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THE HIGHEST QUALITY
SPAGHETTI

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LARGEST MACARONI FACTORY IN AMERICA

NEBRASKA NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Fire, tornado and hail insurance, farm and town property, automobile and thrashing machinery. Policyholders and agents participate in the profits of this company. Agents wanted in open territory. 1916 year. Incorporated Jan. 4, 1909

Automobile School
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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

"ROUGH ON RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Bugs, Disinfects, Deodorizes
One out of four Australians has a substantial bank account.

FRUIT LAXATIVE
FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without gripping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

All Records Shattered.

The coal and coke output of the United States broke all records in 1916. The total coke production, according to estimates prepared by C. E. Leshar of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, was 54,300,000 tons, an increase over 1915 of 12,700,000 tons, or 30 per cent, and over 1913 of 8,000,000 tons.

Coal production records were smashed by an output of 597,500,000 tons, compared with 570,000,000 tons, the previous high record established in 1915. The quantity of bituminous coal mined was 509,000,000 tons, an increase compared with 1915 of 96,500,000 tons, or 16 per cent, according to estimates by C. E. Leshar of the United States geological survey, department of the interior. The quantity of Pennsylvania anthracite was about 88,312,000 net tons, a decrease of 600,000 tons.

Might Get Hit.

"Guess Flubbub won't apply for country board next summer."

"Why not?"
"He was too prominent in the egg boycott to take chances on getting into the clutches of a farmer on the latter's native heath."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

All Rich.

"I understand Mr. Ganerby has a great many wealthy patients."
"Yes, indeed. Why he thinks nothing of ordering ten or fifteen to Palm Beach in the course of a single day."

There has been

No Increase

In the price of

Grape-Nuts

Nor

Any Decrease

In the

Size of Package

Or Quality

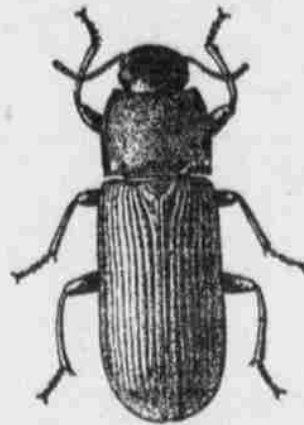
Of the Food.

INSECTS INFEST GRAIN

Yellow Meal Worm Found in Stored Flour, Bran, Etc.

Easier to Keep Pests Out Than Put Them Out—All Granaries Should Be Thoroughly Cleaned—How to Prevent Infestation.

The yellow meal worm is often found in stored flour, meal, bran, and other similar material. The adult belongs to the family known as the darkling beetles, because they avoid the light. They do not infest crops, and are economically important only as they occur in stored products intended for consumption by man or beast. The grubs commonly get their growth by fall or early winter, remain more or less active during the winter season.



Yellow Meal Worm Beetle.

and pupate in early spring to emerge several weeks later in the beetle stage. The meal worm feeds on flour, meal, and even dust and refuse of mills and granaries.

Insects of the granary are much more easily kept out than put out. All places where grain or any of its products are stored should, above all things be kept clean—not merely apparently clean, but actually so. Cracks in the walls and floor, for example, may seem to be clean when swept over, but may really be filled with the dust of grain and similar debris and thus become a breeding place for a number of granary insects.

Rooms and bins should, in fact, be so constructed as to be free from cracks, the walls, floor, and ceiling smooth, and everything solid and snug. No rubbish of any kind should be allowed to accumulate, either in the building or on adjacent premises. Everything should also be done to keep insects out of the storehouse.

The more important special measures which, used alone or in combination may prevent infestation by granary pests, may be described as follows:
1. Small grain should be threshed and stored as soon after ripening as possible. Wheat should be harvested and threshed directly from the shock if practicable, but if stacked, should not stand in the field longer than is absolutely necessary.
2. The place intended for the reception of a crop should be thoroughly cleaned out some time in advance, and if there is reason to suppose that it has contained granary pests, it should be fumigated with sulphur. Complete protection against weevils requires that rooms for grain should be made tight, with windows screened and doors close-fitting, and also that they should be cool and dry. With proper care and some additional expense, any such structure can be made gas-tight and suitable for the fumigation of its contents with carbon bisulphide, but the need of thorough ventilation should not be left out of account.

