

INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, get this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food. Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

Squelching a Dealer.

"Can I sell you some antiques, sir?" "What have you in stock?" "I've got a chair George Washington sat in, a cradle Jenny Lind was rocked in, a mirror used by Catherine the Great of Russia, and—"

"Say no more. These things are comparatively modern."

"But consider, sir—"

"I want some real antiques. In fact, I am anxious to acquire the set of tools used by Noah in building the ark."—Brooklyn Citizen.

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair: To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

A Celebrated Author.

"Young Bithers has won the prize in that short-story contest which called for stories containing something never before heard of."

"You don't say! What did he produce?"

"He wrote a ghost story which I did not have the sentence 'how long I slept I do not know,' in it."—Puck.

Twenty Years Experience With This Kidney Remedy

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago I began to sell Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and I am satisfied that there is not a superior kidney, liver and bladder medicine on the market. I enjoy a steady and satisfactory sale on the remedy and my customers have nothing but praises in behalf of the merits of Swamp-Root. I am so favorably impressed with the preparation that I recommend it to those in need of such a medicine because I firmly believe it is a valuable and reliable proprietary.

Very truly yours,
C. M. COBB, Druggist,
2098 South 10th St.,
Lincoln, Neb.

Sept. 21, 1916.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

So Near and Yet So Far.

"What are you cooking, mamma?" asked four-year-old Margaret.

"Cauliflower, dear," answered her mother.

A few minutes later Margaret saw her father approaching and, running to him, said, "Papa, what do you think we are going to have for supper?"

"I don't know; what is it?"

"Why, er, enterpillar!"

A Congressional Life.

"You fellows have a pudding," declared the merchant. "Fine business."

"How'd you like to submit your business to a vote every two years to decide whether you retain it or not?"

"I shouldn't like that."

"That's what it means to be a congressman."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CUTICURA KILLS DANDRUFF

The Cause of Dry, Thin and Falling Hair and Does it Quickly—Trial Free.

Annoint spots of dandruff, itching and irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man, and next morning if a woman. When Dandruff goes the hair comes. Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Winged Creatures.

"Is your wife trying to make a social butterfly of you?"

"No," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I don't stand any chance of being a winged creature of airy grace. If you want to classify me you'll have to get away from the insects and try birds. I'm the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Most men would rather borrow than be caught begging or stealing.

FARM POULTRY

START IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Spring is Good Time to Begin—Either Obtain Breeding Pen or File Order for Eggs.

Spring is a good time to start in the poultry business. Either obtain a good breeding pen from someone who is reliable and who raises the breed you fancy, or else send for eggs. You do not have much time to obtain breeding pens, for most breeders of purebred stock have their pens mated by this time and without doubt will have disposed of their surplus choice breeding males by advertising them last fall and selling them to parties wanting good breeders.

The other plan, then, is to send to these breeders and obtain their price lists at once. Even if you do not care to have the eggs for a month or so, send now and obtain the price lists and get your order booked, for others are doing the same thing, and most breeders send out eggs in the order booked. Delays oftentimes cost much, due to inability of the shipper to fill his many orders as promptly as he may desire.

BEGIN FIGHT ON PARASITES

Poor Policy to Wait Until Spring When Insects Become Numerous—Dust Birds Thoroughly.

A common practice among poultry men is to wait in the spring until lice and other parasites have become so numerous that they will be noticeable. By far the better plan is to begin the fight early and keep them from getting a start.

One of the best means of doing this is to dust the birds thoroughly with a good insect powder, at regular intervals, beginning in late winter. There is no harm in giving the hens an application occasionally even in midwinter since they are never entirely free from lice, and everyone of these pests killed before the breeding season may mean a million or two less to fight next summer.

ROOSTER TO IMPROVE FLOCK

In Selecting Young Fowls Use Best Judgment—Certain Characteristics May Be Noted.

The kind of cockerels used is far more important than most farmer-poultry raisers believe. The fact that one bird looks well and is healthy and active is a good indication of a good bird. But this is not enough. The male bird should be of such good breeding that he will improve the flock. If he is not capable of doing this he is not worthy of his place as head of the flock.

