



Two severe cases of Ovarian Trouble and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it. I suffered for more than five years with ovarian troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—Mrs. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation. I tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of ovarian trouble, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman, and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—Mrs. LAURA BELLE COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to remember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Many men take delight in calling attention to the good there is in them. Seek now the opportunity.

Why It Is the Best is because made by an entirely different process. Defiance Starch is unlike any other, better and one-third more for 10 cents. Girls who make fools of men usually make lasting impressions. Discretion is the aftermath of foolishness that has cost too dear.

World's Fair ST. LOUIS THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT. of the age. Its buildings are larger, costlier and handsomer than those of any previous Exposition. To see it as it will be, get a "Katy" Album containing views of all principal buildings reproduced in colors in the highest type of lithographic art. Leaves, 6x10, detachable and suitable for framing. Send 25 cents to MKT "KATY" Box 644, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The FREE Homestead LANDS OF Western Canada. Are the STAR ATTRACTIONS for 1904. Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing lands to be had as a free gift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS. Good Crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and affluence acquired easily. The population of Western Canada (1903) is 1,000,000 in the state. Now, over 1,600,000, one-half of all the Fire Insurance in the state is in Mutual Companies. It is also the oldest insurance in the world, and is cheapest, safest and best, and no company better than the STATE FARMER'S MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. of South Omaha, Nebr., B. P. Stouffer, Secretary.

BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER CURES catarrh of the stomach.

LIVE STOCK



Stable Ventilation. At the last state dairymen's convention in Wisconsin, W. D. Hoard said: A few years ago when I built a cow stable I put windows in it every three feet to let in the light. I also put in a ventilation system that cost \$350. One of my neighbors said to me that he did not see how I could afford to do that. I replied that if a man should come along and give the cows of any man Paris green or any other kind of animal or vegetable poison he would be prosecuted. But the farmer himself will poison his rows with bad air and think nothing of it. We must wake to a realization of this fact. Now the expenditure of \$350 for a good ventilating system is not a large matter. The interest on that amount at 6 per cent is only \$21 per year, and that is what the ventilating system really costs me. If I didn't have the money myself I could borrow it from my neighbor at 6 per cent. That \$21 is a very small sum to pay for the furnishing of pure air to a stable 142 feet long and 36 feet wide. I have found that this costs only a little over 40 cents per animal. We keep cows in the stable for about 200 days out of the year, and should we refuse them the expenditure of 40 cents each to keep them in pure air? I am sure that I get back at least ten times 40 cents in the increased effectiveness of each cow. I do not think that I ever made an expenditure on my farm that paid a better interest than that ventilating system. All this winter the temperature in my stable has not dropped below 50 to 55 degrees. The bodies of the cows give off enough heat to keep the temperature right for the cows. By the King system of ventilation, which I have, you take off the foul cold air and retain the warm air that is naturally at the top of the barn, and your stable is kept at an equitable temperature. It will not cost most of the farmers as much to put in a ventilating system as it did me because most of them have not stables as large as the one I have.

Cooking Horse Feed.

One of the early French investigators compared oats and an equal volume of rye boiled until the grain burst. The results were not favorable to cooking the feed. According to another of his tests, 30.8 pounds of mashed steamed potatoes could not replace 11 pounds of hay. The potatoes were mixed with cut straw and fed cold. It is often claimed that cooking feed increases its palatability and digestibility. The general conclusion drawn from tests with farm animals is that this belief is not warranted, and that the cost of cooking is not made up for by the increased value of the ration. It has been stated on good authority that boiled feed is useful for colts, brood mares and stallions if fed two or three times per week, and that draft horses which are being prepared for sale or for exhibition may be given cooked feed once a day with advantage. An excellent feed for horses, it is said, may be made by boiling barley and oats in a kettle with considerable water and pouring the mass over chaffed hay, allowing the whole to stand until the hay is well softened. Bran, roots and a small quantity of oil meal may be added also.—Bulletin 170, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Alcutian Island Ranges.

Several large stock growers of Washington state are planning to convert the Aleutian islands into vast cattle and sheep ranges, which will surpass in extent the rapidly diminishing ranges of Montana and Texas. One company has begun the shipment of 25,000 sheep and 5,000 head of cattle to the Aleutians, a first consignment of 8,000 head of sheep having recently been sent from San Francisco. The company had demonstrated previously that sheep will thrive there, living throughout the winter solely on the grass of the islands, by having landed 1,000 head there about a year and a half ago.

Angus Premiums.

