

JOHN HENRY



ON THE DINNER PARTY

BY GEO. V. HOBART, ("HUGH M'HUGH.")

Dear Bunch: The other evening when we gave an onion saucerfest you remember our lives were saved from too much vocal fireworks by the announcement that chow was ready. We waltzed in and took our stalls with hearts full of thanksgiving.

And here's where old Dr. Guffhander, the food expert, stepped into the spot light and took the show away from everybody.

You know, Bunch, the Doc is one of those old guys with a license to hunt for germs, and everything he eats has to give the countersign and then go through a written examination.

He loves to display his scientific knowledge and throw Latin crimps into the low forehead.

Uncle Peter believes every word that leaves Doc Guffhander's face, but for my part I think he's an old Cambert.

Well, Bunch, no sooner were we seated at the table than Doc parted his whiskers carefully, coughed to at-



"Have a Lemon," Said Stub.

tract attention, then picked up a little-neck clam on the end of his fork and proceeded to give it the third degree.

"The adulteration of foodstuffs these days is being carried on to an extent worse than criminal," the old fluff began solemnly. "Ah, even here I see traces of salicylic acid with borax-phosphos, even here on this clam."

"Put a little tabasco on it and cut loose," suggested Bud Hawley.

"Have a lemon," said Stub. "Squeeze it over the clam and make a wish."

Uncle Peter and Uncle Gregory, the latter refreshed and made happy by his noisy nap, were the only ones at the table who seemed to take the doctor seriously.

Uncle Peter listened with marked attention, while Uncle Gregory glanced at his clam and shuddered.

The doctor ate his unconcernedly. When the soup came on the Doc lifted a spoonful thoughtfully, then sloshed it slowly back in his plate, while the two old uncles eyed him nervously.

"It's bullyon," whispered Uncle Peter, anxious to prove the soup's innocence.

"Booyon," corrected Aunt Martha in a stage whisper to Uncle Pete.

"Here," said the doctor, examining the spoonful critically, "here are traces of hydrophosphates and about ten per cent. phosphoric acid."

"I never eat soup," gurgled Uncle Greg, "because it's a waste of good space."

The doctor said nothing more, but quietly surrounded his soup.

When the fish was served the doctor danced over his plate with his fork, and said: "Hydrostatic acid with here and there symptoms of manganese germs, and a few sulphide microbes."

Uncle Gregory pushed his plate back with a sigh that was pitiful to hear.

Peaches was now so nervous that her hands were doing a shaker duet, and there was a bright spot on each cheek.

The others at the table, with the exception of nervous old Uncle Gregory, paid not the slightest attention to Dr. Dusyface.

Even Uncle Peter threw away his germ fear after the clam episode, and took a long chance with everything from soup to nuts.

Next we had some chicken a la Maryland, with French-fried potatoes, green peas and asparagus tips.

When Uncle Gregory saw all this his face broke out in a smile, and we could see his appetite roll up its sleeves.

"In this," the doctor began again, holding up a chicken wing on his fork, "in this we have a cold storage hen which has been treated with oxalic acid and chloride of potassium to keep it in a shivering state."

"Pardon me, doctor," exclaimed Peaches, indignantly, "but it isn't a cold storage chicken, because I bought it from Mrs. Riley only this morning."

"Possibly," went on Caterpillar Charlie, "possibly my hurried diagnosis was at fault, but we can never be sure about these things, because here, on the elbow of the wing, I find traces of calicheonic acid over the membranes."

"No, thank you," said Uncle Gregory, "I never eat chicken, it gives me the heartburn," and the poor old guy struck such a note of humor that I wanted to throw that damdoctor out of the window.

By this time several others at the table were becoming more or less impressed, and the dinner party was be-

ginning to assume the cheerful aspect of a meeting of martyrs an hour before the arena opened.

"Please pass me some French-fried potatoes," whispered Gregory, after the pangs of hunger had eaten him to the ropes.

"Here we find," croaked the doctor, raising a sliver of potato high on his fork, "here we find one of the most evil effects of food adulteration. This potato was grown in the fall of the year 1889, but it has been washed in alum water to give it the appearance of being modern, while its eyes have been treated with belladonna to make them bright and snappy."

