

RED CLOUD . . . NEBRASKA

Everybody is boosting for the bill

presented in California to banish poverty.

Every day is getting us nearer to reverberating sound. "Strike Tuh!"

At any rate, the new nickels will not get you any more for the money than the old ones

Keeping their word is a habit with politicians, but do they always keep their promise?

English experts cannot find fault with American automobiles, except that they turn them out too fast.

It all depends on the frame of mind on whether or not the picture of imagination is good, bad and indifferent.

The western youth who posed as a girl for 18 years probably gave up in disgust when they handed him hobble skirts.

Newspapers are discussing the desirability of abolishing duels in France. To protect the public at large, no doubt.

A New York man secured a divorce because his wife insisted on dancing all the time. Evidently she hit too hot a pace for him.

Half the bables are described as "calamities" by a professor of sociology. Now we know the real meaning of "calamity howler."

Isidore Duncan, the barefoot dancer, is said to have won a fortune at Monte Carlo recently. Case of making the gamblers dance to her liking.

A Los Angeles scientific teacher de clares that hens formerly had teeth. However that may be, the hens' teeth have become proverbially scarce since then.

The maid in Palm Beach who spanked the most famous multimillionaire baby of the day was promptly .discharged, but she won fame on the stroke.

A physician has made inquiries of the parcel post as to whether he can ship human bones by it. Evidently planning to dispose of the family skeleton.

An American has just been fined \$40 for insulting an English knight. And yet some people insist that the days of chivalry have not passed, but are with us still.

Army aviators think they have discovered how to build invisible aero-Now if the bird-man can planes. disguise himself as a piece of blue sky all will be well.

A heatless electric light is announced as a new and wonderful invention. It may be so; but it is no-



ELECTRIC IRON ALAWAYS HOT

Current Passes Through Resistance Wires, Which Become Heated-Kept on the Bottom.

"What makes that iron so hot? I don't see any fire," said the little boy to his mother after he had burnt his fingers.

When told that electricity kept it hot, he wanted to know more, but his mother couldn't tell him.

This is how it works:

Every electric iron has a heating unit, through which the current passes. One of these heating units is shown in the illustration.

The current is taken from any lamp socket. It passes through the wires,



Electric Iron.

and into the iron, or heating element. This element is made of metal and called resistance wire.

come red hot almost immediately. bottom of the iron, or working surface. The heating element is shaped to conform to the iron, and thus the heat is evenly distributed over the entire bottom surface.

In nearly every iron some means are provided to keep all the heat on the bottom, where it may be used. Otherwise the top part of the iron would become hot also, and the heat wasted.

The heating element in an electric iron is the only part which is liable to become out of order. And in the majority of cases it is due to carelessness in leaving the current on when the iron is not in use. A new element may easily be installed and at a very nominal cost.

ELECTRIC DYNAMO IS SMALL

Perfect Machine So Tiny It Could Be Placed on American Penny Exhibited in France.

electric dynamo in the world, so small the circuit when it is not desired to it could be placed on an American have the alarm operate. penny and not occupy all the space. was recently exhibited before the French Academy of Science. The instrument is a perfect miniature of a large machine, and though it is a practical model in all respects, working with a hum that sounds like the buzz of an insect, it weighs only 1-5 ounce and is but .6 inch in height and length, being a little short of this in thickness. It can be used not only as a generator, but also as a motor, consuming in the latter case two amperes of electric current at a pressure of 2.5 volts, and being easily operated by a small pocket battery. Every detail of the machine is accurately made.

ELECTRIC POWER IN LONDON | BUILDING UP A HERD

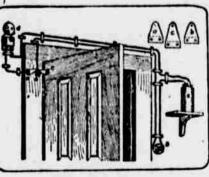
Lowest Record of Prices Charged In Great Britain Not Expected to Be Reached Elsewhere.

