WASH THE KIDNEYS!

All the blood in the body passes thru the kidneys every few minutes. This is why the kidneys play such an important role in health or disease. By some mysterious process the kidney selects what ought to come out of the blood and takes it out. If the kidneys are not good-workmen and become congested—poisons accumulate and we suffer from backache, headache, lumbago, rheumatism or gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed at night. So it is that Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., advises "Washing the Kidneys," by drinking six to eight glasses of water between meals and then if you want to take a harmless medicine that will clear the channels and cure the annoying symptoms, go to your druggist and get Anuric (double strength), for 60c. This "Anuric," which is so many times more potent than lithia—will drive out the uric acid poisons and bathe the kidneys and channels in a soothing liquid.

If you desire, write for free medical advice and send sample of water for free examination. Experience has taught Doctor Pierce that "Anuric" is a most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar.

Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial package.

Easy to Borrow.

Some men feel sure that their credit is good because of the fact that they have never had any difficulty borrowing trouble.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
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The man who never forgets anything would be all right if he forgot to boast of it occasionally.

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The necessary medicinal ingredients, barks, roots, herbs, etc. are contained in DR. DAVID ROBERTS'
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When added to oil cake meal or other good ground feed it makes a stock tonic that cannot be excelled.
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6	30x3½ McGraw Non Skid	12.49 each
4	32x3½ Miller Non Skid S. S.	15.23 each
1	31x4 Non Skid McGraw	19.25 each
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annoys others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness by taking at once
PISO'S

FOR BETTER ROADS

IMPROVING THE BAD SPOTS

Certain Small Ruts That Are Usually Wet and Soft Determine Load Farmer Can Carry.

The worst holes in the road always determine the load the farmer car market. No stretch of roadway is uniformly good, because every road has certain small spots that are usually soft and wet. These spots cause more trouble than the rest of the road combined. How these spots are to be improved depends on the character of the soil, and the nature of the country. Many such spots owe their character to a soft subsoil, due to springs. Before these roads can be permanently improved they must be underdrained. If a tile is laid in these places there will usually be no trouble in the future. The surface of the road should then be filled with dirt and crowned, so any surface water may run off. If this is done there will be no trouble from subsurface water.

Many roadways that are closed in with shade trees are bad. If a goodly portion of the scrub timber along these roads be removed, the ground will dry out and no trouble result. If the character of the soil is soft and pliable, so that it will not pack and remain firm, new material should be applied to the surface. The best and cheapest material for improving roads is gravel. Where gravel beds are accessible a day's work with a team and wagon will improve any roadbed permanently. If the soil is very sandy an 8-inch application of clay to the surface will effect wonders. The road patrol should spend a considerable portion of its time in remedying the bad spots in the road.

ANSWER TO PRISON PROBLEM

New York and Other States Have Tried Experiment of Using Convicts to Improve Roads.

New York and many of the Southern and Western states have tried the experiment of using convicts to improve highways—and it has worked to perfection. The official organ of the New York state prisoners says that "no man of all the inmates who went outside last year had a word of fault to find with his treatment. All are anxious to join these camps again. The freedom of movement and the exercise shortens the time yet to do in a wonderful manner. Many states have found road work to be the answer to the prison problem. Colorado and California have rebuilt the better portion of their roads with prison labor, and besides feeding the inmates with an extra supply of food, it has also led to a lessening of time through provisions made by the farsighted legislators.

Convict Gang at Work.

WIDE TIRES IMPROVE ROADS

They Have Same Effect on Country Highway as Roller on Field—Also Pull Easier.

Wide tires build up roads and save horse labor. They have the same effect upon a country road as a roller on a plowed field. On the other hand, the narrow tire cuts up a road like a disk. It has been found by actual test in this matter that the wide-tired wagon pulls easier in nearly all cases than the narrow-tired wagon. In deep mud on a country road the wide-tired wagon pulls 6.2 per cent easier. On the country road with a thin surface of mud or deep dust, however, the narrow tires pull 4.9 per cent easier. In a cornfield the wide tires pull 30.5 per cent easier, in a dry alfalfa field 17.7 per cent easier, and on a dry country road 10.2 per cent easier.

