

When Run-Down



COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA—“Some years ago I was restored to health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I went all down in health due to my having woman's weakness. I was nervous, suffered continually with backaches, pains in my side and bearing pains, and could not eat nor sleep. When 'Favorite Prescription' was recommended to me I began to take it, and it proved to be all that it is recommended to be for it completely cured me of all my women's trouble and built me up in health and strength. It is the most wonderful medicine for women I have known.”—MRS. E. SHANKS, 1219 Fifth Avenue.

Good looks in woman do not depend upon age, but upon health. You never see a good-looking woman who is weak, run-down. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best women's tonic there is. It is 50 years old, and its age testifies to its goodness.

Thousands of Happy Housewives in Western Canada

are helping their husbands to prosper—are glad they encouraged them to go where they could make a home of their own—save paying rent and reduce the cost of living—where they could reach prosperity and independence by buying on easy terms

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. With such crops come prosperity, independence, good homes, and all the comforts and conveniences which make for happy living.

Farm Gardens—Poultry—Dairying

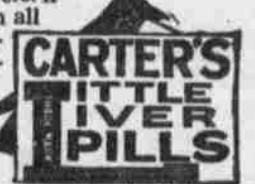
are sources of income second only to grain growing and stock raising. Good climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, etc., give you the opportunities of a new land with the conveniences of old settled districts. For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

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

A Beautiful Complexion & Admiration

Ladies—A few days' treatment with CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will do more to clear up the skin than all the beauty treatments in creation. An imperfect complexion is caused by a sluggish liver. Millions of people, old, young and middle age, take them for Biliousness, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Upset Stomach and for Salow, Pimples and Itchy Skin. They end the misery of Constipation.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price



SLOW DEATH

Aches, pains, nervousness, difficulty in urinating, often mean serious disorders. The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—

GOLD MEDAL HAZLEEM OIL CAPSULES

bring quick relief and often ward off deadly diseases. Known as the national remedy of Holland for more than 200 years. All druggists, in three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box.

For The Best Shine Ask For The Big Can



Liquid Stove Polish
Dustless—Ebony Shine
E-Z Iron Enamel for the Pipe
E-Z Metal Polish for the Nickel
E-Z Shoe Polish saves Shoes
Money Back Guarantee
MARTIN & MARTIN, Chicago

FRECKLES POSITIVELY REMOVED by Dr. Barry's Freckle Cream—You don't get a Burn. 25¢ a Jar. 257 1/2 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 43-1920.

DAIRY HINTS

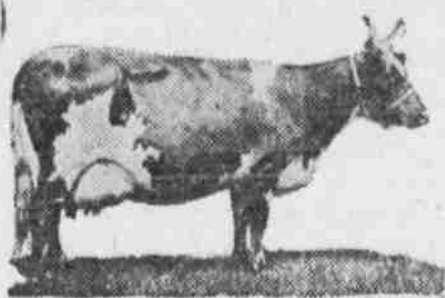
SCRUB COW AT DAIRY SHOW

Object is to Show in Practical Way How Low-Grade Herd Can Be Greatly Improved.

Mrs. Scrub Dairy Cow is about to break into the upper class of dairy society. Madam Scrub will parade with the blue-blooded aristocracy of the cattle world.

The United States department of agriculture expects to exhibit the grade family consisting of a purebred sire, a scrub cow and the grade offspring of this mating at the national dairy show to be held at Chicago in October, 1920. Some of the cattle clubs will also have similar exhibits.

The purpose of this feature is to interest the owners of scrub and low-grade herds and to show in a practical way the manner in which such a herd may be improved by the use of a purebred sire. This will do much to combat the prevailing idea that the na-



A Scrub Cow Which Lacked \$1,954 of Producing Enough Milk to Pay for Her Feed and Care in One Year.

tional dairy show is of interest only to the owners of purebred herds. It will help also to advertise the fact that the United States department of agriculture through its "better sires" campaign is offering co-operation and aid to the owner of poorest herd as well as to the owner of improved stock.

After all Mrs. Scrub doesn't get into society on the strength of her own qualifications; she is accepted purely on account of the merits of her mate and her progeny.