Uncle Gregory groaned pathetically, and the rest of us, out of politeness, tried to look interested, but only succeeded in looking seasick.

When the ice cream and cake were brought on Dr. Guffhander drove his spoon down deep into the chocolate and vanilla mixed, and said: "Here is a pitiful illustration of what dishonest tradesmen will do for money. Here we find that some of this ice cream was pale originally, but it was treated with aniline dye to give it this chocolate effect, and then baked in the sun to deceive the eye. On the other hand, we find this vanilla was originally dark and forbidding, but it has been treated with peroxide of hydrogen to make it more of a blonde."

"Pardon me, doctor," snapped Peaches, her teeth chattering with nervousness, "but this ice cream was made in our own kitchen by Dora, our own cook, with cream from Mrs. Riley's own cow, and we never have any but home-made ice cream, so there!"

"Ah," said the doctor, "then in that case it must be traces of thanatopsis which I see, and the evidence is conclusive that a great deal of artificial frappe has been used, nevertheless."

"No, thank you," said Uncle Gregory, "I never eat ice cream, because it goes to my head and makes me cold to my friends."

"Take this coffee, for instance," chortled the doctor, juggling a spoon-



"I Never Eat Ice Cream."

ful with the left hand and four lumps of sugar with the right; "herein you will find copper salts, iodide of chlo-ry, a four per cent. solution of gladi-olus, together with about a sixteenth of a grain of mocha to the cupful."

"No, thank you," gasped Uncle Gregory, "I never drink coffee; it gives me the hiccups."

After the dinner was over Uncle Gregory took me outside and whis-pered: "John, for the love of a bliss-ful heaven, the next time you give a dinner party cut out that bug doctor, or let me wear ear-muffs!"

Peaches hasn't spoken a sensible word since that bitter evening. Can you blame her? Yours till the wheels fall off.

JOHN.

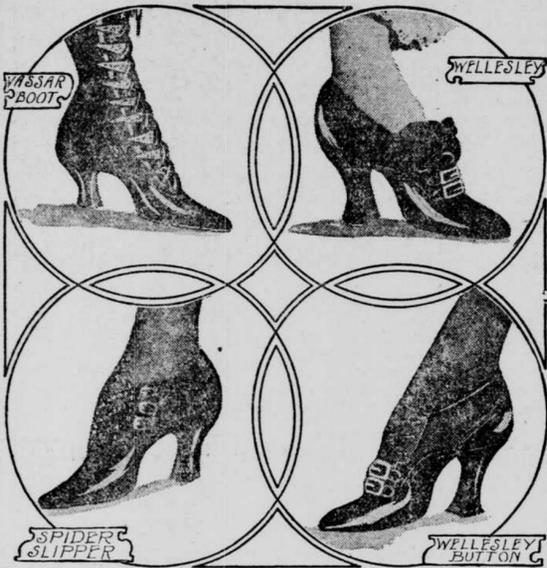
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Hair and Heredity.
Gertrude and Charles Davenport, connected with the Carnegie Institution's station at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., writing in the American Naturalist of the results of their observations on the "Heredity of Hair Form in Man," say it is now possible to predict from the hair of parents the form of their children's hair, whether straight, wavy, curly or frizzy. They find that the following rules are almost invariable: "Two blue-eyed, straight-haired parents will have only blue-eyed, straight-haired children. Two wavy-haired parents may have straight, wavy or curly-haired children, but the chances of curly hair are slight. Two curly-haired parents, may have children with either straight, wavy or curly hair, and the proportion of curly-haired offspring will probably be large."

Installing Relics of Logan.
Mrs. John A. Logan has begun the work of supervising the installation of the relics of her husband, Gen. Logan, in the memorial hall prepared for them in the state house at Springfield, Ill. The collection consists in part of a large number of photographs taken during the civil war, photographs of Gen. Logan from boyhood up, bronzes and resolutions passed by organizations all over the United States at the death of his son, Maj. John A. Logan, Jr., thirty-third United States Volunteers, who was killed on November 11, 1899, while leading a charge against Aguinaldo's entrenched army in the Philippines.

