

WELL-BROKEN HORSE IS QUITE VALUABLE



Family-Broke Driving Horse is Necessity on Every Farm.

(By J. M. BELL, Virginia.)
A prominent horse dealer once told the writer that no horse was fit for women and children to use until it was nine years old!
Rather an advanced age you will say, no doubt, but when you come to think of it the man who had been in the business for forty years was not so far out of the way, when you come to consider that a horse is five years old before he is really fit for any kind of steady work.
Now, the years between five and nine are spent in work that will accustom the average horse to the sights, sounds and daily experiences incident to modern conditions.
Let us try to tell what these conditions mean. A countryman starts to town with the womenfolk; he is driving a pair of country-raised horses; they are gentle and kind when at work on the home farm—wouldn't hurt a baby.
On the outskirts of the town they meet an auto. Then there is some thing doing for the next ten minutes. The team is horror-struck; the ladies are in no better condition; the good man who prided himself on being a horseman for the past quarter of a century is astonished to find that his team does not respond to his commands, therefore he uses mollifying measures, and later the measures become more forceful as the now thoroughly frightened team try to break away from the neighborhood of the evil-smelling, puffing devil that has met them.

This team was six years old and perfectly gentle on the old farm.
When you have a horse that you can recommend as being "family broke" these days he must have the admiral qualities of experience along with those other qualities called "horse sense."
A man once told the writer an anecdote about a gentleman who borrowed a gentle horse to ride in a street parade with blazing barn fires as a sequel. This horse and rider enjoyed all the features of the festive occasion and the horse was so immune to terror of city sights that, according to the narrator, he actually walked right through the dying embers of a fire, but turning a corner suddenly he encountered a piece of paper wafted along by the breeze and when his rider recovered consciousness he was in the ward of a hospital a mass of bruises.
Later on, when fully recovered, he upbraided the owner for giving him such an animal and the latter replied in a surprised manner: "Why, George, I clean forgot to say anything about old Bob being afraid of a piece of paper."
I would like to say this: When you buy a horse that is sold as "city and family broke" don't pay for him until you are certain he is what he is recommended to be. Give this horse a fair trial; remember that your wife and children will probably use him and that he must be thoroughly broken to make him perfectly safe for general family driving.

GET BEST RESULTS FROM SHEEP FLOCK

Income From Few Lambs and Animal Fleeces Is Quite Welcome to Average Farmer.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)
The best possible care and feed for the young lambs on our farm is given through their mothers and to this end I aim to have the ewes in the best possible condition up to the weaning time. By this I do not mean fat, but in good flesh and strong and hearty for their ration at every feeding time.
My lambs are fed no grain until they are three and a half to four months old, when they are weaned. They will be fed a sufficient amount of grain during fall and winter to keep them in good condition and thrive, shorn early and turned to grass and sold the first of next June when they will be about fourteen months old.
They will still be lambs, as they will not have shed their lamb wool, will bring lamb prices and will have made the greater part of their flesh on grass.
When one has little pasture the better way is to crowd the lambs with liberal grain feed and market them in the early winter, or better still, have the lambs dropped in January or February; teach them to begin eating grain at two weeks old, crowd them for all they will stand and place them on the market when weighing from forty to fifty pounds each.
This is both sheep and lamb business. There is great money in it, but few farmers are prepared to carry it on.
I do not consider it as profitable to raise sheep for wool as for mutton, but the two are so closely connected that they can hardly be considered separately.
It is possible to grow a good, heavy fleece on a mutton carcass and the sheep with which this can be done is altogether the most desirable sheep for the average farmer to raise.
It is a poor individual that will not grow wool enough to pay for its keeping, leaving the mutton as profit and with a good, big, heavy-wooling sheep it is possible to realize a profit on the wool, making it in this way the two sources of profit.
While the expense of maintaining a flock of sheep is hardly noticeable the addition to the income from a few lambs and the animal fleeces are very welcome.
The sheep raiser who puts his dependence in the best breeds and goes ahead to produce as valuable mutton carcasses and as good a fleece of wool as is possible is pretty sure to come out all right.
The Sorrel Horse.
There is no color of horse so insupportable to heat as the sorrel. There is seldom any coat so silky or which responds so quickly to good care as the sorrel, and many horsemen claim there is seldom any horse with such sound feet and limbs or possessing the endurance of the sorrel.
To Prevent Cribbing.
Cribbing in horses can be cured, it is claimed, by nailing a piece of sheepskin, wool side out, along the top of the crib and sprinkling the wool with cayenne pepper. Possibly the wool without the pepper would effect a cure if tried at the beginning of the habit.

