

In Woman's Realm

Separate Skirts, in Almost Any Number of Models, Are a Feature of the Season, as Their Popularity Never Seems to Wane—Two Millinery Models That Are Somewhat Different From the Ordinary.

The separate skirt, like the shirt-waist, seems to return every season. Like perennial flowers, it is sure of a welcome. Among the new models for fall and winter there are many made of plaid and barred woollens, a good number in plain fabrics, and few stripes. This is simply a reaction from the all-prevailing stripes of midsum-



EXCELLENT DESIGN FOR SEPARATE SKIRT.

mer. As a rule colors are subdued, by comparison with the bright and often violent color-contrasts in summer skirts. But this does not signify that they are dull.

The introduction of cross bars of white or black on fabrics that show color contrasts in plaids or checks gives them life and sparkle. Pippings of a plain color, matching the cross bar, add a happy touch in the finish of their skirts. This is apparent in the skirt pictured.

This model is made with the front cut on the straight of the goods and the back on the bias. Both pieces are attached to a fitted yoke cut on the straight and piped with plain white to match the cross bar. The yoke is ex-

ture, would look well. It resembles a branch of fine twigs with snow clinging to them, or the frost on a window pane.

An all-velvet hat at the right has a brim of medium width and a soft crown. Everyone is familiar with ostrich wreaths. The flues of the feathers used in this one are long and slightly curled. Their scanty arrangement gives the wreath a flowerlike appearance. It looks much like the beautiful ragged chrysanthemum which appear along with it in the fall. It terminates in two standing half plumes at the left, back of the shape. These are placed back to back as if to brace one another up while they still maintain that ostrich plumes are the best of



PRETTY REBELS IN FASHION'S REALM.

tended into a tab at each side, defined by large white pearl buttons. The waistline is slightly raised, dispensing with a belt of any kind.

The skirt shown is cut to instep length, but this greatly added length is an innovation that is in the experimental stage. It detracts from the skirt both in comfort and smartness. The chances are that skirts will make some concession to the new mode as to length, but good sense will not extend them below the ankles. The shorter skirt is cleaner and better looking.

Two pretty rebels in the realm of fashion have successfully defied the law that hats shall be untrimmed, or almost without trimming. They are pictured here, making room for soft feathers in abundant ornaments. Then decorations, in both cases, are made of ostrich feathers. But all the feathers that grow apparently are used for the small, exquisitely made trimmings that milliners are applying to hats of velvet or felt or velours. These ornaments, like those of head and silk embroidery, and tinsel and metal braids, are flat and they cling to the shapes as if to efface themselves. But they

trimmings for velvet hats. Even so they are rare enough this season to be almost unusual.

Julia Bottomley

Use an Empty Drawer.

For the woman who must press an occasional waist, an empty drawer, inverted, is a capital ironing board. The wood at the bottom of the drawer, being unvarnished, tells no tales of the use to which it has been put. Where a writing desk is lacking, an empty drawer, inverted and then partly replaced, furnishes a roomy flat space for writing materials. The second drawer of the average bureau is about the right height for this purpose.

Girdles of Silk.

Broadened silk for girdles and other trimming is in demand. It gives the same sort of touch of color that embroidery does, if skillfully used, and, of course, it is far less work to tuck in a bit of brocade than it is to embroider even a simple pattern by hand.

RIFLING OF SAFE STOPPED BY GIRL

Displacing Improvised Gag, She Screams Lustily, Putting Assailant to Flight.

Savannah, Ga.—Miss Rita Snyder, sixteen years old, a stenographer in the office of H. H. LaFar, prevented the rifling of the office safe and frustrated a daring daylight robbery, it became known here. The girl grappled with a negro, who covered her mouth with her office apron and bound her to a chair.

The girl was attacked suddenly from behind. She recognized in her assailant a negro who had appeared at the office some time previous and inquired for a "Mr. Sims." Before she had time to cry out the negro had covered her mouth and was grasping her throat.

