

PROFITABLE RETURNS FROM ANGORA GOATS

Probably the Most Pronounced and Useful Trait of the Animal Is Its Ability to Clear Pasture of Weeds and Brush.

Probably the most pronounced and useful trait of the Angora goat is its ability to free pastures of weeds and brush. A Bulletin of the department of agriculture claims that 40 goats will clear as much land as a man with a mattock, and do it much better, writes J. H. Harpster in American Agriculturist. A member of the Iowa state board of agriculture is authority for the statement that the Angora goat has added \$1,000,000 to the value of Iowa land in the last ten years, by freeing it of brush and weeds. There are millions of acres of land in the United States, the value of which could be more than doubled by the

do not know how to jump. Any good fence will turn them; they are more apt to crawl under than jump over, but when they once learn to jump they are good at the job. A woven wire fence three feet high is an ideal goat fence. One with square meshes is preferable, with stay wires not closer than 12 inches apart.

Angora goats breed but once a year and usually bring forth their young in late winter or spring, usually one, but sometimes twins. The kids are delicate when first born, but when once filled with mother's milk will stand lots of exposure. The fall is the best season to buy goats,



Angora Buck and Does.

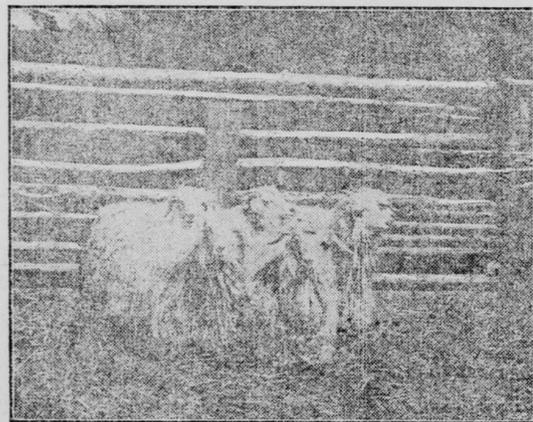
raising of these animals for a few years, at practically no cost to the farmers, as the goat will pay for its keep and a handsome profit besides.

The goat is the only animal that will take the job of clearing our land and pile a great portion of the brush and weeds in his shed as manure and ask nothing for doing it. All he asks is a dry place to sleep, which he will go to himself, and some food when it is too wet for him to go out. For this he gives up a fleece of hair, worth from one dollar up, and each year another grubber, in the form of a lousy kid.

as then you can see the mohair and it has not added much to the price. If you buy in the spring you must buy the fleece, as well as the goat. Shorn goats all look alike to me, and no one can tell with absolute surety a good haired goat after it is clipped.

The fleece of the Angora goat is called mohair, and they shear from one and one-half to twenty-one pounds. The average for this country is between three and five pounds for one year's growth, and it is from three to twenty-two inches long, the average being somewhere between.

The price of mohair varies as much



Angora Kids.

The goat will eat any feed that any other animal will eat, and a great deal that no other animal will touch, but it must be clean. In summer he will eat all kinds of brush and weeds and leave the grass for the other animals. In the winter he will eat the tops of all the weeds to get the seeds and the twigs and ends of all brush and briars and the bark from a great many saplings, peeling them up six feet high.

Western goats are not hard to fence, as they have never been in any inclosure, except a corral, and hence

as the weight of the fleece, and ranges from 15 cents to \$6.50 per pound, the former price for six-months-old goats of poor hair, and the latter the price paid a Montana firm for two fleeces that weighed 42 pounds. The goat that took the premium at the St. Louis world's fair clipped 19 pounds of hair and sold for \$4.50 per pound. Tom Wedgewood of New Mexico had a buck that sheared 16 pounds of hair, ten pounds of which sold for five dollars per pound. Mrs. Armour of New Mexico had a doe fleece that weighed 14 pounds and sold for \$42.

EXTERMINATING THE POTATO BEETLE

Effective and Economical Method of Fighting These Injurious Little Insects.

