

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.
Weak, Irregular, Backed With Pain—Made Well and 30 Pounds Heavier.
 Mrs. E. W. Wright, of 172 Main St., Haverhill, Mass., says: "In 1898 I was suffering so with sharp pains in the small of the back and had such frequent dizzy spells that I could scarcely get about the house. The urinary passages were also quite irregular. Monthly periods were so distressing I dreaded their approach. This was my condition for four years. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away when I began with them, and three boxes cured me permanently."
 Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

Germany Taking Its Medicine.
 Consul General Guenther of Frankfurt writes: The German wine producers and exporters are alarmed over the action of our Agricultural Department in drafting a new law to prevent the adulteration of foodstuffs, wine, etc. They are making strenuous efforts to ward off what they call "this great danger to their interests." The various associations of wine growers and the Chambers of Commerce in Western Germany have memorialized the German Government to intervene. Even United States Consuls have received printed circular letters protesting against the application of the said law to shipments of German wine, which is claimed to be pure and wholesome.

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR
 Scalp Cleared of Dandruff and Hair Restored by One Box of Cuticura and One Cake of Cuticura Soap.
 A. W. Tait, of Independence, Va., writes under date of Sept. 15, 1904, says: "I have had falling hair and dandruff for twelve years and could get nothing to help me. Finally I bought one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and they cleared my scalp of the dandruff and stopped the hair falling. Now my hair is growing as well as ever. I highly prize Cuticura Soap as a toilet soap." (Signed) A. W. Tait, Independence, Va.

CHINA AROUSED.
 Students Sent to Japan to Study Secret of Progress.

A missionary agent of our American Bible society at Shanghai reports that a very great change has come over the spirit of China as a consequence of the Japanese victory over Russia. The victory of Japan over China, so soon succeeded by its defeat of a great Western and Christian power, has started Chinamen to inquiring as to the causes of so extraordinary a manifestation of prowess, and by an oriental nation which is small relatively to China, itself so long the easy prey of European powers, says the New York "Sun."
 Accordingly great numbers of Chinese students have been sent to Japan to learn how, at last, such mastery was attained by a people of the orient. Of the thousands of students many have returned to China to disseminate the knowledge they acquired and to propagate in books and newspapers their larger and more enlightened views of oriental needs and destiny. At the time this report of the agent of the Bible society was written there were as many as 1,750 Chinese students still in Japan.
 As a result of this Japanese propaganda, the Chinese, more especially in Peking, but also in the country districts to a very considerable extent, are getting new ideas of progress; but it is of progress without Christianity.

Female Miner.
 Miss Madge Pickler, daughter of a former well-known member of Congress, has left her home in South Dakota to take possession of a mine which she owns in the Cripple Creek district. Miss Pickler every morning dons a miner's garb and goes down into the mine.

CURE THE DEMON.
 A Tussle With Coffee.

There is something fairly demoniacal in the way coffee sometimes wrecks its fiendish malice on those who use it. A lady writing from Calif. says: "My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from a very annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most frightful headaches. In my own case there was eventually developed some sort of affection of the nerves leading from the spine to the head.
 "I was unable to hold my head up straight, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, till a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it, and advised that we quit it and try Postum Coffee.
 "We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened up and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished.
 "We have never resumed the use of the old coffee, but relish our Postum every day as well as we did the former beverage. And we are delighted to find that we can give it freely to our children also, something we never dared to do with the old kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poison. There's a reason.

The Farm

Chicks Fed on Corn Meal.
 When chicks are fed on cornmeal, do not make it into dough, as it is not sufficient, but with each mess of cornmeal mix fresh milk instead of water, and the value of the mess will be increased. Give the chicks a variety of feed, as they will eat any kind of seeds or small grain, especially broken wheat. The chicks are liable to get wet by wading in the milk, although it is excellent. If this is not the case, the milk will become sour and breed disease. Mix the milk with cornmeal and let the mess be eaten up clean; then the chicks will relish it and thrive on the mixture.—Farmers' Home Journal.

