



Mrs. Weisslitz, president of the German Womans' Club of Buffalo, N. Y., after doctoring for two years, was finally cured of her kidney trouble by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so-called remedies for kidney troubles, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is the only one especially prepared for women.

**Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden. I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicines, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—**MRS. PAULA WEISLITZ**, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Proof that Kidney Trouble can be Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel very thankful to you for the good your medicine has done me. I had doctored for years and was steadily growing worse. I had trouble with my kidneys, and two doctors told me I had Bright's disease; also had falling of the womb, and could not walk a block at a time. My back and head ached all the time, and I was so nervous I could not sleep; had hysteria and fainting spells, was tired all the time, had such a pain in my left side that I could hardly stand at times without putting my foot on something.

"I doctored with several good doctors, but they did not help me any. I took, in all, twelve bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, five boxes of Liver Pills, and used three packages of Sannative Wash, and feel like a new woman, can eat and sleep well, do all my own work, and can walk two miles without feeling over tired. The doctors tell me that my kidneys are all right now. I am so happy to be well, and I feel that I owe it all to your medicine."—**MRS. OPAL STRONG**, Dalton, Mass.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. 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.

Was there ever a woman who didn't regard her baby as a marvel of beauty?

**FITS** permanently cured. No fits or nervousness a Terrible first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. E. H. Kline, Ltd., 231 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The man who squanders the money that belongs to his family is a mean thief.

Try me just once and I am sure to come again. Defiance Starch.

It takes more than the wind to make a budding mustache fall blown. The port side of a vessel is not necessarily the captain's wine cellar.



4590 Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 Bust. All berthas are exceedingly fashionable and one is met with fresh variations at every turn. The waist illustrated shows one that gives a distinct cape effect and combines with it the new sleeves with deep gaitlet cuffs. The model is made of maize peau de cygne with the yoke of heavy cream net, overlaid with mesh seen even at a haberdasher's may be made of Japanese crepe and embroidered in butterflies. White crepe with red and black butterflies is very effective. Single butterflies may be purchased ready to applique, if one does not care to embroider them. These crepes are also very dainty when worked in the new Russian cross-stitch.



4590 Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 Bust. —Design by May Mantou.

dallions of lace joined by strips of black velvet ribbon, and trimming of cream lace, but combinations without number might be suggested. The deep corset belt is of chiffon velvet which matches the silk in color, but the material used for the waist can, with propriety, make the belt also when preferred.

The lining for the waist is smoothly fitted and is faced to form the yoke. The waist proper is laid in one box plait at the center back and in two at the front, the closing being made beneath the plait at the left side and diagonally through the yoke. The bertha is in two portions, the edges being cut to form points. The full puffed sleeves with the gaitlet cuffs are mounted on smoothly fitted linings and are shaped to extend over the hands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 yards 21, 4 3/4 yards 27 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of net and 5 yards of applique.

The pattern 4590 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

**Infant's Robe, 4587.** The day when infants were dressed in robes made a mass of elaborate lace and embroidery belongs to the past. Fine materials, dainty handwork and simple trimming now are held correct and are both more fashionable and more sensible. This very pretty little model is made of Persian lawn with the frill and bands of fine embroidery and is charmingly attractive, but it can be reproduced in any one of the fabrics used for the purpose.

The robe is eminently simple and consists of a square yoke, to which the full skirt portion is attached. Over the shoulders are wide frills that give breadth and dignity to the baby figure, and the neck is finished with a yellow frill of lace. The sleeves are full, gathered into narrow wristbands, edged to match the neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, with 4 1/4 yards of wide embroidery 1 yard of narrow and 6 1/2 yards of insertion to trim, as illustrated.

The pattern 4587 is cut in one size only.

**For Shoulder Slope.** Here is a little scheme to accentuate that shoulder slope—something the would-be stylish woman must accomplish or drop out of the procession. Fasten two bands of ribbon to a point in the center of the back, bringing them around low on the shoulders, tacking them there to give the necessary long effect, and either cross in front or in a bow at the waist. This scheme carried out in black velvet, with a girdle to match, looks well on the gown of light, soft veiling.

**Tweed Street Gown.** Fitting the figure closely, a smart street gown in tweed has a pretty vest effect in velvet and gilt braid. The coat reaches almost to the knees and flares away in front to show the front panel of the plaited skirt. This latter clears the ground all around and is finished by a stitched hem. The hat is in white Irish crochet with a mole-skin edge and a long black plume over the back.

