

# CANADA'S HARVEST IS OVER

Threshing Shows Increase Over Expected Yields.

The Winnipeg Free Press of a few days ago contained a cartoon of which the following is a copy:



This probably as much as anything else will give some idea of the state of mind of the Western Canada farmer, as he watches the tally from the threshing machine while his wheat is being carried to the elevator.

From all sections of the country, the most optimistic reports are received, the local and city papers are filled with reports from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, while in some places oats are showing a record of as high as 120 bushels to the acre.

Referring to Saskatchewan, it is confidently expected that the wheat yield will be nearly 125 million bushels. Heavy rains which fell in districts that did not promise so well in July, had greatly improved the prospects there, and there is no question that paying yields will be produced. The yields in the eastern part of the province may not show to the advantage that will those of the western part, but too much cannot be said of this, for it is the results as they come from the machine, and often these prove happily deceptive.

There is now every reason to believe that the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces will approach 250 million bushels.

Alberta will exceed the 70 million bushels that had been looked for. The average yield will be considerably higher than it has been in the province in any of the last four years. The Department of Agriculture in a recent report gave the opinion that it cannot fall below twenty-two bushels to the acre, and that it might easily pass the twenty-five bushel mark. Most of the wheat in the province when the report was written, stood well up to three feet high, and on some fields was still higher. The report goes on that in parts of Southern Alberta forty and fifty bushels to the acre yields will not be uncommon, while there will be a good many yields of from thirty to thirty-five bushels to the acre.

In the northwest part of the province, in the country surrounding Battleford and adjacent to the Canadian National Railway line to Lloydminster, and south the crops are excellent and the yield will be heavy.

A larger than average wheat crop is being thrashed in Manitoba. It has been estimated that the total yield of the three provinces will not be less than 225,000,000 bushels, and it may be that somewhere between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels will be the final figure.

Oats is a good crop in all three provinces. This crop has also grown rapidly during the last two or three weeks. Excepting from those fields which were sown late for green feed, the yield will be heavy and the grain excellent. Barley and rye are above the average. There was sufficient help to harvest the crop.—Advertisement.

**As Told in Greenfield.**  
Back in the dim distant years when the high cost of living was not an ever present problem and some things were cheap, James Whitcomb Riley walked into a barber shop at Greenfield for a 5-cent shave. The proprietor of the shop was an old negro.

"Well, Sam, how are you getting along?" Mr. Riley asked.  
"Mr. Jim, I had a very good day," Sam replied. "If I could make 75 cents between now and quitting time I'd have \$1."

Such is the story as told in Greenfield.—Indianapolis News.

Certainly luck counts. So do brains and pluck.

**Sure Relief**

**BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION**

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

**FRECKLES**

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 38-1920.

# IMPROVED ROADS

NOVEL ROAD-MAKING DEVICE

Southerner Has Patented an Unusual Drag, Which Is Said to Be Quite Effective.

For removing inequalities from dirt highways, a southern inventor has devised and patented an unusual road drag, which is declared to be very effective. The forward part of the contrivance includes three transverse beams, fastened together with two lateral timbers. In the first two cross-pieces are set spikes, the points of which protrude from the wood, while the front side of the third beam is faced with metal. The rear portion



The Spiked Forward Part of the Drag Loosens the Road Soil, and the Following Rear Portion Packs It to a Smooth Surface, Thus Finishing the Surface in One Operation.

of the device, which is attached to the front section with chains, consists of two side timbers, nailed to four heavy planks, with their forward edges turned upward and lapped. When the appliance is pulled over a road, the earth is loosened by the spikes, then smoothed and packed by the remainder of the machine, thus finishing the surface in one operation.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

# NUMBER ALL ENGLISH ROADS

Properly Organized and Uniform System of Sign Posting to Be Used in Great Britain.

The national road scheme will be ready by the autumn.

The scheme consists of the classification of all main and secondary roads in Great Britain, together with a properly organized and uniform system of sign posting. Roads will bear distinctive numbers, so that the traveler need only ascertain the official number of the road, say, from Norwich to Birmingham, to be able to travel from one town to the other without a map.

The experiments conducted under instructions of the ministry of transport to determine the most suitable material for a uniform road dressing, have been successful, and a standard surface has been practically selected. For the present this surface will be applied only to the arterial, and not to the secondary, roads.

