

Health Has Its Own Reward

THEREFORE—

Strive for and maintain the highest possible standard at all times; when you need help

REMEMBER—

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

is a remedy you can always rely on for Stomach and Bowel disorders. Get the genuine

Poor Percy.

At a dance Percival Claude was presented to a beautiful young girl from an adjoining town, and during the evening it was his great happiness to lead her out among the paper mache palms for ice cream and angel cake. "And so," said the girl, in response to Percival's story of his life, "you have never married?"

"No," answered Percival. "I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite."

"That should not be hard," returned the pretty one with a faint smile. "There are bright, intelligent girls in every part of the town."

SWAMP-ROOT SAVES KIDNEY SUFFERERS

You naturally feel secure when you know that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence, prescribed by Dr. Kilmer many years ago, is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs. It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses. It is not recommended for everything. According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you suffer, don't delay another day. Go to your nearest druggist now and get a bottle. All drug stores sell it in two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Supplied.

"Can I interest you in a set of Knowlton's encyclopedia?" asked the gentlemanly agent.

"Not for the next eighteen or twenty years," said the farmer. "I've got forty-seven volumes of agricultural reports that our congressman sent me last winter, and I've got to read them through before I tackle anything else."

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.

Verbose.

"Did De Boere have anything to say when the toastmaster called on him at the banquet?"

"No, and it took him nearly an hour to say it."

Safe Bet.

"If fashion makes our dresses any shorter I don't know what we'll do."

"I do—you'll wear them."

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

ASK FOR AND GET SKINNER'S THE HIGHEST QUALITY EGG NOODLES

Save the trademark signature of Paul F. Skinner from all packages and exchange free for Oneida Community Silverware. Write today for free 36-page recipe book and full information.

SKINNER MFG. CO., OMAHA, U.S.A. LARGEST MACARONI FACTORY IN AMERICA

PATENTS Nebraska Directory THE PAXTON HOTEL

Omaha, Nebraska EUROPEAN PLAN Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

REDUCE TIRE EXPENSE

Duplicate tires are good for 1000 to 2000 miles service. Cost \$5 to \$8. Send us two for as many as you have old, discarded tires, or write and ask us how. We sure one tire has a good bead, the other a fair tread. DUPLICEX TIRE COMPANY, 2112 Farmington Street, Omaha, Neb.

TESTING IS ESSENTIAL

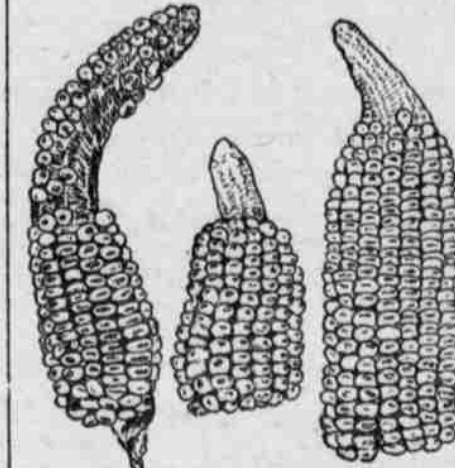
Trial to Determine Vitality of Seed Corn Is Necessary.

Where Farmers Have Reason to Doubt Viability of Seed, Germinating Test Is Recommended by Government Expert.

Testing seed corn for germination—always a profitable farm practice—is an absolute necessity this year in many sections. In a number of districts the last corn crop from which seed for planting will be taken was late in maturing or so moist when harvested as to call for special precautions. A high moisture content makes seed corn particularly susceptible to damage from freezing or heating.

While complete testing for germination should take place shortly before the seed is planted, the specialists of the United States department of agriculture believe that it will be simple forehandness for farmers who have any reason to be doubtful about the viability of their seed to make a preliminary germinating test with a few typical ears taken at random from the rack. If these preliminary tests show that the seed is good, the owner then can continue his precautions to guard it from weather damage. If, however, this test with a few ears indicates that the seed is of low vitality, the farmer should at once make further tests to satisfy himself as to whether his seed corn generally is good or bad.

