had appropriated and the government had spent many millions for road-building in the early part of the last century. He also pointed out that the government continually uses the public roads as postroads and argued that it was not only constitutional but just that it should help to construct and maintain them.

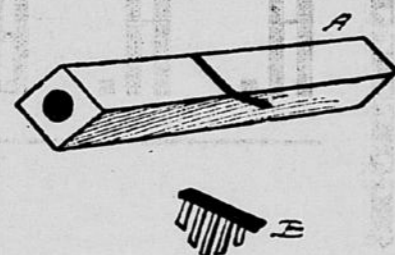
The South Carolina senator summarized the arguments for national aid as follows:

- First. Because the history of road building demonstrated that a complete system of public roads has never been constructed in any country except by the aid of the general government.
- Second. Because the revenues of the government are raised largely upon articles consumed by all of the people, thereby distributing taxation equally, and as all the people could contribute to the construction and improvement of the roads, it is only by federal aid that this can be accomplished.
- Third. Because it is the duty of the federal government to bear its just proportion of the expense for the construction and improvement of the roads which it uses for the delivery of the mails and for military purposes in time of war.
- Fourth. Because better roads are a national necessity; they closely concern the general welfare of the nation, and are therefore a proper object of national aid.
- Fifth. Because a surplus of about \$200,000,000 is lying idle in the treasury which belong to the people and should be expended for their benefit in a manner which will accomplish the greatest good to the largest number.

HOME-MADE RAT TRAP.

Man Who Designed It Says It Will Surely Clean Out All the Rodents Around the Barn.

Take a piece of wooden piping (A) with a three-inch hole through it. Saw it half through, as shown in the cut. Then take five pieces of old corset steels of suitable length and lay them between two small blocks of wood about six inches long. Nail firmly together as at B. The steels



RELIABLE RAT TRAP.

must be of different lengths, the middle one the longest, so that when slipped into the saw cut they will close the hole effectually.

Before putting the steels in the saw cut, put in some old rags or sheepskin to make a nest for the rats, also to keep them from seeing clear through. Put a little straw in the mouth of the hole to fix both ends of the piping alike. Put the trap under the barn sill. If you have made the trap right you will clean out all the rats.—Henry Neason, in Farm and Home.

The Morning Glory Pest.
An Indiana farmer writes the Chicago Record-Herald that he considers cattle the best destroyers of morning glories. He says: "Pasture such a field by cattle; they are fond of the leaves and vines, and will not allow the roots to send out a mass of long intertwining vines, but will nip the plant close to the ground, killing the vitality of the roots in one or two seasons. Another way is to seed such a field in grass. This should be sown with a nurse crop, which ought to be cut for hay. The next year's hay will contain very few morning glory vines; the third year none, provided the grasses used contained a good proportion of such grasses as red top, orchard grass or bluegrass. The grasses kill the pest."

Rural Delivery Routes.
There are now in operation 19,393 routes. It is estimated that 3,260 additional routes can be established out of the appropriation now available, making 22,678 which will be in operation or ordered established by March 1, 1904. To maintain the service on these routes during the fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, will require \$13,560,000. If congress should make a supplemental appropriation of \$300,000 for the current fiscal year, as suggested, additional routes can be established, bringing the number in operation June 30, 1904, up to 24,500. In that event about \$15,000,000 will be required to maintain the service during the next fiscal year.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A Flannel Prescription Which Is Sure to Bring Speedy Relief.

All who suffer from poor digestion should wear a ten-inch width of flannel bandage next the skin, pinned fairly tight round the body over the stomach. No liver or digestive pill or pepsin preparation helps the stomach a twentieth part as much as this flannel prescription, says the Boston Budget. A poor circulation in the stomach, causing that chilly, "miserable" feeling, is at the root of half the indigestion that mortals are heir to. That is why hot-water drinking gives relief. It helps the circulation. A flannel bandage worn day and night all the year round cures the faulty blood circulation of the stomach; consequently it cures dyspepsia. Five hours interval between meals, avoiding fried foods, made dishes and mixtures and observing three or four "Lenten meals" in every week are golden rules for good digestion. A good dinner at night is necessary for those whose pleasure or work keeps them up very late, but for ordinary folk who dine at seven and go to bed about 10:30 only a light, wholesome repast should be taken at the end of the day, when the muscles and nerves are more or less exhausted. A "tired stomach is a weak stomach" is a golden rule to remember, yet how often one hears people say:

"I've been rushing about all day and am tired to death. I must have a big meal to make up for it." You may put the big meal into the stomach, but you cannot make the stomach digest it.

