

HELP FARM WOMAN

Housewives of Progressive Farmers Asked for Views.

Many Seek Means of Increasing Personal Income and Better Means of Marketing Produce — Other Farm Topics of Interest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To ascertain the fields in which farm women desire specific assistance, a letter of inquiry has been addressed to the housewives of 55,000 progressive farmers in all the counties of the United States. This letter asked no questions and left every woman free to discuss any need which occurred to her. She was invited to take the matter up with her neighbors and make a reply which represented not merely her personal need but the recognized need of the women of her community. Replies to this letter have been received in great numbers.

There has not been time for a complete analysis of these letters, but from those which have been read it is evident that women want help in practically every phase of home management, from the rearing and care of children to methods of getting the heavy work, such as washing, done by co-operative agencies.

Many women seek means of increasing the precious personal income which they receive from poultry, butter making, or the garden in their care. Many asked the department to suggest new handicrafts or gainful home occupations, and others seek better means of marketing the preserves, cakes, or fancywork that they now produce.

The overwork of farm women and their fear of the effect of overwork on their children is the text of many of these letters. The difficulty of securing domestic help, due seemingly to the fact that daughters of farmers no longer take positions as home makers, has added to the farm housekeeper's burden.

Many ask the department to prove to the men that their work is worth something in dollars and cents. Still others express a realization that their own lot is hopeless and self-sacrificingly ask that better things in the way of education, cheaper school-books, improved schools, lectures, libraries, and museums be provided for their children. Many request that the department establish a woman's bureau, issue weekly or other publications designed for women and dealing with matters of cooking, clothing, home furnishing, education of children and care of the sick.

Co-operation in Soil-Survey Work.
With the view of making soil surveys more valuable to the farmer, a new basis of co-operation has been established by the department of agriculture with the states through their experiment stations, agricultural colleges, and agricultural bureaus. Under this plan the department will give precedence in conducting detailed soil surveys to those states which co-operate with the department in the matter and which request that such surveys be made.

During the past year 19 states have appropriated money for soil surveys in co-operation with the department. If the request for soil surveys on the part of co-operating states absorbs all the department's funds for such work, no projects will be undertaken in non-co-operating states. It is believed that where the soil surveys are made at the special request of the state agricultural agency and in districts where the state is actively engaged in extension work, the state authorities will be willing and able to help the farmer to gain the greatest possible benefit from the department's reports and soil-survey maps.

Farm Demonstration Work.
In the boys' demonstration work in the south, 480 members of the boys' corn clubs in the various southern states produced yields of over 100 bushels of corn to the acre. The work of the canning and poultry clubs, through which the girls of the farm are encouraged to preserve in a form suitable for home use or sale such products as tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits as can be profitably produced for local consumption, on many farms has yielded satisfactory results.

In the northern states a good beginning has been made in farm demonstration work during the year. This work is prosecuted for the most part in co-operation with the agricultural colleges through county agents, who devote their entire time to the study of local agricultural conditions and needs and act as counselors and advisers to farmers, encouraging the adoption of improved methods and where advisable the introduction of new crops.

While the organization and establishment of this work in the north and west is too recent to indicate in any very definite way what may be expected to result from it, a summary of the work of the agents in the 30 counties longest established discloses that more than 6,500 farms have been visited and more than 1,800 farmers' meetings addressed, with an attendance exceeding 130,000. Co-operative work has been carried on directly with nearly 2,400 farmers, many of whom are being encouraged to select and test carefully their seed corn.

Legal Standards for Food.
The establishment of legal standards for judging foods would render the food and drugs act more effective, less expensive in its administration,

and supply needed legal criteria. Under present conditions it is necessary in the individual prosecution to establish by evidence a standard for each individual article. This procedure is very expensive, and sometimes its cost is out of proportion to its value.

Moreover, it may result in lack of uniformity in different jurisdictions. With legal standards established, the control of foods would be more uniform and measurably less expensive. The lack of such standards is today one of the greatest difficulties in the administration of the food and drugs act. These standards, however, should be in the form of definitions, because numerical standards furnish recipes for sophistication. The standards, moreover, should be sufficiently flexible to permit improvements in production.

Organization of the Department of Agriculture.

