Loup City Northwestern

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LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

American Astronomers.

When Lord Kelvin died the world showed that its imagination had been seized by the quality of the man and by something in his work deeper than technical achievement and larger than a mere list of scientific discoveries. That quality and that deeper significance were the man's imagination, his scientific projections of thought into the unknown. It was suggested at the time that the American man of science and letters is deficient in courage, imaginative sweep, the power to make large correlations. Whether or not this is true in general, there is one branch of science in which the American has shown daring and largeness of vision—astronomy. We, the "practical" people, are assiduous star-gazers, independent and constructive. The work of the late Prof. C. A. Young, of Rowland and S. P. Langley in solar chemistry, the audacious conclusions of Prof. Percival Lowell from surface markings on the planet Mars, and the varied labors of the Pickerings and Prof. Simon Newcomb—not to mention many other workers in this field—make an important contribution to imaginative science. No other manifestation of the theoretical mind exists in this country amid such happy conditions. The Youth's Companion suggests that the clearness of our air has no doubt encouraged observation. The most remarkable progress in the manufacture of large lenses during the last 50 years was made by the Clarks of Cambridge, and their success is at once the cause and the result of the fact that there are nearly as many large instruments in the United States as in all the rest of the world. Draper, Lick, Yerkes and other rich men have put into the hands of astronomy a magnificent equipment. In this one subject, at least, circumstance and spirit have joined to promote the searchings of imaginative science.

Closes Its Doors at Last.

The Ship tavern at Greenwich, one of the most famous of London's riverside inns, has closed its doors after an existence extending back to the days of the great English statesman, William Pitt. It was at the Ship tavern that Pitt instituted the famous "ministerial whitebait dinners" during his term of 16 years as a member of the ministry. In the days when Greenwich was a fashionable riverside resort the Ship tavern became known all over the world. It was when William Pitt was prime minister, 120 years ago, that he introduced the custom of a yearly gathering, at the close of the parliamentary session, of the cabinet ministers, the judges of the high court, and other members of the government to partake of a banquet at the Ship tavern, Greenwich, known as the ministerial whitebait dinner. Its feature was whitebait, for which delicacy Greenwich is famous. The ministerial whitebait dinner at the Ship tavern was continued regularly from the time it was instituted by Pitt until 1880. From that time the custom was not observed regularly, and ten years ago it fell into entire disuse.

Oxygen has become the almost universal remedy in cases of poisoning by gas, such as coal gas, acetylene, foul air from sewers, after-damp of mines, etc., but its application is sometimes a difficult matter for the inexperienced bystander. A new apparatus by Dr. Brat, made in Westphalia, is designed to clear the lungs and act more or less automatically in giving artificial respiration. The portable form consists of a fair-sized oxygen cylinder, a chest containing a small air-pump, levers and other parts, and the usual face mask for the patient. When able to do so, the patient breathes the oxygen without help. If necessary, the attendant gives a rhythmical motion to the pump valve and the liberated oxygen actuates the pump, withdrawing air from the lungs. Respiration is thus re-started or supported.

The retirement of John Mitchell from the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, because of ill health, will be a matter of regret to many persons besides the members of the organization which he has so ably represented for the past nine years. In his combined firmness and tact, his courage and his courtesy, he has been a model leader of men. His services to the people of the United States during the coal strike of a few years ago will not be forgotten. The country wishes him well.

The man who asked for work and that the proceeds be applied to the support of some poor widow, because he had saved enough to tide himself over, is a man with whom one would feel it a privilege to shake hands. Unselfishness like that is not often found.

The Panama canal locks will be safe from being shelled by warships. As to shells from balloons—well, there won't be any need of a canal when the airship game gets that good.

A New York minister who married a couple was given a bogus check for a fee. He refuses to give the name of the man who signed the check, and, as he has seen the bride, it may be presumed that he considers the man sufficiently punished.

"When you feel that you will die if you don't marry her," says Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Cleveland, "then you are in love, and it is time to marry." But supposing she doesn't feel that way?

WALKING COSTUMES

A useful tweed costume is shown in the first figure. It has a seven-gore skirt, the seams of which have plaits at the foot, and are stitched on the outside from waist to knees. Straps of galloon and buttons form a trimming at the foot.

The tight-fitting jacket is fastened by buttons in front. It is trimmed with galloon with tassels at the points, and buttons form the trimming. The collar and cuffs are of velvet.

Hat of fine straw, trimmed with ribbon and a feather mount.

Materials required: 7½ yards 48 inches wide, about one dozen yards galloon, two dozen buttons, four tassels.

The second is a drab fine serge. The skirt and pointed tunic are both ornamented with several rows of stitching, there are two box-plaits up each side which are stitched at each edge rather more than a third the length. The blouse jacket is ornamented with brown velvet-covered buttons, and has a small velvet collar.

