

BACKACHE AND ACHING JOINTS

Together Tell of Bad Kidneys
Much pain that masks an rheumatism is due to weak kidneys—to their failure to drive off uric acid thoroughly.



When you suffer from achy, bad joints, backache, too; with some kidney disorders, get Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.

AN OKLAHOMA CASE.
John T. Jones, 213 E. Pike St., Pauls Valley, Okla., writes: "I was confined to bed for days with kidney trouble and sciatic rheumatism. I was weak and debilitated and tormented almost to death. Not improving under the doctor's treatment, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was entirely cured. I have had no trouble since."
Get Doan's at any Drug Store, 50c. a Box
Doan's Kidney Pills
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Reiter's Eye Salve FOR EYE ACES

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 46-1912.

POOR JOHN NEATLY CAUGHT

Cleverly Contrived Trap That Led to the Downfall of One Forgetful Husband.

He had returned home in the evening tired and ready for a restful hour or two.

"John, my love," said his little wife sweetly, "did you post that letter I gave you this morning?"

"Yes, my pet," said John, hiding his conscience-stricken face behind the newspaper.

"Well, what is your answer?" still more sweetly.

"Wh-what is what?" gasped John.

"What is your answer, dear?" said his little wife, clearly. "That letter was addressed to you."

"Addressed to me?" exclaimed John.

"I didn't notice it."

And then, like a foolish man, he fell into the trap and produced the letter from his pocket to see. The envelope was not addressed to him; but a long and severe lecture was shortly after.

Newspapers and Literature.
All this over emphasis of the unmeaning surface is due to a confusion of newspaper and literary standards, ends, aims. The word literary has come to suggest an absence of red blood; spinners and knitters in the sun; the 35-cent magazine crowd; this is nonsensical, of course. In its elemental meaning literature is at least as stern a job as journalism, albeit the intention and function of the latter is merely to present things that happen, of the former to volatilize such material into hovering and potent meanings, to strike the rock and raise a spirit that is life.

At 2:00 a. m.
Mrs. Klatter—What is it a sign of when a man stumbles going upstairs?

Mrs. Klubmann—I know very well what it's a sign of when my husband does it.

A Change.
She—Mr. Scragginton and his wife were riding in their auto yesterday when it skidded and they fell out.

He—Well, that was a little variety for them. Usually their falling out takes place at home.

Summer Styles.
Patience—I see the suffragettes have come out against the secret ballot.

Patrice—Yes, women, as a rule, prefer open-work.

Pray always; but don't let go of the plowhandles.

Thin Bits of Corn Toasted to A delicate Light Brown—Post Toasties

To be eaten with cream and sugar, or served with canned fruit poured over—either way insures a most delicious dish.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

RAISE DEEP-ROOTED PLANTS

Properly interspersed in a Rotation They Do Much Good—Alfalfa Crops Needs Much Water.

Properly interspersed in a rotation, deep-rooted plants will do a lot of work for us that we cannot do ourselves, however willing, for we cannot reach the same depths with any tillage machine, neither can we install millions of little pumps to bring back soluble fertility to the surface. Even where seasons are adverse to curing alfalfa it can be used for hog pasture and work for us day and night throughout a long growing season, says a writer in the Denver Weekly Post. In the irrigated districts hogs are a considerable trouble during the busy summer season, but they do harvest a good deal of their own food. The alfalfa must be dipped, it is true, but we save the harvesting.

A hard and fast rule as to when to plow up alfalfa every two or three years will often result in its destruction at the time it will do its best service, especially on farms where it has an abundance of water and the roots have not yet penetrated the hardpan. Investigation with a shovel down four or five feet or less will reveal but little penetration and that only a little of the alfalfa's ability to draw fertility from the subsoil has been exerted. Our natural inclination is to help a plant along all we can, and alfalfa responds so readily to copious watering that frequent applications are sometimes made with good results, so far as the immediate crop is concerned, but which develop on inertia in root growth and cause the alfalfa to feed largely in the upper soil strata, and this is especially the case when no cultivation is given the crop and water passes rapidly over the surface, soaking it slightly, but never penetrating the subsoil.