CHAMPION DAIRY COWS

Several of our folks have asked for the names and records of leading cows of each dairy breed at the present time. Here they are, fresh from the secretaries of the breeders' associations:

- Jersey—Plain Mary, 1,040 pounds butterfat and 15,255 pounds milk.
 - Holstein-Friesian—Aagle Acme, 1,065.4 pounds butterfat and 24,600 pounds milk.
 - Guernsey—Murne Cowan, 1,008.18 pounds butterfat and 24,008 pounds milk.
 - Brown Swiss—College Bravura II, 738.16 pounds butterfat and 19,460 pounds milk.
 - Ayrshire—Garclaugh May Mischief, 894.91 pounds butterfat and 25,329 pounds milk.
 - Milking-Shorthorn—Doris Clay, 663 pounds butterfat and 17,241.5 pounds milk.
- These are all yearly records, and for cows living at the present time.

CLASSIFICATION OF RECORDS

Department of Agriculture Bulletin Emphasizes Importance of Correct Accounts.

"A Classification of Ledger Accounts for Creameries" is the title of United States department of agriculture Bulletin 865, recently issued. This bulletin emphasizes the importance of the use of a definite and logical classification of accounts for keeping the cost and financial records of any business and describes in detail a classification that can be used advantageously by creameries. The classification of accounts presented in this bulletin, if adopted will insure an adequate basis for correct operating and financial information which will be uniform from year to year, thus enabling comparisons of operating efficiency.

The bulletin has been prepared by experts in accountancy in the bureau of markets after a careful study of the methods pursued at a number of creameries in recording their costs and the financial activities of their business comprehensively and simply. The bulletin can be had upon application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

GET SILO PROPERLY FILLED

One of Most Serious Jobs of Dairy Farm and Requires Careful Study and Work.

To get the silos properly filled is one of the serious jobs of the dairy farm. Careful planning will facilitate the work. The silo should be put in order, the hoops tightened and the doors repaired. The roof should be patched if it has become leaky. The binder must be put in order if delays are to be avoided. Likewise the cutter must be put in first-class working condition. The wagons are not to be overlooked when preparations for an efficient season's work are being made. No silo-filling season passes without accident to one or more wagons. For a wagon to be taken off the work for a day or more means a handicap.

CORN IS EASILY PUT INTO SILOS

Almost Any Green Crop Can Successfully Be Made Into Palatable Silage.

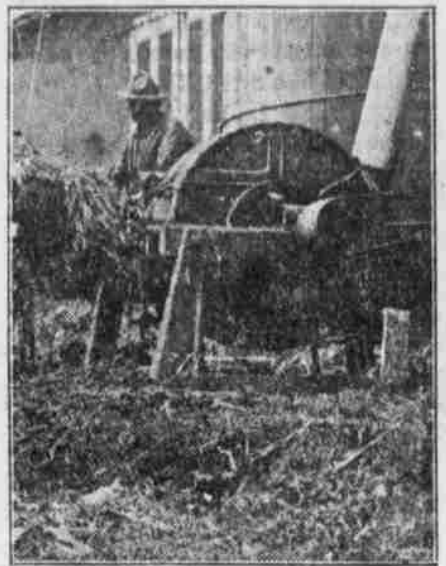
MOST NUTRIENTS PRESERVED

Can Be Put into Silo at an Expense Not Above That of Shocking, Husking, Grinding and Shredding—Less Waste in Feeding.

Almost any green crop can be made into silage successfully. Much care, however, must be taken to expel the air from such hollow-stemmed plants as the small cereal grains by cutting fine and packing firmly. Other crops, of which legumes are examples, are deficient in the fermentable constituents needed for palatable silage. On the other hand, a few crops, such as the saccharine sorghums, have so much sugar that unless cut at a more mature stage they have a tendency to produce sour silage.

Food Material From Corn.
In most parts of the United States more food material can be obtained from an acre of corn as silage than from an acre of any other crop that can be grown. Corn is more easily harvested and put into the silo than crops like rye, clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa, and when cut for silage the maximum quantity of nutrients is preserved. Experiments have shown that corn, when sliced, lost 15.6 per cent of the dry matter, against 23.8 per cent when cut for fodder and cured in the field. Moreover, there is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder, since good silage properly fed is all consumed.

Land Ready.
When corn is cut for silage the land is cleared and left ready for another crop sooner than when the corn is shocked or is husked from the stand-



Cutting and Blowing Corn into Silo.

ing stalk. Corn can be put into the silo at a cost not above that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding. Farmers' Bulletin 578 on "The Making and Feeding of Silage" may be had by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SYSTEMS OF FARM ACCOUNTS

Ready-Made Schemes Seldom Bring Out Essential Facts That Farmer Ought to Know.