ELECTRICITY SOURCE OF LIFE.

While Not Life Itself It Plays Important Part in the Production of Phenomena.

There is good reason for believing that the chemical as well as the physical changes of protoplasm are produced by alterations in electrical conditions, and that the remarkable chemical powers of protoplasm shown in its syntheses and decompositions are in reality electrical, and resemble those produced in electrolysis by the action of the current, states the World Today. When, for example, an electric charge is removed from an organic compound it decomposes and new compounds arise. We can therefore say that those substances which give up their charges easily. Substances which give up their charges with especial ease are mercury and silver, which are accordingly very poisonous. We are even able, from electrical data recently obtained, to calculate approximately for any salt how much will be necessary to kill a given protoplasm in a given time. It may fairly be said, then, that the forces of protoplasm are electrical in large part at least, and that they give rise under these special conditions to the phenomena which constitute life. This is of course quite different from saying that electricity is life. Life is a name we give to a group of phenomena; while electricity plays a part in producing these it is not itself the phenomena.

PAY OF PROFESSORS.

Colleges Pay Proportionately Less Now Than They Did Fifty Years Ago.

Whether it is, or is not, in accord with the eternal fitness of things that college professors should be kept poor, the fact is that they are so, says the Syracuse Post-Standard. One who had studied the subject with some care was heard to assert not long since that he failed to see how a college teacher could marry without skimping his laundry bills. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard, dreams of a day when American professors shall be paid as German professors are, \$25,000 a year or thereabouts. To most people this seems not merely a dream, but something very close to what is vulgarly termed a "pipedream," i. e., a hallucination induced by some powerful narcotic.

The Harvard Graduates' Magazine goes so far as to declare that the college professors of the present day are more poorly paid than the college professors of half a century ago when the president of Harvard got \$2,500 a year, and James Russell Lowell \$1,200 for teaching belles lettres and bringing up the Cambridge youths in the paths of French and Spanish languages and literature. The best Harvard professors of to-day receive \$5,000 a year at the culmination of their career, but in purchasing power this is not the equivalent of the \$2,200 which the best men were paid in 1856, says the Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

To Fool His Cows.
Frank Leiden, who lives northeast of town, came in one day in search of green eye-glasses for his cattle. Of course our men who deal in glasses were forced to give it up as a hard proposition. When asked why he wanted his cattle to wear them, Leiden replied: "When in the pasture the green glasses will make the grass look green and the cattle will think it is spring and the pasture green." It is true that it has not rained in that part of Oklahoma for some time and the grass is very dry. We have patents on everything we can think of but patent eye-glasses for cows. Can't some one accommodate the gentleman?—Frederick (Okla.) Free Press.

Boston Ladies.
Mrs. Brown—I was down town yesterday. I didn't know but I might meet you.
Mrs. Green—I was down town too, and I'm awfully sorry I didn't see you.
"Ma, don't you remember that we saw Mrs. Brown's dog, and you said: 'Come, let's hurry away from here; that old cat must be somewhere near!' What old cat did you mean, ma?"—Boston Transcript.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA



"The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh."—Medical Talk.

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful Grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women and children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster. The following letters speak for them-

Willing to Take a Chance.
A pious citizen has a 15-year-old son who does not promise to be exactly "a chip off the old block." Not long ago the father discovered to his sorrow that his boy and several others of the neighborhood had a habit of matching nickels. The wrathful parent led the erring lad to the time-honored attic, where hangs a certain strap. The boy didn't have any agreeable impression of what was to come, and, on the ground that it is only the first plunge that counts, he called out: "Say, dad! I'll go yep heads or tails for two lickings or none!"—Chicago Chronicle.

In Emmons Co., Dakota.
We can sell you 100 acres fine land. You can break 100 acres this spring, sow it to Salzer's Flax and reap enough to pay for your land, etc., having a fine farm free the first year. 100 such pieces for sale. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., [K. L.] La Crosse, Wis.

Carrie—"Do you think a woman is justified in marrying a man she doesn't know?" Aunt Ane—"She certainly wouldn't be justified in marrying a man she did know!"—Boston Transcript.

"The Inside Inn" is the name of the only hotel in the World's Fair Grounds—American and European plan at reasonable rates. See advertisement in another column and write for folder to "Inside Inn" Administration Bldg., Room 110, St. Louis, Mo.

