

Ice it with
Van Houten's Rona
Cocoa instead of chocolate and you'll improve the cake immensely. Try it. To-day—large—red—can. 25c

Beauty
Is Only Skin Deep
It is vitally necessary therefore, that you take good care of your skin.

ZONA POMADE
if used regularly will beautify and preserve your complexion and help you retain the bloom of early youth for many years. Try it for 30 days. If not more than satisfied you get your money back. 50c at druggists or mailed direct.
Zona Company, Wichita, Kan.

Chapter of Syrian Life.
In Syria a chapter in the law of social intercourse between the young folks. At the wedding ceremony the bride appears in the center of a brilliantly illuminated room. On all sides are attendants carrying large candles richly painted and decorated. As she takes her chair, what money she possesses of gold and silver is placed on her head.
The gift of the bridegroom is 40 dresses, and as the wedding celebrations last two weeks, the bride has a chance to display her gowns, making numerous changes daily for the delight of her friends.
As a rule, these dresses last a lifetime, and are usually handed down from one generation to another, and, unless destroyed otherwise than by wear, they are everlasting.

For Itching, Burning Skins.
Bathe freely the affected surface with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry without irritation and apply Cuticura Ointment with finger or hand. This treatment affords immediate relief, permits rest and sleep and points to speedy healing in most cases of eczemas, rashes, itching and irritations of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. Free sample each with 25c. Skin Book if you wish. 25c. Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

And That Helps.
"How does he keep the wolf from the door?"
"I don't know; but I know his wife boils cabbage nearly every day."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Minton Eye Remedy for Pink Eye, Eye Pain and Irritation. No Stinging. No Burning. No Itching. Write for Free Trial Package. Minton Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

There's nothing more tiresome than a gossip who is unable to start anything.
Wash day is smile day if you use Red Cross Ball Soap. American made, therefore the best made. Adv.

Every day or two a joy ride results in the amazing discovery that alcohol and gasoline won't mix.

Are Your Kidneys Weak?
Do you know that deaths from kidney troubles are 18,000 a year in the U.S. alone? That deaths from kidney diseases have increased 75% in 20 years? If you are run down, losing weight, nervous, "blue" and rheumatic, if you have backache, sharp pains when stooping, dizzy spells and urinary disorders, act quickly. If you would relieve the serious kidney troubles, use Doan's Kidney Pills. There's no other medicine so widely used, so successful or so highly recommended.

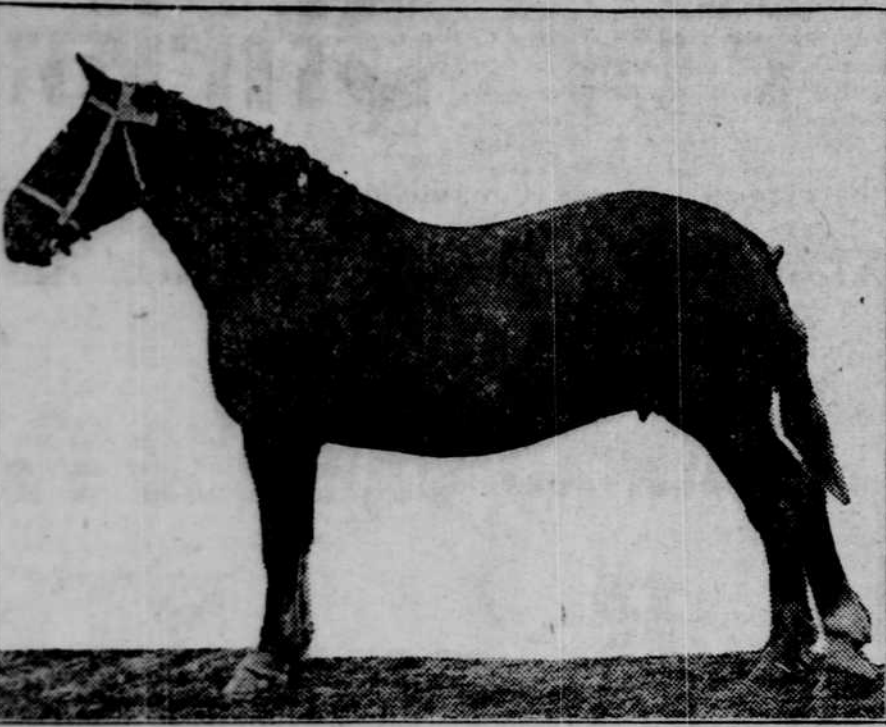
A Nebraska Case
F. M. Gilliland, Lincoln, Neb. writes: "I was in a bad way with rheumatism in my feet and legs. I had a great deal of pain in my back and the kidneys. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking a box I was completely cured. I had tried a lot of medicine without benefit. I took Doan's Kidney Pills and they acted like magic, restoring me to the best of health."