This result is, of course, commoner on clays and impervious soils than on sand or sandy loams, for in these the water sinks easily and the roots descend in search of it. Thorough cultivation will allow the water to descend and be stored for future use on heavy soils and encourage deep rooting. There is a strong tendency from the start with alfalfa to thin out, because the seed sown produces a great number of plants than can find room. As they swell out and reach maturity frequent waterings will keep the stand thicker and result in a finer hay, so that for a year or two it will be of superior quality.

It is about the third year that the stronger plants have usually asserted their dominance and taken what seems an undue amount of room, but they will still fill the space, and if cut somewhat earlier than a thicker growth will not be coarse or woody, and the bulk of hay will not be seriously reduced.

We now have our choice either to break up the field or run it in alfalfa for a longer period for the good it does as a subseller and a nitrogen storer. Which will be the best plan depends on a great variety of circumstances, which alone should govern, not some preconceived plan without regard to the benefits the alfalfa may or may not so far have exerted on the subsoil to anything like its full capacity for betterment. If the water supply is somewhat limited we have a crop which is eminently adapted to help itself and make a profit where a shallower rooted one will fail, and meanwhile it exerts itself to go after the water and deepens our soil for ensuing crops. If, on the other hand, the alfalfa has already gone down ten or twelve feet it may have accomplished about all it is capable of doing in the time land can be devoted to this crop.

One of the few plants that can be sown with much success in alfalfa to thicken it up is winter rye, which does well, very much increasing the bulk of the first cutting and being palatable cured and stacked with the alfalfa. Chicory seems to be able to take hold, so far as I have been able to test it, but it needs a longer trial before recommendation. Even where alfalfa is to be broken up in the spring some crop to fill up and give a more sod-like texture to the breaking which will withstand tramping is highly desirable.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

A clean hog is usually a well hog. Grain does not like wet feet. Tile out the low spots.

Medium sized but plump turkeys are marketable all the year round.

Sheep should have a good dry shed to sleep and rest in during the fall.

Many unoccupied fence corners might well be better growing a tree.

In pasturing fall rye do not let the stock onto the ground when it is wet.

The best hen house is the one that provides the most comfort for your birds.

When you are through hatching, market all the cocks that you do not intend to use next year.

One of the first essentials of man aging sheep in the fall of the year is to provide proper shelter.

Be kind to the stock. It will pay a close acquaintance with the farm animals is worth having.

The manure annually produced in this country has a value of two and one-half billions of dollars.

One hen that lays a hundred eggs in the course of the season is worth more than two that lay only fifty.

Wheat is one of the best grain fields for poultry all the year round, and especially during the laying season.

The man with a lot of fine young chickens to sell now is the one who has the smile that won't come off.

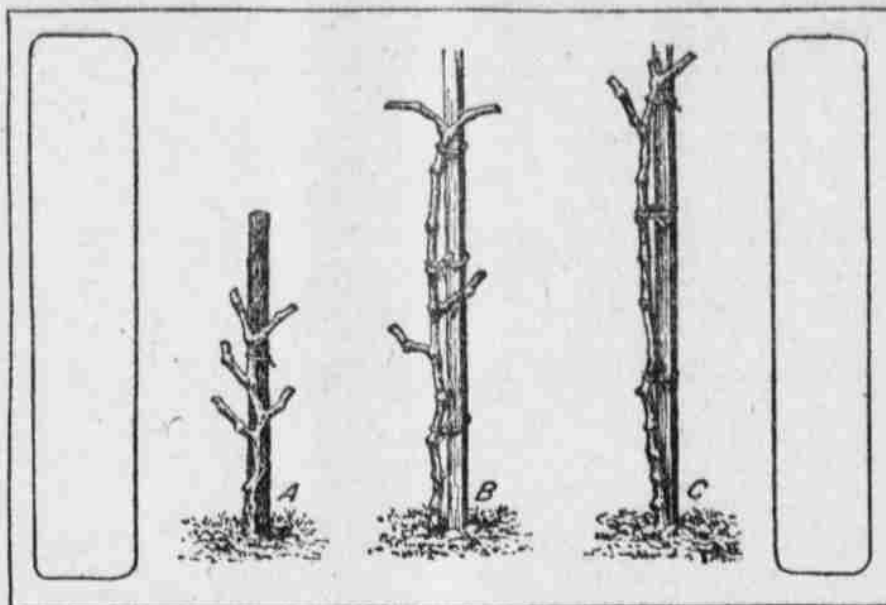
IMPORTANT FACTS REGARDING PRUNING AND OTHER NECESSARY WORK IN VINEYARD

First Trimming After Planting May Be Done Any Time During Winter When Vines Are Dormant and Not Frozen—Varieties Require Different Methods.