Electric power at one-eight of a pen ny per unit may have seemed to the audience of Professor Fleming at his opening university college lecture a figure not likely soon to be attained in this cuontry. Yet, for all that is boasted of the future of "water power countries," it is difficult to suppose that lowest records of price in Great Britain will be easily surpassed, says the London Times. Recent negotiations on three sites in the north of England have related to contracts for 1,500 kilowatts at 0.15d (\$0.003). 4,000 kilowatts at 0.123d (\$0.00246) and 10,000 kilowatts at 0.11d (\$0.0022) per unit. The last named is for an equalizing load-that is to say, the suppliers have the option of switching off when their plant is occupied in the "peak" hours. The other two examples represent electrometallurgical works taking a continuous supply for 24 hours a day. Waste heat plays, of course, an important part in the settlement of such rates, and it must not be assumed that the day is fast ap proaching for the universal distribution of power at such prices for ordinary purposes from ordinary sources Professor Fleming had something of special interest to say in regard to what may be termed nature's hoarded energy; but he apparently prefers to look for the best untilization of sunshine in the direction of vegetable cultivation as a step in the process of obtaining fuel.



Shown in Illustration.

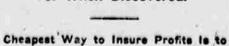
A good open door alarm may be made as follows: Provide two pieces The electricity passing through the of stiff brass (a) and (c) cut in the resistance wires causes them to be shape shown and bent at a right angle on the dotted line. Provide also a This heat is then transferred to the piece of spring brass (b) cut as indicated and bent at a right angle on the



Open Door Alarm.

dotted line, says a writer in the Popular Electricity. Referring to the illustration, set (a) and (b) on the casing, bending the tongues on each so they touch. Set (c) upon the door. Connect (b) and (c) by a chain or wire of such length that when the door is closed (b) is pulled away from (a), breaking the tip contact. The rest of the wiring may be done as What is believed to be the smallest shown, placing a switch at (s) to open

Robber Cows Should Be Disposed of When Discovered.

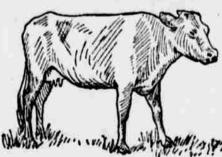


Use Common Sense and Good Judgment in Selection of Sire -Tester is infallible.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) With butter selling to the city customer at 40 cents a pound, and the price of feed for dairy cows soaring upward every month, the question of the robber cow becomes more interesting every day. How any man can go along feeding a lot of scrub cows that cost more than they earn is beyond comprehension. If you have ten cows and the tester shows four of them do not produce enough milk to pay for their keep, why not sell them and put the proceeds into one good cow-one that will not only save the loss of the robber cows, but earn a net profit of from \$30 to \$50 a year? That is good business sense, isn't it?

Here are some championship milk and butterfat records that you may want to refer to some time when you want to know the possibilitles of milk and butter production: Jacoba Irene, Jersey cow, made a record of 15,503 pounds of milk testing 5.5 per cent. butterfat, \$,539 pounds; Rena Ross, Ayreshire cow, 15,072 pounds of milk, testing 4.26 per cent. butterfat, equaling 6,432 pounds in a year; Holstein cow, Colantha Fourth's Johanna, 27,432.5 pounds of milk, testing 3.64 per cent. butterfat, equal to 998.26 pounds in a year; Yeksa Sunbeam, Guernsey cow, 14,920.8 pounds of milk, testing 5.74 per cent. butterfat, equal to 857.15 pounds in a year. In computing the butter yield, add 15 per cent. to the butterfat records. These are possible yields under the best conditions by something less than one cow in a million.

Of course, we cannot all own such cows as these, but we can buy an occasional bull calf from these strains and by crossing him with good grade cows build up a milk profit herd and never miss the cost. The universal



A Typical Robber Cow.

profits from good cows secured in this way will pay for a good bull in a short time. This is the cheapest way of building up a herd and there can be no failing if common sense and good judgment are used as to the selection of the bull. The Babcock tester will keep us straight on the value of the cows, because they cante of the herd

Sheep Thrive Much Better When Their Skins Are Clean-Good Dip Also Improves Wool.

Dipping is essential to good flock management. No farmer should at tempt to raise sheep without planning to dip them at least annually and in most cases twice a year, according to the advice of H. E. Allen of the Indi ana Agricultural college. When sheet are brought to the farm from other flocks, and especially when trans ported there by railroads, they should be thoroughly dipped before allowed to mingle with the rest of the flock. Experience has taught sheepmer that sheep thrive much better wher their skins are clean, and it has beer clearly demonstrated that a good dip increases the quantity and improves the quality of the wool. It is impossible for lambs infested with ticks or other parasites to thrive properly, owing to the constant irritation set up. In trying to get relief lambs often nibble at the fleece and swallow small portions of wool with fatal results. A good and regular system o dipping the entire flock is money well expended. Hence most of the leading flockmasters dip twice in the yearonce in the spring and again in the fall.