The board of directors of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeders' Association has voted to appropriate \$4,500 for a show at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and \$2,500 for an Aberdeen-Angus show at Kansas City, in case one is held there in 1904. For the International Live Stock Exposition in 1904 \$4,000 was set aside for special premiums.

The cost of tile drains will, of course, vary with the locality. Some estimates of cost made in the vicinity of the Iowa Agricultural College may prove of value to farmers intending to put in tile drains.

It was found to cost per 1,000 feet as follows: 4-inch, \$20; 5-inch, \$27; 6-inch, \$37; 8-inch, \$58; 10-inch, \$85; 12-inch, \$115; 15-inch, \$255. The cost of hauling was estimated at \$5 per 1,000 feet for the 5-inch tile and a corresponding increase for the larger sizes. The distance hauled in this case was five miles. The cost of laying, per rod was 12 to 15 cents for all tile below 8 inches in size. This price includes digging ditch and laying tile, filling ditch to be done by owner. Where a capable engineer is employed to do the work, his fee must be added.

It is a poor policy for the farmer to sell off his best birds and keep the poorest. Such a course means retrogression.

POULTRY



White Wyandottes. White Wyandottes are unquestionably the most popular breed of fowls in existence to-day, with Barred Plymouth Rocks a close second. I have no disposition to question the value of the Barred Plymouth Rocks either as show birds or as utility stock. Through all the many years they have been before the poultry buying public they have been strong favorites. They displaced the Light Brahmas and other breeds as practical utility and market birds. Being of better size and shape, also good producers of eggs, they more nearly met the popular demand for a fowl having these qualities than any other breed that had come before. They consequently reaped a harvest unequalled by any other breed up to the time of the introduction of the White Wyandottes. I only compare these two breeds because they are indisputably the two most popular breeds in existence to-day. Other breeds and varieties have a good deal of merit and some have considerable popularity. None, however, at all compare with these two in the estimation of practical poultry producers and fanciers. It is a strong point with both that they so well suit the market poulterer and the fancier and showman. The White Wyandottes undoubtedly lead at the present time. They have had an uphill fight, but the practical qualities they possess in such large measure have carried them to the front, and the chances are decidedly good for their retaining that lead for some years to come. No other breed is in sight as a competitor. Probably there is not a well known breeder of White Wyandottes in this country who is able to fill all the orders for eggs and stock of this variety. In searching for the source of this popularity one has not far to travel. In the first place their size is right. They are not too large to be thrifty. Oversize in poultry means stagnation, poor breeding, small egg production and disease and loss in hot seasons and climates. Great size also means slow maturity and big feed bills. The White Wyandottes grow quickly and mature on less food than any other breed of anything like equal value as market poultry. Their shape, too, is right for practical purposes. Full and deep in breast, they lay on an extra thickness of white meat and when carved the slices show a prominent point in their worth. This is so from the egg to death from old age. A thin, slim-breasted White Wyandotte is unknown if the breed is pure. They are hardy and easily withstand the cold of the severest climates and seasons. They also do well in all temperate and hot climates. Unlike the large and single combed varieties, they never suffer in egg production from frosted combs and wattles. They have a small close and neatly fitted rose comb, which defies frost and cold. The cockerels when dressed and marketed as broilers and roasters, present a much neater appearance when sold with heads on than those of breeds with big, spreading or single combs which invariably draw the attention of the customer to the waste and resultant shrinkage in food value. The color of the legs and skin is the rich yellow so much desired. The skin is free from dark pin feathers. Many of the disasters in the poultry business have come through failure to study supply and demand. Would-be poultrymen, starting on an unknown path, instead of consulting the demand where the stock is to be sold will, from some article, or from seeing birds in a show room, choose what strikes the fancy and go ahead—or rather behind, for it doesn't take long to get started in the wrong direction in this business. Once started it is frightfully easy to continue in the same way and fearfully hard to turn about.

Colored Rouen Ducks.

Colored Rouen ducks are becoming every year more popular in this country. They are supposed to have had their origin in the city of Rouen in Normandy. At least they must have been raised largely there before they were exported to this country. The Rouen duck is a fine market bird, but does not mature so early as do the Pekins and the Aylesburys. It is hardy and prolific and has a quiet disposition. The eggs, however, are not as large as are those of the Pekin duck, and lack uniformity of color. It is believed to be closely related to the Mallard duck, and this belief is strengthened by its plumage. The standard weight of the drake is nine pounds and of the mature duck eight pounds.

Swine Feed Points.