Farmers, as a rule, are highly individualistic in their methods, and farm business conditions vary widely. Accordingly, ready-made systems of farm accounts seldom bring out all the facts that the farmer ought to know. Systems must be developed to fit each man's requirements, and efforts to shape one's needs according to a prepared system not based primarily on these needs will almost inevitably result in failure.

AVOID BLACKLEG INFECTION

Bodies of Animals Dying of That Disease, Should Be Burned or Buried Quite Deeply.

Carcasses of animals dying of blackleg should either be burned or buried deeply. The bodies of such animals constitute the main source of blackleg infection, and it is a dangerous practice to allow a carcass to decay where it falls or merely haul it to some out of the way place. Likewise, skinning or opening a carcass increases the danger of infection.

MAKING PORK WITH ALFALFA

Without Crop of Legume Producer is Handicapped—Hogs Do Not Relish Bulky Feeds.

The pork producer without alfalfa is handicapped from the start. Hogs are not designed by nature to consume large quantities of bulky feeds as are cattle and sheep, but there seems to be an exception in the case of alfalfa.

RELATIVE HARDINESS

"It is a mistaken idea that scrubs are more hardy if only those are kept which are of good constitutional vigor."—United States Department of Agriculture.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER CROP IS PREFERABLE

Breeding Is Much Easier Than With Red Variety.

Interesting Facts Brought Out by Recent Experiments Conducted by Department of Agriculture and Iowa State College.

Red clover, recent investigations have shown, is practically self-sterile; that is, under the influence of its own pollen a very small number of seeds on a given plant will set. In this respect it differs from white sweet clover, which tests have demonstrated will set nearly as many seeds under the influence of its own pollen as it will with the pollen of another plant. This makes the breeding of white



Cutting Clover for Seed With Grain Binder.

sweet clover a much more promising undertaking than the breeding of red clover. These facts have been brought out by recent experiments conducted by the United States department of agriculture in co-operation with Iowa State college. The federal department's investigators plan to follow up these discoveries with the selection and breeding of white sweet clover for increased forage and seed production.

It was also found that sweet clover needs a great deal of moisture to mature the seed properly. This is one of the reasons why the second crop of sweet clover sometimes has a better seed yield than the first. There being a smaller amount of growth on the second crop, the plants do not draw on the water supply so strongly and there is more water left for the maturing of the seed.

DRIED CORN FOR WINTER USE

Sweet Corn Cheap and Easy to Prepare for the Family During Cold Weather—Store in Dry Place.

Dried corn is as old as the early American Indians. Sweet corn is one of the easiest of the vegetables to dry for winter use. If there is enough on the market, the corn can be bought very cheaply, or if you have a surplus in your garden, it will be well worth your while to dry that surplus. As soon as the corn is pulled, husk the ears and boil for five minutes to set the milk. Cut the corn off of the cob, and place on the dryer in the sun and air for a day or until the corn has been dried. Place trays in the oven and finish drying. Store in a dry, cool place until it is desired during the winter.

GOOD SIRES NEEDED

"Breeds of livestock cannot be improved without the constant use of good sires. A good sire so impresses his characteristics upon his offspring that they are more like him than like the common herd."—Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

BLUE GRASS IS DETRIMENTAL

Iowa State College Favors Disk to Get Rid of Noxious Plant—Alfalfa Left Unhurt.

Nothing is more detrimental to the growth of alfalfa than blue grass, and perhaps nothing is harder to get rid of. Some use the springtooth harrow, but it does not do satisfactory work. The Iowa State college says the disk does much better work, as it will tear out the blue grass and leave most of the alfalfa unhurt. Naturally, the disk will split some of the crowns of the alfalfa, but this is far better than losing the whole field. The disking should be done right after the first or second cutting.

SERIOUS LOSS BY CUTWORMS

Corn and Other Cereal Crops Suffer Greatly Every Year—Fall Plowing Is Beneficial.

Cutworms cause serious losses to corn and other cereal crops every year in the United States. These worms are the young of brown or gray moths, or "millers," which lay their eggs on grasses and grains. The young cutworms live in the soil during the winter and attack the grain soon after it sprouts in the spring. Fall plowing is a beneficial measure for control, where practicable.

POULTRY CACKLES

SHIP EGGS BY PARCEL POST

Cost Depends Greatly on Container Used, Size of Eggs and Packing and Wrapping.

