

BETZVILLE TALES

Will Finch and the Belgian Lapdog

By Ellis Parker Butler
Author of "Pigs is Pigs" Etc.
ILLUSTRATED BY PETER NEWELL

Will Finch gives notice to everybody in Betzville that the party that stole his Belgian lap-dog is known to him, and that unless the dog is returned before next Wednesday noon he will offer \$5 reward for any information leading to the identification of the thief.

Will is all broken up over the loss of the dog. He paid a dollar for it to a passing tramp who swore he had stolen the pup, or he couldn't afford to sell it for the price. The tramp said the pup was a Belgian lap-dog, and to prove it offered to let Will see it lap up milk. If Will would furnish the milk, he said he had just returned from a pedestrian tour of Mexico, passing through Belgium on his way to Betzville. Will sort of suggested that a lap-dog wasn't one that lapped, but one that is small enough to sit in a lap, and the tramp felt right in with the notion. He told Will that what made the Belgian lap-dogs so valuable, they were both kinds of lappers.

Will doesn't often spend money, and when he does he likes to get his



The Dog Was as Big as a Newfoundland by That Time.

money's worth, and as soon as he did for the dog he took it home and began lapping it, as you might say. He sat down in a chair and put the dog on his lap, but Will is so low-legged that the dog fell right through his lap onto the floor. He tried it eight or ten times, and then he decided he didn't have the right kind of a lap to hold a dog on, but he was not going to waste a dog; that he had paid a good dollar for, and the only thing he could see to do was to get a lap that would hold the dog properly, and the more he thought about it the more sure he became that what he needed was a female lap with a skirt, so the dog couldn't fall through. So he thought it over well, and he decided that Miss Daisy Plunkett would do. She was a small-sized person, and about right to hold a small lap-dog.

Will Finch found right then that it takes longer to get a female lap into the family than to buy a lap-dog, but he was thoroughly aroused about it, and he went right to work courting Daisy, and he had just got to the point where he was ready to propose when he happened to look at the dog carefully, and he was all taken aback. The dog had grown a lot, and was as big as a good-sized coach dog. Will saw immediately that Daisy Plunkett wouldn't do at all—she didn't have nearly enough lap to hold such a large lap-dog.

So Will went about town for a week or two studying the height and breadth of all the unmarried ladies of our burg, and at last he decided that Sally Ann Scrogens was about the rattlest limbed he could find, and that she would fit the dog pretty well, and he started in to court her for all he was worth, and by and by she began to incline his way a little, and he was just on the point of proposing when he happened to study the dog again, and he saw right off that Sally Ann wouldn't do. The dog was as big as a Newfoundland by that time.

Well, Will was nearly broken up over it. He couldn't think of a lap in all Betzville that would be big enough to hold a lap-dog the size of a New-

foundland, and yet he hated to think that he had paid good money for a lap-dog that couldn't be lapped. It was like wanting the money. First he thought he would write to New York and get in communication with an agency that handled Human Curiosities; he thought he might be able to find a Human Curiosity that ran mostly to lap, but he hesitated. He could not be sure the Belgian lap-dog had stopped growing, and he hated to go to the expense of marrying a Human Curiosity only to have her lap soon outgrown. So he moped around, and got thinner and thinner, and worried himself nearly to death, but there didn't seem to be any way in which he could get value received for the dollar he had spent for the lap-dog.

Then, just when he had reached the lowest depths of worry, Uncle Ashod Clute suggested something that cheered Will up again and made him as happy as a yore, and the next thing we knew Will was packing his goods in boxes and laying in timetables. And the funny thing, so he

No wise parent leaves the training of the boy until he has attained his growth, and no sensible horse raiser will let the colt go until it is two or three years old before "breaking."

Stock will not thrive in the summer months unless they are well-watered. To let them go all day in the hot sun without water or shade is disastrous to both cattle and the profits of the farmer.

Bad roads are a poor investment for any community. That practically every individual in communities where the roads have been improved has been benefited in one way or another is a matter of fact. Following the improvement of roads all kinds of property, both town and country, takes on an increased value. Market conditions in general are improved and a market for perishable farm products is made, as outlined above, and at the same time social conditions are vastly improved.

Cool the cream immediately after separating to as low a temperature as possible. This will check the growth of germs. In 24 hours at about 50 degrees F., or about summer temperature, the growth of germs is about 150 times as rapid as when cooled to about 50 degrees F., or to well water temperature. Cooling the cream at once as low as possible without freezing will retard the growth of germs in a marked degree, and thus preserve the quality of the cream. Germs are like the plants we see—cold retards their growth, extreme cold entirely stops their growth.

