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For Stomach Catarrh

Help your stomach to get rid of poisonous gases and fermenting foods.
Master that catarrhal condition of the digestive tract with the remedy which has proved its usefulness over a full half century.

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A Splendid Tonic For Spring and Summer
Sold Everywhere
Tablets or Liquid

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The authorities of a large railway company have started a movement to induce their employees to attend church in their respective communities.

MOTHER! GIVE SICK CHILD "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP"

Harmless Laxative for a Bilious Constipated Baby or Child.

Constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.—Advertisement.

Beware.

Advice to young man about to write a love letter: "Anything you say will be used as evidence against you."—Toronto Telegram.

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25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

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Mary—Is their engagement at an end?

Marie—No, just during the swimming season.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum

When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisite face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum), 25c each everywhere.—Advertisement.

Logical.

Freddie—"Say, dad, why are there no marriages in heaven?" Henpecked—"Because it's heaven."

To insure glistening-white table linens, use Red Cross Ball Blue in your laundry. It never disappoints. At all good grocers.—Advertisement.

A farmer can rejoice in that he never has needed any "letters of recommendation."

The amateur photographer is responsible for a great many of life's misrepresentations.

When two women argue the winner is the one who can talk the fastest.

A tramp has one advantage over an automobile—his tire never punctures.

HELP THAT BAD BACK!

Are you tortured with constant backache—tired, weak, all unstrung after the least exertion? Evening find you worn out and discouraged? Then look to your kidneys! When the kidneys weaken, poisons accumulate in the system and cause nagging backache, stabbing pains, headaches and dizziness. You feel nervous, irritable and "blue," and likely suffer annoying bladder irregularities. Don't wait. Neglect may lead to serious kidney sickness. Use *Doan's Kidney Pills*. *Doan's* have helped thousands and should help you. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Nebraska Case

Mrs. Robert Hollinger, W. 4th St., Humboldt, Neb., says: "I had sharp shooting pains through my back that felt like knife thrusts. I had dizzy spells and black specks floated before my eyes. When these attacks came on I had to be helped to walk. My kidneys did not profit. Then Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Grade Accidents Can Be Prevented

Increase Expected Because of Larger Number of Motor Vehicles.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that highway grade-crossing accidents continue to increase. The interstate commerce commission reports that in the final quarter of 1922, 517 persons were killed and 1,710 injured at grade-crossings, an increase of 16 fatalities and 105 injuries in comparison with the same period of the previous year. Similar increases are reported in other quarters.

It has been suggested that an increase is to be expected since the number of motor vehicles and highway traffic is increasing, but this should be the reason for additional preventive measures rather than satisfaction with the situation.

To Prevent Accidents.

There is only one safest way to prevent accidents where highways and railways intersect. That is by a complete separation of the grades by means of subways or viaducts. There has been agitation for legislation in a number of states to require all users of the highways to stop before crossing a railroad track. A few states have enacted such laws. The general application of such a law covering all of the railroad crossings in any state leads to absurdities and unnecessary inconvenience. For example, one of the principal state highways leading west out of Raleigh, N. C., where such a law is in force, crosses a branch line of a railroad running into the state fair grounds. This switch track is used for only a few days each year at the time of the state fair, but under the law all the traffic over one of the principal highways in the state must stop at this crossing 365 days per year.

Temporary Expedients.

Such laws should be regarded as temporary expedients only. Hundreds of branch line railroads carry only a small percentage of the passenger traffic now carried by the main line highway which they cross. If either traffic is to be halted at the crossing it should be the rail traffic. Right of way is given the most important traffic on the railroads. This is a fundamental principle of operation, and this same principle should be recognized by the state in making any laws with reference to stopping traffic at railway and highway intersections. Undoubtedly trunk line railways should be given right of way, and the highway traffic stopped, but branch line railway traffic lies in a different category entirely. The highway traffic over important state trunk lines should not be stopped at branch line railway crossings. Rather, the infrequent trains should be stopped before crossing such highways.

The agitation for stopping highway traffic at railway crossings, however, is having its effect in rapidly crystallizing public sentiment against all grade crossings, and this will lead to the only right solution of the matter, that is, the separation of the grades.

In the construction of federal-aid roads the bureau of public roads has adopted the policy of eliminating grade-crossings wherever practicable, if possible by relocation, otherwise by means of an underpass or overhead crossing and to this end an engineering investigation is made of every crossing and a great many have already been eliminated. Costly structures are required but there is no doubt that the policy has resulted in the saving of many lives.

Cut Sweet Clover for Seed With Self-Binder

Before harvesting sweet clover it is a good idea to take a cutting of hay first. Better seed and a shorter, finer straw will result, which will of course result in less shattering. Cut the sweet clover for seed just as you would oats with a self-binder, and cut the crop just about the time that most of the seed is showing black. There is bound to be considerable shattering, but if you use care in moving the crop considerable shattering will be avoided. Cover the hay rack with a canvas or a tarpaulin and you will be able to save what seed drops off in hauling the straw and seed from the field.

