

Answer the Alarm!

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease set in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Maryland Case

Joseph A. White, 54 Central St., Annapolis, Md., says: "I was afflicted with pains in my back and shoulders and my hands were so stiff I could hardly use them. The kidney secretions were profuse and I passed them and before long, effected a cure."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Home Remedy

for coughs, colds, hoarseness; pleasant to take and sure to help when needed.

Hale's Honey

A tonic, expectorant and laxative. Contains no opium nor anything injurious. Sold by all druggists.

Try Pike's Toothache Drops

Every man must catch cold for himself.

Write Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago for illustrated Book of the Eye Free.

Every time there is a fire the women in the neighborhood give a pretty good imitation of a tea dancant.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Misunderstood.

The Customer—See here, these eggs you sold me aren't fit to eat.

The Market Man—Certainly not. Why didn't you say you wanted eating eggs? I thought you wanted eggs to lend the neighbors.—Judge.

She Always Has It.

Little Lemuel—Say, paw, are all the words in the dictionary?

Paw—No, I guess not, son. Every little while a new word comes into use.

Little Lemuel—Then what is the very last word, paw?

Paw—I don't know, son. Go and ask your mother.—Indianapolis News.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner dyspepsia, indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature
Brentwood

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed
For Douches

In the local treatment of woman's ills, such as leucorrhoea and inflammation, hot douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has ever used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleansing, disinfecting and healing properties.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box or by mail. Sample Free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Rheumacide

The Reliable Remedy for Rheumatism
GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

For sale by all druggists

PARKE'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to condition dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

DROPSY TREATER

usually gives quick relief. soon removes swelling and short breath, often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. Treatment sent FREE. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to Dr. H. U. Green's Sons Box A, Chatsworth, Ga.

FATTEN BY CRAMMING

Machine Method Is Gaining Rapidly in Popularity.

Small Force-Pump Is Operated by Means of Lever Worked by Foot—Amount of Food Given Fowls Varies With Size of Crop.

(By G. A. BELL.)

For the best results in fattening poultry for market a machine is essential, especially for the last ten days. For otherwise the birds will not eat nearly so much as they can digest and assimilate. A cramming machine and its operation is described as follows: A reservoir under which is placed a small force-pump operated by means of a lever worked by foot is placed on a tripod. A tube is fixed to one end of the pump, through which the feed passes when the lever rod is lowered. This tube is of rubber or metal. If rubber, it may have a metal point. Metal tubes are more easily kept clean. The feed is placed in the reservoir, and is made into the consistency of thick cream.

There are several ways of holding the bird, but the following will be found simple and effective: Fold the wings and grip the bird firmly either between the right elbow and side of the body, as shown in the illustration, or between the left elbow and the body, whichever is more convenient. The head is grasped in the left hand, the first finger being placed in the



Cramming Machine in Operation.

mouth to keep it open. The tube is placed in the mouth and the bird is gently drawn on until the end of the tube reaches the crop, the neck being elongated as much as possible. The lever bar is gently lowered by the foot and the food is thus forced into the crop. One hand is kept on the crop and as soon as it is sufficiently full the foot is removed from the lever and the bird is gently removed.

The operator soon learns to know when the crop is full. No stated amount that should be fed to an individual can be given, for the quantity varies with the size of the crop. Great care should be taken in preparing the feed to see that there are no lumps, for the tube is small and easily becomes blocked.

FERMENTED BRAN IS UNSAFE

French Experimenters Find That When Stored in Heap During Winter Months It Ferments.

Bran when stored in bulk sometimes ferments, so that it causes digestive trouble when fed to animals. French experimenters a year or two ago found that when bran was stored in a heap for four or five months during the winter it tended to form into lumps on the outside of the heap, and on the inside the lumps became darkened, and in some cases black.

These experimenters, from analyses of different types of bran, thought that they could determine bran fit for use by what is known as the acidity test.

Bran which, according to this test, contains less than 15 per cent of acid is O. K. That which contains from 15 to 30 per cent of acid is safe to use, but it soon becomes unsafe. That which contains more than 30 per cent of acid is considered unfit for food.—Wallace's Farmer.

HOW TO PICK GOOD "FEEDER"

To Make Profitable Gains in Feed Lot, Steers Must Possess Beef Characteristics in Make-Up.

(By JOHN L. FORMEY, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

Steers, if they are to make profitable gains in the feed lot, must have beef characteristics—a wide, strong back and a large heart girth. They must have a strong frame and plenty of room for the vital organs, for an animal with a weak constitution cannot hold up through the feeding season.

A wide head and muzzle usually indicates good feeding qualities. Short legs, heavy hind quarters and arched ribs are essential to the feeding animal. The skin should be reasonably thick, soft, and covered with a heavy coat of hair.