**A Handsome Waist.** A handsome waist which will be more exclusive than anything to be



4587 Infant's Robe, one size. —Design by May Mantou.

**LIVE STOCK**



**Discomfort in Stanchions.**

Stock, to do their best, need to be comfortable as well as warm. The two do not always go together, although they ought to. Stock may be warmly sheltered, and still be uncomfortable. If they are, they will not thrive, as every good farmer knows. Extra feed may make up for lack of shelter, and keep the animals warm, the only loss being to the farmer who furnishes three dollars' worth of corn meal to do what one dollar's worth of batters would have done; but no amount of extra feed will make up directly for loss of comfort. Animals will, in time, get used to almost any treatment, I know; but wouldn't it be better and more profitable to make them comfortable from the first? There is very little money in the wintering of stock, at the best; and can we afford to have cows give less milk, or steers take on less flesh, than they ought to, simply because they are not comfortable?

Some years ago I wintered a score of steers coming three years old. They had evidently never been in stanchions, but had always run loose. I used stanchions in my barn, and with a great deal of trouble and coaxing we got these wild fellows all fastened in. Then I gave them the best of feed in abundance; but they were so uncomfortable that they did not do it justice. By being very quiet and patient with them we got them broken so they would go into the stanchions without much trouble, after a while, but they did not get thoroughly used to them, so as to be perfectly comfortable, in all winters. They were very much more comfortable along toward spring than when first put in, but not thoroughly so. I never worked harder over a lot of cattle and never succeeded so poorly. They were not comfortable, and no amount of warm shelter and good care and feed would make up for it. I am perfectly satisfied that, could they have been tied up they would have been easy almost from the first start, and that the result would have been far more satisfactory.—T. E. Terry.

**Feeding Alfalfa to Stock.**

Alfalfa should not be pastured until it has matured a goodly hardy crown and root system to enable it to withstand the trampling of stock, says a bulletin of the Texas station. At least two years should be allowed the crop for this purpose, and even more would be conducive to a hardy crop. If green feed is desired the alfalfa can be cut and fed as a soiling crop during this time. Spring pasturing of alfalfa is responsible for the disappearance of many good stands. At this time of year the plant is just recovering from the effects of low temperature and needs all of its energies. It cut during early spring, the sickle bar should be set higher than usual. Do not turn a hungry or thirsty animal into an alfalfa field. By observing this rule and further accustoming them to it by gradually increasing their time of feeding, little or no injurious effect will accompany the pasturing of horses and hogs. Cattle are more liable to bloat, and even with the best of care and attention fatal cases will occur. Soling cattle is the safest method of feeding them alfalfa. The Kansas station estimated the value of green alfalfa fed for seventy-four days to dairy cattle at \$25.26 per acre. Profitable results have been secured by feeding alfalfa to steers, care being exercised to prevent scouring, by gradually increasing the amount to the maximum quantity. Pigs thrive on alfalfa pasture—twelve to fifteen head of pigs may be turned on an acre of alfalfa with the best results. In combination with a finishing ration of grain it is most effective. Experiments in feeding alfalfa to horses indicate that the cost of maintenance is reduced.

**Testing the Self-Feeder.**

At the Illinois Experiment Station Professor Mumford has been testing the value of a self-feeder as against hand-feeding of steers, as to effect on the steers. Ten steers were fed by hand and ten by a self-feeder. After keeping the animals on full feed for 98 days, they were last week sold at the Chicago stockyards, bringing \$5.40 per 100 weight. About a year ago they were bought for \$4.85 per 100 weight. The results of the test are as follows:

	Self-fed. (lbs.)	Hand-fed. (lbs.)
Total gain .....	2510.00	2280.00
Average gain .....	251.00	228.00
Av. daily gain .....	2.561	2.326
Grain eaten per steer .....	2194.30	1946.00
Grain eaten daily per steer .....	22.00	19.60

It will be seen that the self-feeder cattle gained each .235 more per day than the hand-fed steers, but used 2.4 pounds more grain in doing it. At \$5.40 per 100 weight this added gain brought in the market 1.269 cents and cost the value of 2.4 pounds of grain. At 50 cents per 100 weight this grain would be worth 1.2 cents, or about the same as the value of the grain. So far as the effects on the cattle are concerned it would appear that self-feeding and hand-feeding are about equal. It is impossible to feed any two bunches of steers and have the results exactly the same, even if both bunches be fed the same way. Incidental variation must always be counted on and unless there is quite a wide difference in the results, the experiment must be regarded as non-conclusive. This appears to be the case in the experiment reported.