Believing that many farmers and truck gardeners are not fighting these insects in the most economic and effective manner, the United States department of agriculture recently performed some experiments to test a variety of means and methods and find out the cheapest and most effective, says Farmers' Review. As a result of these experiments it is recom-

mended that the poisons be put on in a liquid solution with a spray pump rather than in a dry form, as the results will be as good or better and the cost much less. One difficulty with the use of the land plaster mixture is that it causes an acid condition of the soil, which is injurious. It is also recommended that the poison (either Paris green or arsenate of lead) be dissolved in Bordeaux mixture, as the lime prevents the arsenic from burning the foliage and the Bordeaux appears to have a beneficial effect, increasing the yield of potatoes. The growers are advised to purchase power spraying outfits which will enable them to apply the poison promptly and to go over their fields at least three times during the season.

FERTILIZER FOR USE IN THE FALL

Advantage of Buying Highest Grades is Shown by Comparison of Analysis.

By A. J. LEGG, Albion, W. Va.

It is generally conceded that either a superphosphate or a superphosphate and potash is the most economical fertilizer to use on wheat. My experience here is that a good grade superphosphate alone gives better results than the superphosphate and potash when applied to wheat. I prefer it to the phosphate and potash if they cost the same money, but the potash added also adds from three to four dollars per ton to the price of the goods. It may be that it will pay to buy the potash in some localities, but I feel sure that it does not pay here. The superphosphate hastens the maturity of the crop and thus lessens the danger from loss by rust and other diseases which injure the wheat crop.

It helps to make nice plump grains. In comparing prices it is necessary to consider the amount of available phosphoric acid in the goods.

If a certain brand shows ten per cent. available phosphoric acid and is offered at \$14 per ton, and we desire to compare it with a brand which shows an analysis of 16 per cent. available phosphoric acid at \$18 per ton, we call the per cent. pounds, since ten per cent. means ten pounds per hundred, and multiply it by the price per pound for phosphoric acid, which is usually calculated at from five to six cents per pound, and compare the results thus:

Ten pounds phosphoric acid at six cents per pound equals 60 cents.

Sixteen pounds phosphoric acid at six cents per pound equals 96 cents. This shows the cheaper grade to be worth 60 cents per hundred and the higher grade 96 cents per hundred.

Sixty times 20 is \$12.

Ninety-six times 20 is \$19.20. This shows that when 16 per cent. goods are selling at \$19.20 per ton the ten per cent. goods are only worth commercially \$12 per ton.

Children's Wear



A Dress and Two Jackets for Girls of 5 to 10 Years.

THE first design shown is a charming little short-waisted dress, that can be carried out in cotton, or any soft material. It must not be too thick, or the gathers at the waist will make it bulky. The bodice and skirt are cut in one; tucks are made on the shoulders and across front, there are also two tucks above the hem, and a row of insertion above the top tuck. The effect of a short-waisted bodice is given by a deep waist-band, pointed in front, to which the material is gathered. Hat of fancy straw, trimmed with marguerites and ribbon.

Materials required for the dress: Four yards 40 inches wide.

The second shows a reefer coat and plaited skirt, worn with a white washing silk blouse. The coat has a deep square collar of white cloth, trimmed with navy blue braid.

Material required for coat and skirt, four yards 46 inches wide.

The last illustration presents a useful little coat of white serge. It is an easy little pattern for an amateur dressmaker to attempt, the absence of collar simplifies the making very much. The edge is trimmed with a simple pattern, worked with Russia braid. Cuffline neat, trimmed with small flowers. Material required for coat: Two yards serge.

SMART STOCK EASY TO MAKE

One of the Prettiest of the Season Calls for Comparatively Small Outlay.

One of the smartest of the new stocks is so easily copied that almost any girl can make herself one at small cost.

