

BE WARNED.

Heed nature's warnings! Pain tells of lurking disease. Backache is kidney pain—a warning of kidney trouble, too, come to tell you the kidneys are sick. Constant weariness, headaches, dizzy spells, days of pain, nights of unrest are danger signals warning you to cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have made thousands of permanent cures.

Frank D. Overbaugh, cattle-buyer and farmer, Catskill, N. Y., says: "Doctors told me ten years ago that I had Bright's Disease, and said they could do nothing to save me. My back ached so I could not stand it to even drive about, and passages of the kidney secretions were so frequent as to annoy me greatly. I was growing worse all the time but Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have been well ever since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Overbaugh will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

A REVELATION

In size, magnificence and beauty, the St. Louis World's Fair surpasses any previous Exposition. To see it as it is, get the "KATY" Album. Views of all principal buildings reproduced in colors in the lithographer's highest art. The leaves, 6 x 10, are loosely bound and may be framed. Send 25c to "KATY," 644 Key Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE KATY FLYER, the crack train of the M. K. & T. R. Y.—to and from Oklahoma, Texas and Old Mexico.

THE UP-TO-DATE WOMAN.

Mrs. Ann Randall, of Langhorne, Pa., celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday on Monday evening by giving a party at which she danced several times in as lively a manner as anyone present. Among those at the ball were a daughter, five sons, 29 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren.

The French government in Algeria proposes to establish a woman doctor in every village where the native population is large enough, the native women being prevented by their social customs from consulting men physicians. In Algeria a dispensary has already been opened for women.

A daily newspaper of Rapid City, S. D., appears under the direct supervision of Mrs. Alice R. Gossage. Her husband, who published the newspaper, was far from strong, and little by little the energetic woman took the management into her own hands. Now she is business manager as well as editor.

Mme. Marie Paille, the autocrat of Parisian hairdressers, has decided that the hideous chignon is to come in again. All of feminine France doubtless will bow in submission to this decree. English women will fall into line and it is not to be thought that Uncle Sam's daughters will lag behind. The chignon has been described as "about on a par, as a barbaric ornamentation, with the nose ring and the jingling bracelet. It is unsanitary and provocative of scalp diseases."

THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

F. Marion Crawford the novelist, has gone to Italy, and in his Italian home will revise his biography of Pope Leo XIII.

Charles Dawson, a fellow of the Society of Antiquities of London, owns the favorite chair used by William Shakespeare.

Paul Adam, a French author, will study the influence of French art upon American and foreign art generally, having been commissioned so to do by the French minister of public instruction.

The town of Nasso, in Sweden, has a female contingent in its fire brigade.

IN AN OLD TRUNK.

Baby Finds a Bottle of Carbolic Acid and Drinks It.

While the mother was unpacking an old trunk a little 18 months old baby got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid while playing on the floor and his stomach was so badly burned it was feared he would not live for he could not eat ordinary foods. The mother says in telling of the case:

"It was all two doctors could do to save him as it burnt his throat and stomach so bad that for two months after he took the poison nothing would lay on his stomach. Finally I took him into the country and tried new milk and that was no better for him. His Grandma finally suggested Grape-Nuts, and I am thankful I adopted the food for he commenced to get better right away and would not eat anything else. He commenced to get fleshy and his cheeks like red roses and now he is entirely well."

"I took him to Matamoros on a visit and every place we went to stay to eat he called for Grape-Nuts and I would have to explain how he came to call for it as it was his main food."

"The names of the physicians who attended the baby are Dr. Eddy of this town and Dr. Geo. Gale of Newport, O., and anyone can write to me or to them and learn what Grape-Nuts food will do for children and grown-ups too." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



PLAN OF BIG SHEEP BARN.

Structure Like the One Here Described Will Suit the Needs of Most Farmers.

"I would like to get some good plan for a sheep barn 32 feet long by 23 wide, with corn-crib along one side, 32x5 feet wide and 8 feet high, and one shed on the other side, 32x9 feet wide. Will some sheep breeder please give height for said building, what pitch,

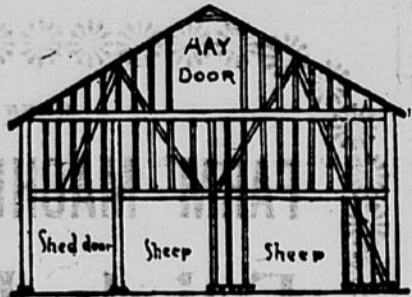


FIG. 1.

what kind of roofing to put on, with nine-foot driveway alongside of corn-crib. I want sheep below and hay above asks an Ohio farmer reader.