The Brute—"What are you thinking of, Mamie? Mamie—"I am dreaming of my youth." The Brute—"I thought you had a faraway look in your eyes."—Princeton Tiger.

Let idle declaimers mourn over the degeneracy of the age, but my opinion is that every age is the same.—Goldsmith.

Dyeing is as easy as washing when Pubman Fadeless Dyes are used.

The foes we most fear fade when we face them.—Ram's Horn.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.
Mrs. John La Rue, of 115 Paterson Ave., Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head, and other symptoms disappeared."
Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty, and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Gull.

A Relative of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Silas S. Lincoln, who resides at 913 I. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has the honor of being third cousin to Abraham Lincoln. He writes:

"I had la grippe five times before using your medicine. Four years ago I began the use of Peruna, since which time I have not been troubled with that disease. I can now do as much work at my desk as I ever could in my life. I have gained more than ten pounds in weight."—S. S. Lincoln.

Pe-runa Not Only Cured La Grippe but Benefited the Whole System.

Miss Alice M. Dressler, 1313 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after effects remained through the summer and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. One of my college friends who was visiting me asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Alice M. Dressler.

An Actress' Testimonial.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grippe, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grippe, which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try your Peruna which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

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, O.

AN EGG TESTER FREE



Together with an incubator and brooder catalogue, containing among much other valuable and interesting information a colored plate, showing by eighteen views the development of the chick in the shell, free, by sending to GEO. K. STAHL, Quincy, Ill., four cents to pay for postage and packing.

SALZER'S FARM SEED NOVELTIES

Salzer's National Oats.
Most prolific Oats on earth. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, says: "Salzer's Oats are the best out of over four hundred sorts tested by us." This grand Oat yielded in Wisconsin 156 bu., Ohio 197 bu., Michigan 231 bu., Missouri 255 bu., and North Dakota 310 bu. per acre, and will positively do as well by you. Try it, sir, and be convinced.

A Few Sworn to Yield.
Salzer's Bardonia Barley, 25 bu. per A. Salzer's Homestead Corn, 50 bu. per A. Salzer's Big Four Oats, 250 bu. per A. Salzer's New England Oats, 50 bu. per A. Salzer's Favourite, 75 bu. per A. Salzer's Oats, 1,000 bu. per A.

Salzer's Speltz (Emmer).
Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not corn nor wheat, nor rye, nor barley, nor oats, but a golden combination of them all, yielding 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of rich straw a hay per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well every where.

Salzer's Million Dollar Grass.
Most talked of grass on earth. Editors and College Professors and Agricultural Lecturers praise it without stint; yields 10 tons of rich hay and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Salzer's Teosinte.
Salzer's Teosinte produces 112 rich, juicy, sweet, lady sticks from one barrel of seed, 14 bushels high in 90 days; yielding fully 50 tons of green fodder per acre, doing well over 700 lbs. East, West, South or North.

Grasses and Clovers.
Only large growers of grasses and clovers for seed. America. Our seeds are warranted. We make a great specialty of Grasses and Clovers. For our Farm and Vegetable Seeds are pedigreed stock, bred right up to big yields.

For 10c in Stamps
and the name of this paper, we will send you a list of Farm seed samples, including some of above, together with our mammoth 100 page illustrated catalogue, but 10c in postage stamps. Send for same today.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

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AMMUNITION

is extensively used everywhere in the world wherever the muzzle loader has given way to the breech loader. It is made in the largest and best equipped cartridge factory in existence.

This accounts for the uniformity of its products. Tell your dealer "U. M. C." when he asks "What kind?" Catalog free.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

50,000 Americans Were Welcomed to Western Canada

They are settled and settling on the Grain and Grazing Lands, and are prosperous and satisfied. Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently said: "A new star has risen upon the horizon, and it is toward it that every immigrant who leaves the land of his ancestors to come and seek a home for himself now turns his gaze."—Canada. There is ROOM FOR MILLIONS.

For a descriptive atlas and other information, apply to SUPERINTENDENT OF INFORMATION, Ottawa, Canada; or authorized Canadian Government Agent.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Diphtheria. Works in 15 minutes. All Druggists, Wholesale and Retail. A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

LADIES WHO SUFFER

from FEMALE TROUBLES, can treat themselves with DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. You apply it direct to the afflicted part, and it does what no amount of medicine taken inwardly can do. For sample and full testimonials, apply to Mrs. M. M. FOSTER, DETROIT, MICH.