Ontario Makes Good Roads.

The Province of Ontario has approximately 55,000 miles of roads. More than 43,000 miles have been treated and are in fairly good condition. About 20,000 miles are well graded earth roads; about 3,000 miles are surfaced with broken stone, and about 19,000 are surfaced with gravel.

All Roads Lead Home.

All roads lead to home. You are not at fault if they are not all good roads, but you are to blame if it's not a good home.

FARM TOOLS READY

Make Needed Repairs on Machinery Before Spring Rush.

ACTUAL LOSS CAN BE SAVED

Farmers Who Wait Until Last Minute Before Examining Implements Often Encounter Trouble. —Place Orders Early.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much time, trouble and actual loss in the operation of the farm can be saved if the implements and machines are well cared for and needed repairs made before the spring rush of work begins. Some farmers wait until it is time to use the implements then haul them out of their winter quarters. The man who follows this practice may find that important implements need repairs, and although the season is ripe for plowing or seeding, which should be done without delay, it is necessary for him to drop—all other work and attend to the repair job which could have been done earlier in the season. Orders for repair parts and new machines should be placed as soon as possible. This will acquaint manufacturers and their agents with the demand in different sections and enable them to make the best possible distribution. At the same time, it will eliminate expensive delays in transportation at the busy season.

Preserve All Machinery.

All practicable steps should be taken to preserve machinery now on hand. Needless exposure to the weather should be avoided, and in cases where it is not practicable to house machinery when idle, all bearings should receive a thorough application of heavy oil or grease to keep out moisture and prevent rust. It is believed that on many farms machinery could be more adequately sheltered in the buildings available by exercising care in placing them so as to economize space.

Importance of Oiling.

More damage can be done to a machine in half an hour through lack of oil or grease on some bearings than by a whole season's exposure to the weather, suecialists of the United States department of Agriculture declare. For this sort of neglect there can be no excuse, it is said. Operating a machine without lubrication, especially when the bearings are slightly rusty, will quickly result in the wearing away of the metal, often to a considerable depth, in a very few minutes. Expensive breakages, as well as serious delays, also may be caused by operating machines on which nuts have worked loose or have come off entirely, allowing bolts to loosen or drop out.

Some consideration in the use and care of farm machinery are:

Orders for new equipment and repair parts should be placed as soon as possible.

To produce maximum results with a minimum of labor, new and modern, machinery in large sizes should be used wherever possible.

Serviceable equipment, not needed, should be sold or made available to others.

Useless machinery should be returned to the channels of trade as junk.

Thorough lubrication and proper care when in use will materially lengthen the period of service of farm equipment.

More care should be given to protecting farm implements from the weather.

PREPARE A SEED CORN PLOT

Best Plan to Select Choice Ears and Plant in Separate Rows—Discard Large Cobs.

(R. B. COGLON, Idaho Station.)

No matter how inferior the seed corn may be, some of it is better than the rest.

The tendency is for seed of any kind to produce after its likeness.

If the best ears are selected and planted in separate rows, the rest of the field, one ear to a row, this will constitute a seed plot, where the best seed for next year can be secured.

Splendid Seed Corn Ears.

The average yield of corn in Iowa last year was less than 35 bushels per acre. Yields were secured in Idaho above 125 bushels per acre.

Buy seed corn on the ear, then you will know whether the rows were straight or crooked. You can discard the ears with large cobs and those that are immature or otherwise undesirable.

Test each ear for germination; then you won't be cultivating puny stalks this summer and cultivating and watering hills where no corn grew at all.