By January 1 the new national road scheme will be in readiness to be put into immediate operation.—Daily Mail London.

# LARGER CAPACITY OF ROADS

Must Be Doubled to Meet Augmenting Requirements of Transportation Next Year.

We are confronted with the problem of increasing the capacity of our highways. This must be doubled to meet the augmenting requirements of the next year or two. Engineers are wondering along what line this increase shall be provided. One suggestion is to double the width of the roads and increase first cost and maintenance 100 per cent. The most reasonable one is to provide a road of sufficient strength to carry vehicles of 100 per cent greater capacity for a given width of road, as the first cost of these strengthened roads would be only 10 to 20 per cent greater per mile than that of present inadequate highways, says a writer in an exchange. In view of the fact that 50 per cent increase in hauling capacity gives a reduction of 15 per cent in transportation costs, the latter seems the wisest thing to do.

# ATTENTION TO EARTH ROADS

Clean Out Ditches and True Up Crown by Use of Light Grader—Four Horses Needed.

The majority of earth roads have been previously graded and it is necessary to clean out the ditches and true up the crown of the road by the use of the light grader two or three times a season. This work requires four horses.

# Haul With Less Cost.

Not only can a greater quantity of products be hauled to market with less horse power on better highways, but there also will be a greater saving of wear and tear on the vehicles which carry the goods.

# Encourage Producers.

The national system of transportation and distribution is so essential that every possible facility must be provided to encourage producers of farm communities and merchandise to increase production.

# WIRE TIGHTENER ON CORNER POST

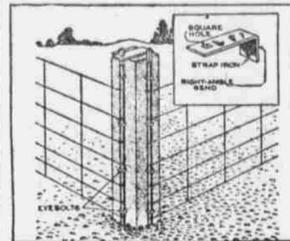
Strands Are Seldom Stretched Tight Enough to Remain for Any Great Period.

# TASK PERFORMED ANY TIME

Fence Can Be Kept Taut and Adds to Neat Appearance of Farm—Eye-bolts Are Inserted in Forms Before Concrete Is Poured.

A woven-wire fence is seldom stretched tightly enough to remain taut, and if it becomes slack, it is not only something of a reproach to the owner, but rather difficult to stretch again. An easily made tightener, attached to the corner posts, makes it possible to tighten the fence at any time.

The post forms are set up on the spot, and four eye-bolts are inserted in each of the outer sides, before the concrete is poured. After the concrete has set, the forms are removed, leaving the eyes protruding about one inch. Two pieces of iron rod, or pipe, of the proper length, are obtained and the upper ends squared off, as shown. If pipe is used, the upper end should be plugged with a piece of iron rod, held in place by a rivet or pin. Holes are drilled in each piece to correspond with the fence wires. The rods, or pipes, are inserted into the eye-bolts and the fence wires put through the holes and bent over. A wrench is applied to the squared end of the pipe, and the fence is drawn up as tightly as desired; one of the right-angle wrenches, or holders, shown in the insert, is then applied, to prevent the wire from unwrapping. These right-angle wrenches are made of heavy strap iron, long enough to fit over the post, as shown, and with a square hole at one end to fit over the rod. The square hole is made by heating the



A Net Wire Fence Next to the Highway Is Good Advertising. This Tightener on the Corner Posts Keeps the Fence Taut and Neat-appearing.

iron, and cutting the hole with a chisel, or a square punch. A separate wrench, or holder, is required for each tightener.—Dale R. Van Horn, Lincoln, Neb., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

# IMPROVE QUALITY OF SILAGE

Feed May Be Materially Bettered by Using Care in Taking It Out—Keep Surface Level.

The quality of the silage may be materially bettered by using care in taking it out. Don't put the fork down five or six inches deep, as though you were pitching manure, but use a fork with tines close together and skim off the top, only loosening what you need for the day's feeding. Keep the surface level and perhaps a little lower near the outer wall.

Silage cannot be handled as carelessly as ordinary roughage. The cows in eating will throw some out of the mangers, and some may be scattered along the feed alley. If this is allowed to remain there it will soon cause a bad odor.

# SEASON FOR MITES AT HAND

If Hens Are Dropping Off in Egg Production It Would Be Good Plan to Look for Pests.