The correspondent asks for a plan, but describes the plan very fully himself. Probably he seeks the method of construction more than a plan.

Fig. 1 shows a structure 16 feet high, with well braced frame made of 2x6 and 2x4 scantling. This will give quite

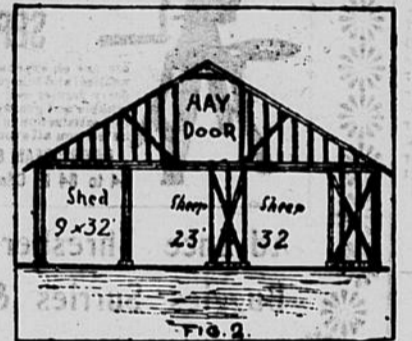


FIG. 2.

a good deal of storage for hay in addition to the sheep stall, corn crib and tool shed.

If, however, he does not care for so much storage for hay, he can use structure shown in Fig. 2, which will of course take some less timber and siding, but will require the same amount of roof and flooring. This loft will hold enough hay to feed the sheep that can be properly sheltered in this size stable,

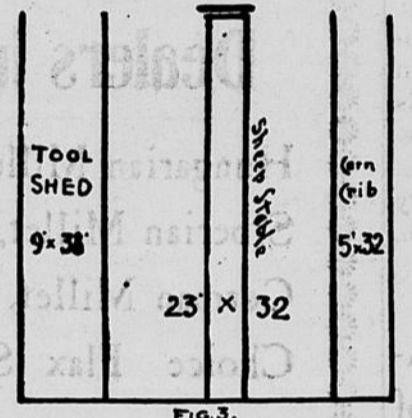


FIG. 3.

unless they are given a small paddock in which to run for exercise. With a good run in connection it will accommodate 100 sheep under the rule of six square feet to the sheep; but ten square feet is better for the sheep, and in that case 60 sheep will be the limit after allowing for the feed racks.

Fig. 3 shows the floor plain with feed rack, which may be filled from the loft above. If this rack be made continuous the length of the stable, it divides the stable into two divisions, which is a desirable feature.—Ohio Farmer.

The Draft Horse Business. Some say the draft horse business is going to be overdone again. I want to say there never has been a time in the history of the draft horse when a good one was not wanted at a price considerably above his reasonable cost, even when the market was at its worst, not to mention the more profitable period. In Europe, where the improved breeds have been kept continuously for centuries, the draft horse is considered the most profitable animal on the farm, and this with land worth 20 times as much as ours, and feed much more expensive. In studying the draft horse, we must not overlook his twofold relation to agriculture. First, his great usefulness in actual labor performed in the pursuit of agriculture; second, as being himself a profitable product of agriculture.—Prairie Farmer.

The Lion and the Lamb. The Philadelphia Ledger tells this interesting story "A Callaway county farmer, Bas Kimbrell, made the odd discovery the other day that he was harboring lambs and foxes under the same roof without either attempting injury to the other. Mr. Kimbrell had noticed a fox about his place a good deal lately, but as he had no gun and had not missed any of his lambs, he made no effort to kill it. One day he noticed Reynard creep into the straw shed, where he kept his lambs, and he ran to see what the animal was about. In a nest in the straw of which the north wall was built he found the old fox and three little ones comfortably ensconced. The lambs had been playing all about the old she fox, but she never molested them."

A smooth wire fence of any kind is more desirable than a barb wire one.

HORSE'S FEET ARE TENDER.

How to Treat Little Injuries That Quite Often Lead to Lameness and Disablement.

The horses' feet require looking after frequently, as they are liable to unexpectedly get in a condition to annoy the animal and to seriously militate against an otherwise thriving condition. The horse is liable to pick up nails, strips of metal, splinters and pieces of glass. If he steps on a nail, for instance, even though the head be up, he may catch it in a tender part of the foot, and forcing it out of the rotten board in which it was held and carry it along. Succeeding steps drive the nail further in and the horse becomes lame.

The part of the foot that is most subject to such mishaps is the frog and cleft just behind the frog. Even splinters of wood are liable to find their way into this vulnerable region and thus become the source of great irritation amounting sometimes, but not always, to visible lameness.

Quite often the injury is not sufficient to produce lameness, yet it is sufficient to cause pain which may last for some time. Frequently the injury is manifested by a disinclination to rest the weight on the foot when standing. When in motion the pain is not sufficient to prevent the horse putting his foot down as usual. Such injuries often are observed when the horse is started off quickly after standing for some time.