MODERN FARMING

Modern farming is reaching into what but a few years past we spoke of as scientific farming. The modern farmer of this age has to deal with principles as well as facts to succeed in competition with his neighbor. Who has already availed himself of the working principles that govern the production of his crops. Much of the credit for this condition must be given to the painstaking practical research work of the colleges, which has demonstrated cause and effect in practical agriculture. An experiment that does not demonstrate the principles that govern the results is not complete and should not be accepted as reliable evidence on which to establish farm practice. You cannot make a "silk purse out of a sow's ear," no matter how much it may be made to resemble it, and we cannot long keep up the deception.

SUMMARY FOR SWINE SUCCESS

Among Other Things Indiana Experiment Station Says Breed for Early Litters.

The Indiana experiment station gives the following summary for success:

First, breed for as early litters as conditions on the farm will permit;

Money Makers on Any Farm.

second, have sows bred as close together as possible; third, it pays to keep a record of farrowing dates; fourth, to avoid failure with the male use common hog sense; fifth, feed balanced rations; sixth, keep the sows gaining in flesh; seventh, see that the sows have an abundance of exercise; eighth, the hoghouse should be clean, roomy and comfortable; ninth, do not feed ice water; tenth, be on guard against lice and disease.

TO PRODUCE BETTER CATTLE

Improvement Made by Breeders Never More Rapid Than at Present—Poor Cows Not Wanted.

The tendency to produce better cattle has gained the ascendency in the minds and efforts of cattle breeders and improvement has never been more rapid than now. A very poor grade of heifers or cows would find a very slow sale under the present influence of quality and growth.

The farmer, who has had the rough feed believes this kind of an investment cannot help but result profitably. It is this belief that is going to be the salvation of the meat problem of the country, in the matter of general meat supply. The big, growthy animal may consume a little more grass and rough feed, but its pounds of growth and gain will pay the bill and leave a balance in its favor when the feed yard period has passed.

WHAT CATTLE WORKERS DID

Field Agents Gave Advice to 5,300 Farmers, Addressed Meetings and Gave Other Aid.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Field agents in beef cattle extension work, according to the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, in the last fiscal year gave specific advice to 5,300 farmers, addressed 539 meetings with attendance of 58,786 people, were instrumental in placing with farmers 2,991 breeding cattle, besides 960 hogs, a number of breeding mares, and 1,432 feeder cattle. Direct assistance was given in building 113 silos, and 25 additional live stock organizations were formed. Demonstrations given included 58 in baby beef, 150 in steer feeding, 42 in cattle pasturing and over 1,000 in hog raising.

MANURE IS MOST VALUABLE

Humus-Making Material of as Much Benefit to Soil as Commercial Fertilizer.

It is difficult to compare the value of stable manure with commercial fertilizer since the fertilizer has its plant food in a more available form than the stable manure; then, on the other hand, the stable manure has a value as a humus-making material which is almost, if not altogether, as valuable to the soil as its content of direct plant food. The stable manure contains much more potash and nitrogen than it does phosphorous, so that, considering the high price and scarcity of both of these in a commercial form, it is more important that the manure be carefully saved and applied to the soil.

THE DAIRY

SKIMMED MILK FOR CALVES

Since Most of Fat Has Been Removed in Cream Carbohydrates Needed to Make It Balanced.

Skimmed milk is a little richer in protein than whole milk, but lower in carbohydrates. Since most of the fat has been removed in the cream the skimmed milk will need carbohydrates to make it a balanced ration for calves.

A good plan is to replace a portion of the whole milk with skimmed milk, gradually increase the skimmed milk with some form of carbohydrates till all of the whole milk is replaced by skimmed milk. Fine ground meal is one of the best carbohydrate supplements to be fed with skimmed milk. Some feeders cook the meal, stir it in the skimmed milk and feed it to the calf. After the calf is two weeks old it will eat fine ground meal and if fed small quantities will assimilate it. Linseed meal is also used.

Care should be taken in feeding calves. They should be taught to drink from the pail as soon as possible. Nothing but clean vessels should be used and the milk should be clean and warm.

CLEAN UTENSILS ARE URGED

High Grade of Milk Cannot Be Obtained if Pails and Cans Are Not Thoroughly Washed.

