



Iowa county has one of the model court houses of Iowa. This splendid structure was erected in 1892 at a total cost, including furnishings and fixtures, of \$74,000. The main walls of the building are constructed of Cleveland sandstone, a very substantial gray stone which has a beautiful ap-

pearance. The arrangement of the building is quite harmonious in every way. On the main floor are the offices of the auditor, treasurer, clerk and recorder, with large fireproof vaults for each. One the second floor are the superintendent's room, county auditor's room. The basement is arranged for assembly room, G. A. R.

room, storage, engine room and general utility rooms. The people of Iowa county are justly proud of this structure, and it represents in a measure the thrift of this county, and the fact that they have spent \$74,000 for a temple of justice indicated the high standard of improvement throughout the county.

CARROLL TO DAIRYMEN.



Gov. B. F. Carroll.

Maintaining that Iowa land is becoming so valuable that no farmer can afford to feed an animal that is not making him a profit. Gov. B. F. Carroll gave an address before the state dairymen's convention at Cedar Rapids that gained a warm place for Iowa's first official in the hearts of everyone present—particularly the dairymen. It was an eloquent appeal for better methods on the farm, and likewise better profits, better living so the boys and girls will want to stay at home and for better roads—the latter being a proposition in which the governor is especially interested. It was an address that carried with it conviction.

Gov. Carroll assured the dairymen that the state is intensely interested in the industry in which they are engaged, and spoke of the splendid lesson taught by the exhibits, particularly the cattle in the basement, and felt that the men would get great benefit from it. He stated that it was rather an unusual thing for the state to make an appropriation and put the money into the hands of an association or the officers of an association where these officers are not directed by the state and by the laws of the state, although they have for some time been making appropriations for county agricultural stations and for the carrying on of institute work.

"Whether the legislature will feel like repeating that appropriation," said the governor, "will, of course, depend on yourselves and how you have used the appropriation and the tenor of my remarks at the legislature will, of course, depend upon your report."

"The dairy interest is one of the greatest of the state. Mr. Wright, our food and dairy commissioner, has just filed with me his annual report, and I have been studying it a little. There are some things in that report which I feel I ought to bring to your attention. We have something like 1,000, 363 milch cows in the state, and I don't know whether the number is increasing or decreasing. His report shows that the creameries turned out about 102,000,000 pounds of butter last year; the total butter production was about 170,000,000 pounds, or about 2 1/2 pounds of butter per cow per week. If by producing the amount of butter per animal that is now produced renders us any profit whatever, practically every pound you can add to that is clear gain. It may take a little extra feeding, but it is practically all profit. If it could be brought up to six pounds per week I think at least 2 1/2 pounds would be clear profit. It is not possible to improve our dairy herds so as to get more butter from our cows?"

"I am not in a position to criticize your methods, but I often wonder if you are looking at this question in a broad enough light. Last year we produced more than 300,000,000 bushels of corn in the state of Iowa. It is a great compliment to the soil of this state, but I am not sure it shows the greatest wisdom. May we not be running too much in one rut? Are we not paying too much attention to the raising of corn? It is not the greatest thing to say we raised more bushels of corn this year than last year unless we raised it on less ground. The business of dairying serves to keep the things which improve the soil in the soil. I am glad that the man who just

read the paper by Prof. McKay made reference to the fact that there are very few silos in this state. When I travel through the northeastern portion of the United States and up into Canada I see 50 silos to where you see one or where you see none in Iowa. It must mean something. It means that these must know there is some benefit and some advantage in having silage over the way we are feeding now. It is one of the things I think you ought to study.

"I am trying to work up a little sentiment on another line and I know of no people more interested in it than you dairymen—the question of good roads. It means you can get your cream to your factories cheaper and better if we have better roads. This means that your profits will be larger and therefore you can pay more profits to the farmer. I don't know just how we are going to bring good roads to Iowa, but I believe it should be done by the supplies we have at hand. I was talking with the governor of New Hampshire recently and he told me that they were building miles of macadam roads there, and that they were getting their stone from Massachusetts and shipping it into the state for the purpose of making roads. He said they had stone in New Hampshire, but they could get it cheaper and better from Massachusetts. If this can be done in Iowa I think it would be a good plan, but I believe there is plenty of good stone in Iowa, and I believe at least some of it should be on the roads in the shape of macadam.