The object of dipping is to destroy the parasites in the fleece, such as scab mites and sheep ticks and lice, and to prevent subsequent attacks from the same. In England, where sheep raising has attained its highest state of perfection, dipping is required by law at least twice a year. While dipping may not be done at any season, it should, if possible, be avoided in cold weather for obvious reasons. The most favorable time for the spring dipping is a few days after shearing time. By this time the ticks will have largely transferred from the ewes to the lambs. At this time comparatively little material is needed. If the flock is badly infested it is important to repeat the operation in ten days in order to destroy the insects that have hatched during the interval. The flock should again be treated in the fall, so as to go into winter free from parasites.

MARTYNIA IS QUITE USEFUL

Uncommon Vegetable Has Undeservedly Become Unpopular-Excelcellent With Mixed Pickles.

(By HUGO ERICHSEN.)

In the mind of the average gardener, be he urban, suburban or rural, the culture of vegetables is associated with drudgery which is in no wise diverting, and yet, if one only deviates from the beaten paths and is not afraid to grow things that are decidedly uncommon, as much fun can be had in the kitchen garden as in Flora's domain, and no little profit. One of the uncommon vegetables I have grown is the martynia.

The martynia, known to our forefathers as the martinoes, has undeservedly become unpopular. Perhaps the disagreeable odor of its gloxinialike flowers, and the peculiar shape not dodge the test. It is infallible, of the hairy seed-pods that succeed and the poor cow that brings down them had something to do with its

KEEP FARM FLOCK HEALTHY MAKES THE WORK EASY

HOME MADE KITCHEN CABINET IS EASILY CONSTRUCTED.

A Little Ingenuity and Work Will Produce a Contrivance That Will Answer the Purpose of Patent Affair.

Probably no truly domestic woman ever passes a kitchen cabinet, so perfect in its arrangements and so complete in details, without wishing she owned one, but the initial cost is, in most cases, prohibitive and she must do without. Doing without the patented cabinet, however, does not mean that a woman need do without the convenience, for with a little ingenuity and work and slight expenses she may achieve at home the same results. An ordinary kitchen table, but better yet, a pastry table, with flour bins, drawer and kneading board. serves as the foundation. If the ordinary table is used a shelf set under the top, about a foot from the floor. will serve admirably to hold two large flour canisters, one for white and one for graham or entire white flour. In smaller canisters may be kept cornmeal and sugar, and there will be room also for the break box. A series of shallow shelves built above the table, against the wall, will hold any number of glass jars for dry groceries. spices, etc., and one may now purchase aluminum covers, which will hold a week's supply of sugar or cereal. As many of these as can be afforded and as are required should be purchased and find their place on the lower shelf. Above these may be placed small jars for raisins, spices, etc., and all the ingredients needed for baking. The other shelves may hold mixing bowls, cups and the like, and at the side of the shelves should be screwed brass hooks to hold egg beater, can opener, mixing spoon, and sc forth. If the table top is covered with zinc, the cabinet will now be complete and ready for use, and will leave no longings for a more elaborate one. If one does not care to purchase the glass jars, fruit jars and jelly glasses may be used to hold the groceries. The little glass jars in which stick candy is sold, those used for patent medicines and many similar purposes, may all be utilized, as they accumulate in the house and serve the purpose admirably. The whole thing may be gotten up in an inexpensive manner, all depending upon the resources and ingenuity of the woman who has charge of the work.

Beef a la Mode.

Take a round of beef, four or five inches thick. For a piece weighing five pounds soak a pound of bread in cold water until soft; turn off the water, mash the bread fine, then add a piece of butter the size of an egg. a half teaspoonful each of salt, pepper and ground cloves, about half a nutmeg, two eggs, a tablespoonful of flour and a quarter of a pound of fresh pork chopped fine. Gash the beef on the sides and, together with half the dressing, place in a baking pan, with lukewarm water enough to cover it. over the pan and put in the oven two hours, then cover the top with the rest of the dressing and put in back for an hour. Let it brown well. When serving the meat, if the gravy is not thick enough stir in a little flour and add a little butter.



where in wonderful qualities beside heatless gas heaters.

According to scientists, primitive man was able to think before he could speak. At the present time many of our most voluminous orators have not yet learned to think.