One of the most widely used preservatives for fence posts is creosote. It costs about ten cents per post for treatment, and is a profitable investment. The creosote can be applied by painting the wood with a brush or dipping it into the liquid, but much better results will be obtained if it is actually injected into the wood instead of merely coating the outside. If the "brush" method, or painting, is used, the creosote should be applied at a temperature of about 180 degrees F. Two coats should be given at least 24 hours apart. If the posts are dipped directly into the preservative, the creosote should be heated to about the same temperature. The best results of all can be obtained by first heating the posts in a bath of hot creosote and then either transferring them quickly to a bath of creosote at a lower temperature, or else shutting off the heat and allowing the posts to remain in the oil as it cools. By such a method, the sapwood will become thoroughly permeated with the creosote. Full details and specific directions for the treatment of different kind of posts may be obtained by application to the Forester, Washington.

Seven insects pests are found in red clover. But they are readily within the control of the farmer, according to investigations made by Prof. J. W. Folsom of the Illinois Experiment station, as published in bulletin 134, just issued by the Urbana authorities. Further than this, Prof. Folsom points out that these insects can be controlled without any particular interference with the usual farm practice. Prof. Folsom points out that the worst of these insects to deal with is the root-borer. If it is very destructive in spring, he says "plow the clover under, for this insect has quite its own way. The other pests can be disposed of without sacrificing the plant." Commencing upon the leaf-roller, or the clover looper, Prof. Folsom says: "If the hay crop is threatened seriously in spring pasture it or clip it back in May; otherwise, cut the hay as early as possible, in order to insure a good second growth." Prof. Folsom adds, however, that usually "these two insects are subdued by natural agencies in spite of their abundance." Considering the best means of combating the seed insects, Prof. Folsom says "to get rid of the worst of the seed insects, pasture or clip back in May or early June; or else cut the hay as soon as possible—as soon as it is fresh in bloom or earlier." Cut red clover, or pasture it lightly, in the latter part of the first season, as this goes far to reduce the number of insect pests in the same field the second year and does not injure the clover if done intelligently. Destroy volunteer clover which is a rich nursery for all kinds of clover insects. It can be cut most conveniently with the rest of the clover or twice a year." As a final suggestion Prof. Folsom advises that "red clover be not allowed to run for more than two years in this region, where it is, for agricultural purposes, a biennial."

Lack of Judgment.

"So Cayuse Charley met his fate at the hands of a posse." "Yep," answered Three-finger Sam. "What was the trouble?" "His innocent difficulty was a lack of judgment as to speed," he helped himself to a horse, but didn't pick one that was fast enough to keep ahead of the party as went after him."

The Words of Jesus.

The words of Jesus spoken to a leprose are as fresh and relevant for us as though they were uttered yesterday. They are as applicable to these times as they were to the period when a Matthew heard his call, when to a Peter was given his own commandment and gain a rebuke, when a Pilate received Christ's plea and deposition, or when a centurion wondered at that heroic death upon the cross. In the words of Jesus there is an ageless, universal quality which

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



The silo is the thing.

Of two evils choose neither, but do the right thing at the right time.

From the fifth to the seventh week is about the right time to wean the colt.

Have a snap on the halter instead of using a buckle. It is surer and easier to use in the dark.

The colt that is started right and handled right never has to be "broken" in the sense that the word is used so often.

When the butter granules begin to separate from the buttermilk—look out. Too much churning will spoil the fine grain of the butter.

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Hillside land makes ideal pasture for sheep.

Every farm an experiment station, is a good slogan.

Reports are that this is the greatest crop year in the history of the country.

Don't let the day's work drag into the evening hours. Have a time for quitting and then quit.

It is absolutely necessary during these hot days to keep every animal used in caring for the milk scrupulously clean. Scald, scum and set in the sun.

One good brood sow is a valuable asset on the farm. She'll make you more money than any other animal on the farm in proportion to the money invested.

It is foolish economy which borders on the criminal to try and make the weak and worn-out harness serve a little longer. Many a fatal accident has been caused by failure to recognize that fact.

The fair season is on. Plan to take them in. It may seem hard to get away sometimes, but it will pay you. The work will go easier after you get back and you will find many a new idea sprouting into careers of usefulness.

Electrocute the peach tree borers is the way the Long Island experiment station man says his friend rides his trees of the pest. This careful observer is said to have noted that lightning which had followed a rift or seam in a tree had destroyed innumerable borers, and this tree at once showed thrifty growth. His plum trees were badly infested with borers. He has a household Faradic medical battery in his home, and decided to follow nature's example on his plum trees and watch the effect. After a heavy rain he cut off a branch to give a clean section full of sap. He applied the battery, placing one terminal at the end of the cut-off branch and the other at the base of the tree, and turned on the current. Investigation showed, 'tis claimed, that he had killed every borer with which the tree was infested.