"I had a talk with a road enthusiast a short time ago who suggested this idea to me. We have an appropriation to levy a four-mill road tax. He advised taking a certain percentage of that and setting it aside to be used for dragging the roads everywhere after every rain. He said it could be done for six or seven dollars a year per mile. I was talking with ex-Gov. Larrabee a few days ago and he said he thought that was too high. He investigated a piece of road that is being kept in shape near his home at Clermont and wrote me that 11 hours' work per year served to keep that road in condition. If we can put our roads in shape on three mills on the dollar and keep them in shape on one mill on the dollar it would certainly be an improvement worth while. The soil is such that it is more difficult to keep roads good than in most other places, yet I believe that we can get a good deal better results out of the appropriation and taxes than we are getting now.

"It seems to me that those things which are most attractive to a boy or girl by way of rural entertainment have passed out of existence and our country people are catching on to city ways. I think that is a mistake. We are talking about keeping the boy on the farm. If we are keeping the right boy on the farm that is the thing to do. Not every boy, however, born on the farm will make a good farmer; some of them are not good for anything. If you have a boy who will stay on the farm that is the best place in the world to keep him.

"Don't try to own all the land that borders on your land. It is against the laws of nature, and you have no business with it. You don't need 320 acres of land in Iowa. Give a part of it to the boy and keep him at home. Don't set him up as a poor excuse for a lawyer or a doctor, but keep him at home to raise a family.

"How are you going to keep the girl at home? How much money did you make off your cows last year? Don't try to put all that money into big barns. Good buildings and improvements for the stock are, of course, necessary, but put some comforts into the home to induce the girl to stay there. Henry Wallace said at Des Moines last week that if he were a housewife and the husband would not put hot and cold water in the house he would put a tent in the yard and stay there until he did put it in. There is not a class of people in the state of Iowa better able to have good homes than the farmers. He has an income big enough to take care of him. The farmer may rob himself by falling to farm properly, but you can't rob him of his farm if he has it paid for. There is no man in the state that ought to have a more comfortable home than the farmer, and the best way I know to keep the boy and girl on the farm is to furnish them a home that they will want to stay in.

"I am glad that the man who just

you can have gas and hot and cold water and a furnace in your house. It is a source of great pride to ride over the state and see the magnificent homes, but you can make them better. And if you make them better you are going to keep the children at home.

"I don't know of any one industry in the state that is more important or more profitable than the dairy interests of the state. You can just as well double the production of butter in this state as not, and you ought to do it. In order to do that we must do one of two things: We must vastly increase the number of cows or increase the quality of the animal. Which would be the easier and most profitable? We have been talking of making two ears of corn grow where only one grew before and two blades of grass grow where one used to grow, but it is not always profitable to pasture two cows where one cow should be pastured. It is profitable to get a cow to give two pounds of butter rather than one. You ought to teach the farmers that if a cow is not profitable to send her to the slaughter house and put in her place a cow that will produce enough butter fat to be profitable.

"The reason that our cattle are not producing more butter is because one-half of them are poor cattle. It will not take any more grain or more care to feed a good cow than a poor one. I want to say to you that I am going to watch with more interest next year than I have in the past the progress that is being made along the lines that you are working for, for two reasons—because I want to know about it and because I live here and am interested in it. And then I want to know whether you were correct when you said 'if you will give us an appropriation we will produce more butter.' I want to see if that is so. I have no doubt but what you folks get great good out of getting together. I am interested in it because I believe that the time is coming when we must resort to something more profitable than simply plowing corn.

"I think I am correct in saying that every country as it grows older has the same experience—that the lands of the country grow more valuable. There has been a great tide of emigration from Iowa, so that our farm population is actually decreasing. The tide is coming when that tide of soil is called migration, is going to stop. When these lands become more valuable the thing is going to work back on us and we have got to resort to something more profitable than simply tilling the soil. I don't know of anything better than dairying."

PROVED HIS REMARK CORRECT

Dr. John Bascom was a stickler for pure English. On one occasion as a student was leaving the doctor's house he called back: "It's raining cats and dogs."