There were 14,478 employes in the department on July 1, 1913. Of these, 2,924 were employed in Washington and 11,554 outside of Washington. Of the entire force, 1,812 were engaged in scientific investigations and research; 1,323 in demonstration and extension work; 687 in administrative and supervisory work; 6,021 in regulatory and related work and 4,535 were clerks and employes below the grade of clerk.

The Production of Eggs.

According to statistics of the department of agriculture, the products of the American hen aggregates a total value of over \$600,000,000 annually. Poultry and eggs are produced in all sections of the country, but it is a noticeable fact that the bulk of these important products is produced by the farmers of the Mississippi valley. In this section there are practically no large poultry farms such as are commonly found in the eastern states and on the Pacific coast. Poultry keeping, therefore, is usually incidental, the hens being considered and treated generally as an agent for converting material which would otherwise go to waste into a salable product. Consequently the poultry and eggs produced constitute merely a by-product of the general farm.

In order that the farmer may sell more eggs, better eggs, and obtain a better price for them, the department has issued the following suggestions: Improve your poultry stock.

Keep one of the general purpose breeds such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington, or Rhode Island Red.

Provide one clean, dry, vermin-free nest for every four or five hens.

Conclude all hatching by May 15 and sell or confine male birds during the remainder of the summer.

Gather the eggs once daily during ordinary times and twice daily during hot or rainy weather.

In summer, place eggs as soon as gathered in a cool, dry room.

Use all small or dirty eggs at home. Market frequently, twice a week if possible during the summer.

The department has also issued the following suggestions to the country merchant and cash buyer:

Candle all eggs and buy on the loss-off basis.

Allow the farmer to see you candle the eggs occasionally and return those rejected if he wishes them.

Pack carefully in strong, clean cases or fillers.

Do not keep in a musty cellar or near oil barrels or other odoriferous merchandise.

Ship daily during warm weather.

Bouillon Cubes Not Concentrated Meat Essence.

The belief of many people that bouillon cubes are concentrated meat essence and of high nutritive value, is shattered by a bulletin of the department of agriculture. The department authorities say that while they are valuable stimulants or flavoring agents they have little or no real food value and are relatively expensive in comparison with home-made broths and soups. The bulletin compares the contents and food value of bouillon cubes with meat extracts and home-made preparations of meat.

The ordinary commercial bouillon cubes, according to this bulletin, consist of from one-half to three-quarters table salt. As they range in price from ten to 20 cents an ounce, purchasers of these cubes are buying salt at a high price.