New Diseases of Field and Vegetable Crops

Fifteen new diseases of field and vegetable crops were reported in the United States during 1922, according to the plant disease survey of the Department of Agriculture. Twelve crops were affected. They were carrot, spinach, Swiss chard, lettuce, potato, radish, Chinese cabbage, bean, watermelon, sweet potato, tomato and tobacco. Most of the new diseases appeared in very restricted areas, seeming to be the result of abnormal climatic and similar conditions.

Blight Is Destructive Disease of Bean Plant

One of the commonest and most destructive diseases of the bean plant is the blight. It is a germ disease and difficult to control. The germs are carried into the patch on infested seed and treating the seed with corrosive sublimate is recommended. Spraying with bordeaux will help prevent the spread of the disease.

Potatoes Foremost Among Vegetables

Government Reports Show Farmer How to Sell.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The potato is foremost in value among our vegetables. It is the chief money crop of large areas, an important staple in many others, and is grown for home supply and local markets in almost every farming district. The wise or unwise marketing of the potato crop may easily mean a difference of millions of dollars in the farmers' income in a year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This is particularly true of the late or main crop of potatoes, which comprises about four-fifths of the total production.

Potato crop and market news supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture includes crop and market reports and summaries of many kinds published at eight field stations located in the prominent shipping sections and at about a dozen market stations, including the Washington office. These reports contain the necessary facts of production, condition, shipment, prices, demand, and quality. By persistently using and comparing reports from day to day and season after season, they become more and more useful in showing the potato holder when, how, and where to sell.

The general condition and course of the market is best indicated by the leading grades of the most important commercial varieties in the largest and most active markets. Among the regular price developments to be looked for in average seasons is a comparatively low price at digging time with some gain as shipments decrease or when winter conditions begin, then several months of moderate ups and downs, and then another swing, upward or downward, with the opening of spring activity. The proportion of stocks held by dealers on January 1 has often proved an indication of the course of the late winter and spring markets.

Interesting Figures on Agricultural Products

The farmer still has use for the multiplication table, despite the ups and downs in the agricultural situation, according to some figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. For example, the output of skim milk powder has doubled in the last five years; the number of cow-testing associations has been doubled in the last six years; the quantity of ice cream produced has doubled in the last twelve years; and creamery butter in fifteen years. If whole-milk production continues at the same rate as during the last five years, it will double in twenty-three and a half years and pure bred cattle, if they continue to increase as in the last two decades, will double in thirty years. The population of the United States comes next, having doubled in the last thirty-nine years; the number of milk cows on farms has doubled in the last forty-four years; factory cheese production has doubled in forty-six years; and the average yield of milk per cow, if continued as in the last five years, will double in sixty years.

Three Big Essentials Make Poultry Success

Poultry success is founded on three big essentials. Regardless of the particular specialty in poultry husbandry which one engages in, there are three big factors that control the results. The first is good stock, the second, proper housing, and the third, correct feeding. The three are of equal importance. They are each dependent upon the other. Neglect of one means failure. Poor stock properly housed and correctly fed will amount to little, while on the other hand, good stock improperly housed and fed becomes equally poor. Adhere to all three essentials, use common sense and system and your success will be assured.

Question of Successful Late-Potato Marketing

The chief advantage of the late potato over its earlier brethren is its keeping quality which permits its sale and use all winter and through the early summer the following year, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This involves special methods. The whole question of successful late-potato marketing can be summed up under four heads, according to department workers. They are: (1) Careful planning from planting time to day of sale; (2) full use of crop and market news; (3) good handling, grading, and loading; and (4) readiness to learn from the methods of other potato growing sections.

Not Difficult Matter to Dehorn Young Calf

When the calf is only a few days or not yet a week old, rub caustic potash on the horn buttons. It is well to remove the hair from about the button and apply a little vaseline or lard to the skin surrounding it. Then rub the potash on the nubs until they are raw. Keep the calf out of the rain to prevent the potash from being washed into the eyes and blinding the calf. Repeat the application twice more, allowing enough time between each treatment to completely dry. Be sure not to get the caustic potash on your fingers or on the skin about the calf's horn stub.

POULTRY

Condition of Hen House Factor in Productivity

The condition of their winter quarters is a potent factor in the productivity of poultry flocks. Only healthy, contented hens produce eggs in paying numbers. While on range most hens both lay and pay, because conditions are such that they are perfectly healthy. Sanitation then takes care of itself and constant exercise, coupled with natural selection of food having widely differing properties, gives ideal conditions for high production. Because conditions differ widely in these particulars during the seasons when fowls are confined, results are not as satisfactory.