"The rainfall is excessive," immediately corrected the doctor. Dr. Bascom then ventured down the steps to determine the force of the elements and was thoroughly drenched by the driving rain. Hurrying back upon the porch, he exclaimed: "Indeed, it is raining pitchforks!" The student glanced at the doctor questioning, who was visibly embarrassed because of his exaggerated reference to the storm. In confusion he dismissed his visitor after giving him the use of an umbrella. On the way home the student ran into a projection of an awning, which pierced a hole into the umbrella. The next day both men were planning explanations and apologies, the doctor for using "pitchforks" and the student for running an umbrella.

The KITCHEN CABINET

INSTEAD of swallowing your food in sullen silence, instead of brooding over your business, instead of severely talking about others, let the conversation at the table be genial, kind, social and cheering. Don't bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation any more than you would in your dishes.

Breakfast Dishes. Breakfast seems to be a meal that troubles many cooks. There are so many hot breads, griddle cakes and fritters to choose from that there need be no monotony in the menu. See that the day is started right with a well prepared meal, presided over by a cheerful, happy house mother. A whole day may be spoiled by a gloomy breakfast table, and so it is essential for all good work at school or office that the day be begun with cheerfulness. Get up a few minutes earlier to avoid hurry. If husband reads his paper at the table, do as one wife did. Deprive him of her presence until he noticed and complained of the wireless breakfast. She explained that she wanted a newspaperless husband.

Corn Muffins. Cream one-fourth of a cup of butter, add one-fourth of a cup of sugar, six yolks of two eggs, well beaten, one cup each of flour and corn meal sifted together with four teaspoons of baking powder, and one-half a teaspoon of salt; add one cup of milk and the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Bake in buttered muffin tins. A good muffin may be made with one egg and two teaspoons of butter.

To Test the Freshness of Fish. To be eatable, all fish should be firm to the touch, the eyes bright and full, the scales bright, gills red and flesh free from odor. Canned fish should never be allowed to stand in the can after opening. Fish that have been frozen and after thawing, kept for a time before cooking, are apt to contain injurious ptomaines.

Household Hints. Let the cold water run in the pipes a few minutes. Never use water for cooking of food, that has stood in the pipes. Air the kitchen and dining room thoroughly before beginning breakfast.

To thaw out a water pipe: Bundle a newspaper into a torch and pass it lightly, quickly along the pipe. Drop it into a pail carried in the other hand, to avoid being burned.

Escalloped Oysters. Put a layer of oysters in the bottom of a baking dish; cover with crumbs, season with salt and pepper and dot with bits of butter. Repeat, covering the top with a thick layer of crumbs. Add a little milk, enough to just be seen between the oysters, and bake 20 minutes.

St. James Pudding. Take three tablespoons of butter, melted, one-half cupful each of molasses and milk, sift one and two-thirds cupfuls of flour with one-half teaspoon of soda and one-fourth of a teaspoon each of salt, cloves, allspice, nutmeg; then add one-half a pound of dates, stoned and cut in pieces. Steam two and one-half hours. Use one-half pound baking powder taking powder boxes for the molds.

Fig Pudding. Take one-third of a pound of suet. Work until creamy and soft. Add one-half pound of chopped figs. Soak two and one-third cups of stale bread crumbs in half a cup of milk, add two eggs, well beaten, one cup of sugar, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt. Combine the mixtures; put into the mold and steam three hours. Serve with an egg sauce flavored to suit the taste.

Generalities. Parsley will keep fresh and green ten days or longer, if put into a dry glass jar, covered tight and set in a cool place. The water in which rice is cooked is too valuable to be thrown away. Add tomatoes to it with a little beef extract, or both, and have a soup for luncheon or dinner at once palatable and nourishing.

An Escape from a Crocodile. Seldom, indeed, does a crocodile relinquish its prey when once its powerful jaws have closed upon its victim; but a story comes from East Africa of a native who had an extraordinary escape from one of these reptiles. He was a Soudanese bugler, who was bathing in the river early one morning, when one of his companions saw a large crocodile emerge from the water, seize the bugler by the body, and carry him off into the middle of the river. He was given

up for lost, and none of his companions ever expected to see him again; but two days later he was discovered lying on the beach, three miles away, with the waves washing over him. It does not appear that he was seriously injured, but all he could remember of what happened was his being seized by the crocodile and carried down the river towards the sea. When he recovered consciousness, he found himself on the seashore, but what caused the crocodile to spare him must ever remain a mystery.