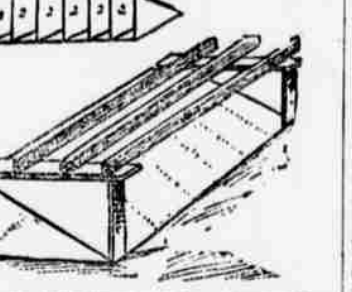
Pig Notes.
 It is better to raise eight good pigs than twelve inferior ones. There will be more money in the former than in the latter, though they outnumber them. Quality is more important than quantity.

All troughs and feeding pens should be kept scrupulously clean. Don't let any food remain after they get through with the food in the trough. It sours, molds, and is unhealthy.
 Be sure the pigs have a trough for themselves that cannot be reached by the mother or the other hogs. It teaches them to eat and prevents any shrinkage during weaning. It is a self-wearer.—Indiana Farmer.

Roosts and Nest Boxes.
 A poultry exchange gives the following excellent plan for roosts and nest boxes:

"One of the most important arrangements in the poultry house is the proper location of both roosts and nest boxes, and the plan here described has been found all that is desirable. Its advantages are the placing of the roosts low, the chance for a dropping board under the roosts and the location of the nest boxes where it is quiet and dark, a condition quite pleasing to laying hens.

"Make a frame of the desired length and of a width so that the nest box



ROOST AND NEST BOXES COMBINED.

will be twelve inches in the space occupied by the hen. The side boards are eighteen inches high at the back and when covered with matched boards, which form the dropping board, it comes even with the floor in front. Then fasten posts at either end of the front on which the frame composing the perches is rest, fastening this frame to the box frame, which brings the perches level. The one open side of the board frame is then partitioned off to form the nests, which are about a foot square in the clear. This plan forms a neat, compact, combined roost and nest boxes, and as it is placed away from the wall there is little opportunity for vermin to infest it. The illustration shows the details plainly, the drawing at the top labeled two indicating the nest boxes, which are shown in the main drawing by dotted lines."

The Queen Bee.

The queen is a fair and stately bee, differing from the workers both in shape and color. She is longer than a honey bee by one-third, and somewhat longer than a drone, but not quite so big around.

The queen is treated with the greatest respect and affection by the bees. A circle of her offspring often surround her, testifying in various ways their dutiful regard, offering her food from time to time, and all of them politely backing out of her way, to give her a clear path when she moves over the combs. So strong is the feeling of the workers for the queen, that if for any reason she is removed, the whole colony is filled with consternation and dismay. Her death, when it is too late in the season to raise another queen, means the final extinction of the colony.

A good queen will sometimes lay from two to three thousand eggs a day, or nearly the weight of her own body, and continue doing it for weeks in succession. At the beginning of the season the queen lays eggs in the worker cells. She walks over the combs, puts her head into each open cell as she comes to it, as though to discover whether it is occupied or is in fit condition to receive an egg. I have often watched her faithfully she goes about her work, from an observatory hive, for hours.

The queen only stings other queens, and seeks only to kill her rivals. She may be handled to any extent, without fear of being stung. She has also great tenacity of life, as well as longevity.—F. G. Herman, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Rats in the Chicken Yard.
 A novel failing remedy for these pests of the chicken yard is not at present in sight; but a substitute may be mentioned, a remedy that fails sometimes and many times succeeds. It is this: Spread fresh bread with sweet grease, such as is saved from frying bacon and pork. Rats will eat bread spread with gilt edged butter, and they may like it better, but on the score of economy try grease spread liberally. Then spread on the grease any of the phosphoric pastes, and over

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this poison sprinkle sugar. Cut the bread into small squares and lay them where the rats run, a few in a place; but not where chickens, or hens, or children will get them. Do this in the evening, having set cans of water where the rats may find them easily. In the morning gather up what pieces of bread have not been eaten and bury them. If they have all disappeared during the night, rejoice. There will be fewer rats around for awhile. In the course of a week make a mush of cornmeal, mix the poison with it, sprinkle a little sugar over the top and hide it away from them in some dark places. They will find it and eat it. Again rejoice. But do not place the same kind of dish for rats a second time in the same place. They are cautious and suspicious. Be more crafty in providing tidbits for them than they are cautious. Now a little beef, again scraps of fish, and then bread and grease. Vary the temptation, and they will fall victims to it.—William R. Cory, Windsor, Conn., in the Tribune-Farmer.

