

## RIGHT HANDLING SAVES HAY CROP

Proper Time of Cutting and Raking Are Important Factors in Harvesting.

### BEST TIME OF DAY TO MOW

With Small Acreage It is Customary to Wait Until Dew is Off—Grower Should Inform Himself by Making Experiments.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is considerable difference of opinion among hay growers as to the best time of day to mow hay. Some never cut hay when the grass is wet, others start mowing at any time, and some mow in the afternoon only.

When considerable hay is grown it is necessary to keep the mowers going most of the day. Some growers of alfalfa in the South and East mow hay even when a light rain is falling, because unfavorable weather makes it impossible to get the crop in time if the mowing is all done in good weather.

When the acreage grown is small, it is customary to wait until the dew is off or to cut only in the afternoon. While this practice is desirable in some cases, in others it is merely wasting valuable time and it should be followed with careful judgment. In other words, the hay grower should inform himself by experiments or by the experience of his neighbors as to the earliest possible time in the morning after a heavy dew at which it is safe to start mowing under different conditions, considering the amount of moisture contained in the upper surface of the soil, whether the yield is light or heavy, the weather, and whether or not a tedder is to be used. All possible loss of valuable time, such as is entailed by having hired help idle or employed at work which is less profitable and necessary than making hay, should be avoided.

It is important to know how much hay to have down at one time. It is not good practice to have two or three times as much hay cut down as can be hauled or taken in one day. Loss of quality can be avoided somewhat by having the mowers only one day ahead of the crew hauling; then if a rain comes up a minimum amount of hay will be damaged.

**Tedding.**

The best way to cure out freshly cut hay is to stir up the swath with a tedder before the top leaves dry out.

**Raking.**

The practice of raking hay into windrows with either a sulky (dump) or side-delivery rake is almost universal. The exceptions are where the hay is loaded on the wagon directly from the swath by means of a hay loader, or is gathered from the swath with a sweep rake. These practices are rare, being followed usually only when the yield is heavy.

It is safe to say that most hay is cured almost entirely in the swath; indeed it is a common practice to commence hauling or stacking hay immediately after it is raked. Under certain conditions this practice is allowable. When the yield is light, or when a heavy yield is stirred several times with the tedder, and especially if the day is cloudy and there is a good breeze stirring, hay can be entirely cured in the swath and a good quality made.

During hot, dry, sunny weather in the middle of the summer, however, this practice of curing in the swath will not produce the best grade of hay. Under such conditions hay, especially clover and alfalfa, should be raked into the windrow just after it is all well wilted and before the leaves become dry enough to break off when raked.

After being raked, the hay may be left in the windrow until it is ready to be moved, or it may be put into cocks and left until thoroughly cured.

## TRACTOR GAINING IN POPULARITY IN WEST

Machine Reported Profitable by Owners in Corn Belt.

Principal Advantage Reported is Ability to Do Heavy Work Quickly—Saving of Man Power Also of Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Evidence of the growing popularity of tractors on corn-belt farms is shown by reports made by more than 60 tractor owners, nine out of every ten reporting that their investment in a tractor had proved profitable. These data were obtained in the summer and fall of 1917, and in the spring of 1918 on representative Illinois farms by specialists of the United States department of agriculture, in order to determine just what conditions justified the purchase of a tractor in that section. Experienced tractor owners who made reports stated that tractors will prove profitable on most corn-belt farms of 180 acres or more, while in their opinion they should not be expected to do so on farms of much less than 180 acres. The report of the investigators, published as Farmers' Bulletin 963, states that while the figures were obtained in only one state, they are applicable throughout the corn belt and that the prospective tractor purchaser may reasonably count upon equaling the average performances reported in the study.

Nearly three-fourths (71 per cent) of those who reported owned tractors capable of pulling three plows. Eleven per cent recommended two-



Plowing Not Difficult Task for Farm Tractor.

plow machines, while 13 per cent advocated the use of four plows. In answer to the question "What do you find to be the principal advantages of a tractor for farm work?" the answer indicates that its ability to do heavy work and do it quickly, thus covering the desired acreage within the proper season, was considered the principal advantage. The saving of man power and the doing away with hired help, enabling a man to farm a larger acreage and thus increase the crops he can raise, was next in importance. The ability to plow to a good depth, especially in hot weather, was also emphasized.