When the nail, or other article that produced the wound, has been removed, follow the puncture through the sole or frog to the soft tissues, then fill the cavity with a solution made of equal parts of gum camphor and carbolic acid and pack with cotton. The treatment should be repeated daily until recovery is complete. Where this treatment is promptly and properly carried out, the wounds produced in the foot of the horse by nails, glass, scraps of iron and other like things, rarely result in abscesses and suppuration. In cases which culminate in the formation of abscesses the treatment necessary is to remove all loose horn and dress with cotton saturated with the gum camphor and carbolic acid solution. The cotton may be held in place by a bandage around the foot.

A PACKING HOUSE SECRET.

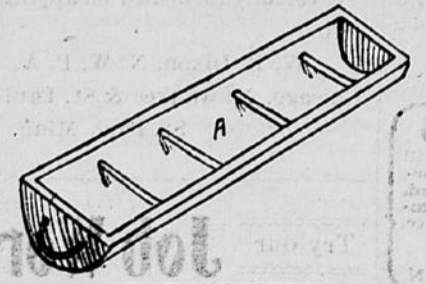
Steam Is Now Used in Keeping Meats Sweet and Perfectly Pure in Refrigerators.

A superintendent of a meat-packing establishment tells the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that steam is used to assist in keeping meats sweet and pure in refrigerators. Cool air alone keeps them fresh, but not entirely untainted. The Australians solved the problem first. They tried experiment after experiment without avail, until some one thought of using steam to volatilize the gases which cause these annoying conditions and draw them off. A steam pipe was placed in a wooden duct at the bottom of a refrigerator chamber stored with meat; the gases of this kind are low lying, and the duct led directly to the brine tanks. The experiment occurred at Sydney, and for 89 days the refrigerator compartment was kept closed, at the end of which time it was opened, the meat drawn forth, and every piece thoroughly tested. It was as fresh and pure, without the slightest suggestion of bone odor or mold, as on the day it was packed. The gases had been volatilized by the steam, carried off by the wooden duct, and the entire noxious condition purified by the brine tanks. With this aid to the refrigerator process, provided care be taken that the temperature never falls below freezing point, save occasionally, so that the meat will not become frozen, it may now be kept for years, and be perfectly fresh when taken out for consumption.

CEMENT TROUGHS FOR HOGS

They Are Not Only Much More Convenient But Also Much Cheaper Than Wooden Ones.

When made of wood, troughs for hogs are more or less unsatisfactory. The best and most durable trough can be made with good cement and coarse, clean sand in the proportion of one bucket of cement to two buckets of sand.



CEMENT TROUGH.

Make a temporary frame for the outside of your trough, then pour in the grout material, and with a trowel fashion the inside as you wish. Leave the bottom concave on inside like a bowl or kettle. The top edges should be two and one-half to three inches thick. A piece of chain put in the end of the trough in making, near the bottom, makes it convenient and handy to move.

If cleats are desired, rods of round iron can be imbedded in the grout before it sets. These prevent hogs from lying down in the trough and wasting the contents. After having fashioned out your trough, and put in iron bars or cleats, all full of water. The material will set better and your trough will wear for all time. Troughs of this kind six feet long are most convenient and much cheaper than wooden ones.—J. E. Sarmon, in Farm and Home.

Neatness about the farm increases its value both for residence and sale.

AN ILLINOIS FARMER IN WESTERN CANADA.

A recent issue of the Shelbyville, Illinois, Democrat contains a long and interesting letter from Mr. Elias Kost, formerly a prosperous farmer of that state, who recently emigrated to Western Canada, taking up a claim for himself and for each of his three sons.

From Mr. Kost's letter, which was written Feb. 3, 1904, we publish the following, believing it will prove of great interest to those who have contemplated settling in the Canadian Northwest:

"I had in August, 1902, secured a claim for myself, and filed on three quarter sections for my sons. My claim is one-half mile south of the Edmonton and Lake St. Anne trail.

"Coming so late in the season we had little opportunity to break and to prepare ground for a first year's crop, still we raised over 100 bushels of very fine potatoes, and sowed a few acres of barley, but the season was too far advanced for the barley. However, we secured good feed from it, and on rented ground 18 miles east of us, raised a fine crop of oats, so that we will have plenty of feed for horses. We cut about 60 tons of hay and thus will have an abundance. We have, all told, about 240 acres of hay meadow, which would yield the past year over three tons to the acre, and in an ordinary season the meadow would furnish 600 tons of hay. The grass is very nutritious, and cattle on the ranges become very fat without being fed a pound of grain.