(By E. H. FARRINGTON, Wisconsin Agricultural College.)

All efforts to supply the consumers with sweet, clean milk are useless if the milk pails, the cans, and other utensils are not thoroughly washed and scalded before milk is poured into them. Milk sours so quickly and it is so difficult to remove the sour odor from the utensils that these should be washed immediately after they are used.

(1) Milk pails and cans should be smooth, with all cracks and seams flushed with solder. Seamless pails and cans have been placed on the market.

Separator in Clean Room.

(2) When washing tinware, first rinse off the film of milk on the surface with cold water, then wash thoroughly with warm water and cleaning soda, using a brush, and finally rinse with scalding hot water and place in the sun or some place free from dust to dry.

(3) After scalding, do not wipe milk tinware with a cloth, but let the rinsing water be so hot that there is no further need of drying.

CHAPPED TEATS ARE VEXING

Where Cows Wade Around in Muddy Yards and Pastures, Teats Often Get Wet and Cold.

Sore teats of any kind are very unpleasant, both to the cow and the milker. A cow having sore teats of any kind does not stand still during milking. She keeps moving about and even kicking.

During spring chapped teats are common. The cows wade around in muddy yards and even in ponds in the pasture, the teats get wet and cold, and if no special attention is given to the cows, the teats frequently become very sore.

HIGH-PRICED FEED ANNOYING

Dairyman Depending on Profit From Cows for Living Must Know Just What He Is Doing.

Now that the cost of cow feed is soaring skyhigh and the dairyman is depending on the profit from his cows for his living it is a self-evident fact that he must know what he is thinking about. One thing is certain, the poor feeder to the poor cow is not in the race and the sooner he gets out the better, even if he must hire out to work for the man who knows how to do his own thinking.

RETAIN BULL UNTIL TESTED

Not Good Policy to Sell to Butcher After Two Years' Service—May Prove to Be Valuable.

After a young or untried bull has been used two years he should not be sold to the butcher, because he may prove to be a bull of exceptional worth when his daughters freshen. Such a bull often can be lent or leased to a man with a grade herd for a couple of years until some of his heifers freshen. In this way he always is subject to recall in case he proves especially valuable.

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Nebraska Case

Delevan Bates, retired merchant, Ninth and J Sts., Aurora, Neb., says: "I don't know of any other kidney medicine I can recommend more highly than Doan's Kidney Pills. They have been an old standby with me ever since I came out of the army. The hardships I endured in the army brought on kidney complaint and awful attacks of backache. I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for these spells and they have certainly done fine work."

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Failure after long persevering is far better than a distinction to try.

Chronic Constipation is as dangerous as disagreeable. Garfield Tea cures it. Adv.

After all, the speculator is a sort of bargain counter.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

Its Particular Style.

"What kind of a coach did you get for your examinations?"

"An old college hack."

Redolent Luxuries.

"That man eats onions!"

"What a deplorable ostentation of wealth!"

Dry Town and Dry Vegetables.

A dehydrated or dry vegetable is one from which all the water has been extracted, but a dry town is a town where there's nothing but water.—Portland Press.

Terrible Strain.

"We have a new boarder in our house. He came a week ago and nobody has been able to find out anything about him."

"Remarkable."

"Yes. The landlady says he will either have to talk about himself or leave. Six lady boarders are on the verge of nervous prostration as a result of baffled curiosity."

Had a Fellow Feeling.

The village concert was in progress, and although all the local talent was mustered, Johnny, the squire's son and heir, was bored, badly bored.

His mother grew anxious about him, but when a small girl started piping "The Minstrel Boy," and reached the line, "His father's sword he has girded on," Johnny fairly pricked up his ears in excitement.

"You like this, Johnny?" said his mother. "It is—"

"Be quiet, mother, do," said Johnny, impatiently. "I want to hear what happens when his father gets to know!"—London Tit-Bits.

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instead of coffee.
Ever ask him the reason?
Might be worth while—especially if you are one of those with whom coffee doesn't agree.
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