A new stallion law has been passed by the Illinois legislature which goes into effect January 1 next. It provides a fine of \$25 to \$100 for failure to enroll any stallion offered for public service, or for failure to comply with any of the other provisions of the law regarding his examination, transfer and advertising. No stallion will be registered unless certified by a veterinarian to be free from periodic ophthalmia, bone spavin, ring bone, bog spavin, curb accompanied by curby shaped hock, or any contagious or infectious disease. The law requires that a stallion must be enrolled and advertised as either pure bred, cross bred or grade. The stallion registration board is required by the law to use funds derived from enrollment for publishing lists of stallions and other information pertaining to horse breeding. Stallions who comply with the law will be given a lien on foals, the same as under the old law.

Prof. William Detrich, swine specialist at the Illinois Experiment station, declares that nobody knows yet how to feed a hog. He complains that in pig feeding we have not been working on any fundamental basis. Some men have obtained good results, but they are not uniform from year to year, and these results cannot be surely traced to their causes. It has been too much like guessing and rambling. He says that pig feeding will not be mastered until we get the largest and most economical gains and get them every time. We must know what the hog is made of, and supply the kind and amount of each food material required and no more than will be profitably used. He has been able to make 40 per cent. greater gain in live weight and at less cost per pound, by his method of feeding than by the long accepted Wolf-Lehmann feeding standard. In two lots he made his pigs weigh 280 pounds at eight months. More than 400 pigs, all bred at the University farm, have been used in seven feeding experiments and two digestion experiments since 1904. But the work is incomplete, some parts uncertain, and he suggests that some of the important factors in swine feeding may not have been considered at all yet.

Prof. W. C. Coffey has just completed some feeding experiments with lambs at the Illinois experiment station, the chief object being to determine the effect of silage upon the extent and economy of gains when supplementing these feeds. Since feeders have at times reported trouble from the use of silage, the experiment was planned to ascertain, if possible, whether it may be fed in combination with the above feeds without injury to the health of lambs, and, if not, what may be the cause of trouble. Following describes the ration of each lot of 15 lambs: Lot 1. Shelled corn, clover hay. Lot 2. Shelled corn, silage—small amount through experiment—clover hay. Lot 3. Shelled corn, silage—medium amount for first 63 days—clover hay. Lot 4. Shelled corn, silage—medium amount through entire experiment—clover hay. Lot 5. Shelled corn, silage—large amount for first 63 days—clover hay. Lot 6. Shelled corn, silage—large amount through entire experiment—clover hay. The amount of silage was varied in the different lots with the idea in mind that if a number of lambs died or were thrown "off feed," or if the gains made were less than normal where a large amount of silage was fed, it might be possible to feed a medium quantity, or, if not that, a light quantity without ill results. It was also thought that it might be possible to feed medium and large quantities of silage for the first 63 days of the experiment without ill results, but that if continued further trouble might follow. Hence it was planned to feed lots 3 and 4 on corn and hay alone after the first 63 days. It was also thought that this manner of finishing would probably secure a better dressed percentage on the lambs.

For the Hostess

Chat on Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

Idea for Charity Bazaar.

No matter what the season the great organization known as "Society" works for charity. In fact, not to be identified with something of humanitarian import immediately stamps a person as being decidedly out of it.

"Charity" is a magnet that draws "buds," "belles" and matrons together with but one interest. Young women in touring cars stop you on the street asking for books and magazines for the library, while all sorts of entertainments engross the evenings.

All this leads up to a novel entertainment being planned for "shut-ins" of all ages. It is to be an afternoon affair on the lawn, the huge porches being utilized as workshops.

There are a number of committees with competent chairmen. There is one on "amusement for children," one for "elderly people," one on "food delicacies." As near as I can judge, it is to be a most fascinating affair.

Maid from Japan will serve tea, quaint Holland lassies are to dispense cocoa, both iced and hot, dainty "American beauties" garbed in white, with hair adorned of "Beauty" rose, will receive the jellies, jams, etc., and the children's committee, all in costume from Mother Goose, will receive for the poor "shut-in" boys and girls.

One group of young girls has prepared quantities of surprise nuts, made by inserting some tiny object like a new penny, a bonbon, wax doll, tiny trinket, roll of bright baby ribbon, or a raisin between English walnut shells; the meats extracted were turned over to the "home-made candy" committee. The nurses will find these nuts invaluable as rewards of merit.

For elderly "shut-ins" there are to be boxes of "comfort" powders, suggestive mottoes, pencils, pads of papers, sewing outfits, good short stories, etc.

Scrap book fans are capital idea, too, made by bringing bright sayings, jokes, little poems, anecdotes, etc., on both sides of a fan. It is light to hold, and serves a double purpose, giving comfort by its breeze and amusement by reading the specially collected sayings.