Make the Liver Do its Duty
Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Distress After Eating.
ALL PILL SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brentwood

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-McLELLAN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Why Not Try Popham's Asthma Medicine?
Gives prompt relief. Cures Chronic Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Asthmatic Affections. Trial Package by Mail. Write for It. WILLIAMS WFG. CO., Proprs., Cleveland, O.

AS THE COLT IS, SO WILL BE THE HORSE



Champion Suffolk Mare.

By A. S. ALEXANDER, Wisconsin Experiment Station.
Every foal should be the product of intelligent, correct breeding; not haphazard, hit-and-miss mating.

Too many mistakes and mongrels are produced. They fail to make high-class horses, even when properly fed and managed. Born wrong, they do not grow right. It is also lamentably true that many colts born right are raised wrong.

Every farmer should aim to mate only suitable sires and dams for the production of ideal horses, for the various purposes, and then should feed and develop the product perfectly.

Only a pure-bred sire can beget a grade horse. He also must be sound, muscular, prepotent and suitable. In type if the colt is to be ideal. This is equally true of his mate. The sire does not necessarily correct, in his progeny, the serious faults of conformation of his mate. He reproduces only those of his features which are stronger or dominant over the corresponding features of the mare.

She stamps her surely upon her offspring those of her undesirable traits, which are dominant over the corresponding traits of the sire. To have a colt born right, so that it will develop right, the characters of both sire and dam should be as similar and ideal as possible. Violent crosses should be avoided. The most prepotent pure-bred sire should be used. The use of all other sires is mere waste of time and money.

Given a foal that is born right, its development should not be left to chance or luck. It can only materialize.

DRY QUARTERS ARE REQUIRED BY SHEEP

Beware of Long-Legged, Ranga Animals in Making Selection for Breeding Purposes.

(By F. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
No man who understands his business will ever allow his sheep to stand on wet or muddy dirt floors.

When selecting sheep for breeding beware of the long-legged, rangy breeds. Get those that are close to the ground. There is no money in raising sheep legs.

If the satures are short this fall the sheep must have some grain or they will fall back to a point where all profit will be lost in bringing them up again.

When pastures get short the sheep will eat the roots of the grass right out of the ground if too many are kept in one lot. Better feed some grain and save the grass.

Ever notice that the pastures where sheep are kept grow better grass than those used for horses or cows?

A South Dakota man writes that he has kept coyotes and even dogs away from his flock by setting up scarecrows in the shape of a man. These he changes from one part of the pasture to another every day or two.

DO NOT OVERLOOK SUPPLY OF HUMUS

Particularly Necessary Where Commercial Fertilizers Are Used With Green Crops.

Except on soils nearly or quite virgin, there are few farms where humus cannot be used by the soil to great advantage. In many sections where commercial fertilizers have been used for years, to the exclusion of stable manures it has been found necessary to grow green crops for plowing under. Where the green crops are used as a part of the rotation, so to speak, the exclusive use of commercial fertilizer can probably be safely continued.

The best results come from the combined use of stable manures and commercial manures, using the former for plowing under in the spring and the latter for top-dressing or working in just under the surface as the crop grows. In this manner the humus required by the soil is supplied and the fertilizing value of the manure as well. Don't overlook the humus question if you would reap the farm up to the highest standard.

When to Cut Millet.
This crop should be cut just as it is coming into blossom, to give best results. If the seeds are allowed to form bad effects may follow when fed to horses and in some cases to cattle. If cut earlier than this the hay will be good but will not contain as much nutriment as when more fully matured.

