

A Terrible Ordeal!

Gravel and Kidney Stone Caused Intense Suffering—Doan's Brought a Quick Cure.

Edw. J. Turcott, 4322 Kitchener Ave., Louisville, Mo., says: "I was taken with a terrible pain across the back and every nerve I made, it felt like a knife being driven into my back and twisted around. It lasted about half an hour, but soon came back and with it another affliction. The kidney secretions began to pour out of me; the flow was scanty and burned like fire when passing. I had severe leadenness and my bladder got badly inflamed, too, and I noticed little particles of gravel in the secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills had been recommended to me and I began their use. The first half box brought relief and I passed a stone the size of a pea. It was a terrible ordeal and afterward a sandy sediment and particles of gravel settled in the urine. I got more of the pills and they cured me. I am now well and my kidneys are normal. Doan's Kidney Pills alone accomplished this wonderful cure."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me,"
JAMES M. SMITH, Notary Public.
Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

It seemed that when Rastus and Sam died they took different routes; so when the latter got to heaven he called Rastus on the phone.

"Rastus," he said, "how yo' like it down there?"

"Oh, boy! Dis here has some place," replied Rastus. "All we has ter do is wear a red suit wid horns, an' ebbery now an' den shovel some coal on de fire. We don't work no more dan two hours out ob de twenty-four down here. But tell me, Sam, how is it with you up yonder?"

"Mah goodness! We has to git up at fo' o'clock in de mawnin' an' gait hab in de stahs; den we has to haul in de moon and hang out de sun. Jus' we has ter roll de clouds aroun' 'all long."

"But, Sam, how come it y' has ter work so hard?"

"Well, to tell de truth, Rastus, we's kin' o' short on help up here."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

When a farmer puts his hand to the plow he soon turns back—the soil.

Many mixed ideas are due to mixed drinks.

Weekly Health Talks

Where Most Sickness Begins and Ends

BY FRANKLIN DUANE, M. D.

It can be said broadly that most human life begins in the stomach and ends in the stomach. Good digestion means good health, and poor digestion means bad health. The minute your stomach fails to properly dispose of the food you eat, troubles begin to crop out in various forms. Indigestion and dyspepsia are the commonest forms, but thin, impure blood, headaches, backaches, pimples, blotches, dizziness, belching, coated tongue, weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, coughs, colds and bronchitis are almost as common.

There is but one way to have good health, and that is to put and keep your stomach in good order. This is easy to do if you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a wonderful tonic and blood purifier, and it is safe to take, for it is made of roots and herbs. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., stands behind this standard medicine, and it is good to know that so distinguished a physician is proud to have his name identified with it. When you take Golden Medical Discovery, you are getting the benefit of the experience of a doctor whose reputation goes all around the earth. Still more, you get a temperance medicine that contains not a drop of alcohol or narcotic of any kind. Long ago Dr. Pierce combined certain valuable vegetable ingredients—without the use of alcohol—so that these remedies always have been strictly temperance medicines.

If piles are torturing you, get and use Pierce's Anodyne Pile Ointment. The quick relief it gives is hard to believe until you try it. If constipated Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken while using Anodyne Pile Ointment. Few indeed are the cases which these splendid remedies will not relieve and usually overcome. They are so good that nearly every drug store has them for sale.

Both Beef and Milk

THE one breed that excels in both beef and milk is the Short-horn. Short-horns repeatedly broke the records at the markets in 1918, making the highest record on the open market of \$20.50 per cwt. And Short-horn cows have milk records of over 17,000 lbs. per year. It is the farmer's best, having extra milk, quality and quiet temperament.

Persistent Coughs are dangerous. Get prompt relief from "Pico's" Sore Throat Lozenges. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in PISO'S

PISO'S

DIFFERENT WAYS TO SHIFT GEARS

Some Good Advice for Beginners With a Few "Don'ts" That Are Worth While.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES

Expert May Be Able to Perform Task Without Disastrous Results—Suggestions That Will Eliminate Wear and Tear.

Thousands of motorists, each season, are having their first experience in the operating of sliding gear transmissions. Changing gears is a matter of some little difficulty in the beginning at least, and it is a fact that quite a proportion of operators never learn to shift gears quietly and to the best advantage.

There are a few difficulties which the inexperienced driver should be warned against, among which are the following:

Some Difficulties.
Attempting to shift from one gear to another without first throwing out the clutch. An expert may be able to do this without noise or disastrous results but, in general, it should never be attempted. Attempting to shift from neutral to low (or any other) gear, when the car is at rest, without first throwing out the clutch until the clutch shaft comes to rest. Trying to engage the reverse gear without first stopping. Attempting to change from neutral to low gear with the car at rest and the engine running too fast.