When you are selecting the male birds from the young cockerels of your own flock you should use your best judgement and find the best individuals. In this case you must be lenient.



Silver Penciled Plymouth Rock Cock.

judged by the appearance of the birds, as for the most part the cockerels will be about the same in breeding unless you have trap-nested and kept records on the hens.

It is rather hard to select young cockerels, as they may often deceive one when they are quite young. Like a calf, a colt, or a pig, there is much speculation in selecting for breeding purposes. Nevertheless, there are certain characteristics that may be noted. From these a careful breeder will determine the male birds for his flock.

CHICKENS KEPT IN BROODERS

Much Loss Can Be Avoided by Keeping Everything Clean—Use Cut Straw for Litter.

Much of the loss in raising chicks in brooders can be obviated by keeping the floor of brooders and brooder houses covered with an inch of clean sand.

Cut corn stover or cut straw may be used on the sand for scratch litter. Such material as clover or timothy chaff or buckwheat hulls are objectionable in the brooder house. The chicks pick up the particles of the fuzzy stuff and are not able to pass them through the crop.

The young chicks need a daily feeding of fine-cut green grass if they are to do well.

TEST ALL SEED CORN

Yield Per Acre Can Be Greatly Increased Thereby.

Work Can Be Done in Late Winter or Early Spring When Time Otherwise Would Be Lost—Simple Tester Described.

Mr. Average Farmer, is your time worth \$4 an hour? That sounds like a get-rich-quick scheme, doesn't it? Well it isn't. J. C. Hackleman of the Missouri college of agriculture figures that you can make that much testing seed corn. The average Missouri farmer raises about twenty-six acres of corn each year. He fails to test his seed corn whereby he loses \$1.50 (this is a conservative estimate) an acre.

Mr. Hackleman says that about ten hours of actual labor would be required to test the seed for the 26 acres. By such testing the yield can be increased at least \$1.50 worth. Hence the time required to test the seed is worth about \$4, or about \$4 an hour. The more corn a farmer grows the more money he can make by the test. The man who raises 100 acres can increase



Corn From Tested Seed.

his earnings at least \$150. This is practically clear gain since testing is done during late winter or early spring when the time would otherwise be lost.

Seed corn testing is comparatively easy. The ears that have been previously selected for seed are labeled to correspond to the spaces occupied by the grains from those ears in the gorminator. If any of the samples of grain show poor germination, the ear from which they came can be found from the label on the space the grains occupy, and can be eliminated.

One of the simplest testers is the sand box or sawdust. It consists of a box about 4 inches deep and 30 inches square, with about two inches of sand or sawdust in the bottom to hold the moisture or to keep water from standing around the corn. A piece of old sheeting or other cloth that will absorb moisture, but will not allow it to stand on the surface, should be stretched over the surface and marked off into 2-inch squares. Put six kernels from various portions of the middle of each ear to be tested into one of these squares and give the ears and squares corresponding labels. Cover the box to prevent drying and keep it at room temperature—about 70 degrees Fahrenheit—for six days, then find the ears from which kernels failed to germinate, throw them into the feed box and retain those that showed a good strong test.

Figures, based on the acreage and yields in Missouri during the last eight years, indicate that the losses incident to neglect of seed corn testing will amount to about \$11,000,000 this year. That amount is worth saving.

SOILS NEED MUCH DRAINAGE

Results Given of Surveys Made by United States Department of Agriculture.

"According to the soil surveys made by the United States department of agriculture about 65 or 70 per cent of soils here need drainage," said Professor Crabb. "Of this amount from 25 to 30 per cent is badly in need of drainage and from 40 to 50 per cent would be greatly benefited by drainage. Orchard surveys that have been made by the New York state department of agriculture show that from 25 to 30 per cent of the orchards are only fairly drained, 10 to 12 per cent are poorly drained and 2 to 10 per cent are badly in need of drainage."

SWINE CRAVE FOR MINERALS

Supply of Coal, Wood Ashes and Charcoal Should Be Kept Before Animals at All Times.

Provide plenty of stone coal, wood ashes and charcoal for the swine. You've seen the sows trying to eat the soft stones they root up.

You have heard them cracking something they found in the ground. They want minerals and especially lime.