Preventing Leg Weakness.
Oyster shell kept where the fowls can get it every day is a great help in preventing leg-weakness.

ize the hereditary possibilities of its breeding if properly nourished. The inadequately fed, and consequently stunted foal never attains full size or value. At least one-half of the growth and weight of a horse is attained during the first 12 months of life. That is, therefore, the most important period in the life of a foal.

The pregnant mare should be fully fed to insure adequate nourishment of her fetus and an abundance of milk for its reception. She should be as well fed while nursing the foal.

If the foal is to make perfect growth it must, from its earliest days, be provided with oatmeal, then crushed oats and wheat bran and afterwards an abundance of whole oats, bran, grass, hay and roots. There is no time in the life of a horse when the feeding of oats and bran is so profitable. The foal that is not so fed may lack at maturity 25 per cent or more of the size, weight, strength and value possible, through heredity. Overfeeding and pampering must be avoided, however, as they may prove injurious or ruinous.

Then, too, if care is not taken to train the foal's hoofs properly they may grow crooked and throw the leg bones out of plumb. This will spoil utility and maturity. The feet must be made level and true by expert rasping once a month or so during the growing years. Such trimming is all-important. Postponed it soon becomes too late to help; the mischief is done.

"As the colt" is, so will be the horse."

WORK TEAMS NEED THE BEST OF CARE

Furnish Deep, Dry Bedding for Horse at All Times—Treat the Animals Kindly.

The best order in feeding is: Water, hay, water again, grain. Never give grain to a tired horse. Let him rest and nibble hay for an hour or two first. Water the horses as often as possible; but let the horse that comes in hot drink a few swallows only.

Keep a deep, dry bed under the horse while he is in the stable, day or night, on Sundays especially. The more he lies down the longer his legs and feet will last. Never put up a horse dirty or muddy for the night. At least, brush his legs and belly and straighten his hair. In hot weather and in all weather, if the horse is hot, sponge his eyes, nose, dock, the harness marks and the inside of his hind quarters when he first comes in.

When the horse comes in wet with rain, first scrape him, then blanket him and rub his head, neck, loins and legs. If the weather is cold put on an extra blanket in 20 minutes. Speak gently to the horse and do not swear or yell at him. He is a gentleman by instinct and should be treated as such.

Agricultural Fairs.
The agricultural fair has played an important part in the history of our country. It has been an educating factor of no small importance as well as serving to arouse competition and giving recreation and social enjoyment. In this age of agricultural activity, when questions of the farm are being forced to the front, wrestled with and overcome, unusual interest is shown in exhibits of live stock, grains, grasses, vegetables and other farm products.

