

WESTERN CANADA CONTINUES TO WIN

The 1915 Yield of Grain Keeps Western Canada to the Front.

The great publicity that has been given to the grain yields of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the three provinces that comprise that portion of Western Canada east of the British Columbia boundary, has kept Canada to the front with a prominence that is merited.

The grain crop of the three provinces has now been harvested, and sufficient of it has been threshed so that it is no longer a matter of estimate as to the entire yield of wheat will be upwards of 275,000,000 bushels, and the average yield well over 25 bushels per acre. In proportion to the aggregate this is perhaps the largest yield ever known on the continent.

Most of this wheat will grade No. 1 northern, and better, and with present prices the condition of the farmer is to be envied. Many individual yields are reported, and verified, and they are almost beyond belief, but they go to show that under the careful system of agriculture that produced these yields Western Canada would have far exceeded a 300,000,000 production of wheat in 1915 had the system been universal.

It was not in one or two districts that big yields have been made known. The reports come from all parts of the 24,000 square miles of territory in which the growing of wheat is carried on.

Mr. Elmer Seller, a farmer south of Strassburg, Sask., has harvested 5,465 bushels No. 1 hard wheat from 160 acres.

Jas. A. Benner, near Daysland, Alberta, says his wheat went over 40 bushels to the acre, with an all round crop of 33 bushels to the acre.

J. N. Wagner, near the same place, also lays claim to over 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

A Norwegian farmer, named S. A. Toftshagen, not far from Daysland, had 23 acres of wheat which gave a yield of 47 bushels to the acre.

Well, then, near Gleichen, Alberta, D. H. Engle of Humboldt, Iowa, owns a quarter section of land. This land was rented so that Mr. Engle should receive one-third of the crop, and this gave him \$612.55, his net rental for the crop, and there was only 80 acres in crop.

Scores of reports give yields fully as large as those given above. A large field of spring wheat near Lethbridge averaged 69 bushels, another 59 and a third 56 bushels per acre. On the Jail farm at Lethbridge 25 acres of Marquis wheat yielded 60 bushels to the acre and weighed 67 pounds to the bushel. A test lot of one acre of Marquis wheat when threshed yielded 99 bushels and a 30 acre field averaged 60-1-3 bushels. This farm had 200 acres under crop to Marquis wheat and it is expected the average from the whole will exceed 50 bushels.

In all portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well, remarkable yields are reported, many large fields showing averages of from 40 to 55 bushels per acre.

When the story of this year's threshing is completed some extraordinary yields will be heard of. One farmer west of Unity, Saskatchewan, threshed 10,000 bushels of No. 1 northern from 200 acres and such instances will not be isolated.

Considerable of the wheat grown in Western Canada is finding its way to the markets of the United States, notwithstanding the duty of ten cents per bushel. The miller in the United States finds Western Canadian wheat necessary for the blending of the high class flour that is demanded by some millers. Already near a hundred thousand bushels of the 1915 crop has found its way to the Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis and other markets.

It was not in wheat alone that there were extraordinary yields. A farmer living south of Wadena, Sask., harvested 900 bushels of oats from ten acres. S. A. Toftshagen of Daysland before referred to had oats which yielded 110 bushels to the acre, while those of J. N. Wagner went 90 bushels to the acre.

As is pointed out by a Toronto paper Canada's great good fortune and splendid service as the Granary of the Empire are revealed in the record harvest from her rich fields of wheat and other grains. "The foundation of its prosperity is solid and enduring. While mines may be exhausted and lumber may disappear through improvident management, agriculture is a perpetual source of wealth, increasing from year to year by the stimulus of individual industry and personal interest. A wheat harvest of 335,250,000 bushels from 13,000,000 acres, an average yield of 26 bushels to the acre. The substantial nature of this growth in production is shown by the fact that the harvest returns are 72 per cent greater than the average for the past five years.

The same satisfactory and highly important success has been attained in other grain crops. The aggregate yield of oats is 481,035,500 bushels from the 11,365,000 acres under crop. Of this yield 305,680,000 bushels are from the three Prairie Provinces. These provinces also contribute 304,200,000 bushels of wheat. The barley harvest is 50,868,000 bushels from 1,509,350 acres, an average yield of 33.7 bushels per acre.