By GEORGE C. HUSSMANN, Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.

In vineyard grafting, many operators, a month or so before grafting, cut off the stem of the vine an inch or two above where it is to be grafted so that the stock may bleed profusely. Water sprouts that otherwise would appear are thus to a great extent eliminated.

In cleft grafting, the vines are cut off at a smooth place near and preferably a little above the surface of the ground, unless it is desired to have the grafts establish themselves on their own roots, as it makes the removal of water sprouts and roots starting from the scion much easier and lessens the danger of injuring the

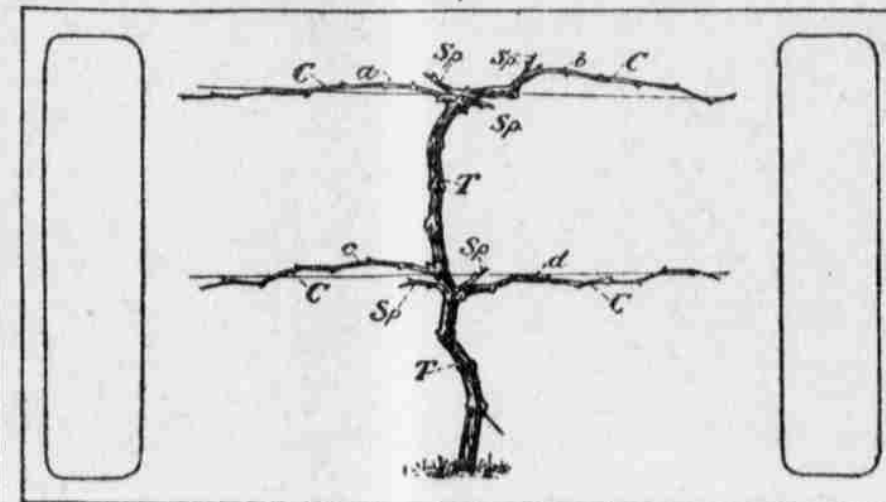


Vines headed back for different systems of training: A, The spur and fan system; B, the four-arm renewal system; C, the two-arm Kniffin, Munson, umbrella, and overhead systems.

scion before it is thoroughly knitted to the stock.

The first pruning after planting may be done any time during the winter when the vines are dormant and not frozen. The extent of pruning will depend on the growth made. If the growth has been small, all the canes except the strongest should be removed, and this one cut back to two eyes. If a strong growth has been made and there is one straight well-ripened cane, all other growth should be removed and this one cut back to the height at which it is intended to head the vine. The cane should be tied securely and, as it is to become and remain the trunk or main body of the vine, should be kept as nearly erect and straight as possible.

Where the vine was cut back to two buds only one should be allowed to grow. All other young shoots should be removed, preferably when quite young and not more than three or four inches long. This concentrates all the force and growth of the plant into the cane, which is to become the trunk of the vine. The shoot left to grow must be kept carefully tied to the stake to cause it to grow erect and also to protect it from being broken by the wind or other agency. When a shoot has grown to



A vine pruned according to the four-cane Kniffin system: C, Canes, called shoots when green and canes when mature; Sp, spurs, canes cut back to one to four eyes; T, trunk, the stem or main body of the vine; a, b, c, d, arms.

TRYING A SMALL FLOCK OF SHEEP

For All-Around and General Purpose Animal None Better Than Shropshire.

Sheep raising on a small scale is almost universally profitable on almost every farm, but when more than a small flock is kept quite a different proposition is involved, says the Progressive Farmer. With a small flock no special pastures are required, they can be housed in buildings and used for the other stock without crowding and require little feed and practically no special attention. When a larger flock is kept two or more pastures should be maintained, ample houses for keeping dry without crowding provided, and an abundance of suitable feed supplied.