The collar and a long strip reaching to the bust line is of semi-transparent Japanese linen. Both sides of the collar and strip are finished in an irregular scallop buttonhole in a deep tone of old blue. This also runs around the bottom of the strip, which forms a semi-circle.

The center of collar and strip are worked in detached, five-petaled flowers interspersed with dots of different sizes.

Surrounding the strip and making the ruffling for the top of the collar is footing or fine net. This is turned in a narrow hem an eighth of an inch deep, which is run with the three shades used in embroidery. This stitching may either be outlining or, as the ruffle is plaited and takes quite a length of material, it can be done on the machine if you have one which makes a chain stitch.

The plaiting around the long tab is about three-quarters of an inch wide, white that used as raching in narrow enough to be becoming.

SHELL PINK BATISTE



One of the loveliest gowns worn at a recent luncheon, where modish gowns were a-plenty, was of shell-pink batiste, fashioned after design suggested in above illustration, which shows the

When Age Begins to Tell. Age begins to tell after 60. A woman must dress to meet it. There is absolutely no reason for a figure to lose its straightness or its good lines. These deplorable conditions are always due to indolence.

Women of this age should never think of wearing any color except white, black, pastel blues, shades of violet and soft grays. Stiff linen is not for them or heavy cotton, but soft muslin in all its forms, embroidery of every kind and lace. But age must never tamper with inferior qualities of either lace or embroidery.

Coloring Straw.

Take a solution of hot water and tannin, allow half an ounce of tannin to one gallon of water and steep the straw in this solution for several hours.

Make another solution of hot water and glue, allowing an ounce of white glue to one gallon of water, and pass the straw through this, and dry it in the open air slowly.

When dry, put through a weak aniline dye several times.

artistic use of self-tone embroidery flouncing on skirt. All-over embroidery, in same shade, was used for bodice and sleeves in a sort of jacket effect to the high-waisted skirt and bordered by bias bands of the material. The square yoke of fine white lace was separated from lower part of bodice of plain white batiste of sheersat quality, by a band of narrow pink satin ribbon, with small bow in center. A hat of white pineapple straw, with bunches of pink hyacinths and a pink silk parasol, added further beauty to the get-up.

SETTING OFF DINING TABLE

New Patterns in Cut Glass Are Formed in Imitation of Beautiful Flowers.

It is not usual for new patterns in cut glass to come in very plentifully, but the designers and manufacturers have united in a recent effort and we are shown three beautiful flowers in the newest glass dishes for our dining tables. We have the daisy, with a butterfly hovering above it in a most graceful and perfect design, made in various-shaped vessels, both tall and flat.

Then we have the Scotch thistle, which is unique in cut glass, and the clover leaf and blossom so perfect in the cutting that we wonder there is not a more persistent effort to reproduce every available flower.

Another and a greater wonder is that so many housewives are given to sheltering all of these beautiful dishes—perchance from the careless hands of servants—until the "mere possession" of them has got to be a mania. It is really better to get the good out of things than to drift gradually into what is known as "a slave to your possessions."

Cut glass should be cleansed in soapsuds and then polished with saw-dust and chamois skin.

Safety Pocket for Traveling. Safety pockets for jewels and money are a necessity for the woman traveling. Frequently they are made to belt on the waist under the blouse; sometimes to be fastened to the garter under the knee, and sometimes to be strapped around the neck. Good ones are made of chamois skin, securely lapped, pinned and buttoned. Some dainty ones are made of embroidered linen, lined with chamois to make them secure. Other patterns of safety pockets have bands around the waist, while the pocket is attached with a band to the belt.