The animal should have a straight back and low set appearance, due to the depth of the body and short legs.

Regularity is Necessary. Milking should always be done in such a way as to give the cow greatest satisfaction. Regularity is therefore necessary in dairy work. Frequently changing hours of milking or feeding interferes very much with the milk flow.

RAISE A FEW DRAFT HORSES

Plenty of Pasture and Access to Good Stallion Are Essential—Good Breeding Necessary.

(By D. C. CAMPBELL, Kansas Experiment Station.)

There is nothing more profitable to the average farmer than the raising of a few good draft horses, provided he has plenty of pasture and access to a good stallion.

If a good stallion is not standing for service in a community, the man who has at least five or six good farm mares can afford to own his own stallion and use him with work horses. A coming two-year-old stallion can be bought for approximately \$100, and taken in hand at this age, he makes an excellent work horse. In fact, a stallion is better for having been worked. He is harder, more docile, and makes a good work horse. If the stallion is worked alongside a bred mare there will be no trouble in handling him. He should be made to earn his keep and he will be the better for it.

The raising of draft horses is different from that of any other live stock on the farm. Important factors are good food and attention. Good breeding gives the possibilities, but good breeding is necessary to bring this out to its fullest extent.

It is better for the man of limited means to raise horses only as a by-product, because the exclusive raising of draft horses for market requires considerable capital. The returns at first are slow, for draft horses must be six years old before they are ready for market. The man who has other cash crops to meet his expenses can afford to wait for the returns from his young draft horses.

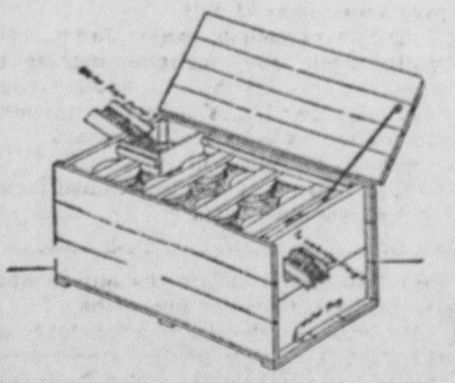
SUITABLE PLACE FOR CREAM

Arrangement Shown in Illustration Answers Purpose Quite Well—Little Souring Results.

(By CARL E. LEE.)

Most farmers would deliver a better grade of cream if they had a suitable place for keeping it until it is delivered. No one should attempt to keep the cream in the cellar or in a large tank of water where the daily pumping is not sufficient to keep it cool. If a suitable place cannot be built in a well-constructed milkhouse the following arrangement answers the purpose quite well.

Caring for the cream at the proper time by any of the methods given below will result in very little souring at the end of two days. Make a small watertight box of two-inch material and of sufficient size to hold all the cream cans necessary in handling the cream. This box should have a tight-fitting cover, and be divided into sections by means of rods which will prevent single cans from upsetting when left alone in the tank. The best place for this tank is in the milkhouse. It may be placed between the well pump and the stock-watering



Cold-Water Tank for Cream Cans.

tank, and in that case another box or small house should be built over it for protection. All the water pumped for the stock should flow through this tank, the inlet discharging near the bottom, which will force all the warm water out first. The overflow pipe should have one-half inch larger diameter than the inlet in order that the water may be freely carried off. The water in the tank should be of sufficient depth to immerse the cans within two inches of the top.

GOOD TREATMENT FOR SHEEP

Real Value of Animal Is in Wool, Lambs and Mutton—Weed Destruction Is Only Incidental.

It is often argued that sheep should be kept by farmers because they live in lean pastures and are useful in ridding the fields of weeds, getting much of their living from what other stock will not eat and that the farm is much better rid of. That is all true, but that should not be the main reason for keeping sheep. In fact, weed destruction should be only an incident.

The value of the sheep is in wool, lambs and mutton. To do their best in these lines, sheep need and should have as good treatment as other domestic animals.

Sheep may live on pastures that would not sustain horses or cattle, but they will not do their best on such pastures. They must eat and thus destroy weeds and even sprouts and brambles, that other stock would not touch, but such growths do not make their best feed.

Louse Powder. A good, cheap and effective louse powder is made by adding a mixture of one part crude carbolic acid and three parts gasoline to plaster of paris, all that the powder will blot up. When the plaster is dry pulverize it and store in tight cans. Another effective remedy is to rub a piece of blue ointment, the size of a pea, well into the skin just beneath the vent.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 Durum, \$1.12 1/2; f o b New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.09 1/2, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$1.12 c i f Buffalo.

Corn—Spot, steady; No. 2 yellow, 75 1/4 c prompt.

Oats—Spot, firmer; No. 3 white, 41 1/2 @ 42 1/4 c.