Among other "don'ts" for the unskilled operator of sliding gears are these:

Don't fail to know exactly where the "reverse" position of the gear-shift lever is, and don't fall scrupulously to avoid this position, so long as the car is moving forward.

Don't try to shift from a higher gear to a lower gear without letting the car speed slacken somewhat before so doing.

Don't try to change from high gear to low without letting the car nearly stop.

Don't fail to speed up the car somewhat before changing from a lower to a higher gear.

The following are a few suggestions which will eliminate much unnecessary noise and wear and tear.

Transmissions, as built today, are extremely rugged, but, nevertheless, mishandling such as the driver is here warned against may chip the teeth of the gears or even cause the breakage of shafts and other parts.

It always should be remembered that two gears cannot be forced into engagement quickly and easily unless they are running at somewhat near the same speed. This is an important point in gear-shifting.

NON-STOPPING AUTOHEARSE
Travels 567 Miles From Lakewood, N. J., to Worcester, Mass., for Funeral.

A non-stop automobile hearse trip from Lakewood, N. J., to Worcester, Mass., a distance of 567 miles, was made by L. P. Conant, undertaker. By continuous driving he was able to bring the body of Mrs. Minnie Wackwitz to Worcester in time for the funeral services.

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OPENINGS IN HOOD OF CAR IMPORTANT

Louvers Keep Temperature at Point of Greatest Efficiency.

Slits in Sides of Metal Hoods Are Not Fad of Automobile Designer—Absence Means Lack Pressure on Radiator Fan.

In the mind of more than one man who owns and drives his own motor car the slits cut in the sides of the metal hood are purely a fad of the automobile designer, and excuse their existence by making a rakish looking bonnet. Judging from externals, it might seem that this is the case, since in a number of automobiles the hood openings, or louvers, either have lost caste completely, or have been so reduced in number as to lose any hint of significance.

The louvre, nevertheless, is rather an important factor in keeping the motor temperature at a point that permits the car to operate at its greatest efficiency. The air that has warmed in passing over the engine finds its exit to the outer atmosphere through these openings, and in this way opens a path for a constant stream of fresh, cool air above the working parts.

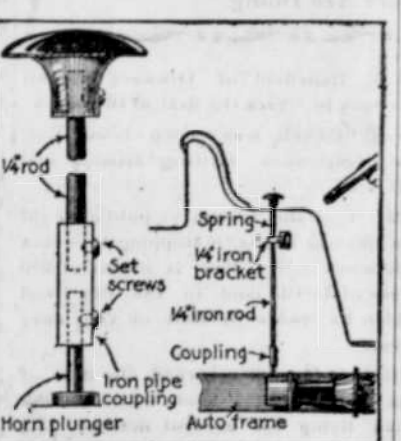
The absence of louvers, or the presence of only a limited number, means a back pressure of warm air on the radiator fan. On the contrary, it follows that the greater the number of louvers the greater will be the velocity of the unwarmed air flowing under the bonnet.

In many parts of the country, where temperature conditions do not require the utmost of cooling systems, attention to this detail of cooling system construction is a matter of little consequence. However, in hot, dry regions, motor cars must travel on their fuel tanks, and every item that points the way to a better radiator system deserves at least a passing notice from the motorist.

AUTOMOBILE HORN ON FRAME

Device Is Attached to an Extension Rod Out of Way of Driver as Shown in Illustration.

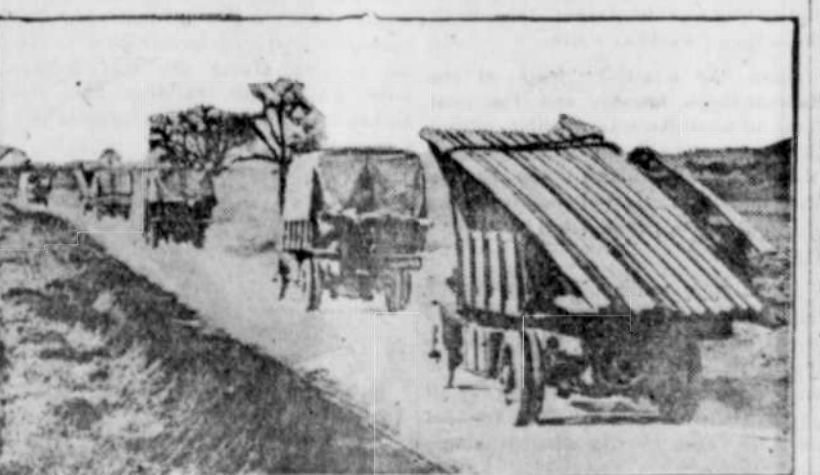
To place the horn out of the way of the driver, an extension rod for the push-knob was applied as shown in the illustration. The horn is placed



The automobile horn is placed on the frame out of the way and is worked by an extension rod on the push-knob.

on the frame out of the way, and the horn plunger is lengthened with a rod which carries the push-knob at the top. A bracket is attached to the seat arm and a coil-spring placed between the bracket and the knob—P. P. Avery, in Popular Science Monthly.