New York is to have a cat and dog hospital to cost \$35,000, and to be fitted as elegantly as a modern hotel. Wonder if the inmates will lead the lives of cats and dogs?

A wife of a Virginia recluse, fond of out of door sports, gives him much pain by following the hounds. Of course, you can't blame a man for not wishing his wife to go to the dogs.

A Seattle judge rules that it is improper for a husband and wife to sit on the same jury. Necessary to have the jury agree occasionally?

Pekin has issued an order for all women to discard their trousers and wear European gowns. Now it is better understood why that tremendous loan is being sought.

And while they are framing a movement in favor of dispensing with nicknames for baseball clubs, why not eliminate the lingo that accompanies the writing up of the noble game?

A Canada farmer battles with Chicago detectives who came to his rescue when he was in the clutches of confidence men. Probably he felt he knew their methods better than those of the police.

More than one-third of the sand used in the manufacture of American glass comes from Pennsylvania. But the sand used in the manufacture of sugar is not so choice-the groceryman just gets it any old place.

It is announced that a certain "cultivated lady" smokes eight packages of cigarettes a day. Anybody would have to be cultivated to do that.

A one-armed burglar broke an Illinois jail with a spoon, suggesting that it would be a convenient stopping place for two-armed transients.

A Copenhagen physician announces that tears are healthy and a germ destroyer. Probably when the hero kisses away the tears of the heroine, he is preparing for the germless kiss

HANDY WITH AN AUTOMOBILE

With Combined Electro Magnet and Trouble Lamp Lost Tools Recovered by Quite Simple Process.

It is a usual experience, in overhauling an automobile, to drop small tools, nuts, screws, washers, etc., into awkward positions, but with this combined electromagnet and trouble lamp the recovering is usually simple, says the



Trouble Lamp.

Popular Mechanics. The small lamp makes quick location possible, and the magnetic attraction is sufficient to lift out all small metal articles so lost.

Electro-Motive Force.

That high power Herzian waves emitted by modern wireless telegraph stations are capable of setting up high affected. electro-motive forces in metal structures in the immediate vicinity of the stations was recently shown in Paris. Some workmen on a section of telegraph line experienced severe shocks when they touched the wires. Investigation showed that the source was the great Eiffel tower wireless station.

New "Fogometer."

Trigonometrical calculations from data obtained from sounds or wireless signals from shore and the run of a vessel on a log measured course between the receipt of two signals are utilized in operating a new "fogometer" to enable a mariner to make reckonings near shore in thick weath- currents to a stylus controlled by two



Kansas City, Kan., reports its mu nicipal electrical light plant a paying concern.

It takes three seconds for an electric spark to cross the Atlantic ocean by the cable.

The amount of submarine cables resting at the bottom of the sea represent a valuation of \$250,000,000.

A novel meter for electric automobiles registers the amount of electricity that is put into and taken from the storage batteries.

Two reflectors are provided for an incandescent lamp that a Los Angeles inventor has patented, one inside and the other outside the bulb.

A wireless plant is being erected near Brussels that will provide direct connection with the Belgian Congo, where there are ten stations.

When Paris adopted Greenwich time the result was an increase of business for the electric companies by extending the working days a few minutes. German electricians believe they have obtained better results by placing the carbons in an arc lamp horizontally and one slightly below the other.

The world's largest wireless station is projected for Wales, where convenient mountains will enable the antennae to be erected 2,800 feet above sea level.

A German physician is having great success in relieving internal diseases by focusing electric currents of exceedingly high frequency on the spots

A Kansas inventor's combined electric stove and fireless cooker is claimed to provide enough heat in from fifteen to thirty minutes to cook food for half a day.

A ventilating fan driven by a dry battery in its base, which also may be used to distribute perfumes or disinfectants through the air of a room, is a recent invention.

Wireless communication between Scandinavia and America, with an intermediate station in southern Greenland, is proposed by a rival inventor to the system now in use.

A recording compass for mariners employs delicate contact points on the needle, which communicate electric magnets to make the record.

her shortcomings. The tester shows her up every time.

TREATING SCOURS IN CALVES Common Disease, Caused by Indiges

tion, May Be Traced to Faulty or Irregular Feeding.

Two kinds of scours affect young calves, common scours, which are caused by indigestion, and white scours, or calf cholera.