"The impression one gets in going through Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba," said a traveler from the East, "is that all the horses and teams and all the threshing machines en-

gaged make no impression on the crops, and that it will take six months to thresh the grain out; but two weeks ago the Canadian Pacific railway were having a daily shipment of 1,700 cars of wheat from the three provinces, and a week ago they had got up to 2,100 cars a day. And besides this there is the Canadian Northern railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, so an enormous quantity must be being shipped out of the provinces. The wealthy farmers are building large granaries on their farms, while there is a great improvement in the storage facilities provided by the government."

It is therefore no wonder that the greatest interest was shown by those who attended the Soil Products Exposition held at Denver a short time ago, when it was demonstrated that it was not only in quantity that Western Canada still occupied the primary position. It was there that Western Canada again proved its supremacy. In wheat, it was early conceded that Canada would be a winner, and this was easily the case, not only did it win the big prize, but it carried off the sweepstakes. What, however, to those who were representing Canada at this exposition, was of greater value probably, was winning first and second prize for alfalfa. The exhibits were beautiful and pronounced by old alfalfa growers to be the best they had ever seen. First, second and third cuttings of this year's growth were shown.

At this same exposition, there were shown some excellent samples of fodder corn, grown in the Swift Current district.

Topping the range cattle market in Chicago a short time ago is another of the feats accomplished by Western Canada this year.

On Wednesday, October 13, Clay Robinson and company sold at Chicago for E. H. Maunsell, Macleod, Alberta, a consignment of cattle, 17 head of which, averaging 1,420 pounds, brought \$8.90 per hundredweight, topping the range cattle market for the week to date. The same firm also sold for Mr. Maunsell 206 head, averaging 1,240 pounds, at \$8.55, without a throwout. These were all grass cattle. They were purchased by Armour and company. Clay Robinson and company describe the cattle as of very nice quality, in excellent condition, and a great credit to Mr. Maunsell. It speaks well for our Canadian cattle raisers that they can produce stock good enough to top the Chicago market against strong competition, there being over 4,000 range cattle on sale that day.

It is one thing to produce crops such as are referred to, and another to get them to market. The facilities of Western Canada are excellent. The railway companies, of which there are three, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, have the mark of efficiency stamped upon all their work. Besides the main trunk lines of these systems, which extend from ocean to ocean, there are branch lines and laterals, feeders which enter into remote parts of the farming districts, and give to the farmer immediate access to the world's grain markets. The elevator capacity of the country is something enormous, and if the figures can be digested, the full extent of the grain producing powers of Western Canada may be realized. The total elevator capacity is about 170,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-half of the entire wheat production of the Dominion in 1915.

Of this large storage facilities the country elevators number 2,500, with a capacity of 95,000,000 bushels.—Advertisement.

If a man's thermometer registers a couple of degrees higher than the one owned by his neighbor that convinces him that it is reliable.

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts and was troubled with shortness of breath. Dods' Kidney Pills have cured me of these complaints. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of Dods' Kidney Pills."

Dods' Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dods' Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dods' Dyspepsia Tablets for indigestion have been proved. 50c. per box.—Adv.

Not So's He Notices It.
Soph.—Does your cat smoke?
Senior.—Only when I try to back'er.—From the Record.

Used whenever Quinine is Needed Does Not Affect the Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine for any purpose for which Quinine is used. Does not cause nervousness or ringing in head. Remember there is only one "Bromo Quinine." That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

Some men couldn't hear the small voice of conscience through a megaphone.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

The wrinkles caused by worry are the result of worrying over something that worry could not help.

MULES SUPERIOR TO HORSES FOR WORK



Two-Year-Old Mule Colt.

Nearly everyone knows that in construction work in the cities where teams are used, the mule stands out as the only means by which such work can profitably be done. This being true, it seems strange that farmers have not seen the economy of keeping mules instead of horses for farm work.

It is true that some farmers, scattered here and there, have recognized their advantages; yet, judging from the number of advertisements of mules in the stock papers in comparison with those of horses, it is evident that mules are not widely used—at least as widely as they should be.