Average hens' eggs will weigh about 1 1/2 pounds to the dozen, or two ounces apiece. The weight of a single dozen of eggs in a carton properly packed and wrapped for mailing will run from two to three pounds, depending on the nature of the particular container, the size of the eggs, and the packing and wrapping used. If the container be a very light one and the eggs small, the parcel may fall within the two-pound limit, and the postage therefore,



Fiber-board Box Filled With Corrugated Pasteboard Lining and Fillers of Same Material—Each Egg Has a Separate Wrap.

within the first and second zones, or 150-mile limit, would be six cents. Most parcels containing a dozen eggs will exceed two pounds but will not reach three; therefore the postage on them will be seven cents within the first and second zones. A parcel containing two dozen eggs will add perhaps two cents to the postage, though sometimes only one cent, depending on the nature of the container and the packing and wrapping.

It should be observed that the larger the parcel (within the size and weight limits) the cheaper is the postage, as the first pound of every package costs five cents within the first and second zones, while each additional pound up to 50, costs but one cent; so that while a one-pound parcel would cost five cents postage, a two-pound parcel would cost only six cents, or three cents a pound. A 20-pound parcel would cost 24 cents or one and one-fifth cents per pound and a 50-pound parcel would cost 54 cents, or but one and two-fifths cents per pound.

FATTEN TURKEYS GRADUALLY

Select Desirable Fowls Beforehand and Feed Them Corn—Save Best for Breeding.

Turkeys will not fatten well in confinement. Select the Thanksgiving offerings beforehand, and begin to fatten them gradually by feeding more corn. Too much new corn is bad for turkeys unless it is boiled. Boiled corn is a good fattener, and will not cause diarrhea, as will an overfeed of the new corn. Treat the turkeys for lice, looking especially between the quill feathers. Give them plenty of grit and water. If they have not been in the habit of coming home early to feed, drive them in. They should also be driven out in the morning if they are disposed to hang about the chicken house. The exercise which foraging gives them is the best health insurance.

Do not try to fatten the breeding stock. We want big, rangy birds without too much flesh in the breeding pen. Try to separate the breeders before fattening the sales birds. The heavier birds will be the most profitable for the Thanksgiving market, but do not sacrifice breeders if turkeys are to be raised next spring. Save the breeding flock from the most vigorous, best birds grown. Choose size and not weight.

KEEP EGG-PRODUCING FOWLS

Hens With Yellow Shanks, Smooth Plumage and Nice Looking Are Not Good Layers.

When feeding the flock, notice the shanks, beaks and plumage of your birds. If they have yellow shanks and beak, nice smooth white plumage and are in general good looking birds, it is safe to guess that they have not laid a great many eggs the last season and are not laying many, if any, now. Sell such hens and keep the ones that have pale shanks and beak and worn plumage, for a hen that has worked hard producing eggs during the past season will show the effect of hard work just the same as a person will show the effects of a hard day's work in the field.

TROUBLE IN GROWING CHICKS

Vast Majority of Difficulties Due to Improper Methods of Handling and Feeding.

It is safe to say that the vast majority of trouble experienced with growing chicks is due to improper methods of handling and feeding. Much of the terrors of "white diarrhea" are not due as much to the actual presence of the dreaded disease germs as they are to other causes which really foster the disease and make it possible

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"All-Leather" Trade-Mark. It means real shoe economy for the whole family.

"It Takes Leather to Stand Weather"

See your neighborhood dealer and insist on the Friedman-Shelby "All-Leather" Trade-Mark. It means real shoe economy for the whole family.

Bad Stomach Sends Her to Bed for 10 Months

Eaton Gets Her Up!

"Over a year ago," says Mrs. Dora Williams, "I took to bed and for 10 months did not think I would live. Eaton helped me so much I am now up and able to work. I recommend it highly for stomach trouble." Eaton helps people to get well by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases that put the stomach out of order. If you have indigestion, sourness, heartburn, belching, food repeating, or other stomach distress, take an Eaton after each meal. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat often will be avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S

The Literary Meeting
Literary Lady—Are you fond of Lamb, sir?
Literary Gentleman—Essays or stew?

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

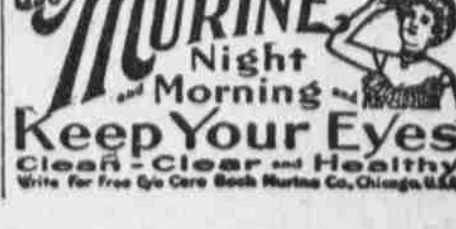
There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound. Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to test 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.

Getting Anxious.
"Maud wants a finger in everything."
"Yes, but in an engagement ring for preference."—Boston Transcript.

Important to Mothers

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

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