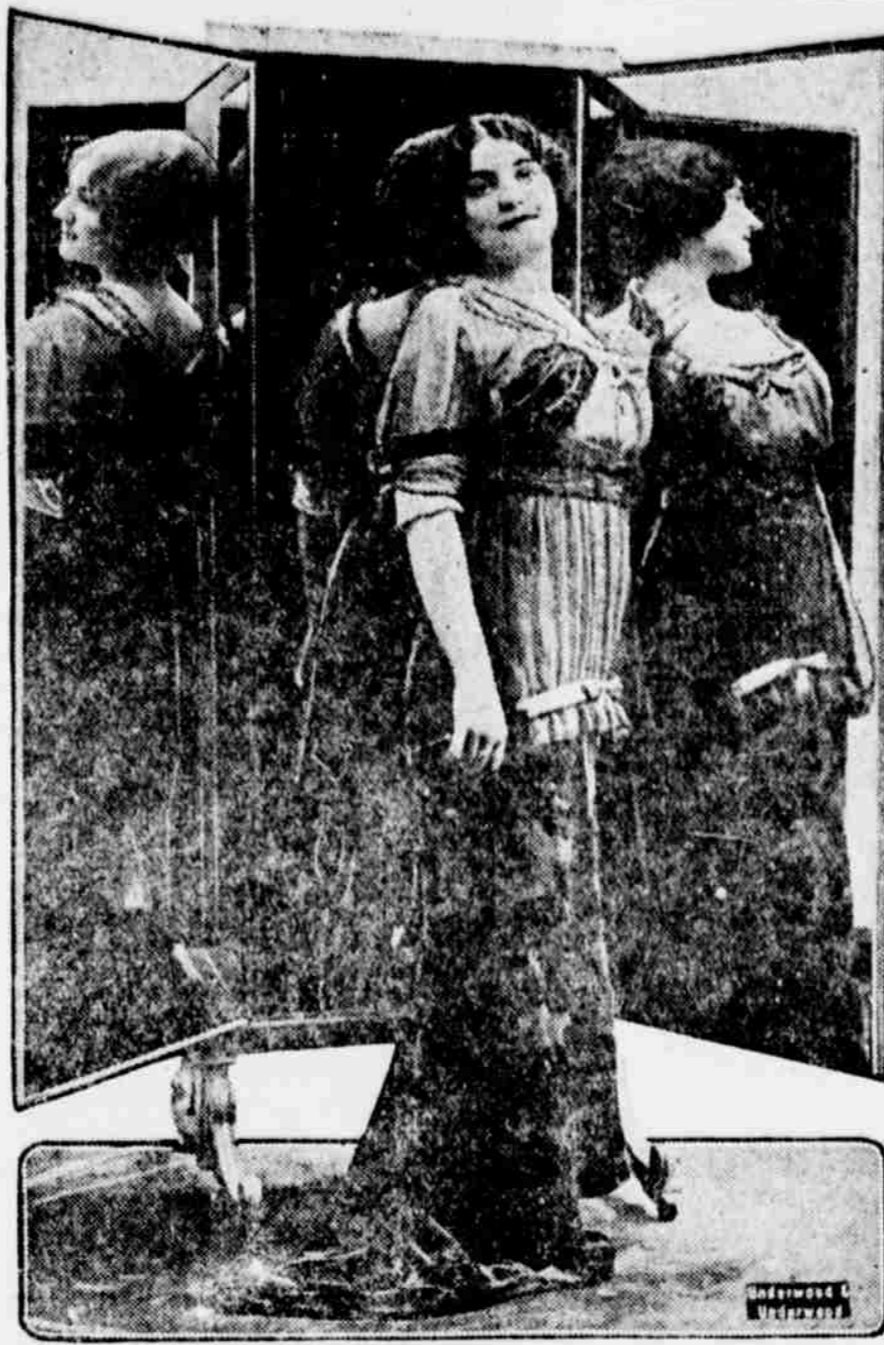
The department's meat chemist has carefully analyzed semi-solid meat extracts, fluid meat extracts, and commercial meat juice, which are offered on the market to the American public, in addition to the bouillon cubes. He has also conducted experiments in making home-made beef broth, and meat and vegetable soup.

Both the bouillon cubes and the meat extracts are stimulants and flavoring agents, but have only a slight food value and are more expensive than home-made soups.

The bulletin recommends a whole-sale meat and vegetable soup which will furnish enough for a family of five, at a cost of approximately 16 cents. This may be made according to the following recipe:

Ingredients and approximate cost (prices actually paid by department chemist):
One soup bone, weighing about 24 ounces (one-third meat), ten cents.
After being washed it should be placed in a large kettle with three pints of cold water and heated for three hours, when the bone and meat should be removed.
One-quarter of a small head of cabbage, one onion, one carrot, one large potato, two small tomatoes, a little flour seasoning, six cents.
Chop these vegetables and add to the soup. Boil the mixture for one hour, thicken slightly with a little flour and season with salt and pepper.

Dinner Gown in Brocade and Chiffon.



THREE views of a handsome dinner or reception gown are made possible by the clever triple minor arrangement, in front of which it was posed. The straight skirt, with a demi-train, is made of crepe having raised velvet roses and foliage scattered over the surface. The roses are very large and in a slightly darker shade than the crepe.

The chiffon overdress and bodice repeat the color in the crepe. The under bodice is of thin silk in a light color. There is a beaded girdle, narrow, and edged with the narrowest border of fur. This tiny edge of dark fur appears again on a small piece of drapery made of the brocade, which is posed on the bodice, extending from under the arms at the belt to the beginning of the bust.

The neck of the bodice is slightly pointed at the back, but is cut square in front. It is shirred over the foundation and is very simple. The short, full sleeves are set in and edged with a narrow band of ribbon. A butterfly bow of ribbon is posed at the front finished with silk pendants.

There is a frill of boxplaited maline about the neck of the bodice which does not extend across the front. Under this is a lace edging which lies flat to the neck all round and is very attractive and becoming.

Unlike many overdresses, which are wired into the lampshade effect, this

overdress is drawn in at the bottom, with shirring thread. It slopes down to a point at the middle of the back and is finished with a narrow band of satin ribbon tied in a simple bow at the front with ends finished with pendants like those on the bodice.