DOUBLES EGG HARVEST

The use of milk in feeding chickens will double egg production, according to the poultry section of the Nebraska experiment station. The hen never lays an egg until all the ingredients necessary for the complete development of a chick are present. Since the egg contains protein as well as carbohydrates, any amount of carbohydrates fed in the form of grain will not offset the necessity of protein. Milk given to the birds, either as a drink or in the form of wet mash, will double egg yields. Commercial meat scrap is of equal value, and may be substituted when milk cannot be obtained.

TO ERADICATE QUACK GRASS

Rye and Vetch Recommended by Wisconsin Station—Can Be Used for Green Manure or Hay.

Experiments at the Wisconsin station show the following to be a successful treatment for quack grass where the acreage is too large for summer following:

After the grain is harvested plow and thoroughly prepare the seeded then sow rye and vetch at the rate of two bushels of the former and 2 1/2 to 30 pounds of the latter to the acre. Both the rye and vetch are quick to sprout and will come up before the quack grass gets a chance to recover. Winter vetch makes an abundant fall growth and covers the ground like a carpet. In the spring both the rye and vetch will resume growth at a rapid rate, until at corn planting time these crops will be from two to three feet high. Whereupon the rye and vetch can be turned under for green manure or cut for hay, and the land planted to a cultivated crop at once, with slight chances of quack grass making an appearance.

Like clover and alfalfa, vetch is a legume and as such is valuable as a soil improver by means of the nitrogen it takes from the air and restores to the soil through its roots. Hence the vetch-rye treatment for quack grass can be recommended as doubly useful.

FARM MACHINERY RUSTS OUT

Much Waste May Be Stopped by Proper Sheltering and Keeping Things in Good Repair.

More machinery rusts out that wears out. More machinery is thrown away on account of a few parts giving out than because of the wearing out of the entire machine. Who pays the bill? Who keeps the many large machinery concerns in business? The farmer.

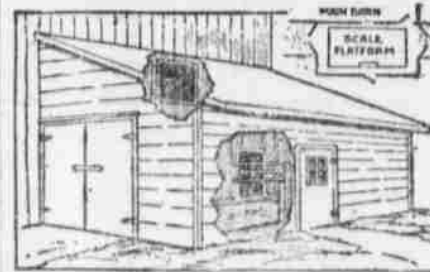
When other lines of business are slack or dead, there is practically no decrease in the manufacture of farm machinery, because the farmer is a steady buyer and always in the field for another machine or for some new type of farm machinery.

How waste may be stopped: 1. By more careful selection. 2. By buying from reliable dealers and manufacturers. 3. By keeping machinery in repair. 4. By sheltering machinery when not in use.

BUILDING FOR FARM SCALES

Good Manner of Protection Is Shown in Illustration—Shed Is Built to Side of Barn.

A good way of protecting the farm scales is shown in the accompanying diagram. The shed, which is 20 feet long, 14 feet wide and 14 feet high at the lowest side, is built to the side of a 60-foot barn. It is also used for storing buggies, etc., writes Silas F. Paul of McLean county, Illinois, in Farm and



Shed for Farm Scales.

Home. A hole 4 feet square is cut in the side of barn near the roof to permit of loading hay on the scales so the desired amount can be loaded. The large end doors are 10 feet wide by 12 feet high. The small door opposite the scale box has a window in it. There is also a door for driving stock on to the scale from the cow barn. The scale, being always in the dry, is never out of balance.

WOOD LOT VERY CONVENIENT

Important Feature of Agriculture and Worthy of More Attention From All Farmers.

Every farm should have a small wood lot. Forestry on the farm is today an important feature of agriculture and ought to receive considerable attention from farmers. A wood lot is very convenient to have, not only as a source of fuel in times of scarce and high-priced coal, but to furnish fence posts and timber for various uses and to add beauty to the landscape and premises, and afford shade, shelter and comfort to a large extent for all the occupants of the farm.



ROAD BUILDING

is Now and Will Continue to Be Real Highway Problem of Kansas—Management is Lacking.

Earth road maintenance now is and will continue for some years to be the real road problem of Kansas, since it is not likely that more than a very small per cent of the highways will be paved in this generation.