PRACTICAL WAY OF FEEDING CHICKENS

Grains, Greens or Animal Food Should Not Be Given Poultry Unless Real Tasty.

(By D. J. LEUTZ.)
Of course, foods that are not tasty, whether grains, greens or animal food, should not be used as poultry feed, even though they contain all the desired elements of nutrition. Fowls appreciate a change of diet as often as possible. The same grains in different forms may be a change to them and yet contain the same nutrients. One man thought he was feeding on a balanced ration because he fed cornmeal dough in the morning, cracked corn at noon and whole corn at night. A balanced ration for one flock may be too narrow or too wide for another. By narrow and wide we mean the proportion of protein, the flesh and tissue-forming nutrients, compared with the carbohydrates, the fat, heat and energy-making elements. A good proportion for an average flock is one portion of protein to five of carbohydrates, usually designated one to five. By average flock we mean one that is composed largely of American breeds. The Mediterranean are naturally more active and will do better on a wider formula, or about one to six. This, of course, depends somewhat upon the condition of the birds and the season of the year.
It's a mistaken notion that hens will lay eggs when spring comes, whether the food is properly fed or not. True, when warm weather comes they lay out around the farm and pick up a part of their living in the garden and about the barn. When a hen lays she is getting nutrients from somewhere in addition to air and water. If we analyzed a fowl or chicken, we would find about 55 per cent of water, nearly 22 per cent of protein, 17 per cent of fat and about 4 per cent of ash. In an egg we would get nearly 66 per cent of water, a little more than 11 per cent of protein, about 9 per cent of fat and 12 per cent ash. If a chicken is deprived of any of these ingredients in its food it cannot develop in nice proportions. If it is compelled to consume a surplus of one in order to get a sufficiency of another, it will not remain in good condition.
To get eggs, we must first supply a sufficient quantity of nutrition to sustain life, repair waste and give a surplus to make the egg. If a hen is an egg machine she must be built to make a good layer. If the egg is the finished product of the raw material we give the hen, it must be such that she can make eggs from it. No doubt she will do her best to be reproductive, but she must live while producing eggs. Then the food must be filling to satisfy the appetite, and not so concentrated as to injure the digestion. A properly balanced ration is one that is healthful and nutritious.

In the PUBLIC EYE

YOUNG MAN HAS OLD JOB



One of the youngest officials of the Wilson administration is at the head of the oldest scientific department of the government, and his appointment was not the result of luck, accident or political influence, but the recognition of remarkable qualifications which fitted him for the position.
It was on the fifteenth of April, the day following his thirty-ninth birthday, that Dr. E. Lester Jones became superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, the service which, according to Secretary Redfield, "deals first with humanity and second with commerce."
Perhaps no one in the survey, no matter how long he has been in the service, has spent more of his life in the open than has Doctor Jones. Indeed, it would seem, that by environment, training, education and temperament, he had been qualifying for the superintendency of the coast and geodetic survey all his life. He was born in Orange, N. J., and as a small boy was the companion of his father, himself a scientist and a student of nature.
Doctor Jones was educated at Princeton and Heidelberg; in Germany he hunted, fished and studied in the Black forest and specialized in zoology. For five years he was connected with the New Jersey fish and game commission, and his first service in the national government was as deputy commissioner of the bureau of fisheries. It was while he was deputy commissioner that he was sent to Alaska to investigate the seal and fish industries, and the report he submitted was not only proof of his tireless, unflinching energy as a workman, but what Secretary Redfield pronounced "a remarkable document."