Under disadvantages the difficulty of efficient operation was the principal point, and this fact should be kept in mind by everyone who considers the purchase of a tractor, says the bulletin. In this connection it suggests that tractor owners take a course of training under competent instructors in this line, as the results of such a course usually amply justify the time and expense involved. Packing of the ground when damp was mentioned by several owners as a disadvantage, but not as frequently as was the case when more of the older and heavier machines were in use. The expense delays, and inability to use the tractor for some kinds of work for which horses could be used were disadvantages mentioned by several owners.

### WORK IN OLD CLOTHES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The idea of furnishing a uniform for industrial workers, while it appeals very greatly to sentiment, appears to be altogether impracticable. Farm labor does not suggest a uniform. For the most part, farm labor is done in shirt sleeves and overalls, and such town people as may be induced to do farm labor will find it more economical and convenient to use their old clothes.—Clarence Owsley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

### GET FERTILIZER ORDERS IN

Essential That Dealers and Manufacturers Know Needs of Farmers Soon as Possible.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is important that farmers who expect to use fertilizers on their wheat this fall place their orders early so dealers and manufacturers know farmers' needs as soon as possible, so that orders can be combined and car space used to the best advantage. Transportation difficulties require that freight cars be loaded to their rated capacity. Delay in ordering, it is said, may result in a repetition of last spring's experience when many farmers failed to receive their mixed fertilizer and acid phosphate until after planting time.

**Winter Vetch Valuable.**  
Winter vetch is especially valuable for building up poor soils.

## For the Garden Party



For the garden party and all the rest of summertime's engaging opportunities for living outdoors some clever hats and bags to match have been made. They all take cognizance of the fact that everywhere the lady goes her knitting-bag goes, too, and it is getting to be as much an affair of interest and importance as the hat it matches. With the introduction of millinery braids and laces in its construction, we have summer knitting bags different from anything that has gone before. Knitting is becoming a sort of national pastime—the tired business woman and the woman of leisure—if there are such any more—declare it restful to the nerves. Anyway, it is essential and must be attended to.

The novel bag shown in the picture is merely a tube-shaped affair covered with ribbon, lace and a fancy millinery braid—a companion piece to the frilly midsummer hat that inspired it. It is capacious and very chic—designed for the woman who is able to indulge in little fancies and not recommended for

anyone else. There are plenty of pretty bags that are more simply made of materials that are reasonable all the year round. This particular bag suggests ways of using materials one may have on hand—for millinery is often discarded before it shows signs of wear.

It does not make much difference what hats and bags are made of so long as they are pretty and cleverly made. What is called the "calico vogue" has introduced calico, gingham, cotton crepe, percale and other cottons into the making of extra hats for midsummer. They might all be classed as garden hats—but, like sport hats, they go everywhere.

And everywhere is just the place to find knitting bags—anyone who can use a needle can own one of these matched sets. Silk cords and tassels, narrow silk fringes and narrow lingerie laces—the old-fashioned ric-rac braid and hand-crocheted edges are all appropriately used with these smart, inexpensive, wartime novelties.

## Slip-Over and Other Blouses



The slip-over blouse and others that have the appearance of slip-overs but fasten on the shoulder, have been steadily increasing in popularity and their chances for becoming a feature in fall styles are excellent. So far the slip-overs have been developed in georgette crepe almost to the exclusion of other materials, but it is certain that they will be made in more substantial silks for fall. Some of them have a short peplum and are belted down with narrow belts of silk or patent leather, but these are few in comparison with the number that are made regulation blouse length—that is, disappearing under the skirt at the waistline.

For georgette slip-overs, small patterns in brilliant bead embroidery are so effective that nothing has supplanted them for decorative purposes. Bright colors, as emerald green, blue, gold and rose, are chosen for many of the blouses with peplums. They hang fairly straight and are belted in. Their lines and beadwork are reminiscent of American Indian art and they continue to be at once simple and very dressy. With a blouse of this kind and a silk or satin skirt, one may dress up to the requirements of almost any wartime function.

The blouse shown in the picture is one of those that has the appearance of a slip-over, but open on one shoulder to allow it to slip over the head. It hardly needs description, since it is plain, except for three single box plaits in the georgette at the front and back. Between the plaits at the front there are two conventional flower motifs outlined in colored silks. Four small crocheted buttons are set along the shoulders.