William Pruette, the singer, tells of a servant girl who came to Mrs. Pruette in tears and asked permission to go home for a few days. She had a telegram saying her mother was sick. "Certainly you may go," said Mrs. Pruette, "only don't stay longer than is necessary, as we need you." A week passed, and not a word from her. Then came a note which read: "Dear Miss Pruette I will be back next week unless my place for me mother is dying as fast as she can."—Success Magazine.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF 90,000 AMERICAN SETTLERS GO TO CANADA

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS. ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

The Midwest Life of Lincoln closed the year 1909 with \$2,000,000 of insurance in force, all written in Nebraska. The work of making the preliminary survey for the Kearney & Beloit, Kan., railway is rapidly nearing completion. Governor Shallenberger has received an invitation to attend a celebration of Jefferson's birthday, to be held at Washington, D. C. April 13.

The county officials of Buffalo county have asked for an increase in salaries under the theory that the population of the county exceeds 25,000. R. R. Copsey of York county was the first county treasurer to settle up with the state treasurer's office on the business of the past year.

Mrs. J. N. Grant, a former resident of Beatrice and mother of R. W. Grant of that city, died at the home of a daughter in Seattle, Wash. Henry Gentry, a farmer two miles south of Stella, sold a span of mules last week to a horse buyer for \$490. At J. M. Stanley's sale a span of mules brought \$755.

The Midwest Life has good openings for active, progressive men to represent it locally. Write the company at Lincoln for particulars. A walk through the snow with both shoes off, and one foot even bare, was the act of a drunken man from Central City at Grand Island. It is feared that he will lose one foot.

Mons N. Nelson last week bought the John Carlson farm east of Oakland for \$22,000, or at a price of \$137.50 per acre. This is the highest price ever paid for land in that vicinity. Mrs. Frank Koontzman, who lived near Albion, while on the road to town with one of her sons was taken ill. They turned around and drove home where she died on reaching the house.

While Night Clerk Frank Grace of the Evans hotel, Holdrege, was temporarily absent early in the morning, a burglar entered the hotel office, and by working quickly made his getaway with about \$200 in cash. Jacob Branton, who lives four miles northwest of Blair, has the distinction of growing an ear of corn with an unwever number of rows of grains. It was a leading feature at an agricultural exhibit held in Blair.

Mrs. George Stutheit, postmistress at Smyrna, five miles east of Superior, has sent in her resignation and a successor has not yet been named. It is quite probable that the postoffice at that place will be discontinued. Ed Smith, a young farmer living near Fullerton, appeared upon the streets armed with a double barreled shotgun and a 23 revolver, threatening anyone to approach him. He was overpowered and placed in custody.

James F. Ferrier, who came to Ashland from Louisville several months ago and embarked in the livery business, later selling out and engaging in the restaurant business, was the victim of a burglar who entered his room and secured \$120. John Gington, a foreigner from Great Falls, Mont., was found wandering about the farm of John McNulty, two miles from Alliance, in a badly frozen condition. He was taken to the Alliance hospital where he is in quite a serious way.

The Farmers' Grain & Live Stock company elevator was burned at Oakland. There were about thirteen thousand bushels of grain in the elevator and all of it is practically a total loss. The building was valued at about \$5,000 and the grain destroyed was valued fully as high. Judge A. A. Welch of Wayne, announces that the first term of court in the Ninth district will be held at Pierce on February 7. At this term will come up the case of the State vs. Harry Joyce, who is now in the county jail charged with robbing the Farmers' State bank at Hadar last January.

E. R. Kuble, county treasurer of Cherry county, has refused to turn over the office to Miss Gertrude Jordan, who was elected treasurer at the fall election, on the grounds that Miss Jordan is not eligible to hold a county office. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

A Cleveland (O.) dispatch: Mrs. Effie Iddings of North Platte, Neb., secured her husband, Charles E. Iddings, on a habeas corpus writ and started west with him. She charged that his brothers and sister in Warren, O., had held him in their home without her consent. Iddings is said to be suffering from nervous trouble.