"Practically all the work done on an earth road," says W. S. Gearhart, professor of highway engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and state highway engineer, "except reduction of grades, correction of horizontal alignment, building of drainage structures, and elimination of railway grade crossings, is temporary and should properly be considered maintenance."

"Doing permanent work is a comparatively easy matter, for when once it



Good Road in Kansas.

is done correctly it will last for a number of years. The maintenance of an earth road, however, is a never-ending job. It is like milking the cows and doing other chores, for the builder knows that the work of maintenance will have to be done over and over again and can never feel that it is in any sense permanent.

"For this reason the earth road has a bad reputation. The trouble is not so much with the material of which the road is composed as with our system or lack of system of management. Other types of roads when treated as we treat the earth roads are much more expensive and serve the traveling public little if any better. The vast improvement that can be made on our present earth roads by intelligent direction in their construction and maintenance is little realized by the public, and the serviceability of a properly maintained earth road is not appreciated when compared with other types of roads as to cost of construction.

"Successful construction and maintenance of any kind of a road depends upon the recognition by the public and the builders of a few fixed and fundamental requirements.

"One practical, well-paid road builder should be made responsible for the upkeep of a certain section of road and should be employed throughout the year, his tenure of office being made dependent entirely upon the character of services rendered. The graded portion of the road should be elevated and crowned so that the water from every section of the road surface will flow into the side ditches."

HIGHER COST OF BAD ROADS

Substantial Reasons Why Farmers Should Get Together and Save Cost of Poor Highways.

The road that connects your farm with the nearest town has more to do with the cost of living, doubtless, than you realize. Have you ever thought that every product you sell and every article you buy must be hauled over the road; that your teams and vehicles or your automobile must bear the "wear and tear" caused by a rough road to sell farm products or to bring the necessities from the town?

The fact that your neighbor must also pay the high cost of bad roads is all the better reason why you, he and the rest of the neighborhood should get together and improve the road to save some of this expense. What you and your neighbors lose in hauling farm products over bad roads would soon build a good road and give you quick and satisfactory service.

How long can you afford such loss? And when shall the road be improved?

Increased Expenditures.

In 1904 the actual cash road and bridge expenditure in the United States averaged slightly less than \$28 per mile of rural roads. In 1915 the cash road and bridge expenditure had increased to an average of \$109 per mile of road.

Crop Success or Failure.

While weather is perhaps the most important factor in crop yield, certain controllable conditions of soil and seed often determine the success or failure of the crop.

Your Health IS Paramount and deserves utmost care

One of the greatest drawbacks to health is a weak stomach, but in many cases this can be corrected by careful diet and the assistance of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It is a Splendid First Aid

Misled by the Sound. "I haven't noticed Tooties playing in your orchestra lately." "No; he slipped on the icy sidewalk and broke his clavicle." "Well, couldn't he get another from the musical instrument dealer?"—Boston Evening Transcript.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

THINKS FATE RULES LIFE

New York Newspaper Man Decidedly Not of Opinion That Man Can Postpone Date of Death.

A well-known physician says if a man obeys certain rules, is temperate in all things, doesn't eat much, exercises, eschews liquor and cuts out tobacco, he will live long. Bon vivants and gourmets who nightly tarry in the vineyards of the Great White Way and eat their fill, who have caroused around for many years, declare that it makes no difference whether one lives the gay or the silent life, one won't kick off until one's number is pegged. Some of the most careful livers, they point out, are cut off in their prime, while hard drinkers, live for years. There is "Diamond Jim" Brady, for instance, they say, still under fifty, ill and the subject of a council of physicians, who, it is hoped, will make him well again. Mr. Brady never drank a drop of liquor in his life. Believing that tea and coffee had a bad effect on the nerves, Mr. Brady did not use either, and he refrained from tobacco. He was a good eater, perhaps ate more than he should, and that was all. Now he is paying the penalty—for what? Is it possible that abstemiousness leads to illness? Who can tell? Not doctors, certainly.—New York Sun.

There are some people who never think of heaven except when they see a graveyard.



You Can Snap Your Fingers

at the ill effects of caffeine when you change from coffee to

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"