Hat of brown velvet, trimmed with soft glace ribbon and ostrich feather tips.

Materials required: Eight yards 46 inches wide, 3½ yards silk for lining jacket, three-eighths yard velvet for collar and buttons.

FILET NET AND EMBROIDERY.

Combination Just Now the Rage of the Season in Paris.

Filet net, the rage of the season in Paris, is an ideal material to elaborate with intricate embroidery. The square mesh is transparent, so that it may be done from a picture taken from any book or from the design shown in a newspaper. The net is basted on the picture and the outline is made by darning around the design, using heavy needle and the new coarse wood fiber. When all the outlines are in it is easy enough to fill it in by darning the net closely with silk floss or chenille.

If the net is for a waist to be worn with a linen suit the outline is pretty done in soutache braid, filled in with coarse linen thread. For a dress nothing could be more beautiful than a filet net embroidered in chenille dots, or if an evening dress is to be made the dots may be outlined in chenille and filled in with gold or silk thread or vice versa. The band to go around the open neck and over the shoulders may be a band of net about three inches wide embroidered solid in gold or silver and chenille.

PRUNE-COLOR VOILE.

Prune-color voile was used for an exceedingly good-looking gown recently worn by a well-known matron. An artist sketched the design which is shown in above cut. The trimming on skirt is black brocaded velvet, which is used in connection with a flounce of the material to give an overskirt effect in back.

For the Hair.

The Grecian tunic effects have brought out new hair decorations in the shape of filets. These seem to be the only correct coiffure adornment when a gown built on Grecian lines is worn and bands of gold, silver and of jet are seen in a number of designs.

There is the single wide filet, those fashioned of three narrow strands, and a third patterned in coronet shape narrowing at the sides to a single slight band in the back.

For School Wear.

A white and brown checked Panama skirt, plaited from the hips to the knees, a white and brown madras waist, white linen collar, brown silk throw-over tie, brown shoes and hose and a brown chip sailor hat will be a suitable outfit for the high-school girl who contemplates a new frock for spring wear.

Linen lawns never lose their charm for the woman who loves dainty and simple morning dresses.

For the dressy blouse of silk, satin, lace or net the elbow-length, small puff

USE CARE IN SELECTING BELT.

Good Idea for Large Women to Avoid It Entirely.

A belt should not be too deep, and a tall, slender person is usually long-waisted and the deep belt gives a sort of grotesque length to the waist line. A small person cannot wear the deep girdle belt, for the dividing line is completely out of harmony with the rest of the costume. About the only time a deep belt can be worn is when a soft dress of chiffon is worn and the girdle belt has the appearance of being a part of the costume and no harsh outlines are shown. A one and one-half inch belt is neatest and some can wear the one-inch belt. Very large women should avoid a belt entirely, when possible, having the waist made to come over the skirt. This is only possible when one is wearing a costume. If a shirt waist is worn the belt should be narrow and well drawn down in front. The large woman will find the belt pin more to her advantage than a belt buckle, for with it she can adjust the belt in the exact place where wanted. A large woman can wear the hip-length coat and it is always dressy, much more so than many of the longer coats.

Too Much Perfume.

The fastidious woman with an acute sense of smell came out of the telephone booth gasping for breath.

"You surely ought to get some fresh air or a disinfectant in there," she remarked to the drug clerk; "your last patron was a very highly perfumed person. That odor of white rose made me quite ill."

"No, that's not exactly it," explained the clerk; "you see, somebody spilled some awful smelling stuff in there this morning and the only thing we could think of was to scatter some perfumery around."

"I see," said the fastidious lady, but on the way out she couldn't help observing to herself, "just like a man, of course; a woman would have washed the place out and used a disinfectant."

Pearls on Petticoats.

Some of the newest petticoats for evening wear are made of alternate bands of ribbon and lace, only the richest satin broche being employed. The large raised flowers of the design are worked over with thick floss silk embroideries, while in the case of elaborate evening skirts tiny seed pearls are used to outline the flowers, the larger petals being formed of silver tissue ringed with crystal beads. For day wear pompadour ribbon, with a black groundwork, is patterned with immense cherries in dark shades of crimson, or with life-size bunches of lilac in deep purple shading to pale mauve and white.

Hats and Veils.

It is queer, in an era when men are so wide-awake, that they cannot learn from experience—not merely the experience of others, but their own. "Forget it," they say, and they do so. After all the failures men have had in trying to get women to wear their hair in a way to suit the men or to don hats that please masculine eyes it would seem the would-be dictators would give up the task. But no; men students in the psychology class of Prof. William Waugh in the University of Chicago have petitioned Waugh to forbid the wearing of picture hats by girls in the classroom. They assert the forest of veils and plumes interrupts their gaze upon the professor, and cause them to flunk. Recently the professor sent out flunk notices to more than three-fourths of the men in the class, and the petition was their rsponse.