BRUCE ISMAY, RECLUSE
There is one man in the British Isles, at least, to whom the memories of the Titanic disaster are a dread and ever present reality. That man is Bruce Ismay. He was managing director of the White Star line at the time of the Titanic disaster, and was among those saved when the liner sank.
He has voluntarily withdrawn himself into almost complete seclusion. He is a tragic figure whom care and premature age have marked for their own. A great part of the year he passes, oftentimes alone, in Costelloe, one of the most remote, most unfrequented and desolate spots on the west coast of Ireland. Here his sole employment is fishing for days and weeks on end, occasionally with a friend, or perhaps two, but for the greater part of his time accompanied only by his servant.
Ismay is very popular among the cottagers around. He found them sympathetic and friendly, and he has given them employment in many ways in connection with the fishing and his lodge. In fact, whatever drove Bruce Ismay to this remote, inhospitable shore, it was a blessing in disguise to those poor people, and they appreciate his presence very keenly. They don't care whether or not his escape from the Titanic aroused a storm of criticism; for that matter they take no stock in the Titanic story anyway. Ismay has been a good and considerate employer, which is all that matters, as far as they are concerned.



WORKING HIS WAY UP



At the 1915 commencement exercises of Columbia university Ensign Louis Randolph Ford, U. S. N., received the degree of master of arts. That was only one incident in the determined fight this young naval officer is making to achieve his childhood ambitions, which ambitions, it may well be, do not stop short of the insignia of a rear admiral.
As a barefooted lad in Texas, where he was born thirty-two years ago, Louis Ford made up his mind to enter the navy, but his parents were not able to send him to college and the influence to obtain an appointment to the naval academy was lacking. So at the age of fourteen Louis went to work on a Sabine river tugboat, and three years later became an apprentice in a machine shop. In two years more he was a full-fledged machinist and enlisted as such in the navy. Starting in at Mare Island, he worked his way steadily up to the rank of chief machinist, and in 1912 he took the examination for an ensign's commission, passing with the highest marks ever made by a warrant officer. Service on various vessels was followed by a post-graduate course at Annapolis, which included radio engineering, structural engineering, naval construction, ordnance and gunnery. Then came the welcome order to enter Columbia, where, as one of the professors said, he "worked his head off." Ford is now attached to the New York navy yard and eventually will devote himself to the designing of all sorts of naval machinery and the organization of the shops in the yards.

KENT TELLS A NOME STORY
Representative William Kent of California has many quaint tales of the north country. One of them deals with the early days in the Nome region, when gold was plentiful and everything else was decidedly scarce. One of the residents, the story runs, wandered into a rough, ready-made saloon and beheld four bewhiskered, rough-looking individuals.
They were deeply dejected. They sat far back in their chairs, hands in pockets. Occasionally one of them sighed or swore. In front of them were stacks of chips representing several thousand dollars in gold.
"What's the matter?" asked the visitor.
"This here poker game is busted up!" was the reply.
"Busted up?" repeated the visitor, in astonishment. "Why, you've got enough money there to play for a week!"
"Yep, stranger," agreed the bewhiskered man, moodily, "we got that, but somebody's lost all the aces and two jacks in the deck!" and resumed.



Essence of Hospitality.
Hubbard—This is your work, Maude. Can't we have a few friends to dinner without getting it in the fool society club?
Wife (astonished)—Why, what in the world do you suppose I invited them for?—Puck.
At the Party.
Clarence Conoley—What yo' goin' to cook, Miss Mokington?
Miss Mokington—A Welsh rabbit.
Clarence Conoley (eagerly)—Would it be askin' too much, Miss Mokington, to save de left hind foot fo' yo's sincerely?