Calf cholera is contagious, but if a calf gets the disease, it will occur a few days after birth. If the pens are kept clean there is not much danger from this disease, usually. Stalls used for calving purposes should be carefully disinfected after a calf is born.

Common scours, which are caused by indigestion, are much more common. The indigestion may be traced to faulty methods of feeding, the most common of which are: Overfeeding, cold milk, sour milk, irregular feeding, dirty pails and dirty stables. When a calf shows signs of the scours, the milk supply should be reduced onehalf, and the amount gradually increased as the calf shows signs of improvement. This usually will cure them, but if it does not, feed about a tablespoonful of soluble dried blood, and stir in well with the milk. Dried blood not only acts as a tonic, but it has some food value, and is often fed scours

If the calves have the scours very bad, the formalin treatment is good. Add one-half ounce of formalin to 15 ounces of distilled water to make the solution. Then add one teaspoonful of this mixture to each pint of milk that is fed. This method is very effective.

Start in Poultry.

The cheapest way of getting started in the business of breeding fine poultry is to buy eggs and hatch them. Ten or a dozen chicks are often produced from a sitting of eggs, which may be purchased for less than the cost of a single first-class fowl, and any one of the chicks is worth more than the total outlay.

Segregate Strange Fowls.

When you add a new specimen to your flock, place the strange fowl by itself for a few days and watch for of trouble.

ISTAVOL.

The latter are responsible for two other designations of this vegetable curiosity, for in England, where it is grown extensively, it is known as the unicorn plant and in Mexico, where it grows wild, it is called the devil's finger-nails.

The pods are produced in great abundance and should be gathered when less than half grown, as they are worthless after the hardening of their substance. They are pickled in vinegar like cucumbers and are very useful in putting up mixed pickles. The plants require considerable warmth, therefore, the seed should



not be sown until the trees are out in full leaf.

They are planted in rows or hills three feet apart each way and should be thinned out thoroughly, as they require considerable space. It is a good plan to sow the seed in a hotbed even when the calves do not have the and transfer the young plants to the garden in the latter part of April or

as soon as the weather is settled.

Shipping Mares and Foals.

The best way to ship mares with young foals at foot is to build a partition across one end of a car, bed the floor well with good hay and turn them in loose, says the Horse Breeder. We have shipped many in that way and have never had one injured. The mare that is a good mother will never step on her foal when it is lying in the car. With plenty of good hay for bedding mares will not suffer for food even though the train is delayed a few hours, Water in a clean bucket should be offered them frequently. Yearlings and two-year-olds may be safely shipped in this manner.

Oats for Poultry.

The value of oats as a ration for poultry is largely offset by the drawback due to the harsh and rough covsigns of lice or disease. A healthy ering. The digestive operation needflock may be ruined by the introduc- ed to remove this covering requires tion of a bird which carries the germs to offset it about all the nourishment the kernel contains.

For removing Stains.

Dip the ink spot in pure melted tal low, then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out with it.

To remove paint from glass, rub i well with hot vinegar.

To remove tar from cloth, saturate the spot and rub it well with turpentine and every trace will be removed. To preserve brooms, dip them for a minute in a kettle of boiling auds once a week and they will last much longer, as this makes them tough and pliable. A carpet wears much longer swept with a broom cared for in this man-

Prune Shape.

ner.

Take one pint of prunes, boil till soft, take out stones and put into a butter mold with a few almonds around. Then take the juice the prunes were cooked in and put a half box gelatin in one-half pint of water. Boil and pour over prunes. When cold. turn out. Make a bolled custard by taking a pint of milk and two eggs, one tablespcon sugar, a little almond flavoring; cook till coming to a boil in a pitcher set in boiling water over the fire and your over all.

Orange Float.

To make orange float take one quart of water, the juice and pulp of two lemons, one coffee cup of sugar; when boiling hot add four tablespoons of cornstarch; let it boil 15 minutes. stirring all the time; when cold pour it over four or five oranges that have been sliced into a glass dish, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Corn Pudding.

The corn can be baked in the oven with the potatoes and takes only a little less time to cook. To make this pudding take one cup of green corn, one cup of milk, one egg and a tablespoon of melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven half to three-quarters of an hour.

Orange Sauce.

Thicken one pint of orange juice with one tablesponful of cornstarch; cook until transparent and sweeten to suit

er.

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