3. If it were possible to dry grain from the field artificially at a temperature of 125 degrees F. for four or five hours, all insects would be killed and the grain could then be stored in a thoroughly clean and tight place, and safely left until needed for shipment or use. Corn which has been shelled dry and sacked is much safer than that left on the ear, whether with or without the husks. Grain stored for seed should be dried artificially, since it not only keeps better and germinates more generally, but it is also less liable to be eaten by such insects as devour the kernel.
4. Farmers, seedsmen, and millers should, in buying grain, make sure that it is free from insects.

FACTS FOR USERS OF LIME

Best Applied Just Ahead of Tilled Crop, Such as Corn—Needed on Wet and Clay Soils.

These are facts for lime users: Lime is best applied just ahead of a tilled crop such as corn. Clay soil needs larger applications of lime than does sandy soil. Wet soil needs larger applications of lime than does well-drained soil. Soils rich in organic matter need more lime than do sandy soils.

PATCHY STANDS OF ALFALFA

Thin Crops Result From Poor Seed, Winter Freezing or From Some Fungous Disease.

Very thin or patchy stands of alfalfa sometimes result from poor seed, winter freezing or pulling, or from fungous diseases. Attempts to thicken and improve such stands by any method of reseeding have usually proved unsuccessful.

It is best in such cases to plow and prepare the seedbed anew, after which the alfalfa should be sown again.

SUCCESS IN FEEDING SHEEP

More Use of Brains Required in Handling Animals Than in Any Other Line of Agriculture.

Mr. C. G. Starr, who buys and feeds several thousand lambs each year, in a talk to the Missouri sheep feeders recently, said:

"To be a successful feeder requires more use of brains than any other line of agriculture."
"The successful feeder must be on the watch for things to happen in the pens."

"Care in being punctual with breakfast for lambs will do wonders."
"The greatest trouble we have in feeding is to induce our partners and customers to feed plenty. No one ever made sheep fat by stunting them."

"Lambs really do best in dry lots when the feeding begins too late to use green blades of corn and grass. They have a disposition to wander and will not stay with the feed unless more or less closely confined."

"Enough troughs should be provided for grain feeding so that all can get all the grain they desire."

"The water should always be fresh and clean; have plenty of it in troughs so that sheep can easily drink."

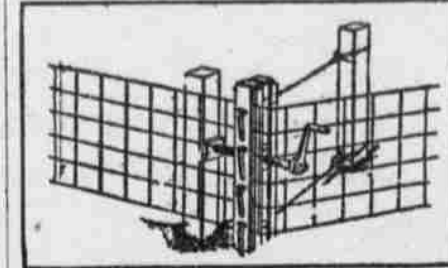
"Plenty of corn is always needed. Cottonseed meal is very useful, especially when silage is used. A pound of silage per head per day is about enough."

STRETCHER FOR WOVEN WIRE

Problem That Average Fence Builder Has Trouble in Solving—Patent of Indiana Man.

Stretching woven wire so that it will remain tight for years is a problem, and one that the average fence builder has trouble in solving. Here is the patent of an Evansville, Ind., inventor. Parallel side flanges of 2 by 4 are channeled on their inner faces to receive the end of the fence to be stretched. A horizontal screw passes through the rectangular nut between the two parallel uprights. A crank handle allows the operator to rotate the screw, and the block on the end of it presses

against a post and forces the stretcher away from the post, tightening the fence in the act. Thus, the entire height of the woven wire receives a steady and even pull, so that it tightens uniformly.—Farming Business.



Wire Stretcher.

against a post and forces the stretcher away from the post, tightening the fence in the act. Thus, the entire height of the woven wire receives a steady and even pull, so that it tightens uniformly.—Farming Business.

REPAIRS WILL SAVE MONEY

On Average Farm There is No Well-Equipped Shop for Making Necessary Alterations.