If a farmer finds his seed is bad, he should take steps at once to meet the difficulty. The farmer should secure his seed from well known sources, buy it upon a germinating guaranty basis



Do Not Plant Corn From Ears Like These.

and get his seed or typical samples early enough to make his own germinating tests.

If the farmer happens to have a stock of seed left over from year before last and doubts the seed from last year's crop, he would do well to test the older seed also and then use whichever shows the greater vitality. Seed corn if properly cared for will retain its vitality for several years. Many farmers knowing this always select an extra amount of seed from any unusually good harvest.

The following method of testing seed corn is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 704: The corn is placed on drying racks made by driving wire finishing nails about four inches apart on four sides of a stick. A number is placed over the nail and the butts of the ears are put on the nails. If wire fencing or other seed racks are used, the ears can be numbered in other ways.

In single ear testing, two kernels from opposite sides of the ear on the top, two from the middle and two from the butt are put in numbered squares or portions of germinating boxes or other testers. The kernels are kept moist at a room temperature not below 90 degrees Fahrenheit, nor below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. After six or seven days the seed should begin to sprout. Only those ears from which all the kernels give strong sprouts should be reserved for planting.

SPROUTED BARLEY FOR HENS

Good Substitute for Oats and Easily Handled—Green Food Is Desirable for Young Chicks.

If one is having trouble getting satisfactory growth in oat sprouts or getting the oats to sprout at all, perhaps the seed has been treated with too much sulphur for the smut. A man in New Hampshire reports that his treated oats molded and would not sprout.

Barley makes a good substitute for oats to produce green poultry food in the winter and early spring before nature furnishes green vegetation outdoors.

The barley may be sprouted about the same as oats, the seed being soaked in warm water 24 hours and then spread out the thin layers in sprouting tins or on shelves, where moisture and heat may be provided.

Green food is especially desirable for part of the ration of young chicks, as it helps to keep their digestive organs healthy and aids their appetites.

Need of Green Food.

There is all the more need of green food toward the end of winter to get the fowls in condition to lay fertile eggs for hatching. Second quality cabbage, mangels, specked apples, or anything of that kind, will do.

Burn the Dead Chicks.

The best thing to do with dead chicks is to burn them up as soon as found.

WARMTH FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Temperature in Brooder Kept Close to 100 Degrees During First Week, Then It Is Reduced.

The advent of several hundred brooder chicks means that all other plans are subservient to them for the first two weeks of their life. We plan ahead so that the household work need not interfere in any way with giving them full care, especially for the first four or five days, says a writer in an exchange. We have found that when we can keep our chicks growing steadily until six weeks of age there is little trouble afterward.

Warmth is of first importance for these downy babies. With a valuable hatch we examine the temperature several times each night until five days of age. We keep the temperature in the brooder close to 100 degrees during the first week, and reduce this about ten degrees during the second week.

After the third week, if the chicks are well grown and the weather is moderate, we place them in a fireless brooder heated only with jugs and cans of hot water. These brooders consist of a stout framework six inches high, which is placed over plenty of chaff on the floor of the brooder house. Over this is placed loosely an ample cover of burlap so that it touches the floor about the sides and sinks down in the center so as to rest on the floor. Under this burlap the chickens love to crawl.

During the day one jug or can of hot water is kept under each brooder to encourage the chicks to enter when tired. At night enough are used if the weather is cool so that they can all get near the heat. If there is a tendency toward piling up it indicates that there is not sufficient heat. When sufficiently warm the chicks spread out evenly about the brooder. The burlap while retaining the heat yet admits fresh air. The chicks use these brooders until old enough to roost on low perches.

INSECTS HELP RAISE CROPS?