For the south we are inclined to favor the Shropshire, Southdown and the Dorset. For an all-round and general purpose sheep there is probably nothing better than the Shropshire. The Dorsets produce early lambs

a foot above where it is intended to head it should be topped slightly above where the head is to be, causing laterals to grow where they are desired. Only such shoots should be allowed to grow as are needed for shaping the vine for the following season. All suckers should be promptly removed.

By the third year all vines should have erect, straight stems with two or more canes growing from the principal part, out of which the head or crown is to be formed and from which the growth of the vine is to be renewed from year to year.

The vine, when permitted to do so, bears its fruit on shoots from the last year's wood growth; therefore, the cardinal point underlying all cor-

rect pruning, be the method of training what it may, is first to grow and shape or adjust the main body or permanent part of the vine to the method of training desired. After this has been done the growth on this, the fruit-bearing part of the plant, should be so pruned that it will be renewed from year to year, never allowing the plant to overbear but making it bear to its full capacity. If this is done the body of the plant gradually becomes stronger and its fruiting capacity increases correspondingly, no wasteful plant growth is allowed at the expense of fruitage, and the vines are easily kept clear of insects and fungous diseases. The manner of renewing the growth on the body of the vine so as to leave the body permanent is illustrated.

Not only do different countries have different methods of pruning and training, but methods often vary in the several districts of the same country. The inherent peculiarities of the varieties themselves often require special methods to obtain the best results. No attempt is made to describe methods other than those that appear most applicable and have proved most satisfactory for the grape species grown in various parts of the United States.

No Strangers Allowed.
Frank H. Hitchcock, the postmaster general of the United States, takes the deepest interest in even the smallest details of the postal service. One evening he was at the Union station in Washington, when he decided to go into one of the railway mail service cars to see how the mail matter was being handled. Being a tall man and very athletic, he easily swung himself from the platform into the car, but he did not find it an easy matter to stay put. A burly postal clerk grabbed him by the shoulders, propelled him toward the side door, and practically ejected him to the platform below.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Hitchcock indignantly.
"I mean to keep you out of this car," replied the clerk roughly. "That fellow Hitchcock has given us strict orders to keep all strangers out of these cars."—Popular Magazine.

Was Fun to Choose.
A number of drivers of racing cars who were in Louisville to participate in the motor races were present at a luncheon in honor of one of the leading contestants, who told several automobile stories.

"But my best story," said the racer, "is about a taxicab chauffeur. This man was discharged for reckless driving and so became a motorman on a trolley car.

"As he was grumbling over his fallen fortunes a friend said:

"Oh, what's the matter with you? Can't you run over people just as much as ever?"

"Yes," the ex-chauffeur replied, "but formerly I could pick, and choose."

So Many Like Tribble.
"Tribble is a discontented fellow. I don't believe he even knows what he wants."

"Oh, yes. He knows what he wants. What makes him discontented is the fact that he also knows he can't get it."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Kind.
"How did they succeed in catching that defaulting aviator?"
"With a fly detective."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle, 4c.

Paradoxical Promise.
"I want you to pay down."
"All right. I'll settle up."

Many have smoked LEWIS' Single Binder cigar for the past sixteen years. Always found in reliable quality. Adv.

Some folks calculate to get on in the world upon the shoulders of other people.—Christian Herald.

No thoughtful person uses liquid blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

Does a woman feel glad or sorry when she cries at a wedding?

Enjoy this Free Gift
A FREE "Surprise Box" of assorted Sunshine Biscuits awaits you. Please send for it at once so you can test these best of biscuits. So you can learn how full-flavored and captivating are some of the many varieties of



There are six varieties in the Gift Box. Their names and descriptions follow—study them:
Tahona Biscuit—Crisp, flaky soda biscuits that break evenly in the center to a size handy for eating. 5 cents a package.
Butter Thins—Real butter thins, made with real butter and baked to an appetizing brown. 10 cents a package.
Sunshine Graham—Crisp and brown graham biscuits with deliciously wholesome flavor. 10 cents a package.
Matinee Biscuits—Crisp and slightly sweetened—just the thing with after-theatre tea or chocolate. 10 cents a pkg.
Yum-Yums—Appetizing crisp little biscuits, spiced with ginger. You eat them with a zest. 5 cents a package.
Vanilla Wafers—Slightly sweetened, delightfully flavored, dainty morsels that melt in the mouth. 10 cents a package.

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