Leads to "Open Sunday."
French communication seems to be corrupting the British Sabbath. The Sunday society has pleaded the increasing number of visitors—"entente cordialists"—from across the channel unaccustomed to such severe observance, as a reason for opening more galleries and museums on Sundays. The request has been granted with a special view probably to the French invasion which is expected during the Franco-British exhibition this summer. A distinguished French journalist expresses a hope that other places be thrown open—restaurants, for instance.

Styles In Shoes



VASSAR BOOT
WELLESLEY
SPIDER SLIPPER
WELLESLEY BUTTON

IF YOU wish to be in the ranks of the fashionable, you must wear shoes which match your gown. So say the authorities in whose hands lies the awful power of dictating what women shall wear. They do not deign to give good reasons, for so autocratic is their power that they can command obedience in a manner more absolute than can the czar of Russia.

The prevailing color is to be green, and to meet the mode shoe manufacturers have put forth a green suede shoe to match the gowns. There is a great variety in this article, and one of the most fashionable styles consists of what is known as the sheath boot. This is nothing more than the old-fashioned ten-strapped sandal. Instead, however, of having straps the shoe is made like an ordinary Napoleon boot, but the tops are cut in a sort of diamond pattern and therefore show a good deal of open work. The buttons are run right down the front of the shoe and afford the button manufacturer an opportunity to do some fancy ornamenting on the buttons. Incidentally all the diamonds cut in the top of the shoe are finished in embroidery.

The most decided change in the new shoe will be the edge trimming. Instead of having the edges trimmed close there is to be considerable leather on the outside of the shoe. With the moderate shaped toe now in use by the manufacturers of lasts it is claimed that a wide seamed sole is necessary to bring out the good points of the shoe. It is further said that full soles across the ball of the shoe prevent it from losing its shape.

One of the most artistic designs which has been put out consists of a

cross strapped slipper buckling close to the instep. Three frogs decorated the shoe under the straps. The toe is pointed sharply and ornamented with a buckle. The heel is higher than had been fashionable with the summer shoes, allowing a decided arch to the instep.

For those who desire a high shoe the Vassar boot should meet all requirements. These goods are being put out in bronze or soft black kid and in colors to match the fashionable shades in gowns, which are dull blue, wistaria, bronze and the new shade which is popularly known as sand color, having derived the name from its resemblance to the sand on a beach when the sun shines on it. This shade is one of the most beautiful in vogue for some time and is sure to be popular in shoes and gowns.

This shoe, which is distinctly individualistic, has 11 straps, the series culminating with a bow at the top of the shoe. The high Louis XV. heel is in general the style, but it is being manufactured also with the Cuban heel, which has made such headway lately.

The most noticeable tendency in modern footgear is towards an increase in ornamentation on the toe-cap. The spider slipper represents an extreme in this respect. These goods made of suede or kid, are heavily beaded and fasten with three straps of extremely ornamental pattern. The shoe is made with the Louis XV. heel and a long and slender last. It is declared by the authorities that shoes of this style will be highly popular during the winter in spite of the fact that the protection that they afford the foot is extremely small.

DRESSING JACKET OF MUSLIN.

Ribbons and Embroidery Help to Elaborate the Garment.

For a useful dressing jacket nothing is better than white spotted muslin, as it washes so beautifully. This has a V-shaped yoke, edged with button-holed embroidery to thread ribbon through; the material is gathered at



the top and set to yoke under the embroidery; puffed sleeve gathered into a band of embroidery, through which ribbon is threaded, with a frill of muslin, trimmed with insertion and lace.

Materials required: Four and one-half yards muslin 30 inches wide, two yards buttonholed embroidery, one yard narrow lace, 1 1/2 yards wide lace, one yard insertion, three yards ribbon.

A New Shade.

The new color, manille, much seen in Paris in model hats and gowns, is a very dark brownish taupe and was seen the past summer on several hats designed by certain Parisian milliners.