New York's Big Savings Bank.

New York city has the largest savings bank in the world, with more than 150,000 depositors and deposits

SOUNDNESS OF THE SIRE AND DAM IS IMPORTANT

Restrictions of Wisconsin's Law Indicate Diseases Which Should Disqualify Animals for Breeding Purposes.

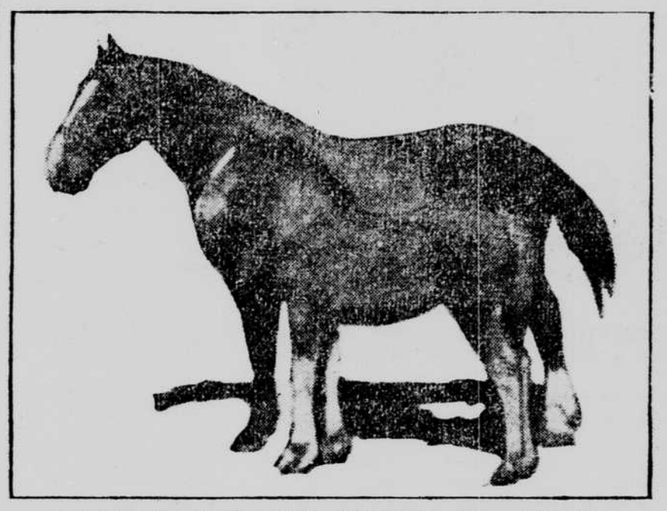
It pays the farmer to raise horses, but he is robbing himself of larger profit and doing a serious wrong to the future quality of horses and the standards of horse breeding when he consents either to use an inferior stallion or one afflicted with any transmissible disease or defect, or a mare which is not perfectly sound.

Wisconsin has taken a great advance step in the matter of horse breeding, in 1905 passing a law that all public service stallions must be registered, and placing reasonably high requirements upon those eligible to such registration. Last year they went a step farther and definitely defined the defects and diseases which would disqualify an animal from registration, it having been found impossible under the law of 1905 to retire unsound horses, except in most flagrant cases, as, where a dispute existed as to the seriousness of a known unsoundness or disease, the owner could fall back upon the lack of exact information upon the subject and, if so inclined, the veterinary had the same recourse. Under the original conditions the owner of an unsound stallion readily might swear that the horse was sound "to the best of his knowledge," as that knowledge was meager and not made exact by law, and the veterinarian likewise could sign a soundness certificate conscientiously, when he found some blemish or disease present, regarding the transmissibility of which he was not perfectly informed.

What these disqualifying diseases are will prove of general interest and value to farmers and breeders, and we give the list, as follows: Cataract, amaurosis (glass eye); periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness); laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring or whistling); pulmonary emphysema (heaves, broken wind); chorea (St. Vitus' dance, crampiness, shivering, string-halt); bone spavin; ringbone; sidebone; navicular disease; bog spavin; curb, with curby formation of hock; glanders; farcy; maladie du coit; urethral gleet; mange and melanosis.

With the idea of improving the general understanding of these diseases it may be stated that a horse's eye may appear to be perfectly sound while in reality it is "stone blind" from amaurosis, or "glass eye" as the disease sometimes is termed. In this trouble the eyes appear unusually bright, prominent and free from cloudiness or specks, but it will be noticed that the pupils of the eyes instead of contracting when exposed to a strong light remain permanently dilated. In such a condition, which is incurable, the optic nerve and retina of the eye are paralyzed and an affected stallion or mare should not be used for breeding purposes, as weakness of the eyes may be transmitted and render the animal susceptible to eye diseases and blindness. A "cataract," on the contrary, may be noticeable in some instances, but often it is hidden or difficult to observe or determine, and only the educated veterinary can rightly say on examination whether a cataract is present and how seriously it affects the eye. Cataract often follows repeated attacks of periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness) and causes blindness or impaired vision, so that one should reject as unsound a stallion or mare afflicted with either cataract or periodic ophthalmia. Farmers usually are familiar with the symptoms of the latter disease and have given it the name of "moon blindness" on account of the successive attacks recurring at intervals sometimes corresponding more or less with the phases of the moon. The disease, contrary to common opinion, never is due to "wolf teeth," but always comes from some irritative cause, such as dentition fever, indigestion, worms, influenza, "pink eye," strangles (distemper), exposure to cold, drafts, dust, malarial environment and other causes of ill-health. There also is a theory to the effect that this disease is due to germs, and it has been observed that it has become less common where farm lands have been drained and cultivated, leading to the improvement of sanitary conditions. Still the disease is comparatively common but not all horses exposed to aggravating causes contract the trouble and the probable reason is that only horses born with a hereditary predisposition to the disease become affected, while other horses inherit "strong eyes" less liable to become affected injuriously by irritation. The tendency to this and the other eye diseases mentioned is hereditary beyond question and no stallion or mare so affected should be employed for breeding purposes.