In the first place, two horses set as much as three mules, while two mules will do as much work as three horses of the same weight. Farmers who keep mules know they eat less than horses, but few have probably realized the great difference in amount of feed consumed. In an experiment the Nebraska station, by keeping careful account of the rations during a considerable period, found that it cost 24 1/2 cents a day to keep each horse, and only 16 1/2 cents a day to keep each mule, says a writer in Successful Farming.

On this basis it costs about \$90 a year to keep a horse and about \$60 a year to keep the humble mule.

When it comes to hard work, mules are far superior to horses. They can pull more than horses of the same weight and can stand the strain much longer. One breeder states that they can pull a load almost twice as far as a horse team in the same length of time. They can stand continuous hard work much better than horses,

and have greater recuperative power. That is, they can do hard work day after day and still be fresh the next day when horses are too fatigued to work.

Mules can stand more hardships than horses and require less care. Indeed, it is surprising how well they do under neglect and abuse. They stand up much better than horses in hot weather. They are less liable to sickness and disease and are hardly ever troubled with spavins. They do not founder from over-eating. They are patient and will do any work that a horse can do.

Two other great advantages that should not be overlooked by the prospective buyer are that mules can be put to light work when less than two years old, and are useful for twenty to thirty years.

Mules are, as a rule, gentle. They will eat out of the same trough with other mules and not fight. Occasionally, mules run away, but when they do, they never hurt themselves as horses do. And when running in the pasture, they seldom get cut on barbed wire.

A further advantage is that they grow more to uniform sizes and colors than horses. If a man has a mule to sell, he can get a better price than for a horse, because mules are more easily mated. Mules are invariably sound and therefore marketable, while a large majority of horses become unsound and have to be sold at a disadvantage. A three-year-old mule is worth \$250 and a span in their prime from \$500 to \$800.

CAUSE OF DISEASE AMONG LIVE STOCK

Lack of Care and Attention Is Responsible for Much Trouble—Attend to Details.

Want of care is the prolific cause of accident and disease among stock. The master's eye or the owner's solicitude are proverbially preventives against trouble or waste; but if the masters or the owners will not trouble themselves to exercise the watchful care needed, we may be sure no one else will.

The careful farmer will never have his teams brought in at night without having their legs well rubbed down, the sweat washed off the shoulders, then watered, the stalls well bedded and properly fed. Old horses, carefully handled and fed, will outlast young horses that are badly fed and worked. In the dairy, the least falling off in the yield of a cow should be the cause of inquiry or observation until the reason is found; for that there is a reason we may be assured, says a writer in Baltimore American. The careful dairyman will have each cow's milk weighed and recorded at each milking; this is the only way to find out the profitable cows in the herd. The feeding of the cows, sheep and horses and hogs should be done by the farmer or a competent hand, and not by first one person and another. Have regular hours for feeding, milking and working. More and better work can be done with less exertion by man or animal.

The most prosperous farmer in our neighborhood at a farmers' meeting stated that his success "was largely owing to strict attention to little things." If this habit of close scrutiny and observation becomes the rule instead of the exception, there will be much less trouble and loss for farmers to complain of.

Fresh Air and Exercise Needed. Breeding bulls, boars, rams and stallions should have plenty of fresh air, light and exercise during the winter. Our animals cannot develop good bone, muscle, constitution, etc., if they are compelled to spend the winter in the dark, filthy, poorly ventilated pens and stables and not allowed to exercise during the favorable weather.

Roughage for Breeding Animals. Clover, alfalfa and mixed hay cut early and cured properly, are the best kinds of roughage for breeding animals of all kinds during the winter.

Get Rid of Poor Cows. A good cow in the hands of a poor dairyman is a poorer proposition than a poor cow in the hands of a good dairyman.

Both are very poor combinations, and a good dairyman will not keep a poor cow more than one season.

Efficiency. The capacity of the soil is not to be measured by its fertility alone, but by the ability of the man behind the farm to extract every dollar's worth there is in it.

Exercise is Beneficial. Exercise is not only beneficial to the muscular and maternal development of breeding sows, but it prevents constipation, which is one of the most serious problems we have to contend with, if our sows are in good flesh condition.