It is an especially becoming shade to almost every woman, especially to those past the bloom of youth, and, lightened by brighter tints, it will do quite as well for the still youthful woman.

There are some astonishing color combinations in evening frocks being shown. An example is of royal blue over green, and that of a vivid shade, the blue being tulle and the satin green. Pale but clear green trimmed with a clear, bright mauve is also offered.

Make Stockings Last.

When buying boys' stockings, purchase as long as can be had. Before wearing, sew a neat tuck around the ankle. When the stocking is worn at the knee let out the tuck and the worn part will be raised so as to be covered by the trousers, and the stocking will be as good as new.

BEAUTY IN THE EXPRESSION.

Kindliness and Good Nature Redeem the Plainest Features.

One of the first things that the girl who is seeking for beauty must think about is her expression. You will not notice the plain girl whose face is "so expressive," when you would never even see the girl whose features were beautiful, but whose face lacked expression. Every one enjoys looking upon a young girl whose bright, laughing eyes light up her already cheerful smiling face. When you meet such a girl as this your mouth forms a smile in spite of you. But when you meet the woman who is always whining or the one whose imaginary ills bore you to death, then how do you feel? You become irritable and cross, and you wish you never had met her.

Imagine then your effect upon other people, and if you feel that it is not as pleasant as it might be make it so at once. Good nature is an ideal beauty tifier. It brightens your eyes, discourages approaching wrinkles, and brings tints of the rose into your cheeks, while a cross disposition makes your eyes fretful and surrounded by crow's feet, and your mouth droops at the corners and makes you look years older.

Velvet Empire Belts.

Dead white cloth, chiffon cloth and silk will be used this winter for elaborate indoor garments. To give these color a wide, soft belt of velvet is to be added. The effect is quite vivid. The smart women in Paris have been wearing these belts constantly at the races during the last few weeks, and there seems little doubt that the fashion will be taken up here.

It is about four inches wide, is not folded, but left quite plain. It may be of ribbon or of shaped velvet in the place. It is put around the figure just below the bust and simply hooked at the back or front under a flap.

Green Hats for Girls.

The olive green hats that have topped the heads of young men the first few days of fall have been taken up with enthusiasm by young girls.

Some of these have the pheasant's wing in the front just as it is worn in the Alps. The hat is used by girls for school wear in the same rakish way of the summer panama.

It looks very well with the first fall coat suit, and is far more becoming than the stiff or the floppy Corday.

Comfort in Winter Fashions.

There is a gleam of comfort in fashions for the winter as they are appearing now. Hats—that is to say, some of them—will be by no means difficult or expensive to duplicate. Fortunately for those whose purses are limited, there is one pronounced mode in which the shapes are all simply covered with satin and have only a wing or an aligrette for trimming. Any little milliner can cover one of the frames, and it requires no experience to attach the feather.

Figures and Stripes.

Figures and stripes are predominant for short skirt walking costumes.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PIGGERY FOR FARM

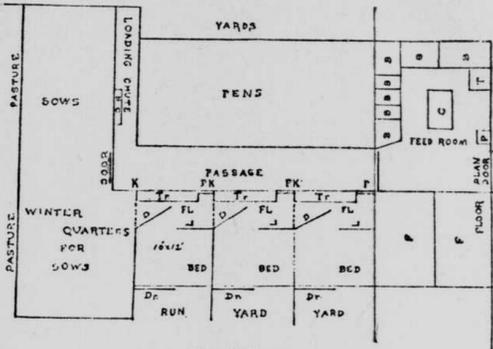
By a Canadian Expert.

The plan herewith illustrates a good idea for a hog building about 50x16 feet. It is not given as being ideal, since no plan could possibly be the best for every feeder. It includes several ideas which could be incorporated into almost any plan of a piggery.

A frequently neglected feature in building piggeries is the providing of convenient passages for cleaning,

pens when at right angles to the passage and serve to confine pigs in the bed space when parallel to the passage.

When D. D. D. are all parallel to the passage, a truck or barrow may be run along FL and the pens easily cleaned. Tr. Tr. Tr. are troughs made of cement or good hard wood. Dr. Dr. Dr. are doors opening into the yards. K. K. K. are posts against which D. D.