Advantages of Silage.
 The difficulty of securing succulent feed during the dry period of summer, and also during the winter season, has been met in several ways with varying success. But for general feeding upon most dairy farms throughout the Central States corn silage is the most economical succulent feed which can be obtained for cows at a season when pasture is not available. When fed with other grains so as to make a balanced ration, it tends to heavy milk production and is always very cheap feed. By the use of the silo, green feed can be had at less cost than for soiling, since with the silo corn may be used to a greater extent. Professor W. J. Fraser, of the Illinois Experiment Station, states in a recent bulletin, No. 101, that in Illinois corn is the best single crop for silage, and combined with cowpeas or soy beans, the feeding value may be somewhat increased.

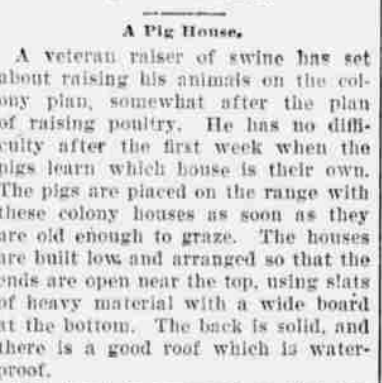
The time to cut corn for silage is when fully tasseled, and when the ears are just beginning to show the dents on nearly all the grains. It is found that at this stage the dry matter and nutrients as well as at the highest point. If ripe, silage will not settle well into the silo, and so will not be sufficiently protected to prevent spoiling.

Corn for this purpose is most easily handled by cutting with a binder, using a silage cutter and large knife to take the bundles without cutting the bands. In filling the silo the leaves and stems must be thoroughly mixed, and after it is put in the shock well tramped next to the wall. After filling, the top six inches should be wet once and tramped occasionally for a week to obtain a compact layer, which will preserve the silage.

Records of the cost of silo filling on nineteen different farms in various parts of Illinois show that the cost ranges from forty to seventy-five cents per ton, the average being fifty-six cents. Of 372 comparisons made between silage and unsilage milk, sixty per cent. were in favor of the silage milk.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Pig House.
 A veteran raiser of swine has set about raising his animals on the colony plan, somewhat after the plan of raising poultry. He has no difficulty after the first week when the pigs learn which house is their own. The pigs are placed on the range with these colony houses as soon as they are old enough to graze. The houses are built low and arranged so that the ends are open near the top, using slats of heavy material with a wide board at the bottom. The back is solid, and there is a good roof which is waterproof.

The front is arranged so that the window and air out the house every day. For nests, use just common cracker boxes, cut two holes in back side and put a partition in it for two nests and nail it to the partition from the grain room; have holes in the partition, so the hens can go into the nests and lay, and you can get the eggs by just lifting the lids from the grain room without going into the roosting room.—John M. Kester, in The Epitomist.



A HANDY POULTRY HOUSE.

I will give my plan for a handy poultry house, which I know is a good one. Make your house eight feet wide and twelve feet long, with a partition four feet from the front door for a shell, grit and grain room, with a double window in the corner next to the roost, so that you can open the

bottom board may be removed; it is hooked in place at each end, and over the entire front is placed a sloping roof, somewhat in form like the roof of a veranda. This roof furnishes shade, and with the partly open front and sides, there is plenty of ventilation. The pigs graze all they wish and then go into the pen to rest or to get out of the hot sun. At night they occupy it very rarely, sleeping on the grass. With the smaller pigs care is taken to place the bottom board of the front in place and hook it at night. Any feeding that is done is given in a trough at the side of the colony house. The illustration shows the construction of these houses, which should be small enough so they may be placed on a stone boat or sled and carried under cover in the fall.—Indianapolis News.

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FARM TOPICS

RATION TO SUIT THE COW.
 Palatability is a large factor in the cow ration, and that is the reason silage is so good. With it cows eat largely. A writer truly says that the balanced ration is an important matter, but if you want to make money with your cows you must still respect their individuality. Each cow has "a mind of her own," and you had better watch out for it. Under Professor Haecker's new treatment the general rule is, in making up the herd ration, put one pound of protein to five pounds of carbohydrates. That is the new ratio, but remember the palatability all the time. In other words, hold this proportion, but make a ration that the cow loves to eat.—Indiana Farmer.