The undersleeve of the bodice is finished with a band of lace like that in the neck, and it is put on without fullness. There is a crushed turn-back cuff above the band of lace, made of the chiffon.

A novel feature in the bodice is the introduction of a narrow casing in the maline ruff which holds a tiny supporting wire. This is for the purpose of holding the ruff in an upstanding position away from the neck.

There is nothing intricate or difficult in the shaping of this dinner gown. The materials are not unusual, and altogether it is one of the most practical and graceful models which Paris has furnished for the present season. In spite of the curious and sometimes freakish departures from the conventional which one sees so often pictured, it is the practical gowns of this character which have pleased discriminating women of fashion. There is plenty of distinction in the wonderful materials and in the use of color, not to mention tassels and bead work, without resorting to the bizarre designs to get chic effects.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NEAT AND DURABLE SERVING APRON IS NOT HARD TO MAKE

A SERVING apron must be made to stand weekly tubbing at least, and substantial materials are the only kind worth making up. A good and not very sheer India linen is used in the apron which appears in the illustration, and the lace is a strong cotton weave with square mesh and figure.

The bib and apron are cut in one piece, with the shoulder pieces cut long enough to reach to the belt in the



back. The ties are long enough to make a bow with short ends.

After the apron has been cut out the insertion is basted to the right side. Then the fabric underneath it is split and turned back. Over the raw edges bias tape is basted and then machine-stitched down. This covers the raw edges and strengthens the apron. The tape, showing through the material, and the even rows of machine stitch-

ing which fasten it to place make an additional ornamentation to the apron. Hems at the bottom and at the ends of the ties look best when sewed by hand, but few people feel like giving so much time to a detail that is not important. Careful, even machine stitching is decorative and quite good enough.

A wide binding of the fabric is placed on the apron at each side and starts at the rows of insertion. The ties, which are made separately, are sewed to this binding. All these details of construction are planned to add strength to the apron, because its freshness is its best feature and that means soap and water and rubbing and ironing many a time before the apron begins to go to pieces.

There are quite a number of designs for serving aprons. It is best to select one and stick to it. The example here is large enough for any maid, and is as easy to launder as a handkerchief. Four such aprons ought to insure freshness in the maid's appearance at all times.

For ladies who serve their guests, smaller, more lacy and much more elaborate aprons, ribbon-trimmed, in fact much fussed up with bows and furbelows, are made. Friends make them for one another, and they are dainty bits of finery. Such aprons are usually made by hand. Cross-barred muslins and other sheer materials are used for them, with val or cluny laces in trimming. Little pockets are introduced and many brightly bows and rosettes of gay ribbon. Pretty figured voiles, white ground, covered with scattered flowers, and figured lawns, are fine for such aprons.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Fashion's Fickleness.
In the present day there are many things needed to make the wardrobe complete, and as fashions in these items change with such rapidity it means there must be a constant renewal of veils, collars and such like if the appearance is to be kept entirely up to date.

There have been many novelties introduced this season, some of which are both practical and pretty, others again merely eccentric.

BURYING THE DEAD

PRESIDENT OF MINERS' FEDERATION SHOT AND BEATEN.

WILL INVESTIGATE ASSAULT

Special Jury Will Look Into the Deportation, Shooting and Clubbing of Michigan Strike Leader.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 28.—The western federation of miners buried its dead today. Fifty-nine bodies, including those of forty-four children, were carried through the streets down a winding country highway and laid in graves in a snow-enveloped cemetery within sight of Lake Superior. Thousands of saddened miners formed the escort of the funeral parties and passed between other thousands who as spectators testified to the grief that has oppressed the community since seventy-two men, women and children were killed in the Christmas evening panic in Italian hall.

Milwaukee, Dec. 27.—Badly beaten, suffering from three bullet wounds, two in his shoulders and one in his head, Charles H. Moyer, president of the western federation of miners, today told the story of his election from the strike-ridden copper country. Moyer was accompanied by Charles Tanner, auditor of the western federation of miners, who was also a victim of the assault and ejection.

The federation president is seriously but not fatally wounded. There are two bullets in the fleshy part of his back, which will be removed in Chicago. He is suffering the most pain from a bullet wound in his scalp. Aside from the wounds his face and body are badly bruised. Tanner was not shot, but suffered similar bruises.