Having blindfolded his victim, the negro bound her hands and tied her to a chair. She quickly discovered, however, that the gag over her mouth was not sufficiently tight to prevent her



Miss Snyder Screamed.

giving an alarm, and hearing the negro working at the combination of the safe, Miss Snyder screamed.

The negro attacked her again, but he was himself now badly frightened and made a hurried exit. With the negro out of the way, Miss Snyder succeeded in removing the apron from her head and eyes. Immediately she ran to the street, where her hands were untied and the alarm given to the police.

Mr. LaFar states he was on the south side of the city at the time of the attack. He tried to get his office by telephone, but was unable to get a response. This aroused his suspicion that something was wrong and he hurried to the office.

It happened that there were only a few dollars in the safe at the time. Mr. LaFar states that the safe was not locked, he having merely thrown the bolts when he closed the door, so that the negro might have opened it easily but for Miss Snyder's outcries.

Miss Snyder left school to enter an office and help support her mother and sister. She is now working her way through a bookkeeping course at a business college, where she is considered a diligent and apt pupil.

The police have been unable to obtain any clue as to the identity of the negro.

OLD DOG SAVED TWO BOYS

Collie That Was Under Sentence of Death Rescued Miller Lads.

Danville, Ill.—Shep, a collie dog that was to have been killed because of his age, saved the sons of his master, Henry Miller, from death when they were attacked recently by an angry bull.

Jake Miller, age twenty-three, and Valentine Miller, age fifteen, still are in a serious condition of injuries inflicted by the animal, and Shep, swathed in bandages and with one leg in splints, is being cared for in the house by a veterinarian.

The boys had gone for the cows and were attacked by the bull, which Shep attacked vigorously, so distracting the animal's attention from the boys, both of whom were gored and trampled, that their father was able to drive the infuriated animal away with a pitch fork before the sons were killed. The decision to kill Shep has been abandoned.

QUICK THOUGHT SAVED HIM

Endless Chain Conveyor Nearly Crippled a Chicago Post Office Clerk for Life.

Chicago.—A fast working brain saved Emil H. Johnson, a substitute mail clerk at the post office from possible serious injury the other day. He was throwing mail into an endless chain conveyor when his arm became entangled in the heavy cord of a mail sack.

Swiftly and surely the arm was being carried to a position where it would be first broken and then torn from his body.

Johnson thought quickly and jumped into the conveyor, laid down and rode with the sack of mail. On the way he disentangled his arm, and when the conveyor was stopped walked downstairs and resumed his work.

SUCCESSFUL FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS



VALUABLE HERD OF YOUNG JERSEYS ON PASTURE.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the most common mistakes in the feeding of dairy cows on the farm is that the good cows are not given a sufficient quantity of feed above that required for their physical maintenance to obtain the maximum quantity of milk they are capable of producing. Successful feeding of dairy cows involves the providing of an abundant supply of palatable, nutritious feed at a minimum cost and feeding in such a way as to receive the largest milk production from the feed consumed. Feeding for profit is defined as liberal feeding, or feeding to the full capacity of the cow, in a new Farmers' Bulletin of the department, No. 743, "The Feeding of Dairy Cows," which discusses many of the factors involved in economical feeding.

From the standpoint of economical milk production, a dairy cow generally should not be fed more than she will consume without gaining in weight. There are times, however, according to the bulletin, when it is desirable to make exceptions to this rule. Practically all heavy milk producers lose weight in the early part of their lactation period; that is, they produce milk at the expense of their body flesh. When such cows approach the end of their milking period they normally regain the flesh they have lost, and the farmer can well afford to feed them liberally, with the assurance that he will be repaid in the form of milk when the cows again freshen.

Pasture is the natural feed for cows, and for average conditions, with ample pasture of good grasses or legumes in good, succulent condition, good production can be secured.