OATS AND CLOVER.
 Ordinarily oats are not a good crop to get a stand of clover with. They are too rapid growers and consume about all the moisture of the soil, giving the young clover plants little chance to thrive just at the time when it is most important that they should be doing their best. Then, the oats remain on the ground for a longer period than is good for the clover. Where a seeding of clover is required, we believe it can best be gotten through the use of wheat, rye or barley as the nurse crop. In case clover is tried with oats one can be more sure of success when the oats are cut for hay somewhat before they mature.

The common red clover answers every requirement where a good hay crop is wanted, and for enriching the soil no clover crop is better. For permanent pasture a mixture of grass seed will generally prove more satisfactory than a simple variety of either clover or grass.—Farmer's Guide.

A KICKING COW.
 There are many recommended methods of dealing with kicking cows. One, which is by some found to be very effective, is to rope or strap the hind legs together just above the hock. The rope or strap should be put on in the form of a figure eight, having it cross between the legs. Some milkers apply the rope close down to the feet and fasten it to a ring in the floor. Rather than fasten the rope securely, it is better at the first trial to have an attendant to hold the rope, so that he can loosen it in case the cow throws herself in her effort to kick. A plan that does no good and generally much harm is to beat the animal. This only increases the retaliation in the form of kicking. A kicking cow is an angry cow, and after one has exhausted his efforts in attempting to soothe her by means of patting, currying, giving mashes, etc., without success, the only thing to do is to secure her in a manner that she can neither kick nor injure herself.

A JAPANESE SHIPYARD.
 Japan's shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki, giving employment to 7,999 men is by far the largest shipbuilding yard in the Far East. It was started in 1864 for ship repairing, and its dry dock was not built till 1871. Since then it has been, and still is, the nursery of the Japanese navy.

Since 1898 the yard has built eight steamers, each of 5,000 tons or more. Out of the 7,999 workers only six are foreigners, but all the engineers and all the mechanics speak English, having received their technical training in England or the United States. "Now we train our own foremen on the spot at home," said the Japanese engineer in charge. In the yard is a museum containing models of all the best ships in the world. England supplied the main equipment of the yard, but the electrical apparatus in use was manufactured in the United States.—New York Sun.

It is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover 62,000,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar and 3,750,000 visits from the bees must be made.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

In 1893 Japan had only 167,000 tons of merchant steamships.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1903

The population of Bangkok is estimated at 500,000 souls.

The British army authorities believe that it is khaki that has stopped recruiting. So they are going to return to the scarlet, reserving the khaki for active service and the training camps.

Acetylene gas is now used as an explosive. By means of an air mixture a force is obtained from it which can compete with that of powder and dynamite.

Isolating Stations.
 Russian railway stations are usually about two miles from the towns which they serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings, particularly in rural districts, are thatched with straw.

FITSPERMANENTLY CURED. Noftsofnoerronness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Restorer, \$2 a bottle, treated free by Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Great Britain is barely holding her own in trade with Argentina.

Illiterate Roumanians.
 Of all civilized countries, Roumania is by all odds the least progressive in the matter of education. In a recent census particularly directed toward this matter it was found that in a population of a little more than 6,000,000 two-thirds could neither read nor write. This in itself is a poor enough showing, but it further appears that of the remaining third not more than one-half are capable of more than reading or writing the simplest words, and but one-sixth of the inhabitants are to be classed with the fairly well educated. The census was taken with a view of remedying this state of affairs, and it is probable that in a short time reforms will be instituted to better this condition. Meanwhile Roumania is far behind Russia in the matter of education.—New York Herald.

Railway Station Costing \$17,000,000.
 At the rate at which the improvements are being carried on at the terminal of the New York Central Railroad, at Forty-second street, New York City, it is expected that three months more will see the Grand Central Station razed and work begun on the magnificent structure which is to replace it.