Butter—Creamery, extras (92 score), 31 1/2 @ 32 c; creamery (higher scoring), 32 1/2 @ 33 c; firsts, 27 1/2 @ 28 c; seconds, 25 @ 27 c.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra fine, 42 @ 44 c; extra firsts, 40 @ 42 c; firsts, 35 @ 39 c; seconds, 28 @ 34 c; nearby henry whites, fine to fancy, 58 @ 63 c; nearby henry, browns, 38 @ 46 c.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 15 1/4 c; do, average fancy, 15 1/2 @ 16 c; do, current make, specials, 15 1/2 @ 16 c; do, average fancy, 15 1/4 c.

Dressed Poultry—Firm; Western fresh chickens, barrels, 15 @ 23 c; fresh fowls, lead, 12 @ 17 c; frozen turkeys, 19 @ 23 c. Live, steady; Western chickens, 15 c; fowls, 13 1/2 @ 15 c; turkeys, 18 @ 20 c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots, in export, No. 2 red Western, spot and November, \$1.16 1/2 @ 1.17; do do, No. 2 Southern red, \$1.12 @ 1.14; steamer No. 2 red, \$1.10 1/2 @ 1.12 1/2; do do, No. 3 red, \$1.10 1/2 @ 1.12 1/2; rejected A, \$1.10 @ 1.11 1/2; do do, rejected B, \$1.08 @ 1.10.

Corn—Car lots, for local trade, as to location, Western, No. 2 yellow, 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2 c; do do, Western, steamer, yellow, 73 1/2 @ 74 1/2 c; do do, Western, No. 3 yellow, 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2 c; Delaware, yellow, 72 @ 73 c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45 @ 46 c; standard white, 44 @ 45 c; No. 3 white, 40 1/2 @ 41 c; No. 4 white, 40 @ 40 1/2 c; sample, 36 @ 38 c; purified oats, graded, 41 @ 42 c.

Butter—Western, solid-packed creamery, fancy, special, 33 1/2 c; extras, 31 1/2 c; extra firsts, 30 c; firsts, 29 c; seconds, 26 @ 28 c; lard-packed, 21 @ 22 c; nearby prints, fancy, 35 c; average extra, 33 @ 34 c; do do, firsts, 29 @ 31 c; do do, seconds, 26 @ 28 c; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 29 @ 32 c.

Eggs—Nearby extras, 42c per dozen; nearby firsts, \$1.17 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$1.10 per case; Western, extra firsts, \$1.17 per case; do do, firsts, \$1.10. Refrigerator eggs, fancy, \$7.50 per case; do, firsts, \$7.20 per case; do, seconds, \$6.50 @ 6.90 per case; fancy selected, candled eggs, jobbing at 44 @ 45c per dozen.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 14 @ 16c, according to size and quality; old roosters, 11 @ 12c; spring chickens, 14 @ 16c, according to quality; ducks, as to size and quality, 13 @ 16c; large sizes preferred; turkeys, 20c; pigeons, old, per pair, 18 @ 20c; do do, young, per pair, 17 @ 18c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot and November, 113 1/2 c; December, 113 1/2 c; No. 2 red Western spot and November, 117 1/2 c nominal.

Corn—Year, 66c; January, 65 1/2 c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 41 1/2 @ 42 c; No. 4 do, 37 @ 38 c, as to location.

Rye—No. 2 Western, \$1.01 @ 1.03; No. 3 do, 97 @ 98c; No. 4 do, 96 @ 97c; bag lots, as to quality and condition, 95 @ 98c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$20.50; No. 2 do, \$18.50 @ 19; No. 3 do, \$15 @ 17; light clover mixed, \$18.50 @ 19; No. 1 do, do, \$18; No. 2 do, do, \$14 @ 17; choice clover, nominal, \$17 @ 17.50; No. 1 do, do, \$15 @ 17; No. 2 do, do, \$13 @ 15; No. 3 do, do, \$12 @ 13; sample hay, as to kind, quality and condition, \$12 @ 15; no grade hay, \$6 @ 11.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 35c; Western firsts, 35c; West Virginia firsts, 34c; Southern firsts, 33c. Recrated or rehandled eggs, 1/2c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 15c; do, small to medium, 13 @ 14; old roosters, 10; spring, smooth, fat, 15 @ 16; do, rough and poor, 14. Ducks—Young Pekings, 3 lbs and over, 15c; do, piddle, do, 13 @ 14; do, muscovy, do, 14; do, smaller, 12. Geese—Nearby, 14 @ 15c; Western and Southern, 12 @ 14; Kent Island, 16. Turkeys—Young, 8 lbs and over, 19c; do, smaller, 17 @ 18; old, 18; poor and crooked breast, 14 @ 15. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 15 @ 20c; old, per pair, 15 @ 20c. Guinea Fowl—Young, 1 1/2 lbs and over, per pair, 45c; do, smaller, per pair, 25 @ 30c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys—Choice, 20 @ 21c; fair to good, 18 @ 19; rough, and poor, 15. Chickens—Choice, young, 16 @ 17c; old and mixed, 14 @ 16; old roosters, 11. Ducks, 14 @ 16c. Geese—Nearby, 15 @ 16c; Western and Southern, 13 @ 15c.