(By W. W. CARLSON, Kansas Agricultural College.)

On the average American farm there is no satisfactory place to make the necessary repairs and improvements to the machinery and buildings which are so vital to the success and comfort of the people.

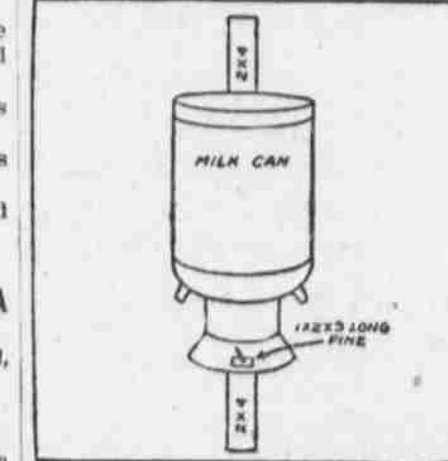
During the winter months when there usually is considerable idle time, the needed repairs can be made and many dollars saved. Besides, there is probably nothing that will be of greater interest to the ingenious boy—and boys are all more or less ingenious—than to be provided with a neat, well-equipped shop where he will be free to a certain extent to develop his constructive talents.

The development may be rather crude at first, but with good tools and suitable surroundings it will not be long until he will be constructing many useful articles and making valuable repairs. Moreover, he will be developing the industrial side of his nature, a point that must not be overlooked.

MAKING GRAIN SACK HOLDER

Old Milk Can, With Bottom Knocked Out and Tipped Upside Down Is Handy Farm Device.

Knock the bottom from an old milk can and tip it upside down. Take a piece of pine board 1 by 2 by 3 and drive a two-inch nail through the middle. Lay this on the flaring rim of the can



Grain Sack Holder.

with nail pointing up and insert two three-fourths inch screws from under side. This holds the sack, says a writer in The Farmer. Nail the can to a 2 by 4 and hang or nail up anywhere right height for a sack and you can fill your sacks brimful alone.

FARM
POULTRY

TREAT TURKEY FOR CHOLERA

Isolate Affected Birds in House Remote From Other Poultry Buildings—Give Creolin.

The word is used to cover a number of intestinal disorders, but cholera is a contagious germ disease and is practically incurable. Place all birds which show any symptoms of the disease in a house remote from other poultry buildings and one which can be easily and thoroughly disinfected. Give the birds a few drops of creolin or sulpho-naphthol in their drinking water, just enough to turn it faintly milky. Give the birds a one-thousandth of a grain tablet of corrosive sublimate every three hours. Feed sparingly on soft easily digested food. All badly affected birds should be killed by a blow on the head without drawing blood and then burned.

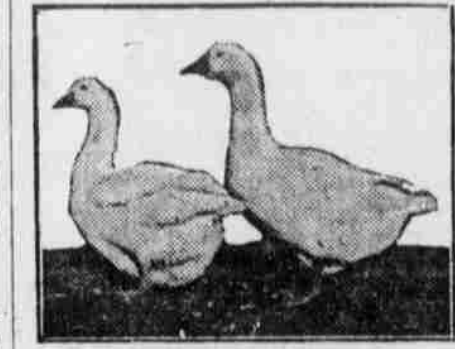
Rake up and burn all litter used in the house and runs occupied by infected birds. Spray the runs and all parts of the building with a creolin or sulpho-naphthol solution, one tablespoonful to two gallons of water. The runs should also be plowed frequently.

PICK FEATHERS FROM GESE

Best Time is When Operation Does Not Draw Blood—Dry Feathers Before Marketing.

The best time to pick geese is when picking the feathers will not draw the blood; this is usually just before molting time.

Some make a practice of picking the geese twice a year, but this is not a



Just Geese.

good practice, as it depletes the vitality of the geese, and unfits them for good service as breeders.

After the feathers have been picked, they should be spread out to dry, after which they are ready for the market.

FEEDING MILK TO CHICKENS

According to Nebraska Experiment Station Practice Will Double Production of Eggs.