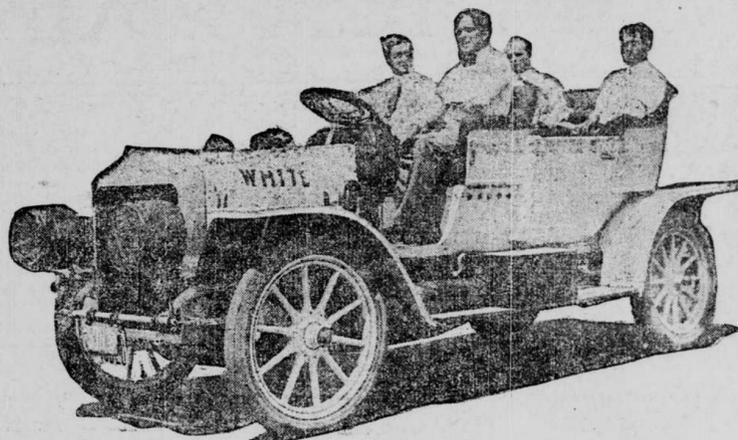
Embroidery Hints. If you want to get the best results in embroidering initials, do not use a twisted cotton, but one that is soft and mercerized and will mat together so as to produce a smooth, even surface.

Straw can also be colored by passing it through any thin, pale, spirit varnish while holding the desired color in the solution.

Novel Auto Veils. Among the novelties in auto veils at prices not prohibitive is a cover of chiffon cloth in shaded effects. The part covering the face is of a deep cream shading by degrees through light to dark in the chosen color. In the case of brown (always cool and refined looking) cream runs into biscuit, then through the tans to deep brown. The greens and mauves are exceedingly attractive. The veils are a comfortable size and are neatly finished with a deep hemstitching.

Rose Perfume to Last for Years. Gather the roses with morning dew upon them. Place in a large bowl. Sprinkle over a handful of salt to each cup of rose leaves. Stand 24 hours. Press thoroughly all the liquid from leaves and dry. Put through a wire sieve. Then add the liquid a little at a time, till dried into the powdered leaves. Other perfumes can be added, but I prefer nothing but the clear rose powder.—Exchange.

White Steamers Use Kerosene as Fuel



THE WHITE STEAMER WHICH MADE A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF KEROSENE AS FUEL ON THE RECENT 2650-MILE GLIDDEN TOUR.

The most interesting announcement ever made in connection with the automobile industry was undoubtedly that made a month or two ago to the effect that the new models of the White Steam Cars could be run on kerosene, or coal oil, instead of gasoline. Everyone at once recognized that the use of the new fuel would add materially to the advantages which the White already possessed over other types of cars. There were some people, however, who were sceptical as to whether or not the new fuel could be used with complete success, and, therefore, the makers of the White Car, the White Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, determined to make a public demonstration of the new fuel in the 1909 Glidden Tour.

From the standpoint of the public, no test more satisfactory could have been selected. First of all, the distance covered on the Glidden Tour, from Detroit to Denver and thence to Kansas City, was 2650 miles. This was certainly more than sufficient to bring out any weaknesses, if such had existed. Still more important was the fact that the car was at all times while on the road under the supervision of observers named by those who entered other contesting cars. Therefore, it would have been impossible for the driver of the White to have even tightened a bolt without the fact being noted and a penalty inflicted. At night the cars were guarded by Pinkerton detectives and could not be approached by any one.

The complete success of the new fuel while on the 2650-mile public test and the advantages gained through its use were well described in the following dispatch which the correspondent of the New York Sun sent to his paper at the conclusion of the tour:

"A feature of the tour which was watched with special interest was that the White Steamer used kerosene, or 'coal oil,' as fuel instead of gasoline. The new fuel worked splendidly throughout the 2650-mile journey, and all claims made in its behalf were fully proven. First of all, as regards cheapness, the White driver secured kerosene all along the route from 6 cents to 10 cents cheaper per gallon than was paid for gasoline. Secondly, the new fuel was handled without any precautions, and it was not unusual to see kerosene being poured into the fuel tank while the crew of the car and an interested crowd stood by with lighted cigars and cigarettes. At the finish of the tour, the White was the only car permitted by the authorities to enter Convention Hall, where the technical examination took place, without draining its fuel tank. Thirdly, the new fuel proved to be absolutely without smoke or smell. Fourthly, kerosene could be purchased at what- ever part of the route was most convenient, and not once during the trip through the ten States of the Middle West was there found a grocery store where kerosene was not readily and cheaply obtainable. Finally, the