The mite season is now at its height, and if one's hens are dropping off in production faster than they really should and if the young stock are not growing as well as they ought to, it would be well to carefully inspect their sleeping quarters for red mites. The red mites hide during the daytime in the cracks and crevices under the roosts, or at either end where they are held up; they may also be found in the nests or in the cracks on the sides of the building. To eliminate, spray or paint with kerosene and crude carbolic acid, or better still, use borobolium.

# INBREEDING IS NOT FAVORED

Experiments in Hands of Amateur Are Usually Expensive—Many Animals Discarded.

Inbreeding experiments are generally expensive, especially in the hands of the amateur, for as a result of inbreeding, the percentage of animals which must be discarded is inevitably increased enormously. However, the animals which stand the test of inbreeding are worth infinitely more than animals of the same quality which have been produced by ordinary breeding. It is by inbreeding or by that dilute form of inbreeding known as linebreeding that the greatest progress is made by our best breeders.

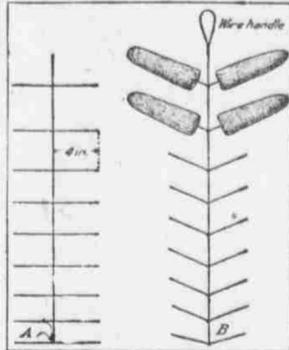
# SIMPLE AND DURABLE RACK FOR SEED CORN

Can Be Made From Small Piece of Welded Fence Wire.

As Near Mouseproof as Any Device Can Be Made When Suspended From Ceiling and Affords Ample Air Circulation.

A simple and durable rack for storing and drying seed corn can be made from a small piece of welded wire fence. This rack when suspended on a wire from the ceiling is as near mouseproof as any such device can be made, and affords ample space for circulation of air. As only about eight inches of fence including one upright wire is required per rack, a large number of them may be made at a very small cost.

To make one of these devices cut the lateral wires of the fence four



Homemade Seed Corn Rack.

inches from an upright wire and on both sides of it. Sharpen the ends of the lateral wires and bend them slightly upward so that the ears of corn will not slide off. A piece of hay wire can be attached to the upper end forming a handle. Some fences are made with the lower wires so close together that it may be necessary to cut off every other one to keep the ears from touching and to allow good air circulation.

# SILAGE OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Use of Silos Becoming More and More Common Than Ever Before—Some Advantages.

At this season of the year, the question of silage is always an important one. There is less argument needed for silos at the present time than has been true in the past for their use is becoming more and more common. Some of the principal advantages of silos are, they require less space for roughage than any other type of storage; silage shows a good effect on stock; it provides succulent feed in summer as well as in winter; there is no waste in feeding silage, for if it is of good quality the cattle will clean it up; it is easier to handle in winter or during a busy time than shock fodder; its value as a feed has increased in proportion to other feeds so it is just as economical to use as it ever was.

# BIG ESSENTIALS IN POULTRY

Breeder Should Aim for Early Maturity and High Egg Production for Best Results.

Early maturity and high egg production are the two essentials in profitable poultry keeping. If the standard of the fancier does not make for utility or is a hindrance to constructive utility breeding, then the standard is in need of revision. Whether it be in cattle, horses, sheep, swine or poultry, the score card that discriminates in the least against utility value is a hindrance to the best development of that breed. Of course there are certain distinguished breed characteristics that must be maintained, but these, as a rule, are not the fine points which are a continual hindrance to the good breeder. Fortunately, public opinion is on the side of the constructive breeder.

# ALFALFA DIFFICULT TO CURE

Where Two Cuttings Are Made Grass Is Green at Each Time on Account of Moisture.

When two cuttings of alfalfa are made, the grass is very green at the time of each cutting. It is therefore difficult to cure, not only because of the large amount of water the leaves contain, but also on account of the large and succulent stems. With very good hay weather the first crop may be put in the mow in about five days after it is cut, by allowing it to lie in the swath and with the use of a hay tedder. On the other hand, rainy weather will result in a poor quality of hay.

# POULTRY CONFINED TO YARDS

Fowls Should Always Be Supplied With Green Feed—Good Range Is Best for Chickens.

Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required.