ARE YOU DISFIGURED BY SKIN ERUPTIONS?

Pimples, rashes, ringworm, prickly heat and, worst of all, that red itching, scaly torment, eczema, vanish when you use resinol ointment and resinol soap. There is no doubt about it. Even though your skin is so unsightly with eruption that you shun your friends and your friends shun you, resinol usually makes it clear and healthy, quickly, easily and at trifling cost. When you are sick of wasting time and money on tedious, expensive treatments, get resinol ointment and resinol soap from the nearest druggist and you will quickly see why physicians have prescribed them for twenty years for just such troubles as yours! Great for sunburn.—Adv.
Even on the sea of matrimony there are a lot of fool boat rockers.

A Helpful Girl.

"Won't you do something to help a poor family who are hungry?"
"Most assuredly. I'll make some fruit salad or some macaroon, which ever you say. I'm good on both."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.
Match Wind Shield.
A new pocket holder for safety match boxes has a slide to form a wind shield when a match is lit.
Drink Denison's Coffee.
For your health's sake.
South Africa's 1914 merchandise imports were valued at \$152,430,995.
Always sure to please, Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers sell it. Adv.
Canada's orchards cover 403,596 acres.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!
We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations, Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupify, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.
Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

HOUSE HELP AND THE WAR

So Many People Are Staying Home That It Is Hard to Get Good Servants.
"Well," snapped a New York lady as she came out of an intelligence office, "I didn't think the war in Europe would make any difference to me in my daily affairs, as I don't run over to the other side every few weeks as some of them do, but I am learning that it is really a great inconvenience.
"You know usually in summer good servants are not nearly so hard to get, but now so many people are staying home and keeping their servants that it is almost impossible to get a good one. One agent I saw yesterday told me she had had 12 calls in the morning from ladies who wanted house help of one kind or another and she had absolutely nothing to offer. I understand that 200,000 people will not be going abroad this year and every one of them, or their families, are exhausting the summer servant supply. I always did think war was dreadful, and now I think it is worse than ever."
"Safety First"
An American soon to sail for London will wear while asleep a specially made rubber suit with a cork lining. He takes no chances. There are several pounds of lead in the feet of the suit to keep the wearer's body in an upright position.
International Politeness.
In some ways the war is causing a revival of international politeness. Anyway, Russia apologizes to Sweden for dropping a shell into Swedish waters.—Chicago News.
A Modern "Zigzag Journey."
That once famous series of books, the "Zigzag Journeys," should be brought up to date by including a chapter on women who drive electric cars.—Chicago News.
A young woman named Gold and a young man named Ring were married in Minneapolis the other day. A court commissioner did the molding.
Yet a millionaire can say more in ten words than a penniless man can say in ten thousand.