The use of milk in feeding chickens will double egg production, according to the poultry section of the Nebraska experiment station at Lincoln. "The hen never lays an egg until all the ingredients necessary for the complete development of a chick are present," the station announced.

"Since the egg contains protein as well as carbohydrates, any amount of carbohydrates fed in the form of grain will not offset the necessity of protein. Milk given to the birds, either as a drink, or in the form of wet mash, will double egg yields. Commercial meat scrap is of equal value, and may be substituted when milk cannot be obtained."

OYSTER SHELL IS VALUABLE

It is Not Fed to Poultry for Purpose of Supplying Grit, but as Material for Egg Shell.

Oyster shell is fed to chickens for the production of egg shells and not for grit as some persons think, according to R. M. Sherwood, acting head of the department of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Approximately 90 per cent of the oyster shell fed laying hens is converted into egg shell, which has a chemical composition almost identical with that of the original shell. Chalk shells and lime, although of practically the same composition, are not as appetizing to the chickens and so are not as valuable as the oyster shells.

RIGHT MALES FOR BREEDING

Save Those of Large, Vigorous Type, Showing Well-Developed Breast and Strong Bone.

Cull out the bull roosters. Males of large, vigorous type, showing well-developed breast, strong bone, large comb and wattles and bright eyes should be held for breeding purposes. Crow heads, long beaks and weak legs indicate a lack of constitutional vigor and are usually found in poor producers.

Hold the late-molting hen. Sell the early-molting hen, the persistent or all-summer sitters, and the overfat hen.

Sell the immature pullets, or runts, and save only the best. Never breed from licensed stock.

The PERUNA Family

has three members you should know if you desire to enjoy life.

1. The popular liquid form of Peruna—the reliable tonic of the American household, with a long history of success in treating all catarrhal difficulties.
2. The tablet form, which is made after the same formula and is more convenient for many.
3. Manalin, the ideal laxative, by the regular use of which constipation may be overcome and natural action restored. Manalin has no habit-forming drug, but is an aid to nature.

Your druggist has all three. So many thousands have benefited from the use of one or both these remedies that they are a recognized part of the equipment of every careful household.

THE PERUNA COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

Fallen in His Estimation.
Mrs. Flurbush—Didn't you say your husband "sed to like the ice and snow"?
Mrs. Bensonhurst—Oh, yes.
"Well, I saw him today, and he seemed to be down on it."

One lighted gas jet consumes as much oxygen as five adult persons.

TO LIVE LONG!

A recipe given by a famous physician for long life was: "Keep the kidneys in good order! Try to eliminate thru the skin and intestines the poisons that otherwise clog the kidneys. Avoid eating meat as much as possible; avoid too much salt, alcohol, tea. Try a milk and vegetable diet. Drink plenty of water, and exercise so you sweat—the skin helps to eliminate the toxic poisons and uric acid."

For those past middle life, for those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation, as backache, scalding "water," or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, "rusty" joints, stiffness, get Anuric at the drug store. This is a wonderful eliminator of uric acid and was discovered by Dr. Pierce of Invalide's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. If your droggies does not keep it send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for trial package and you will find that it is many times more potent than lithia and that it dissolves uric acid as hot water does sugar.

For restaurant use cups and saucers that can be stacked for safe carrying have been designed.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Getting Her Own Back.
"So the lawyers got about all of the estate. Did Edith get anything?"
"Oh, yes; she got one of the lawyers."

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair: To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Didn't Need It.

The farm hands were taking turns at the pump for their morning wash. All scrubbed off except the new man.
"Joe," said the boss, "aren't you going to wash up this morning?"
"Shucks!" was the reply. "It don't make me dirty to sleep."—Pathfinder.

The Quinine That Does Not Cause Nervousness or Ringing in Head

Because of its Tonic and Laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. It removes the cause of Colds, Grip and Headache. Used whenever Quinine is needed.

—but remember there is **Only One**
"Bromo Quinine"

That is the Original
Laxative Bromo Quinine
This Signature on Every Box

Used the World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

C. W. Grove
Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for best or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Canadian Government Agent