As with eye troubles so diseases affecting the breathing apparatus are likely to be transmitted to the offspring by affected parents. The tendency of "roaring" especially is liable



CLYDESDALE MARE JANICE MEREDITH, 10934, AND FOAL.

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lion or mare has a short, thick neck with enlarged glands, but when examining horses for soundness care should be taken to determine that abnormal breathing is not caused by the presence of a polypus (tumor) in the nostril, as an operation may successfully be performed for the removal of such an obstruction, which does not constitute hereditary unsoundness.

Pulmonary emphysema (heaves or broken wind) is a common disease, and especially in those districts where clover hay is fed to horses. The feeding of coarse, bulky, dusty food or fodder that has become moldy is most likely to induce heaves, but, in each instance where the disease appears, it may be taken as likely that the animal attacked inherited a susceptibility to that trouble from an affected sire or dam. It would be well were all horses affected with heaves retired from our breeding operations, and a similar course should be adopted regarding those affected with any form of "chorea."

Wisconsin's law also plainly stipulates that stallions having unsoundness implicating the limbs and joints shall not be licensed for public service. Bone spavin, ringbone and sidebone are notoriously hereditary, and all horse breeders should become proficient in detecting the presence of these unsoundnesses. Bog spavin may be taken as the evidence of an undesirable unsound conformation of the hock joint and when lameness is present often is associated with bone spavin. The hock is a most important joint and should be sound in every respect in sires and dams expected to produce serviceable animals for hard work. For this reason conformation should be taken into account in choosing breeding animals and those having "boggy" hocks, "sickle" hocks, or such as are known as "curby hocks," should be rejected. A curb affecting a sound, well formed hock is not always serious, but, if it be associated with curby formation of the sickle order, it is a most objectionable feature and should be so considered. Sound feet are an absolute necessity for every horse and any stallion or mare afflicted with navicular disease will be likely to transmit foot weakness or an undesirable conformation liable to induce foot disease, such as navicular trouble.

Unsoundness may spring from either sire or dam, hence it is imperative that both sire and dam should be sound, and we never can produce sound horses by retiring unsound stallions but continuing to employ unsound mares in our breeding operations. Let every owner of an unsound mare remember that he is retarding progress in horse breeding if he breeds from such an animal, and at the same time he is missing the profits that might be obtained from the employment of sound, higher class stock.

The Gallant Male.—The more gallant a male bird is the better breeding bird he usually is. But some males are so gallant they refuse to eat when the hens are around. They will stand and call the hens at feeding time and cheat themselves out of their just share. That kind of a male is much better than the one that domineers over the hens because of his greater size and strength, but the gallant fellow will soon be all run down physically unless he is given special food. The writer always removes the male birds from their pens every evening just before roosting time and we give them a liberal feed of corn and meat scraps or cut bone. This pays because the improvement of our flocks depends upon the male breeding birds. Our males are always in good condition, neither overfat nor underfed, and so they never appear cross and wicked to the hens for fear they will not get enough to eat.

Preserving Shingle Roofs.—Many dollars may be saved by making roofs last five or six years longer than is usual before reshingling. Take some air-slacked lime and when the shingles are damp sprinkle it upon the upper part of the roof. It will gradually wash over the whole of it and preserve it wonderfully. A bushel of lime will be sufficient for 1,600 square feet. If you don't believe this, examine your roof and notice the difference in the part where the lime has been washed away from the chimney.

Learn How.—I find by experience that not one farmer in five knows how to prepare the seed bed and plant potatoes and attend to them and do it in a systematic manner. Some farmers think they are doing fine if they raise 150 to 200 bushels of potatoes the acre, while if they attend to the business in the right way they could raise 500 bushels.

A PERFECT TERROR.

"He's a great reformer, isn't he?"

"Oh, he's worse than a reformer. His ideas would upset the whole social and business world. He said if he had his way he'd put in gaol everybody who ought to be there."

LUMBAGO

This is really Rheumatism of the Muscles of the Loins and is characterized by a severe, at times, agonizing pain in the small of the back, allowing the sufferer scarcely a moment's rest, while the ailment is at its worst. It can come from cold, exposure to draft, from getting wet feet or wearing wet or damp clothing. It causes acute suffering, and if allowed to become chronic it may permanently disable the sufferer. The way to secure quickest relief is to redden the skin over the painful part by rubbing with a flesh brush or piece of flannel rag, and then apply ST. JACOBS OIL by gentle friction with the hand.

Irish Proverb.

A neighbor's testimony is the test of everybody.

Chenerosidy iss a fine trait, so I guess a easy guy iss a trait mark.

A beauty sleep iss likely as nod to be mit de mout open.