The cost of land is a factor in the economy of using pasture, however. If pastures are depended upon entirely for from four to six months of the year, and production is kept up to a profitable standard, anywhere from one to four acres or more must be provided for each cow, says the bulletin. This is assuming that a permanent pasture is of good, clean turf, with few or no waste places, or that a temporary pasture has a good stand of grass or legumes throughout. Land that will provide such pastures frequently is high priced. The following tables show the cost of pasturing a cow on land ranging from \$25 to \$200 an acre:

Interest on cost of pasture per cow for the season; interest at 6 per cent on the value of the land, allowing from one to four acres per cow:

Acres Per Cow	Value of Land Per Acre	\$25	\$50	\$100	\$150	\$200
1.....	\$25	1.25	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00
1 1/2.....	37.50	1.88	3.75	7.50	11.25	15.00
2.....	50	2.50	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
2 1/2.....	62.50	3.13	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
3.....	75	3.75	7.50	15.00	22.50	30.00
3 1/2.....	87.50	4.38	8.75	17.50	26.25	35.00
4.....	100	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
4 1/2.....	112.50	5.63	11.25	22.50	33.75	45.00

Cost of pasture per cow per day on basis of preceding table with a pasture season of 150 days:

Acres Per Cow	Value of Land Per Acre	\$25	\$50	\$100	\$150	\$200
1.....	\$25	1.25	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00
1 1/2.....	37.50	1.88	3.75	7.50	11.25	15.00
2.....	50	2.50	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
2 1/2.....	62.50	3.13	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
3.....	75	3.75	7.50	15.00	22.50	30.00
3 1/2.....	87.50	4.38	8.75	17.50	26.25	35.00
4.....	100	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
4 1/2.....	112.50	5.63	11.25	22.50	33.75	45.00

Where the value of land is so high that the cost of pasturing is excessive, or where the land may be more profit-



Holstein Cow.

ably used for growing crops, other methods of summer feeding are more profitable. It is stated that in some sections for average production a cow can be fed on dry feed for 20 cents a day, and when the cost of pasturing exceeds that amount some other method of feeding should be considered.

Grain should be fed to heavy-producing cows under all pasture conditions, says the bulletin. The following table is furnished as a guide to feeding grain with an abundant pasture. Variations should be made to suit different conditions and individual cows.

Jersey Cow	Daily Milk Production (Pounds)	Pounds of Grain
25.....	10	3
30.....	15	4
35.....	20	5
40.....	25	6
45.....	30	7
50.....	35	8
55.....	40	9
60.....	45	10
65.....	50	11
70.....	55	12
75.....	60	13
80.....	65	14
85.....	70	15
90.....	75	16
95.....	80	17
100.....	85	18

Grain fed to cows on pasture need not contain the same percentage of protein as for winter feeding. Pasture being an approximately balanced ration, the grain ration should have

about the same proportion of protein to other nutrients. The following mixtures are suggested for supplementing pasture without other roughage:

Mixture No.	1 per cent digestible protein	10.33	Pounds
Ground oats.....	100	100	100
Wheat bran.....	100	100	100
Corn meal.....	56	56	56
Mixture No. 2 (per cent digestible protein, 12.7)	100	100	100
Wheat bran.....	100	100	100
Corn meal.....	100	100	100
Continental meal.....	25	25	25
Mixture No. 3 (per cent digestible protein, 15.3)	100	100	100
Corn and cob meal.....	100	100	100
Cottonseed meal.....	100	100	100
Mixture No. 4 (per cent digestible protein, 17.6)	100	100	100
Wheat bran.....	100	100	100
Gluten feed.....	50	50	50
Corn meal.....	50	50	50

To carry cows over a period of short pasture without a falling off in milk, soiling crops are growing in favor. For this purpose second-growth red clover, alfalfa, oats, or peas are excellent. What may be a disadvantage in the



Ayrshire Cow.

use of soiling crops is the extra labor required to cut and haul these crops from day to day, especially if field work is pressing.