**POULTRY**



**Winter Feeding of Poultry.**

We practice a method somewhat different from the ordinary practice, says a report of the Ontario station. Our experience in feeding warm fowls is the morning is that, unless the feeder is exceptionally careful, the fowls gorge themselves, and as a result take to the roost for the greater part of the day—which is more favorable to the production of fat than of eggs. A hen must be in good condition when laying, and the amount of flesh must be sustained, if continued laying is desired; but excessive fat is generally more harmful than a slight reduction in weight. The first feed in the morning is given about nine o'clock and consists of a handful of whole grain, usually wheat, to every three birds. This is well scattered in the litter on the floor. Previous to this the birds have been kept busy digging in the litter for the few morsels that may have been left from the evening meal of the previous day. When the forenoon is nearly gone the fowls are given a little cut bone or cooked meat each day, and, in addition, all the pulped roots, such as turnips or beets that they will eat. The amount of bone or meat given is small, the object being to give about two and one-half pounds to every sixteen hens during a week's time. A little whole grain is given soon after one o'clock, either barley or oats, not more than three handfuls to a dozen hens, the object being to induce exercise. If the hens are losing in flesh less exercise is given. In such cases a larger feed is given early in the morning and the noon feed of grain is generally omitted. The mash is given about four in the afternoon. The mash is composed of equal parts by measure of stale bread, corn meal, bran, ground oats and clover meal, or lawn shippings. These are dampened with skim milk or water, according to the abundance of the former. This should be fed warm if possible, and given in as large quantities as the fowls will eat.

**Nests for Pigeons.**

Bulletin 177, Department of Agriculture: Nesting places for pigeons can be made as follows: Inch boards 12 inches wide, with parallel cross cleats (from strips one inch square) nailed on 9 inches apart, one set upright 12 inches apart (in the clear), with edges against the partition and securely nailed at top and bottom. These boards extend from floor to roof, and when in position boards 12 inches



square of inch stuff are cut and placed on the cleats to form the floors of the nest boxes, thus making little homes for the pigeons 9 inches high with a floor 12 inches square. The sliding floor of each box furnishes an easy method of removal for cleaning. Each pen contains two sets of nest boxes, one against each partition, containing 60 boxes, or 120 in all, supplying each pair of birds with two nesting places, with 20 to spare. The bottom of the lowest box is 15 inches from the floor. Nests should not be placed directly on the floor if possible to avoid it. Some pairs will persistently build on the floor, in which case it may be best to humor them and make no attempt to compel them to nest elsewhere.

**Best Market for Ducks.**

The Ontario Experiment Station has been making some experiments in the feeding and marketing of ducks. In a report, W. R. Graham, manager of the poultry department, says: The ducks were fed on a mixture of equal parts of bran, corn meal, and ground oats, moistened with skim-milk. About twice a week grit was added to the feed in the proportion of about one-half pint to a peck of grain. This is necessary to secure good digestion of food. Water was given for drinking purposes only, as ducks grow much faster when not allowed to swim in water. The Pekin variety proved to be the best market duck. They mature earlier than other varieties and having a creamy white plumage they present a nice appearance when dressed. The Cayuga was on the average, one-half pound less in weight after nine weeks' feeding. They are also inferior to the Pekins when dressed, being somewhat dark in appearance, owing to having a black plumage. Their flesh, however, is said to be of superior quality, having a better flavor than that of the other breeds. The Rouen ducks were large when matured, but grew rather slowly, not weighing over eight and one-half pounds to the pair when nine weeks old. Their colored plumage is also a disadvantage when they are dressed. A cross between the Pekin and the Rouen was tried, but proved to be but little superior in growth to the Rouen. It, however, dressed better in appearance, owing to the large proportion of white in the plumage. The Pekin drake was mated with high grade Rouen ducks. The dealer in Toronto pronounced the Pekin the most desirable market duck.

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The city of Bath ought to be somewhere near Watertown.

**Try One Package.**

You never hear any one complain about "Defiance Starch." There is none to equal it in quality and quantity, 16 ounces, 10 cents. Try it now and save your money.

Few would-be poets can say, "My lines have fallen in pleasant places."

**"World's Fair."**

A St. Louis World's Fair Information Bureau has been established at 1601 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb., in charge of Harry E. Moores, where all information will be cheerfully furnished free of charge.

We may not thoroughly appreciate the grass, but nature gives it to us.

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