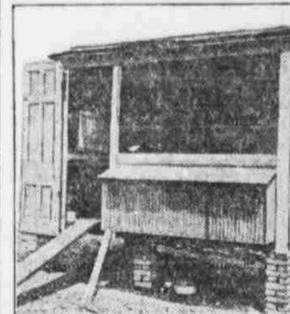
# POULTRY

BEST HOUSES FOR CHICKENS

Several Plans and Arrangements Between Two Extremes Which May Suit Conditions.

In the manner of housing fowls there are two systems widely different in their extremes. At one extreme is the colony plan, which consists in placing small houses for small flocks far enough apart to obviate the necessity of fences, thus giving free range with but little mingling of the different flocks. At the other extreme we have the continuous house. This kind of house consists of a series of separate pens, under one roof, opening directly into a hallway in the rear, or having doors between the pens without the hallway, or opening into a hallway and also into one another. There are several plans and arrangements between these two extremes which may be built to suit varying conditions.

The advantages of the colony plan, according to poultry specialists in the



Colony Houses Allow Flocks Free Range.

United States department of agriculture, are, first, small flocks on free range; second, no expense for fencing; third, there is less need for scrupulous attention to cleanliness and providing regular supplies of animal and vegetable feed during summer months. This plan, however, has the following disadvantages: First, extra cost of labor in caring for fowls in stormy weather, when it will often be difficult to get around to feed and care for the fowls regularly; second, houses built on the colony plan, if built as well, cost more than a continuous house of the same capacity, for partitions, which may be constructed largely of wire netting, are much cheaper than two end walls; third, the colony plan allows only about 100 birds to the acre, while the continuous-house system, with suitable yards, allows 450 to 500 birds to the acre.

# ROOSTS FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Difficult to Keep Youngsters Clean if They Are Permitted to Remain on Floor.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when eight to twelve weeks of age. When they are allowed to remain on the floor it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts—three to four inches—are used there is but little, if any, more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor.

The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perches near the floor and placing with them one or two old hens or other chicks that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights, until they have learned to go there of their own accord, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

# TEST OUT BROODING SYSTEM

Greatest Loss Is Due to Chilling Received While Being Transferred From Incubator.

Chickens are usually left in the incubator from 24 to 30 hours after hatching, without feeding, before they are removed to the brooder, which should have been in operation for a day or two at the proper temperature for receiving the chickens, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A beginner should try his brooding system carefully before he uses it. After placing the chicken in the brooder they can be given feed and water. Subsequent loss in chickens is frequently due to chilling received while taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They should be moved in a covered basket or receptacle in cool or cold weather.

# CULL OUT ALL LOAFER HENS

Reason Why So Many Flocks Are Unprofitable Is Because of Presence of Nonlayers.

Lack of proper culling thus far has proved to be, in the majority of cases, the principal reason why a poultry flock is not profitable. Forty per cent of the hens in the average farm flock today are nonproductive and should be sold or eaten. It costs about \$2 a year, taking the country over, to feed each hen. If she does not produce more than that amount of eggs she is unprofitable.

# SICK WOMEN HEAR ME

You Can Be Free from Pain as I Am, if You Do as I Did.

Harrington, Me.—"I suffered with backache, pains through my hips and such a bearing down feeling that I could not stand on my feet. I also had other distressing symptoms. At times I had to give up work. I tried a number of remedies but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did me more good than anything else. I am regular, do not suffer the pains I used to, keep house and do all my work. I recommend your medicine to all who suffer as I did and you may use my letter as you like."—Mrs. MINNIE MITCHELL, Harrington, Me.

There are many women who suffer as Mrs. Mitchell did and who are being benefited by this great medicine every day. It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is made from extracts of roots and herbs and is a safe medium for women. If you need special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

# Quickly Conquers Constipation

Don't let constipation poison your blood and curtail your energy. If your liver and bowels don't work properly take CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS today and your trouble will cease. For dizziness, lack of appetite, headache and blotchy skin nothing can equal them. Purely vegetable. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

The Eternal Elements. In the showing of a pictorial news weekly in a movie house in San Diego, the operator flashed on the screen a picture of two distinguished French generals, riding in an automobile. Crowds lined the pavements, their umbrellas up and water dripping from their hats. Suddenly from the audience came the awed cry: "My Gawd, it's still rainin' over there."—American Legion Weekly.

# Nebraska Directory

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