Many Plants Are Pollinated Chiefly by Bugs—Wind Also Plays an Important Part.

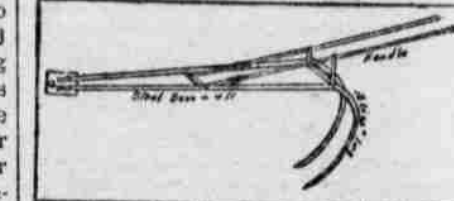
(By W. W. ROBBINS, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

It is well known that most of our crop plants will not form fruit and seed unless the flowers are properly pollinated. The principal carriers of pollen are wind and insects. In some plants, such as the beet, both wind and insects play an important part in the spread of pollen. In all cereals and grasses, and in the potato, the pollen is carried mainly by wind. In most of our common plants of garden, field and orchard, insects are the chief and most effective carriers of pollen. The following is a list of insect-pollinated plants: Onions, asparagus, buckwheat, gooseberry, currant, cabbage, radish, turnip, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, alfalfa, clover, melons, cucumbers and squashes. We are very dependent upon the bees and other insects for a good crop yield.

MANURE LOOSENER IS HANDY

Tool Contrived by Progressive Young Farmer for Using Horse Power to Tear Up Manure.

Here is a sketch of a tool contrived by one of our progressive young farmers for using horse power to tear up stable manure that has become



Manure Loosener, to Be Pulled by One Horse.

packed under the cattle and sheep that are fed loose in the barn, writes J. M. Hare of Illinois in Farmers' Review. It is hard work to tear this up by hand and get it into shape for even spreading by the manure spreader.

This man tried one hook at first, and it helped him so much, he made the same tool with two hooks, and it saves him 50 per cent time and labor in separating and loading his manure spreader.

The hooks are made of 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 inch steel bars, 18 to 20 inches in the bend bolted to 3x3-inch or 3x4-inch oak bars four feet long, and it has been found none too strong for one horse.

START FOR ASPARAGUS BEDS

One-Year-Old Crowns Found Superior by Experiments at Pennsylvania College.

Experiments at the Pennsylvania state college have proved that one-year-old asparagus crowns are superior to two-year ones. Growers can easily produce crowns from seed cheaper than they can buy as good ones. Moreover, they can select the large ones, which the college has proved will yield far better than second and third sizes. In a six-year's test on this point, the large-sized crowns have produced \$100 an acre more a year than the small-sized crown, so it will pay growers to throw away the small ones when planting. The slight difference in cost of large above small crown is returned many times over each year as long as the bed lasts, which it should, for fifteen to thirty years.

FARM POULTRY

PLAN FOR RAISING GOSLINGS

Hen Will Cover Only Five or Six Eggs, While Mother Goose May Hatch From 12 to 15.

Geese usually begin to lay in March, and if not allowed to sit will lay from 20 to 30 eggs each. The first goslings are not hatched until the grass begins to come in green. A hen will cover only five or six goose eggs, while the mother goose may hatch from 12 to 15. Although the period of incubation averages 30 days, it will vary from 28 to 33 days. As the time for hatching is half as long again as for hen's eggs, only hens that are in good condition and kept free from lice and properly fed will stay on the nest long enough to bring off a good hatch.

Since the first gosling may appear as early as the twenty-eighth day, and the last one not until the thirty-third or thirty-fifth day, it is a good plan to remove the goslings from the nest to a warm, flannel-lined basket as fast as they hatch. If this is not done the hen may become restless before the hatch is finished and leave the nest. It is not wise to assist goslings from



Fine Pair of Geese.

the shell. It is important, however, to see that the eggs are kept moist.

When incubator hatching all non-fertile eggs are removed upon testing, the sixth day. It is important to know that goose eggs need more cooling than hen's eggs. After the tenth day the eggs are sprinkled daily with lukewarm water.

INCREASING THE EGG OUTPUT

Success in Poultry Business Depends Largely on Attention and Care Given to Eggs.