Live Stock

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice, \$8.50 @ 9; prime, \$8.50 @ 8.85.

Sheep—Steady; supply light. Prime wethers, \$6 @ 6.10; culls and common, \$3 @ 4; lambs, \$6 @ 9.

Hogs—Steady; receipt, 20 double-decks. Prime heavies, \$6.90 @ 7; mediums, \$6.75 @ 6.80; heavy Yorkers, \$6.70 @ 6.75; light Yorkers, \$6.50 @ 6.65; pigs, \$6.25 @ 6.50; roughs, \$5.75 @ 6.10.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$6.20 @ 6.60; light, \$5.80 @ 6.60; mixed, \$5.90 @ 6.85; heavy, \$6.05 @ 6.85; rough, \$6.05 @ 6.25; pigs, \$4 @ 5.75.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$5.80 @ 10.25; cows and heifers, \$2.75 @ 8.25; calves, \$6 @ 7.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.70 @ 6.25; ewes \$3.75 @ 5.50; lambs, \$6.50 @ 8.90.

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uræmic poisoning occurs, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Anuric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his

medical opinion, without charge—absolutely free. This "Anuric" of Dr. Pierce's is 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets for the kidneys and backache.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick men well. No alcohol. Sold in tablets or liquid.

The Only Way. "I wish," said the pastor, "that we could induce your husband to attend church more regularly."

"I don't know how it could be managed," replied the delinquent's wife, "unless you could arrange to have it rain every Sunday so he couldn't play golf."

DON'T MIND PIMPLES. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Will Banish Them. Trial Free.

These fragrant supercreamy emollients do so much to cleanse, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands that you cannot afford to be without them. Besides they meet every want in toilet preparations and are most economical.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Both Unnecessary. Former Speaker Cannon tells this story of his early impecunious days:

"One of my friends was a struggling physician. Neither fame nor fortune had come to either of us, but we were always hopeful. The years had weighed heavily upon my friend, however, for he soon lost his hair, being quite bald.

"One day I greeted him with a beaming countenance and exclaimed: "What do you think, Henry? I have just bought an office safe."

"Then, Joe," said he, with the utmost gravity, "I shall buy a hair-brush."

Husband and Wife Both Saved From Suffering

I wish to tell you the good results myself and husband received from Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. About eleven years ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe and was confined to my bed about eight weeks under the doctor's care. He pronounced my case kidney trouble and rheumatism and not receiving the results from the doctor's treatment I should have received, I decided to try Swamp-Root. After taking several bottles of Swamp-Root I was able to get up and attend to my work.

About a year later my husband was affected with a severe attack of kidney trouble and doctored for some time with the doctors and received no benefit. Knowing of the good I had received, he decided to try Swamp-Root. His condition was such that he was confined to his bed and words cannot tell how he suffered, but after taking Swamp-Root he was relieved so he could go on with his work without pain. I wish to heartily recommend Swamp-Root to all persons afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles and you may publish this letter if you wish.

Yours truly, MRS. A. E. BRIGGS, Eldred, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 25th day of May, 1912. IRA McCARTHY, Notary Public.

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.

Not Necessary. "Hello! Is this the telephone company? I'd like to have a telephone installed in my house."

"Very well, madame. Would you like a party wire?"

"No, I think not. We don't expect to entertain very much this winter."

During the war promiscuous discharge of fireworks is prohibited in Great Britain.

A strong-headed man may be weak minded.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'S
Hair Color Restorer

Never fails. Gives color and beauty to gray hair. More than half a century of success. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$1.00 and a large bottle will be sent you by parcel post.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 55 Barclay St., New York

Backache
rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and chest pains disappear almost like magic when treated externally with Yager's Liniment.

YAGER'S LINIMENT
Is a safe and sure remedy
"The Relief Was Instant"

At all dealers. An eight ounce bottle for 25c. Prepared by Gilbert Bros. & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN—Make big money selling Smith's Auto Economist, saves \$4 to \$7 every 1,000 miles an auto travels. Smith's Auto Economist Co., 1409 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1,543-acre improved Kansas ranch, 13,000 more, 210,000. Consider Va. farm. J. E. Wyatt, Huntington Beach, Cal.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 49-1915.