AVOID OVERLOADING TRUCK, BECAUSE TOO HEAVY LOAD OFTEN MEANS RUINED TIRES



Heavily Loaded Trucks Carrying Supplies to Front in France.

Many men of moderate means who have bought motor trucks during the war period and have gone into the transportation business have had little training or experience in truck operation and, because of this fact, stand in a position to incur heavy expenses unnecessarily—expenses which the experienced truck owner would be sure to avoid.

Business Attracts.
Attracted by the possibility of getting established in a paying business, these men have invested in trucks with the thought that they could quickly acquire the knowledge necessary to a proper handling of their machines.

To these men who are new in the trucking business a big tire company gives as its most important word of advice, "avoid overloading your truck, because too heavy a load means ruined tires."

More solid tires go to the scrap heap prematurely because of overloading than for any other reason. A good solid tire is constructed to give its full value in miles, and a quick and sure way to cut down its mileage is to put too heavy a load on the truck. A team of horses may occasionally be called on to carry a load which seems too heavy for them and not be injured.

Mistake of Owners.
Some truck owners think they can call on their solid tires to carry an over-heavy load occasionally in the same way, but in this they make a mistake. When once a solid tire is battered out because of overloading, it is ruined. The overloading may occur the very first time the tire is used, and instead of giving the thousands of miles which a well constructed solid should give, the tire's usefulness is spoiled at the outset.

SOY BEANS PROFITABLE FEEDING CROP AND ALSO INCREASE SOIL FERTILITY



Soy Beans Are Well Adapted to Cultivation in Rows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The soy bean can be utilized to advantage as pasture for all kinds of stock, the most profitable method, perhaps, being to pasture with hogs, supplementing the corn ration. This is especially desirable when the harvesting is interfered with by bad weather, lack of labor, or other causes, and when the crop is grown for soil improvement. In this way the crop is profitable not only from the standpoint of feeding value, but also in the increase of soil fertility due to the manure and refuse vines. Hogs greatly relish the bean plant, especially the ripening pods and seed, and a considerable part of the growth of young hogs may be made with soybean pasture. Animals ready for fattening may be fitted for market much more rapidly if soy beans are used to supplement the corn ration.

Test in Alabama.
In pasture experiments conducted at the Alabama agricultural experiment station soy beans, peanuts, chufas, and sorghum were compared as pasture for hogs. It was found that when corn alone was fed, 100 pounds of pork cost \$7.63; when fed a two-thirds ration of corn and pastured on chufas in addition, 100 pounds of pork cost \$8.89; on sorghum, \$7.79; on peanuts, \$3.20; and on soy beans, \$2.74. The average gain of the pigs each day on the soybean pasture was 1.02 pounds, on the peanut pasture 0.72 pound, and on the chufa pasture 0.72 pound. The same gain reports three years' work in feeding 105 hogs to determine the value of soybean pasture as compared with other feeds, the most profitable quantity of corn as a supplement, and the effect of the soybean forage on the quality of the pork. It was found that when corn was used alone the average daily gain for each hog was 0.75 pound, at a cost of 7.61 cents. When soybean pasture was grazed with a one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths ration of corn the average daily gains were raised to 1.102, 1.003, and 1.329 pounds, respectively, and the cost of pork reduced to 2.50, 3.30, and 3.17 cents, respectively. One acre of soybean pasture afforded grazing for 10 hogs for 32 days with a one-fourth ration of corn, 48 days with a one-half ration, and 62 days with a three-fourths ration of corn. The

total value of pork produced on each acre of soybean pasture varied from \$25.84 to \$39.18.

Kentucky Experiment.
The Kentucky agricultural experiment station, in a series of experiments with soybean pasture for hogs, found that it was not profitable to hog down soy beans (grain) unless a supplementary feed is given. The results showed, however, that it was highly profitable to hog down soy beans if a supplementary feed, such as corn, is given. The lot of hogs receiving 2 per cent of its weight in cornmeal daily produced 825 pounds of pork to the acre, at a cost of \$4.54 per hundred pounds of gain. An acre of soy beans hogged off with a supplementary feed of corn produced feed for 10 hogs for 21 days and for 20 hogs for an additional 21 days. An acre of soy beans with no corn fed the hogs produced feed for 10 hogs for 21 days and for 15 hogs for an additional 14 days.