Keep the hens' nests clean and have plenty of nests. Gather eggs twice daily in warm weather and daily during other seasons.

Handle eggs as little as possible, as handling deteriorates them. Market eggs of the correct size, 24 to 28 ounces a dozen.

Cut out all very large or very small eggs. Sell nothing but clean eggs; never wash them for market.

Produce only infertile eggs by removing all roosters as soon as the breeding period is over. Keep all eggs in a cool place.

Don't let eggs come into contact with vegetable or kitchen odors. Don't hold eggs too long, as they deteriorate rapidly; market at least twice a week.

Keep only one breed of chickens and raise eggs of one color. Market your eggs in clean, 30-dozen cases, or in cartons holding one dozen eggs, depending on the demand.

Don't expose eggs to flies and dust. Confine broody hens at once and remove them to the hatching department.

Never expose market eggs to the direct rays of the sun, to extreme heat or rain.

Keep poultry houses free from vermin. Feed wholesome, clean feed and provide pure water in clean vessels and often.

Sell your eggs only to buyers, who buy loss-off and who are willing to pay for quality.

Disinfect the Coop. To keep down lice and mites spray the roosts and walls of the chicken-coop with a good disinfectant. If you cannot do this, you can at least clean out the coop and kerosene the roosts well with a rag on the end of a stick. Take the same precautions with the nests.

Avoid Heat-Producing Foods. Care should be exercised to avoid feeding too much heat-producing foods, but we should strive to maintain the breeding animals in a good, vigorous flesh-forming condition by feeding them a ration made up of clean, wholesome food, bone and muscle-forming foods.

Guineas Prove Profitable. Guineas are proving profitable with some of our farmers. These birds are easy to raise and keep and furnish the finest kind of fowl meat for the table.

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.



Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."—Mrs. FRED BENKE, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."—Mrs. THOS. DWYER, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story; that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 30 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."—Miss IRENE FROELICHER, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen, of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

His Choice. "Six days or six dollars," said the judge sternly. "I'll take six dollars," said the prisoner. "I've got enough time on my hands as it is."

At Palm Beach. "Have you read much fiction since you have been here?" "No; but I have listened to a lot."

Some men don't know enough to stop boring after they strike oil.

AILING WOMEN NEED THIS FAMOUS DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION

Thousands of women who are now blessed with robust health cannot understand why thousands of other women continue to worry and suffer from ailments peculiar to women when they can obtain for a trifling sum Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription which will surely and quickly banish all pain, distress and misery and restore the womanly functions to health.

This prescription of Dr. Pierce's extracted from roots and herbs is a temperance remedy.

To get rid of irregularities, or catarrhal condition, to avoid pain at certain times,—to overcome irritability and weakness, waste no time, but get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form this very day.

Evidence. "There goes another married man," said the girl at the candy counter.

"How do you know?" asked the cashier. "He used to buy a three-pound box of candy twice a week, and now he buys half a pound once a month."

Vaudeville Novelty. "She sings in a glass tank." "Ah, a diving diva."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Men and women waste a lot of valuable time feeling sorry for each other.

Unusual Celery. A lady who had just received an interesting bit of news said to her little daughter: "Marjorie, dear, auntie has a new baby, and now mamma is the baby's aunt, papa is the baby's uncle, and you are her little cousin."

"Well," said Marjorie, wondering, "wasn't that arranged quick?"—Boston Transcript.

News From Below. Knicker—How is your garden? Subbs—The last diver reported it fine.

Buy materials that last

Certain-teed

Fully guaranteed — best responsibility

Roofing

For sale by dealers everywhere at reasonable prices

General Roofing Manufacturing Company

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Cincinnati New Orleans Los Angeles Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Houston London Sydney

We are wholesale distributors of Certain-teed Products. Dealers should write us for prices and information.

Carpenter Paper Company, Omaha, Neb.