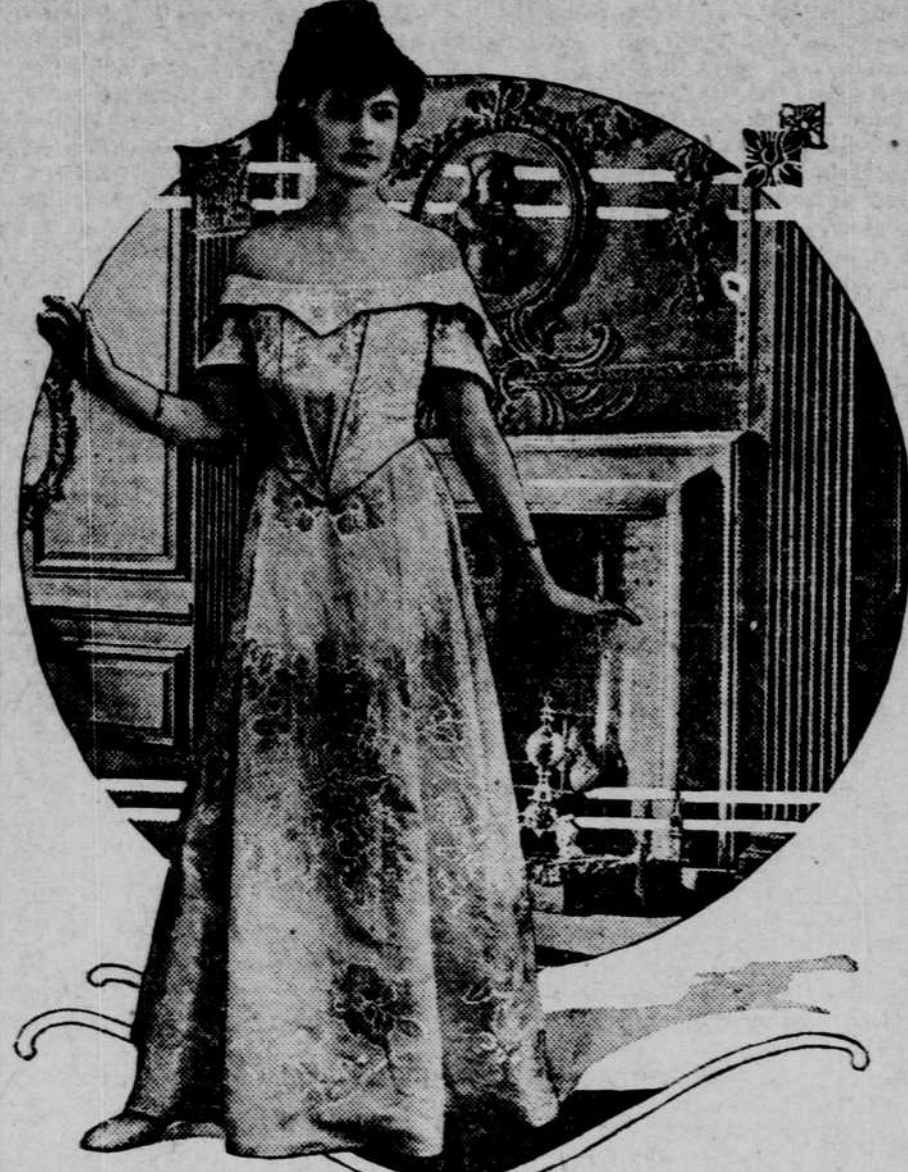
Quail is Farmer's Friend.
A quail killed in a potato field had in its craw the remains of 191 peat bugs. Another killed in Texas had in its craw the remains of 127 boll weevils. Another killed in a Kansas wheat field had the remains of 1,200 chinch bugs. The chinch bug, as early as 1864, damaged staple crops \$100,000,000. Protect the quails!

Home-Grown Seed Corn.
The best place to obtain seed corn is from your own fields or in your own neighborhood, selecting a variety that has proved generally successful, says the federal department. If you have an established and reliable corn breeder in your neighborhood, it will be safe and often will pay to get your seed from him.

Fresh Manure Best.
Rains, which cause leaching, cause the loss of a great deal of the valuable part of barnyard manure. Unless it is carefully conserved in some sort of basin or under sheds it is better to spread the manure in the field as fast as produced even on the snow and on the side hill.

Don't Keep Any Loose.
Winter only the profit-making cows. Don't guess at it, but know by testing. Then fatten the unprofitable ones and turn them into profitable best.

Costume of Original American Design



Our fashions spring from revivals and adaptations of styles that have been worn before our day and feel the influence of all the corners of the earth. For some time the agitation on the subject of American designs for American women has been going on. The war in Europe brought this matter to a climax and a fashion show, under the patronage of wealthy society women of New York city, was staged recently at the Ritz hotel, in which the apparel displayed—on extremely clever models—was designed by members of American establishments and made in their workrooms. The display altogether was creditable, although any startlingly new and wholly original ideas were lacking. In fact, few people are looking for anything of the kind. What we really want and take to are styles that have associations and suggestions that make them interesting. We like a hint of the oriental, a whisper of the savage, a glimpse of the ancient, and not a bold copy in any case. In fact, when nothing is left to the imagination, something is lost of charm.

from Kurzman—who is famous for trousseaux. It is pictured here and is a somewhat radical departure from present-day fashions. It is of white satin, brocaded with silver, and is made without trimming or elaboration. The skirt is flaring and full, hanging in set folds. The absence of shoulder straps, the pointed bodice and short, puffed sleeves revive memories of the days of the Renaissance. After much elaboration it seems severely simple. But there is a reaction toward simplicity which, it must be conceded, has improved the styles of today. The skirt flaring at the bottom is dividing honors with the straight underskirt and long, full tunic, and bids fair to stand in the first place by spring. Both are beautiful in outline. Whether we shall look to American designers to create our styles or find that we have been looking to them (while we thought all inspiration came from Paris) for many years, we are sure of one thing: America is not without the talent for creating beautiful clothes and this talent will be recognized through just such exhibits as the exhibition at the Ritz.