Various methods of seeding are used when the soy bean is to be utilized for pasture purposes. In the Southern states, especially North Carolina, where a considerable acreage is used for hog pasture, from one and a half to two bushels of seed are sown broadcast at the last working of the corn. The hogs are turned in when the seed is fully mature. Corn and soy beans are sometimes grown together and pastured down, as is often done with corn, or the two crops may be planted in alternate rows. For young hogs the beans are often planted alone. Soybean pasture may be supplied for a period of several weeks by planting early, medium, and late varieties. Early maturing varieties may be sown after small grains and make sufficient growth to supply considerable feed in the fall. Soy beans may be pastured at any time from the stage when the pods are one-half filled until the beans are mature.

When hogs have been pastured on soy beans alone there is a tendency for the lard to become soft. This may be overcome very materially by feeding the hogs on a grain ration after taking them from the pasture. The feeding of corn alone for four or five weeks has produced firm lard, while corn and cottonseed meal used in the proportion of three parts of corn to one part of cottonseed meal has given the best results.

The department took over on June 1, 1918, the furnishing of all telegraphic market reports distributed daily from the Chicago Union stock yards on livestock receipts and prices, not only those regularly sent over the leased wire of the bureau of markets, but all reports used by commercial news agencies and press associations. The substitution of a government report for the previous unofficial services has exerted a material influence in restoring confidence in the reports of market conditions, the lack of which has been a fundamental obstacle to the development of the livestock industry.

The news service on dairy and poultry products gives prices of butter, eggs and cheese, trade conditions, market receipts, storage movement and supplies in storage and in the hands of wholesalers and jobbers. Since the fall of 1917 it has covered Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis and San Francisco. Data were secured each month from approximately 14,000 dairy manufacturing plants in the United States, showing the quantities produced of such products as whey, process butter, oleomargarine, cheese of different kinds, condensed and evaporated milk, various classes of powdered milk, casein and milk sugar.

MILLION IN ORGANIZATIONS
Through These Associations Farmers Now in Close Touch With Force of Trained Men.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At present more than 1,000,000 farmers are members of organizations assisting the county agent in his work. Through these organizations the American farmer and his family are now in close personal touch with a large corps of well-trained men and women so linked with federal and state institutions for the promotion of agriculture that farming people can readily avail themselves of the results of scientific research and practical experience the world over to aid them in their work on the farm and their life in the home.

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NEWS SERVICES OF BUREAU OF MARKETS
Depended Upon by Many Producers, Distributors and Others.

Information Scattered to All Sections of Country Over Practically 14,000 Miles of Leased Wires—How It Works.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many producers, distributors and others have come to depend on the market news services of the bureau of markets and to make less use of commercial price-quoting agencies, which are able to furnish data so reliable, accurate, prompt and comprehensive, according to the annual report of the secretary of agriculture.

The market news services were greatly enlarged in the fiscal year 1918 until branch offices numbered approximately ninety. They were distributing market information to all sections of the country over practically 14,000 miles of leased wires.

The news service on fruits and vegetables was made continuous throughout the year for the first time since it was instituted. Reports were issued in season covering approximately 32 commodities and indicating daily car-load shipments, the shipping prices in the particular markets throughout the country, and other shipping-point facts. Temporary field stations were operated at 82 points in two producing sections, more than twice as many as in the preceding year.

The news service on live stock and meats was extended to include additional important live stock and meat marketing centers and producing districts. New features to make the service more useful to producers in the trade were added. The daily reports on meat conditions, which formerly gave information on the demand, supplies and wholesale prices of western dressed fresh meats in four of the most important western markets, now cover Los Angeles, San Francisco and Pittsburgh also. As a supplement to the daily reports a weekly review is published. The daily telegraphic report on live stock shipping west of the Allegheny moun-

tains was extended to include all live stock loaded on railroads throughout the United States. Information regarding the "in" and "out" movement in certain feeding districts is being published.

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Through These Associations Farmers Now in Close Touch With Force of Trained Men.

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At present more than 1,000,000 farmers are members of organizations assisting the county agent in his work. Through these organizations the American farmer and his family are now in close personal touch with a large corps of well-trained men and women so linked with federal and state institutions for the promotion of agriculture that farming people can readily avail themselves of the results of scientific research and practical experience the world over to aid them in their work on the farm and their life in the home.

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