Calumet, Dec. 25.—Four score persons, mostly children, were killed at a Christmas celebration held by copper mine strikers in Italian hall because of a needless panic caused by a false alarm of fire.

The entertainment was set for the early evening, and the hall, which is on the second floor, was soon filled to its limit. The children selected to recite Christmas selections and sing carols had finished their part of the program and the man selected to play the part of Santa Claus had appeared in his gala dress to distribute the presents that were piled around the large, brilliantly lighted tree. The children were instructed to march up the aisles to the tree so that the presents could be handed to them. The aisles were filled with the boys and girls when a large man with a heavy beard like the one usually pictured as belonging to St. Nicholas, put his head in at the door of the main hallway and yelled "fire."

City Mourns Its Dead.

On the day set aside for rejoicing over the birth of Christ, this city mourned its dead—seventy-two victims of a false alarm of fire. As a result of the tragedy, caused, it is believed, by a drunken man, who thrust his head into the hall entrance and shouted "fire," all bitterness between the different factions in Calumet is wiped out. There is no ill-feeling. There is nothing but dumb grief which is beyond the possibility of tears.

A mass meeting was held Thursday afternoon, at which a committee of twelve was appointed to visit each individual home of the bereaved families and ascertain what financial assistance is necessary. Unlimited funds are assured.

Special Jury Will Investigate.

Calumet, Mich.—The deportation of Charles H. Moyer, president of the western federation of miners and leading the copper miners strike, who was escorted from Hancock after being shot and clubbed, will be investigated by the special jury when it resumes its session Tuesday. Sheriff Cruz began an inquiry into the facts of Moyer's departure. In response to telegrams from Governor Ferris and George Nicholls the special prosecutor in charge of the grand jury. Each requested him to make a full statement of the result of his investigation.

Calumet, Mich.—In a formal statement, Sheriff Cruz, of Houghton county, denies that President Charles H. Moyer of the western federation of miners had been shot, assaulted or forcibly ejected from the copper district. The sheriff charged that the "kidnapping" and departure of the labor leader was a frame-up on the part of the federation officials, inspired to gain sympathy for the strikers' cause. His investigation, Sheriff Cruz declared, failed to disclose anything that would substantiate Moyer's statements.

Nation-Wide Action.

Denver, Colo.—Plans for nationwide action to bring about an immediate congressional investigation of the Calumet strike and the deportation of President Moyer have been made by Secretary Mills at national headquarters here. Telegrams will be sent to the heads of all federation locals in the country, asking them to hold mass meetings of protest. Senators and representatives from all parts of the country will be interviewed and placed on record for or against such a probe.

ENDS DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" cures sick, sour stomachs in five minutes —Time It!

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

Mrs. Smith Surprised.

Mrs. Smith was on her first ocean voyage. "What's that down there?" she asked of the captain. "That's the steerage, madam," he replied. "Really!" exclaimed the woman, in surprise. "And does it take all those people to make the boat go straight?"

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT, BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove Dandruff—Real Surprise for You.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and just try it. Adv.

Cold.

"She has the coldest manner I've ever seen."
"Yes, we call her 'Aunt Arctic.'"

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *W. D. Hoagland* in Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A man thinks he's good enough when he doesn't act worse than usual.

A Happy New Year

Being happy is the secret of being well, looking well and feeling well. Start the New Year right, by resolving to assist the Stomach, Liver and Bowels in their daily work by use of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It tones, strengthens and invigorates the entire system. Try a bottle today.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

IF YOU FEEL "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" OR GOT THE BLUES SUFFER FROM NERVOUS BLADDERS, NERVOUS DISORDER, CHRONIC WEARINESS, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, PILES, BRUISES FOR BY FREE BOOK. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN. IT TELLS ALL ABOUT THESE DISEASES AND THE REMEDIES. COPIES FREE OF CHARGE. IF YOU WANT IT, WRITE FOR YOUR OWN. DON'T SEND A CHECK. YOU CAN ORDER IT FOR YOURSELF. DON'T SEND A CHECK. IF YOU WANT IT, WRITE FOR YOUR OWN. DON'T SEND A CHECK. IF YOU WANT IT, WRITE FOR YOUR OWN. DON'T SEND A CHECK.

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