Plan of Piggery.

bedding and moving pigs from pen to pen. A study of this floor plan will show that this important feature is not neglected.

The building may, of course, be of any length to accommodate from 20 to 100 pigs or more. Two rows of pens flank the passage, one on either side. Doors, two feet wide, open off the passage into each pen. The feeding is done from the passage. The pens are 10 feet front and 12 feet deep, being large enough for four to eight animals, according to size. In the plan FL. FL. FL. are feeding floors 6x10. L. L. L. are low partitions separating the beds from feeding floors. D. D. D. large swinging doors or rather partitions, 6 feet long and 4 feet high, serve as partitions between

D. D. D. close. F. F. F. are farrowing pens properly fitted with a board about 8 inches wide placed flat horizontally about 8 inches from the floor along the wall to which it should be firmly attached. In the feed room C. is the feed cooker. B. B. B. are bins for feed. P. root pulper; T. trap door to root cellar; P. P. P. are doors from pens to passage. The yards extend out on either side. The manner of arranging the pens on one side of the passage shows how the other side may be laid out. At the end are large, roomy, winter quarters for sows. It is a great mistake to house sows in the small ordinary pen.

Sows need roomy quarters and this building provides that.—Hoard's Dairyman.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING OF SWINE

Feeding hogs is a subject in which every farmer and breeder is or should be deeply interested. It is of universal importance; and I only wish I could go into it deeply and in a way that would interest you men here.

Starting with the new-born pig, it requires practice and skill to feed the mother so that she will bring her litter out without scouring them. When this is done the first great danger is over. To do this she should be fed lightly and systematically. The same man should feed and care for her that fed her previous to farrowing, he should have his work well planned, and good judgment should direct his movements. Many writers advocate the use of a strictly milk-producing ration, but experience has shown that this is wrong. The flow of milk at this time is naturally greater than the pigs will take in the majority of cases. For this reason a light feed of corn and oats is better for the sow and pigs both. In the course of a week the ration should be gradually changed to a slop of shorts, and this increased until the ration consists of one-half of such feeds.

At the age of three weeks the pigs will commence eating and they should be encouraged by the use of a creep. The feed should consist of a slop of some good mill feeds. From the time the pigs commence eating the expense of feeding gradually increases, and with it the value of the pig increases if he is doing well and is properly fed.

It is not my purpose to propound the balanced ration, fact or theory. However, the purpose or final end of the feeding operation is to produce a hog with strong bony framework and a development of muscle of such an extent that all the vital organs such as the lungs, heart, digestive and reproductive organs will be as perfect as possible when the hog is matured. To do this, the scientific, or, as I would rather call it, the systematic way of feeding must come into operation. Feeds high in protein and ash must be used or the development will not be so complete as it otherwise would. Any of the following feeds may be used: Wheat, wheat shorts, middlings, oil meal, oat shorts, packing house by-products, alfalfa and clover pastures. The ration should consist for the most part of one or a combination of these feeds. Every man has an idea of what combination he thinks best.

The feeding of correctives, tonics, and worm powders is at present advocated by a great many men, and it is all right, but these are found on all

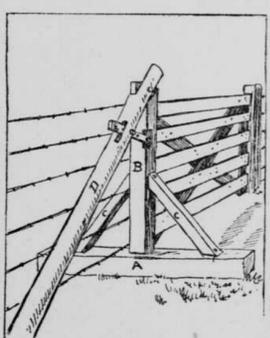
farms, with the exception of the worm exterminator, in the form of corn cob charcoal and grass. As a worm exterminator I have found five grains of santolin and three grains of calomel to each 80 pounds of hog to be the cheapest and most effective. However, considerable care is needed to feed such a powder, as only ten head should be treated at a time and the powder thoroughly mixed through the slop.

No feeder, be he ever so careful and patient, can be successful in his operations if the conditions surrounding his hogs are not sanitary and clean. Slacked lime and coal tar dip and crude oil should be used freely, but not extravagantly, by every hog man. Lime and dip are good disinfectants, and will keep down disease, while the crude oil is the cheapest and most effective louse killer I have ever tried.