There is also a committee to collect jars, bowls and vases, as nurses say the problem of finding receptacles for flowers is often a perplexing one. An up-to-date committee is the one collecting puzzles, and why wouldn't the

Children's Wear



Coat for Girl from Eight to Ten Years.—A simple little coat suitable for linen, serge or cashmere, is shown here; it is an ordinary sacque shape, fastening with three buttons, below which the fronts slope slightly away; white embroidered lawn collar and cuffs add a prettiness. Hat of embroidery, trimmed with colored ribbon taking the crown and arranged in a rosette at the side. Material required: 2½ yards 46 inches wide.

Dress for Girl from Ten to Twelve Years.—Striped or checked zephyr might be used for this useful style; the skirt, which is slightly gathered on the hips and back, is trimmed at the foot by a band of zephyr to match check. The small yoke of embroidery is edged with a shaped piece of zephyr to which the material part is gathered. Cuffs of zephyr are set to the pulped sleeves. Materials required: Six yards zephyr 36 inches wide, one-fourth yard embroidery, one yard plain zephyr.

Dress for Girl from Eight to Ten Years.—For school or sensible wear, this little dress would be found most useful; our model is in sky blue linen; the skirt has a box plait down center of front, with other plaits turning from it; buttons and loops trim the foot of plait; the bodice is arranged to match and is worn with Peter Pan collar and cuffs. Hat of coarse straw, with blue ribbon taken round the crown and tied in a bow at the left side. Materials required: Five yards linen 36 inches wide, eight buttons.

VOGUE

Glove fitting bodices are predicted. Shaded silk hosiery has something of a vogue.

Each black velvet is being used in millinery.

Braided and embroidered cotton soutache buttons prevail.

Jet and bead fringes are much used on the smartest gowns.

The directoric tunic of real lace is new and exceedingly pretty.

Washable chamolise gloves are shown both in natural color and white.

There is a remarkable prevalence of foulards in the handsomest daytime gowns.

Net gloves, the coolest things that can be worn, may now be had with embroidered backs.

The big crin hats, turned up at the side and trimmed with feathers, prom-

Nebraska Directory

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Hall and Fire Roofing
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Curing Piles

Pay When Cured

DR. E. R. TARRY,
126 Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

All in Fight Against Tuberculosis.

Prevention of tuberculosis versus dividends is the proposition which some of our largest insurance companies are now trying to establish. The Metropolitan Life recently applied for permission to erect a sanatorium for its policy holders and employees afflicted with tuberculosis, but the application was refused on grounds of illegality by New York State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss. The company is, however, conducting an active educational campaign by distributing 3,500,000 pamphlets among its policy holders. The Provident Savings Life Assurance society has also established a health bureau, where its policy holders may receive free medical advice. Several fraternal orders, notably the Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, Royal League, Royal Arcanum and Workmen's Circle, have already established or are contemplating the erection of sanatoria for their tuberculous members.

A Noble Love.

"Is the contract of dowry properly drawn up, signed and witnessed?" asked the count of Castle-on-the-Ham.

"Yes," sighed Gladys Golden.

"There are no loopholes through which your wise lawyers of Philadelphia might creep?"

"Not a loophole," said the fair Gladys.

"And your father's holdings in Amalgamated Whalebone, American Cheese and Macaroni and Tin Soup-Plate 6s have not been affected by the recent depression?"

"No, dearest," answered Miss Golden, firmly.

"Then I love you," said the noble count; and two fond hearts beat as one.—Puck.

About Time.

Dorothy—Can I have some water to christen my doll, mamma?

Mother—Oh! no. I don't like you to play with water.

Dorothy—Well, can I have some wax to waxstain her? I'm sure she ought to have something done by now. I've had her three months.—Windsor Magazine.

IT WORKS
The Laborer Eats Food That Would Wreck an Office Man.

Men who are actively engaged at hard work can sometimes eat food that would wreck a man who is more closely confined.

This is illustrated in the following story:

"I was for 12 years clerk in a store working actively and drank coffee all the time without much trouble until after I entered the telegraph service.

"There I got very little exercise and drinking strong coffee, my nerves were unsteady and my stomach got weak and I was soon a very sick man. I quit meat and tobacco and in fact I stopped eating everything which I thought might affect me except coffee, but still my condition grew worse, and I was all but a wreck.

"I finally quit coffee and commenced to use Postum a few years ago, and I am speaking the truth when I say, my condition commenced to improve immediately and today I am well and can eat anything I want without any bad effects, all due to shifting from coffee to Postum.

"I told my wife today I believed I could digest a brick if I had a cup of Postum to go with it.

"We make it according to directions boiling it full 20 minutes and use good rich cream and it is certainly delicious."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.