Spring litters can be handled to advantage, as they can have the run of grass and clover lots. In addition to the pasturage, a little soft food should be fed, and the corn ration should be very small. Bran and middlings, and oil meal in small quantities, may enter into the ration. Wood ashes and charcoal are profitable adjuncts to the feeding ration. Charcoal may be easily obtained from charred corn cobs. The excessive feeding of corn should be avoided, as it is certain that a good frame cannot be built up on such a one-sided ration.

Exchange of Compliments.

"I love you, papa," said four-year-old Margie, as she climbed upon her father's knee. "And I love you, dear, when you are a good girl," rejoined her father. "But, papa," continued Margie, not to be outdone, "I love you even when you ain't no good."

Force of Habit.

He—What would you do if you were starving, dear? Would you steal a loaf of bread? She—Certainly not! I'd walk into a cafe and get a meal and charge it. He—To whom? She—To you, of course.—Detroit Free Press.

Not an Everyday Occurrence.

Cheerful Widow—Why so dismal? Future Husband—I am afraid our wedding trip will take all the cash I have saved up? Cheerful Widow—What of it? A wedding trip only happens once in five or six years.



A Burglar "With Religion." Former State Senator Guy once was asked to defend an ex-convict who was charged with burglary, says the New York World. He refused the case, but had a talk with the prisoner in the course of conversation the burglar said: "I had a partner once, but he got religion." "Indeed! I presume he quitted the business?" "Nixy; I just fired him, see? What could a man like me expect of a chump who always wanted to open a safe with prayers?"

The Mistress Was Forgiving.

D. C. Brewer tells of a colored maid who came home about two hours later than she ought and burst out to her mistress: "Oh, missus! I've got 'ligion! I've got 'ligion." "Very well," said the mistress. "I'll forgive you this time. But don't let it happen again."—Boston Record.

Comes to the Same Thing.



Bings—Do you consider it proper to mind the baby? Bangs—Well, I think it proper to mind the wife.

Now a Respectable Citizen.

Drummer—What became of old Tuffnut, who formerly owned a disreputable dive on Blank street? Merchant—Oh, he reformed several years ago and is now one of our most honest and respected citizens. Drummer—What business is he in now? Merchant—None at all. He made a fortune out of his dive and retired.

Two Methods.

"The average married woman," said Henpeck, "works her game so as to play 'man-of-the-house' and get control of the purse strings." "Oh, I don't know," replied the other, whose wife is a cute, cooling little creature, "sometimes she plays her game so as to work the man-of-the-house to the same end."—Philadelphia Press.

Signs of Progress.

"I think Arthur would have proposed to me last night if you hadn't come in the room just when you did." "What reason have you for believing that?" "He had taken both of my hands in his. He had never held more than one of them at a time before."—Stray Stories.

A Common Failing.

"He started out to be the architect of his own fortunes. Did he succeed?" "Well, he's the architect all right, but he didn't succeed in putting up much of a structure." "What seemed to be the trouble?" "He revised the plans too often."

Queer Notion.



Mr. Peck—Jack writes me from the country that it's lovely out there—regular paradise, he says. Mr. Binks—H'm! Did he take his wife with him? Mr. Peck—Shucks, man! What's your idea of paradise, anyway?

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Corn. We challenge the world to produce a more prolific variety than Sawyer's Home Builder, so named because it grows so heavily in 1903 that it produced a bushel in one acre. Here are some of the yields our customers had in 1903: 137 bu. per acre, By John F. Smith, Farm No. 1, Ind. 160 bu. per acre, By O. F. Mitchell, Mont. Co., O. 190 bu. per acre, By Richard Smith, Lake Co., Ind. 198 bu. per acre, By J. D. Walker, Hamilton Co., Ind. 230 bu. per acre, By Lawrence Schelstel, Oregon Co., Mich. 235 bu. per acre, By J. W. Baker, Jackson Co., Ind. 264 bu. per acre, By Stewart, Ransom Co., N. D. 285 bu. per acre, By J. H. Smith, 120 days. Yielded 204 bu. per acre. Next year I will grow 400 bu. per acre from it. National Oats. Exceedingly prolific. Does well everywhere. It won't let you see the produce in the 200 bushel. Billion Dollar Grass. Must take of grass in America. Would be ashamed of itself if it yielded less than 100 bushels of grain per acre. For 10c. in Stamps. We will gladly send you a lot of farm seed samples, worth \$10.00 to you, for a stamp, with a coupon for a monthly 10c. illustrated catalogue. Send to: JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS. Agents: Toronto, Victoria, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland, Wash., P. O. Box 100, Seattle, Wash. Paper. Send the 10c. stamp.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3 SHOES. W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$4 to \$5—the only difference is the price. Sold Everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas makes Corona, Coltakin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. Get Color Eyelets. Shows by stamp. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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