Room for Sows and Ewes. Brood sows and breeding ewes require plenty of room and will thrive best if separated in bunches, so as to prevent crowding and fighting at the troughs and feed racks.

Plan to Induce Exercise. Many swine breeders make a practice of feeding their brood sows at quite a distance from their sleeping quarters, in order to induce them to exercise freely; and I have found this an excellent plan, for many sows become sluggish during pregnancy and will not exercise unless compelled to.

Watch Sows and Litter. Sows with a young litter should be watched carefully, for there are many sows that do not give enough milk to start the pigs off well. In such cases the youngsters should be fed a little whole cow's milk, warmed at first, and later skim milk, with a handful of shorts in it.

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Substitute for Cream. If a recipe for soup calls for cream, and it is not at hand, try milk and egg as a substitute. Boil a cupful of milk, and when it is cooled add a beaten egg. Strain, and add a tablespoonful of butter. Add this mixture to the soup, bring it to the boiling point and serve at once.

Grapes With Orange Juice. Cut the Tokay and white grapes in halves after washing and draining them well and extract the seeds, place in sherbet cups and sprinkle lightly with sugar. Squeeze the juice of half an orange over each cup and serve very cold.

Chicken Soup. Three plums chicken broth, ten peppercorns, two slices carrot, one slice onion, on blade mace. Cook one-half hour, add one pint milk, three tablespoonfuls each butter and flour. Salt and pepper to taste.

Roasted Cheese. Slice graham or white bread thin and cover with slices of Swiss cheese. Sprinkle with paprika and salt and bake in a hot oven till the cheese is melted.

MAKE CANDY AT HOME

CHEAPER AND GENERALLY BETTER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT.

Suggestions Here That Are Worth Making Note Of—Dipped Chocolates Among the Best—Various Ways to Prepare.

Homemade candies are cheaper than those one buys in the shops. Of course, dipped chocolates made at home cost a good deal, but even they do not cost as much as good chocolates from the shops. And homemade peanut brittle is as much cheaper, relatively, than homemade dipped chocolates as "storemade" peanut brittle is cheaper than good chocolates.

An inexpensive and delicious sort of peanut brittle is made from shelled peanuts and granulated sugar. Spread the peanuts, shelled and skinned and broken in halves, in buttered pans. Melt granulated sugar and cook it until it turns brown, but do not let it burn. As soon as it is all brown, but before any of it has begun to burn, pour it over the nuts. A few drops of vinegar may be added just before removing the sugar from the fire.

Dipped chocolates are most easily made with an uncooked foundation. Break the white of an egg in a big bowl and add to it three tablespoonfuls of cream. Mix a little and add a pinch of cream tartar and confectioners' sugar enough to make a stiff cream. Then divide it into several smaller bowls and flavor each differently.

Into one pour a little very strong coffee, or coffee extract, and add enough more sugar to stiffen sufficiently to handle with a teaspoon. Then form with a teaspoon and place in little moulds on waxed paper. If you add enough confectioners' sugar to make the cream dry enough to handle with the fingers it does not taste quite so soft and creamy as when it is handled softer with a spoon.

To another batch of the fondant add some raspberry jam and form into mounds. To another add grated orange rind and a little juice. To another add essence of peppermint. To another the juice from maraschino cherries. To another chopped nuts. To another cocoa powder enough to color rich chocolate. Add enough stiff enough to make the cream stiff enough to handle with a spoon. A little vanilla may be added to any of the other flavorings. Stiffen some of the fondant and mold it around candied fruit and nuts and maraschino cherries drained of their juice.

Let the cream forms harden overnight in a cold place, and the next day melt the special coat chocolate sold for the purpose. Don't use it too hot. Take each form on a fork, dip it into the chocolate and slip on waxed paper to dry.

Decorate the tops of some of the chocolates with nuts and candied fruits.