On high-priced land, where the problem is to produce a sufficient quantity of roughage, or if the cost of pasturing for several cows for a season. During periods of drought, when both pastures and soiling crops fail, a silo filled with well-matured silage grown the previous year is most valuable.

In planning a summer silo it should be kept in mind that its diameter should be in relation to the number of cows fed daily. As a general rule, under summer conditions, a cow will consume about 20 pounds of silage. Silage enough must be removed daily to prevent excessive surface fermentation. On this basis a summer silo for 20 cows should be eight feet in diameter; for 30 cows ten feet, and for 40 cows, twelve feet. As eight feet is about the minimum diameter of a silo for best results, a summer silo is most applicable in herds of 20 or more cows.

FIGHTING COMMON RED MITE

Insect Most Active During Warm Weather—Found Around Nests, Roosts and Dropping Board.

The common red mite which is most active during the warm weather is commonly found about the roosts and dropping boards, also about the nests, and many times in brooders and coops for the hen and her chicks. The mite is easily held in check if proper methods of control are used. While kerosene will quickly kill them it evaporates in a few days.

And of the coal oil tar mixtures are more effective. Carbolenum is recommended highly by the Connecticut station. Containing a coal-tar product and carbolic acid it acts as a wood stain and remains effective for a long period of time, being even more effective than pure carbolic acid. One application a year is generally sufficient, but it must be used with discretion.

An excess amount either on the roosts or on the adjoining boards may result in eye trouble to the hens or chickens. To avoid this it is best to make the application when changing the chicks from one house to another, allowing at least two days for the mixture to dry before using the house. If this cannot be done dilute it with kerosene and apply lightly with a brush.

If roosts are allowed to dry outside of the poultry house there is less danger of injury to the fowls. The roosts should be removed and painted, the roosting boards thoroughly cleaned, then painted, being sure to use the carbolenum very liberally in the cracks between the boards. In badly infested houses or where mites show signs of returning it may be necessary to make a second application.

USING DUAL-PURPOSE STOCK

More Milk Obtained From Cow of Dairy Breed—More Meat Secured From Beef Breeds.

Dual-purpose cattle may be very profitable and often are. And yet the dual purpose cow seldom produces as much milk as one of a dairy breed or as much beef as one of the strictly beef breeds.

On the other hand, admirers of the dual-purpose cow, say that she produces more milk than the beef breeds and more beef than the dairy breeds. You will have to be your own judge as to which way you wish to take it.

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BASEBALL EDITOR IS HURT

Makes Unkind Comment on Question Asked by Sweet Girl Viewing National Game.

Gilligan, the Demon Swatter, stepped up to the plate.

It was the last half of the ninth inning with the score tied and two men out.

Gilligan swung at the first ball and missed.

The next one was a ball, and the next and the next.

The umpire called the next one a strike, though 20,000 fans disagreed with him.

"This one tells the tale," said everybody to his next neighbor.

Gilligan gripped his bat firmly, dug his spikes into the ground and swung with all his might.

Crack! The ball sped as if shot out of a cannon, far over the center field fence, while the Demon trotted round the bases amid the plaudits of the multitude.

When the excitement had subsided a bit, a girl—Oh, she was a beautiful girl. You ought to've seen her—well, anyhow, this girl touched her escort timidly on the arm and asked in dulcet tones:

"Does the batter have to pay for the ball when he loses it over the fence like that?"

And yet some people thought women should be allowed to vote.—New York World.

Accquitted. "The sheriff tells me," remarked a visitor to a western town, "that there hasn't been a prisoner in the county jail for over a year. That would seem to indicate that your community is unusually free from crime."

"Not necessarily," replied the native. "We've got some pretty slick lawyers around here."

Should Have Won a Prize. Unless he is a prize winner no man should advertise marriage is a lottery.



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