"On the upland the grass grows from eight to ten inches tall. This is called range grass, and is suitable for stock at any time, even in the winter when the ground is not covered too deep with snow. Horses subsist on it alone, at all times, provided they are native stock. The grass in the hay meadows here is called red-top, and grows from five to six feet in length, and when cut at the proper time yields an abundant crop of nutritious hay.

"Our cattle have not cost us a cent since we came on our homestead, only the small outlay for salt and labor in putting up hay and shelter. All cattle have been doing well this winter, and feeding up to the first of January was unnecessary, as there was good range up to that time.

"All the snows up to that date were followed by winds from the northwest that melts it very rapidly; these winds are called Chinook winds, and are always warm. In one night a Chinook wind may take away three or four inches of snow.

"We have built on our claim a comfortable house of hewn logs, 20x26 feet, one and one-half stories in height, with a good cellar. During the latter part of June we rafted logs down the Sturgeon to a sawmill, about eight miles away, and thus secured 5,000 feet of good lumber which was needed for the house. Later in the season a shingle mill located six miles away. To this we hauled logs and had shingles cut for the roof.

"We had an abundance of wild fruit the past season, consisting of gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, saskatoons, blueberries, cherries and saskatoons. The latter are a fine looking berry, red, and quite pleasant to the taste, but not much to be desired in cookery. The strawberries are the same as those that grow wild in Illinois. Raspberries are red in color, large and equal to any of the tame varieties, and so are the gooseberries. The cranberries consist of the high and trailing varieties. The latter are most sought and contiguous to the swamps. The ground is literally covered with them as with a red carpet, but the best and most sought is the blueberry, so called by the Indians. This is the famous 'huckleberry' (whortleberry) of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Pennsylvania, and cannot be excelled for excellence by any fruit cultivated. It is found here both on the prairie and in the timber in immense quantities.

"Game is very plentiful so far as prairie chickens, pheasants, ducks of all kinds, and geese are concerned. We have taken nearly 500 chickens and pheasants, also a great many ducks.

"An occasional deer is seen, but are not plentiful, only one having been taken during the season in this settlement.

"Fish are very plentiful at all seasons of the year. Fish wagons and sleds are passing almost daily along the trail with heavy loads of fish, destined for St. Albert and Edmonton. From the latter point they are shipped south on the Calgary and Edmonton railroad to points along the line, and also to Assiniboia, on the Canadian Pacific railroad."

For further information apply to any authorized Canadian Government Agent whose address appears elsewhere.

Leap Year. Tom—Did she propose to you? Dick—Yes, but it took me about three years to persuade her to come to the point.—Detroit Free Press.

It Cures While You Walk. Allen's Foot-Powder is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Tom—"Are you on the water wagon now?" Dick—"No; but my milkman is."—Town Topics.

Fish's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Debts become larger the more they are contracted.—Princeton Tiger.

"I Have Every Reason to Praise Pe-ru-na," WRITES MRS. KANE, OF CHICAGO.



Mrs. K. Kane, 172 Sebor Street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Pe-ru-na has been used so long in our family that I do not know how I could get along without it. I have given it to all of my children at different times when they suffered with colds, coughs and the many ailments that children are subject to, and am pleased to say that it has kept them in splendid health. I have also used it for a catarrhal difficulty of long standing and it cured me in a short time, so I have every reason to praise Pe-ru-na."—Mrs. K. Kane.

Pe-ru-na Protects the Entire Household Against Catarrhal Diseases.

One of the greatest foes with which every family has to contend is our changeable climate. To protect the family from colds and coughs is always a serious problem, and often impossible. Sooner or later it is the inevitable fate of every one to catch cold. Care in avoiding exposure and the use of proper clothing will protect from the frequency and perhaps the severity of colds, but with the greatest of precautions they will come. This is a settled fact of human experience. Everybody must expect to be caught somewhere or somehow.

Perhaps it will be wet feet, or a draught, or damp clothes, or it may be one of a thousand other little mishaps, but no one is shrewd enough to always avoid the inevitable catching cold.

There is no fact of medical science better known than that Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Thousands of families in all parts of the United States are protected from colds and catarrh by Pe-ru-na. Once in the family Pe-ru-na always stays. No home can spare Pe-ru-na after the first trial of it.

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CANDY CATHARTIC

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GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, constipation, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, food mottled, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, yellow complexion, and distress. When your bowels do not move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. You will never get well and stay well until you put your bowels right. Start with CASCARETS today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedial Co., Chicago or New York.

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