amount of fuel used on the trip showed that kerosene is at least fifteen per cent. more efficient, gallon for gallon, than gasoline. The car in other respects made a most creditable showing, and there was the usual rivalry among the observers to be assigned to the White so that they could ride with the maximum of comfort. The only adjustments or repairs charged against the car during the long trip were tightening a lubricator pipe and wiring a damaged mud guard. These penalties were not inflicted until more than 3000 miles had been completed with an absolute 'perfect score.'

A particularly interesting feature of the new White Steamer is that either kerosene or gasoline may be used as fuel. The necessary adjustments so that the fuel may be changed from kerosene to gasoline, or vice versa, may be made in a couple of minutes; but so completely successful has kerosene proved to be, that it is not believed that any purchaser will care to use gasoline.

The White Company report that the demand for their new steam cars—both the \$2000-model and the \$1000-model—exceed their most sanguine expectations. It is evident that the combination of steam—the power which everyone understands and has confidence in—with kerosene—the fuel which everyone has on hand and can handle without any danger—is thoroughly appreciated by up-to-date purchasers of automobiles.

The World's Best Graham Crackers



"Sunshine" Grahams are the most delicious ever created. There are no others that compare with them.

We make them in the "Sunshine" bakeries—the finest bakeries the world knows—from the best whole wheat graham flour.

The baking rooms in this model bakery are on the top floor. The ovens are of white tile. Sunshine and pure air surround the whole place.

Each "Sunshine" package is thrice sealed, so all the goodness is retained. On each end is the "Sunshine" Seal, so you can easily tell you have the genuine.

Ask your grocer for "Sunshine" Grahams—he has them in 10c sealed packages. Try them once and you will never be content with any others.

Sunshine Grahams

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.

SPOILED.



Diggs—Walter, this steak is too tough to cut. Take it back.
Walter—Sorry, sir, but I can't; you've bent it.

PATIENT SUFFERING.

Many Women Think They Are Doomed to Backache.

It is not right for women to be always ailing with backache, urinary ills, headache and other symptoms of kidney disease. There is a way to end these troubles quickly. Mrs. John H. Wright, 606 East First St., Mitchell, S. D., says: "I suffered ten years with kidney complaint and a doctor told me I would never get more than temporary relief. A dragging pain and lameness in my back almost disabled me. Dizzy spells came and went and the kidney secretions were irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of these troubles and I feel better than for years past."

Sold by all dealers. 50c. a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The best treasure among men is a frugal tongue.—Hesiod.



IF YOUR CHILD NEEDS A TONIC —if your little boy or girl is delicate and sickly—go to the nearest druggist and get a bottle of Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

This splendid tonic has been successful for four generations in making sickly children strong and healthy, and effectively expelling worms. It is likewise a natural tonic for adults, and restores slacking health and strength to "run-down" systems by toning up the stomach and other digestive organs. Sold by All Druggists—2 sizes, 50c. and 35c. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectant is the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Pleurisy.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 37-1909.

SHINGLES can't be beat for roofing. Prepared roofing requires frequent dressing and when it does spring a leak, it's all gone. Good shingles need no attention after they are laid. This mark shows the quality. Remember the name. DAY LUMBER CO. BIG LAKE, WASH. ASK YOUR DEALER.

Sticky Sweating Palms

after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary all gone feeling—the palms of your hands sweat—and rotten taste in your mouth—Cathartics only move by sweating your bowels—Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCARET and see how quick easier the job is done—how much better you feel.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWS PAPER CO., 717 W. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

GOOD PATENTS Start Factories We secure and promote patents. Represent 15 manufacturing firms looking for improvements. SUTES & CO., Patent Attorneys, 210 D St., Washington, D. C. No advance fee. Advice free.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.