"To counteract unsatisfactory results," says A. C. Smith, poultry husbandry leader at University Farm, "proper sanitary measures must be practiced. Begin by putting the young flock in a clean house this fall. Clean and disinfect the house thoroughly. Remove and burn all floor and nest litters. Remove all fittings, such as nest, roost, roosting platforms, and water stands; clean and paint with a good liquid disinfectant. Kerosene to which has been added a little strong, crude carbolic acid serves the purpose, as do several commercial disinfectants.

"Brush down the walls and ceiling, remove as much of the old earth as seems necessary, paint the walls with the same disinfectant as the fittings and put in fine or sandy loam to the depth of four to six inches. Replace the fittings, and let the house air well for a week or more before putting in the young stock."

Proper Arrangement of Roosts for Hen Flock

Roosts for chickens should be wide enough to support them; narrow roosts cause cramped positions and crooked breast-bones. The best roosts are scantling of 2 by 3 or 2 by 4, broad side up, with rounded edges. They should be smooth and movable. Roosts need not be very high. Too high roosts cause bumble-foot when the chickens fly down on a hard surface. Heavy breeds require lower roosts than the light breeds. From one and a half to two feet high is a good height. Roosts should not be arranged like stairs. Chickens like to roost on the highest point; the stair arrangement means overcrowding on the upper roost.

Plan to Clean Up Badly Mite-Infested Building

To clean up a badly mite-infested building, proceed as follows: Sweep and dust thoroughly, first removing everything removable. Scrub with washing powder and water. Paint the roosts and supports for the roosts with heated carbolineum. Next, spray the nests and every other bit of woodwork that harbors vermin, or might do so, with crude creosote and distillate, one gallon of each to the mixture. If there were no mites on the walls or floors whitewash would make a good spray for them. In either case the fowls should be shut out of the house until thoroughly dry.

Breeds for Production of White-Shelled Eggs

Poultry of the Mediterranean or egg breeds are best suited for production of white-shelled eggs. Representatives of this class are bred largely for the production of eggs rather than for meat production. Among the popular breeds of this class are: Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona and Andalusian. One of the outstanding characteristics of the egg breeds is the fact that they are classed as nonsitters. That is, as a rule they do not become broody and hatch their eggs. When fowls of this class are kept, artificial incubation and brooding are usually employed.

Oyster Shells Are Good to Form Shells of Eggs

Ordinarily, the hen does not consume enough lime to form the shells of eggs if she is laying abundantly unless something besides the ordinary grain feeds is accessible to her. Oyster shells are very good for this purpose. A box of crushed shells may be placed before the fowls, allowing them to eat at will. Old mortar and fine gravel are also useful in supplying lime.

POULTRY NOTES

Plenty of bone and muscle-forming rather than fattening feed is needed for growing poultry. Leave the fattening business alone until near selling time.

* * *

Turkey hens are probably the best breeders between the ages of two and five or six years.

* * *

Pullets that are undersized, lacking vigor, deformed or hatched too late for winter production, should be culled.

* * *

Each year a nice little profit could be made by the average farmer by giving his hens a little study, and culling out the poor layers, thus allowing more room for the good layers, saving on feed, labor, time and closer attention.

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the most famous pancake recipe in all the world; ready-mixed in
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Fits any Standard Truck Body

No business can succeed unless its product is profitably sold. Most farms have a fine production department but no sales department. They grow crops and stock bought by buyers who set the price.

One of the chief reasons for this unprofitable situation is the average farmer's poor facilities for moving his crops or stock to the place where he can sell or ship to the best advantage. Because of the time and expense of horse delivery millions of dollars worth of produce spoils annually on American farms. The saving of this waste would, in many cases, change a losing farm to a money-maker.

This low-priced, high-grade, reliable truck was designed as a money-saver and money-maker for farmers and business houses needing fast low-cost haulage of heavy or bulky goods. It fits any standard type of ton truck body. Ask any Chevrolet dealer for price of the style of body you require.

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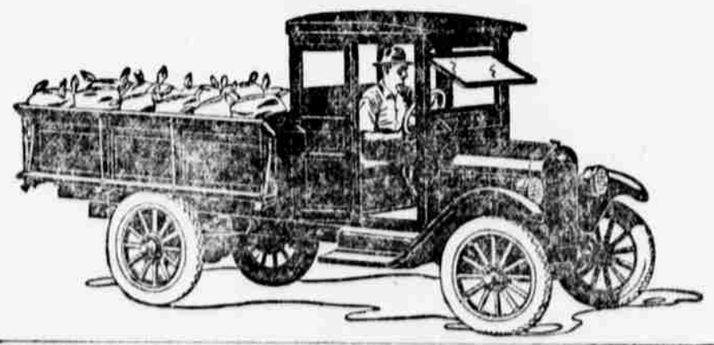

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