The second blouse is a model that has proved successful made of silk

and of the sheer cottons, as voile, batiste, organdie, with a shirt front, collar and cuffs of cross-tucked white organdie set in. In the picture it is made of cross-bar voile in china blue with white organdie.

*Julia Bottomley*

### Embroidery Now the Thing.

That beaded trimming is rapidly giving way to embroidery seems to be a fashion tendency beyond dispute. It is said that one reason why the metallic bead effect became so popular in Paris and later in America a season or so ago was because it was possible to make use of metal filings and scrapings from munitions works for much of this trimming. But for some reason very little metal trimming is coming into this country now and beads are scarce. Embroidery is entirely within the bounds of things available. Hence the new dresses will show embroidery rather than beads. It has been said that there is an end to so-called Oriental and ecclesiastical embroideries, that is, bright colors have been, overdone, and most of the smart dresses showing embroidery will be worked in threads of the same color or in some simple one-tone contrast.

### Organdie Frocks.

Organdie frocks, though a bit out of the picture when we look at the clinging, long-lined frocks of medieval tendency, or even the starched frocks of Empire origin, are charming for the young girl in their crispness and freshness. With a wide, beribboned garden party hat they are bewitchingly youthful.



## Don't Neglect a Bad Back!

It's Mighty Poor Policy to Worry Along Thus Handicapped When Health and Strength is So Needed

THE man or woman handicapped with a bad back in these times when physical fitness is so necessary, is indeed crippled. It's mighty poor policy to worry along with an aching back day after day; work is neglected and the simplest duties are a burden. Plowing, planting, harvesting, churning, the daily household all throw a heavy strain on the kidneys and kidney ills, with attendant backache, are a common result. Don't wait! Neglect may mean gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped thousands. They should help you.

### Personal Reports of Real Cases

#### A NEBRASKA CASE.

Mrs. Wm. Bryant, 580 South St., Blair, Neb., says: "My trouble was with my kidneys and bladder and it caused me a great deal of misery. My whole system seemed to be affected as a result. My attention was called to Doan's Kidney Pills and I used them. They strengthened and toned up my kidneys, regulated their action and acted as a tonic, making me feel better in every way."

The above statement was given June 11, 1916, and on March 1st, 1916, Mrs. Bryant said: "What I have said in my former statement concerning my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills holds good and I gladly confirm it at any time."

#### ANOTHER NEBRASKA CASE

F. C. Carpenter, Arapahoe, Neb., says: "About six months ago I had considerable trouble with my kidneys, closely following a serious operation. For several days I was unable to pass the kidney secretions and was in constant pain. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon found great relief." (Statement given April 27, 1912.)

On March 4, 1916, Mr. Carpenter said: "The cure Doan's Kidney Pills gave me has lasted. I still have great faith in them and willingly endorse them again."

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box At All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chemists

### HAD SEEN THEM "AT WORK"

Tommy Had Little Need to Puzzle His Brains Over Question Propounded by Teacher.

Here is a little story that was told at a social session by Representative Hubert D. Stephens of Mississippi, as an illustration that the best industrial results cannot always be obtained through team work.

Some time since, the teacher of a public school in a country town was instructing a juvenile class in mathematics when she turned to a small boy named Tommy.

"Tommy," said she, "if your father can do a piece of work in six days and your uncle Jim can do it in seven days, how long would it take them to do it together?"

"About ten thousand years," was the rather startling rejoinder of Tommy.

"Ten thousand years!" exclaimed the teacher. "Why, Tommy, what do you mean?"

"I mean," was the prompt response of Tommy, "that if you put them to work together they would sit on the fence, smoke and swap fish stories."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

## Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quartier pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whiter, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

### A Correction.

War Correspondent Raymond Carroll was looking through his field glass at a company of retreating Germans in the Loire neighborhood.

"God, how they are hoofing it!" an English correspondent chuckled. "See how they step out! There's the goose step for you."

"Goose step?" he said. "That isn't the goose step, my boy—it's the Foch's trot."

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There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

### Social Distinction.

Golfer—Anyone ahead of us, caddie? Caddie—Yes, sir; a gentleman with a caddie and a man carryin' for his self.

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