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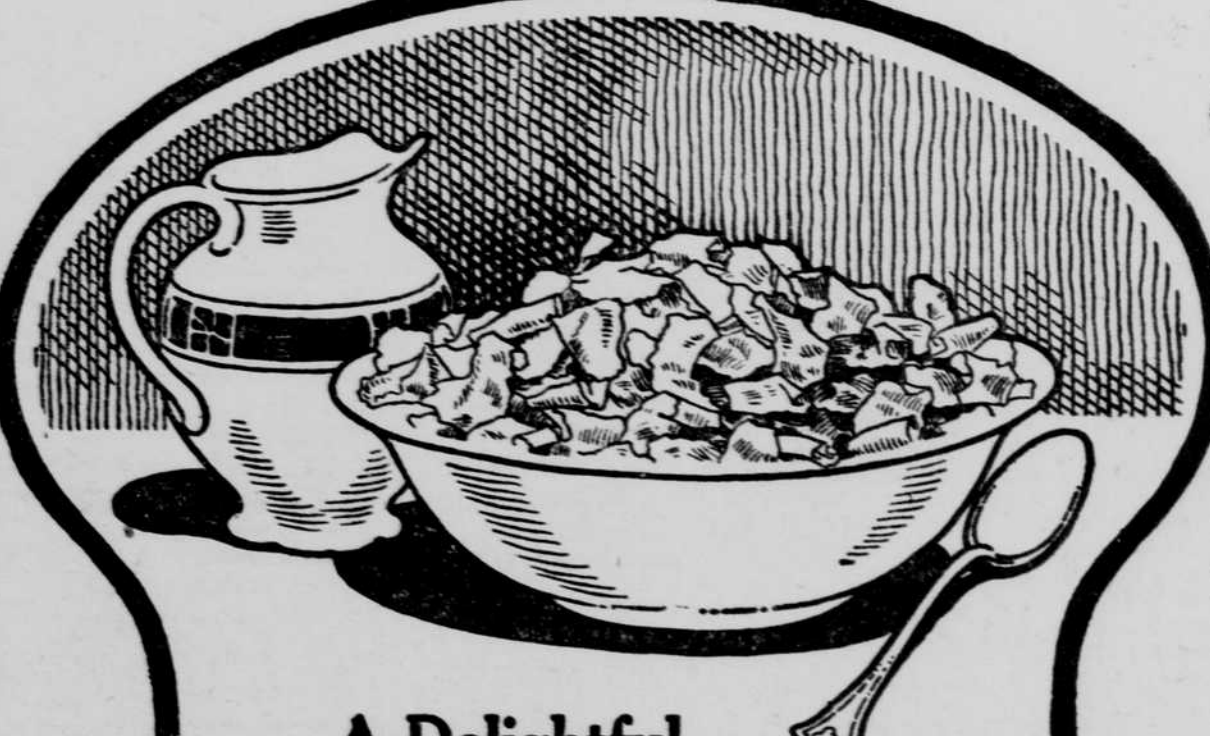
Russian Soldiers Wear Paper Shirts.
Shirts made of paper in Japan are in regular use in large quantities for the Russian army. They proved their worth during the winter campaign in Poland and East Prussia. The paper used is made from mulberry bark. Paper clothing known as kamiko has long been in use among the Japanese. Such clothing is not only cheap, but most serviceable, its only drawback being that it cannot be washed. The paper is very soft and warm, but has little "size." For this reason a thin layer of silk wadding is placed between two sheets and the whole quilted when it is to be used for shirts or other clothes.

Miss Julia May's Candles.
It was Miss Julia May's birthday, and in honor of the occasion a cake had been baked to be decorated with candles. One candle for each anniversary. Dinner was being delayed and Miss Julia May called to Aunt Piney: "What is holding dinner, Aunt Piney?"
Aunt Piney's answer called for no further explanation: "Laudy, honey, is you s'ppose how many of dese candles dey is to light?"
—Nashville Banner.

A Queer World.
This is a queer world. In one end of town a woman who has denied herself enough to eat so that the children might have milk for supper will pick up a piece of newspaper and see a big headline over the news that a woman in the other end of town has just paid \$10,000 for a Pekinese poodle.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

A Test Case.
"I don't know whether my pretty neighbor takes me seriously or not."
"You can easily find out."
"How?"
"Pretend you have found another pretty neighbor in the same block."
Wise.
"Has Brown a comfortable income?"
"Large, but not comfortable. His wife knows just how much it is."
—Puck.

For Campers.
Chiefly intended for campers is a curved table knife the end of which is formed into a four-pronged fork.



A Delightful Treat

Post Toasties

and cream

Dainty, delicious morsels of white Indian corn, toasted to a delicate brown. An appetizing dish served with cream or crushed fruit.

"Toasties" are ready to eat direct from package—Breakfast, lunch or supper—Enjoyed by old and young, and

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