Fur-Trimmed and All-Fur Hats and Turbans



TO MEET the flying snows that can do them little harm, fur-trimmed and all-fur turbans and larger hats in which fur is conspicuously figured, have been warmly welcomed by the world of fashion. There are few all-fur hats as compared to the great number in which fur forms a part of the hat or is employed simply as a trimming. In turbans the coronets are usually of fur and the crowns of a fabric. Rich brocaded silks, plain velvet and cloth of gold or silver are featured in the crowns. There are some novel brimmed hats having crowns of fur and brims of gold or silver lace. But it is in bands used as a trimming that fur is liked best. There is not much effort to use it in unusual ways. Large flowers of silver or gold lace, having each petal bound with fur, are novel and these, with ribbon or velvet trimmings bound with fur, are about the only new fur decorations. A wide band about the crown, a border of fur about a brim edge or band forming a coronet are the prevalent modes for using this most staple of things used in millinery.

Trimings on fur hats are very simple. A single flower or a single feather is the rule for the small turban. The head and neck of birds of gay plumage (imagined by the manufacturer and not grown by nature) are occasionally seen, and fluffy pompons seem appropriately posed against a background of fur. The hats shown in the picture are fine examples of the way in which furs are used in millinery. The majority of millinery furs are imitations of the skins for which they are named. But they are equal to such demands as are made of them so far as wearing qualities are concerned. Hats made of fine, genuine skins are costly, but, considering their durability and the fact that these furs are never out of style and may be used again and again, they are, after all, among the most economical of hats. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

After exhaustive researches in Paris, a famous French scientist has recommended a diet equally divided between meats and vegetables as the best for working people.

AS TO THE HANDKERCHIEF

Dainty Trifles Never Were Given More Attention Than They Are Receiving Just Now.

If you have the time, it is a wise and dainty thing to make your own handkerchiefs. If you wish to be really smart, remember the handkerchiefs used by the ultra-fashionable, at least in the morning and afternoon, are embroidered or initialed in color.

Usually the initial matches a color in the frock or the hat or some other accessory, if the principal part of the costume is white. It is well to have several handkerchiefs embroidered in green, it being a neutral color, so that they can be carried with those frocks for which you have no matching color. Frequently white handkerchiefs have border hems in color and an initial or monogram of the hem color. It is a pretty custom to embroider about the monogram or initial a little wreath or medallion frame.

MANITOBA'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THAT PROVINCE DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS.

The past year has shown that the Province of Manitoba, the Premier Province of Western Canada, stands out prominently in point of wealth in her agricultural productions. Manitoba had an excellent yield of wheat in 1914, the oat crop was not so good, and with the high price received, every farmer was placed in a good financial position.

For some years, as is probably the case in all new countries, Manitoba went largely into the growing of grain, and while this paid well for a time, it was found that having to purchase his meat, his milk and a number of other daily requisites, the farm did not pay as it should. Now, there is another side to it. Fodder crops are grown, cattle are being raised, cheese factories and creameries are established, and the result is that the financial position of the farmers of Manitoba is as strong as that of those in any other portion of the continent. Scarcely a farmer today but has realized that the growing of grains alone has a precarious side, and that positive security can only be assured by diversified farming, and securing the latest modern and most economic methods. Therefore timothy, clover, alfalfa, rye grass and fodder corn are universally grown. Most wonderful success meets the efforts of the farmers in the cultivation of these grasses, and the yields compare favorably with those of many older countries, while in many cases they exceed them.