J. H. ASHBY, Iowa.

FARM GATE THAT IS AJUSTABLE.

A heavy gate is very apt to sag even if carefully constructed and fairly well braced. A good plan is to make an adjustable brace like that shown in the illustration. The post, B, is mortised into the sill, A, firmly and braced

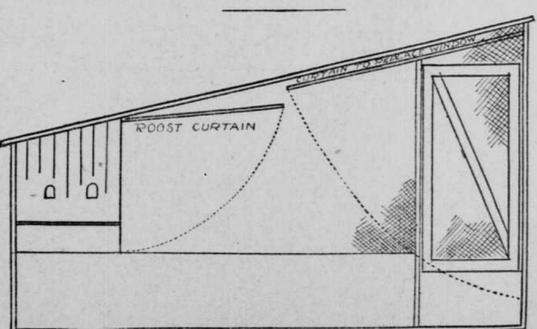


Keeps Sag Out of the Gate.

at the sides with the strips, C. A substantial pole, D, is pinned to the top of the gate post, and is also connected with the post by the adjustable brace, E, E being fastened to the pole, D, by pins through the holes in E. When the gate sags lift the pole, D, and adjust the brace, E, to another of the holes, thus taking up the sag.

Hay and Grass.—Hay sustains a working horse better, but a little grass now and then is an excellent regulator.

Poultry House for the Farm



The accompanying illustration of a poultry house is largely self-explanatory. Both a window and curtain front is provided. The window slides back and in place of it a cotton screen can be let down to fill the opening.

The pens are built 12x13 feet, and the coop is placed beneath the propping board. Rough boards are used for sheathing together with tar paper and cheap shingles. The inside may be plastered.

BY WAY OF COMPARISON.

Youngster's First Effort in the Realm of Natural History.

Four-year-old Clyde was a precocious youngster—very talkative and a close observer. He and his father were strolling through the meadows one morning when Clyde observed, for the first time, some tadpoles in a pond. He waded in and cried out in delight: "Oh, father, what are they?"

"Tadpoles, son," the father replied. "Please, father, let's take them all home with us, then come back and find the mamma and papa, and we'll have the whole family in our pond at home."

The father explained how impossible this would be, and as he walked on a few steps a large ugly frog hopped across their path. Clyde's father said: "Look, son, perhaps there is the papa."

Clyde was very thoughtful. He looked at the frog, then at his father, then at himself and exclaimed:

"Well, father, was there ever so much difference between me and you?"

EXPERT.



Doc Ahem—You seem to cough with considerable difficulty this morning.

Patient—That's very strange. I've been practicing all night!

Naming the Culprit.

A member of the flock, was nodding with closed eyes during the sermon. The preacher said:

"I think mebbe some membah has been up too late durin' the eben'n' precedin'." He better set up or I'll name him."

Failing to accomplish the desired result the preacher soon stopped his sermon again. Shaking his finger at the culprit, he shouted: "Jim Shepher, dis is de second time I stops to wake yo' up! If I have to stop a third time I'll expose yo' by name to de whole congregashun!"

Woman Chosen City Alderman.

Mrs. H. J. Gates has just been elected one of the six aldermen of Magee, Tenn. For several years she has taken an active interest in the educational work of her town and wanted to be elected alderman because it would help her in this work. She is reported to have made about the most aggressive campaign ever witnessed in Magee, if not in Tennessee. The town people seemed pleased with her election, and even those who voted against her believe she will make a first-class alderman.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Up-to-Date.

A little girl six years old gave an afternoon tea to some of her friends, and she wished to make it as perfect a reproduction of those given by her mother as was possible.

"What shall you give your friends to eat?" asked the same mother.

"I don't know," replied the embryo aesthete, "unless I give them pink tissue paper and cambrie tea. Uncle Tom says that's the most fashionable thing."

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

All the Difference.

Nini—George says that my beauty intoxicates him.

Elsie—I heard that he said you were enough to drive a man to drink.—Journal Amusant.

Omaha Directory

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