In buying life insurance it is a sound business proposition to buy it in a Nebraska company. The Midwest Life of Lincoln issues all the standard forms of policies. Write the company, giving age nearest birthday, and it will send you a sample policy. Edward Brouhard, son of H. Brouhard, president of the Bank of Beaver City, committed suicide by shooting himself, with a target rifle, in the breast. He had just celebrated his 21st year of age.

Mrs. B. F. Kroeger is dead and nine members of the families of B. F. Kroeger and C. Dake, farmers near Fairbury, are ill from trichina poisoning. The two families ate a quantity of raw pork sausage. The illness was supposed to be gripe. Mr. Kroeger died, and two others, it is said, cannot recover. Physicians say the illness is due to trichina.

The railway commission has granted permission to the Douglas County Telephone company, located at Valley, to issue and sell stock to the value of \$5,000. A suit for damages against the Nuckolls County Agricultural society for \$2,500 was filed in district court last week by Ebenezer H. Foote of Superior. While attending the county fair held by that association last fall, he claims to have been injured by a wild horse springing upon his horse with its feet knocking him unconscious, cutting a deep wound on his leg and otherwise permanently injuring him.

Recent advices from Canada, our next door neighbour, the neighbouring country across the boundary line, are that upwards of ninety thousand settlers from the United States went into Western Canada during the past year, most of them for the purpose of taking up and settling upon the vacant lands, 160 acres of which are given free by the government, and lands adjoining held by railway and land companies are selling at from nine to fifteen and twenty dollars per acre. Even if thirty and forty dollars per acre were paid, the price would be low, as the lands produce wonderfully, and at these higher figures there is a large interest on the money and labor invested. The ninety thousand settlers of last year, followed about sixty thousand of the previous year, and for several years the number has been running into these large figures. There must be a reason for it. It may be found in the simple phrase, "they are satisfied." Nothing attracts people more than the success of others, and the news of this reaching other thousands, causes them to investigate. The investigation in this case is always satisfactory. The splendid land of Iowa, of Indiana, of Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and other States has risen to a high value, and it is worth every dollar asked for it. But there is not room now for all on these lands. With the ever increasing demand for grain, there comes the ever increasing demand for land. Canada is the only country on the continent in a position to supply it. Land there costs, say fifteen dollars an acre, produces on a reasonable calculation, 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, or about \$20.00. The most liberal calculation as to cost makes the cost to produce \$7.50 per acre, leaving a balance of \$12.50 per acre. The \$7.50 carries good wages for the farmer, and all other conceivable contingencies. With conditions like this, covering the entire area of about 500,000 square miles, it is readily understood why 90,000 Americans should follow the sixty thousand of the previous year. Canadian Government Agencies at different points in the Union are always ready to give information regarding the free homestead lands, ready to advise the settler as to the districts which would suit him best.

Chance for Bargain. Fight Against Plague Goes On. Although the survey of the past year's anti-tuberculosis work shows that much has been done, the reports from all parts of the country indicate that this year the amount of money to be expended, and the actual number of patients that will be treated will be more than double that of the past year. For instance, special appropriations have been made in the various municipalities for next year's anti-tuberculosis work, aggregating \$3,976,600. In addition to these appropriations about \$4,000,000 has been set aside by the different state legislatures for the campaign against tuberculosis this year. Besides these sums, a large number of the present existing institutions and associations are planning enlargements of their work, and new organizations are being formed daily.

George Refrained. "George declared he would kiss the first woman that passed under the mistletoe, and she was the colored cook." "Did George kiss her?" "Kiss her! I guess not. Nobody dares to take any liberties with the cook."

When Dinner Comes One Ought to Have a Good Appetite. A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength. Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts food is not only nourishing but is a great appetizer. Even children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy from its use. It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner. "I am 57 years old," writes a Tenn. grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I enjoyed a reasonable degree of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts is a standby. "When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner. "My 13-month-old grandson had been very sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing plump and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the tin. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts." Read the little book, "The Road to Well-Being," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."