It is worth while recording the acreage of these crops this season as compared with last, because the figures reflect the remarkable progress that is being made in dairying and in the beef and pork industry. In 1913 broom grass was sown on 24,912 acres, rye grass on 21,917 acres, timothy on 18,712 acres, clover on 5,328 acres, alfalfa on 4,709 acres and fodder corn on 26,223 acres. In 1914 the respective acreage under those crops were 25,444 acres, 27,100 acres, 165,990 acres, 32,102 acres, and 10,250 acres and 30,430 acres. Alfalfa particularly is coming into its own, the acreage having been more than doubled last year.

It is simply the natural process of evolution from the purely grain farming which Manitoba knew as the only method twenty years ago to the more diversified forms of agriculture that is responsible for the development along these other lines in this Province. Alberta is coming to it at an earlier stage than did Manitoba. Saskatchewan, too, is following rapidly in the same direction.

Then, as her fodder crop and root crop acreage indicate, there have been increases in the holdings of all kinds of live stock during the past twelve months, according to the correspondence for the Toronto Globe. Beef cattle number 42,000 head this year, as against 37,000 last year; milch cows are 160,474 head, as against 157,963 head; pigs number 325,000 as against 248,000; sheep number 75,000, as against 52,000; and there are 325,000 horses, as compared with 300,000 at this time last year. These are the latest Provincial figures, and they show that despite the great efflux of live stock to the United States since the opening of that market to Canada, the capital amount of live animals has increased instead of having decreased through the extra demand.

Dairying the Principal Industry.
Dairying is the industry, however, which is making dollars for the Manitoba farmer. It is developing at a rapid rate in this Province for that particular reason. The output of creamery butter last year was 4,000,000 pounds, at an average price of 27.5 cents per pound, which was an increase over the previous year of a million pounds. The output of dairy butter was recorded last year at 4,288,276 pounds. The Government department says that again this year a substantial increase in the dairy output will be shown from this Province. From this same source of information one finds that through the splendid growth in winter dairying, Winnipeg now, for the first time in years, is

able to obtain a sufficient supply of milk and sweet cream from its city dairies to satisfy its demand throughout the year without having to import large quantities of these products from the United States as was done not longer than two years ago—Advertisement.

Mountains of Rock Salt.
Near Jelfa, Algeria, is to be seen a mountain of rock salt, 300 feet in height and nearly a mile in diameter. Two other hills of this character are known in Algeria, both being near Biskra, and in all cases the salt is surrounded by triassic marls and clays. A curious feature of the Jelfa hill is the fact that in spite of the very soluble character of the material composing it it stands up in high relief from the surrounding clay and contains no valleys or other sign of erosion. It does, however, contain a number of sink holes, as in a limestone country. When the brief torrid rains of winter occur the water sinks almost at once into these cavities and soaks through the permeable salt, emerging at the margin of the hill in salt springs.

Another Horror of War.
The other day an innocent-eyed young lady, whose demeanor has always been sweet and gentle, went to a bookstore and returned with three volumes under her arm.
"What have you there?" she was asked by a male friend. Of course, he expected for an answer the titles of three fluffy novels full of moonlight and love.

Instead the gentle young thing rattled off glibly:
"Oh, I've just bought Armies and Navies in the World War, The Beginnings of the Great European Struggle and Battles of the War on Land and Sea."

"Ye gods!" gasped the man, and then under his breath: "Sherman was right!"—New York Times.

A Rough-Neck Opinion.
"Do you consider bass drums and cymbals genuinely musical instruments?"
"No," replied Mr. Growcher. "My belief is that they are put in to keep the tired business man from going to sleep."

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

Trouble is about the only thing that you can get in this country without advertising.

The school of experience is open 24 hours daily.

A man's past interests a woman less than his presents.

Fear of being reformed keeps many a man in the bachelor class.

PROTECT YOURSELF

against the severe winter weather—the quick changes in temperature, etc., by keeping the system strong and well fortified—the blood rich and pure. A very reliable help to this end will be found by taking

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to revitalize strands. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 51-1914.

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CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
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Sulphur -
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A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Dr. J. C. Pitcher
THE CENTRAL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
4 to 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of
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In Use For Over Thirty Years
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