Fruit Puffs With Butter Sauce. Make a biscuit mixture by sifting a pint of flour with two tablespoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt; add two tablespoonfuls of shortening and mix to a soft dough with sweet milk. Put a tablespoonful of the mixture into a buttered cup, add sweetened berries of any kind, then another tablespoonful of dough. Steam for a half hour. Serve with a sauce made by creaming two tablespoonfuls of butter with a cupful of powdered sugar and the juice of a small lemon. Pour on half a cupful of boiling water and a cupful of the fruit. Serve with the sauce poured over each puff.

Corn Mexican. Peel and slice a small onion and fry in a little butter or dripping. Peel and cut up two tomatoes and one green pepper freed from the seeds. Drop them into the skillet with the onion and cook for 20 minutes, then add the corn cut from three medium-sized ears, and season to taste. Cover and simmer till the corn is tender. Serve very hot.

Tomatoes, Italian Style. Peel and cut up enough tomatoes to make a quart; chop a sweet red pepper and a small onion coarsely and add to the tomatoes; simmer all together for an hour, then add a fourth of a pound of macaroni broken in small pieces and cook till tender, season and add a tablespoonful of butter. Grate a little cheese over the top when serving.

Fried Chicken. Cut the chicken in pieces, lay it in salt and water, which change several times; roll each piece in flour; fry in very hot lard or butter, season with salt and pepper; fry parsley with them also. Make a gravy of cream seasoned with salt, pepper and a little mace, thickened with a little flour in the pan in which the chickens were fried, pouring off the lard.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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"Well, I shouldn't wonder if they'd pass a law making every day bargain day."

An Outsider.
"I suppose you'll be in the gay social whirl this winter?"
"Who? Me?" replied Mr. Cumrox.
"Not a chance. The further my wife gets into society the more she realizes that I don't belong."

For a really fine coffee at a moderate price, drink Denison's Seminole Brand, 35c the lb., in sealed cans. Only one merchant in each town sells Seminole. If your grocer isn't the one, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, for a souvenir and the name of your Seminole dealer. Buy the 3 lb. Canister Can for \$1.00.—Adv.

And a little widow with a dimple is a dangerous thing.

One can't always judge a man by what his neighbors say about him.

Red Cross Ball Blue, made in America, therefore the best, delights the housewife. All good grocers. Adv.

Don't worry if a blind man threatens to whip you on sight.

The man who is always behind never gets ahead.

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

Age and a little brother tell on a girl.

ADVO JELL
THE JELL THAT WHIPS
The most fashionable and popular Table Dessert. Makes your table complete.
Beautiful Decorative Recipes—Delicious, Appetizing, Nourishing.
Nothing so delightful for the table or sick room.
Seven flavors and colors.
At your grocers, or by mail, at \$1.20 the dozen.
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A Baltimore doctor suggests this simple, but reliable and inexpensive, home treatment for people suffering with eczema, ringworm, rashes and similar itching, burning skin troubles.
At any reliable druggist's get a jar of resinol ointment and a cake of resinol soap. These are not at all expensive. With the resinol soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the resinol ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again.

WHY "ANURIC" IS AN INSURANCE AGAINST SUDDEN DEATH!
Sufferers from Backache, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble
Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache, headache, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10 cents for sample package of his new discovery—"Anuric." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test.
Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "Anuric" is the most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar, besides being absolutely harmless and is endowed with other properties, for it preserves the kidneys in a healthy condition by thoroughly cleansing them. Checks the degeneration of the blood-vessels, as well as regulating blood pressure. "Anuric" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime-salts in their joints. Ask the druggist for "Anuric" put up by Dr. Pierce, in 50-cent packages.
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well, no alcohol. Sold in tablets or liquid.

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WE BUY SEED
Send us samples and state how much you and your neighbors have to sell of Alfalfa, Millet, Clover, Timothy, Sudan Grass and any other seed.
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GUNN SEED CO., Lincoln, Nebraska
MEAL OF COUNCIL BLUFFS
DRINK AND DRUG
3-DAY TREATMENT
Always Successful. Write for Booklet.
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Not Gray Hairs but tired Eyes Make us look older than we are. Old age and Dull Eyes—tell-tale.
After the Movies go home and Murine your Eyes.
Two Drops will rest, refresh and cleanse. Have it handy.
Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Sends Book of the Eye upon request.