Work on the improvements has gone as far as it can go without entering the station or causing an interruption of the train service. Where two years ago stood several hundred homes, today is an excavation quite extensive in itself, but only a fraction of the great hole that will be made in the nineteen square blocks which the terminal will cover.

So anxious are the officers of the railroad company to get their improvements into shape in time to be ready to give station facilities to the new subway routes planned for the city that men have been kept working day and night on the great excavation.

The plans of the railroad company call for the expenditure of \$25,000,000 on the improvements. All of the land now occupied by station and tracks is to be evacuated and an entirely new terminal built. About \$17,000,000 alone is to be spent in a new station. There are to be two systems of tracks, one raised above the other, one system for suburban service and the other for trains to distant points. Electricity will also be substituted for steam throughout the terminal.

It may not be generally known that the New York Central lines constitute the Water Level line connecting the East and the West.

They run along the Hudson River, New York to Albany; along the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, Albany to Buffalo; along Lake Erie, Buffalo to Toledo and Detroit, and along the level of Lake Michigan from Toledo to Chicago—965 miles of water level, with water in sight nearly every mile of the way.

The New York Central operates more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. It is the direct line from New York and Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest, by way of the great cataraet and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

This is one of the reasons why the press of two continents call the New York Central "America's Greatest Railroad."

A Japanese Shipyards.
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THE IDEAL WIFE

Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—because she has the qualities which inspire admiration, respect and love.

There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature. The influence of women glorious in the possession of perfect physical health upon men and upon the civilization of the world could never be measured.

Because of them men have attained the very heights of ambition; because of them even thrones have been established and destroyed.

What a disappointment, then, to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head! A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home, and a drag upon her husband.

The cost of a wife's constant illness is a serious drain upon the funds of a household, and too often all the doctor does no good.

If a woman finds her energies are flagging, and that everything tires her, dark shadows appear under her eyes, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams; if she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whines, irregularities, or despondency, she should take means to build her system up at once by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This great remedy for women has done more in the way of restoring health to the women of America than all other medicines put together. It is the safeguard of woman's health.

Following we publish, by request, a letter from a young wife.

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley of 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

Dear Mr. Pinkham:—
 "Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so that I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed."
 Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.



Mrs. Bessie Ainsley

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every woman who is in poor health and ailing.

Its benefits begin when its use begins. It gives strength and vigor from the start, and surely makes sick women well and robust.

Remember Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested to by the thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory. Merit alone can produce such results.

Women should remember that a cure for all female diseases actually exists, and that cure is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Take no substitute.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

WINCHESTER
 "NEW RIVAL" BLACK POWDER SHELLS
 The most successful hunters shoot Winchester "New Rival" Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells, blue in color, because they can kill more game with them. Try them and you will find that they are sure fire, give good pattern and penetration and are satisfactory in every way. Order Factory Loaded "New Rival" Shells. Don't accept any substitute. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

Duff's Mercantile College
 Pittsburg, Pa.
 This old and reliable institution has prepared thousands of young men and women for the active duties of life. To those in want of a useful, practical education, circulars will be sent on application.
 P. DUFF & SONS.

W. L. DOUGLAS
 \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN
 W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price.

WE SELL A \$300 PIANO FOR \$195
 To introduce, buy direct and save the difference. Easy terms. Write us and we'll tell you all about it.
 THE YOUNG MAN'S MUSIC HOUSE,
 537 Southfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Positive, Comparative, Superlative.
 "I have used one of your Fish Brand Slicers for five years, and now want to buy a new one for a friend. I would not be without one for twice the cost. They are just as far ahead of a common cut as a common one is ahead of nothing."
 (Name on application.)
HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.
 Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence.
A. J. TOWER CO.,
 BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED,
 TORONTO, CANADA.
 Makers of Wet Weather Clothing & Hats.

DAXLINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN
 troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvellously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local eruptions, cures leucorrhoea and nasal catarrh.
 Daxline is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
 Sold at all druggists, 50 cents a box.
 Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PATTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
 Color more glossy brighter and faster—dyes than any other dye. One lb. packages colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer, or we will send postal at 10c per package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Wash and Mix Colors. MAIL ORDER DYES CO., Canton, Mass.