

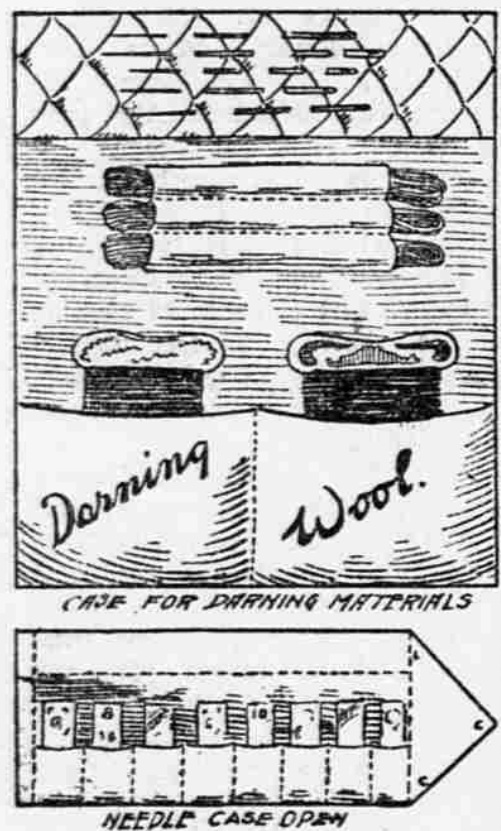


USEFUL WORK BASKET

DAINTY RECEPTACLE FOR LADY'S NEEDLEWORK ACCESSORIES.

Material Needed Is Inexpensive and Affair Is Easily Made—How to Make Handy Case for Darning Materials.

Some strips of ribbon, thin cardboard, and narrow lace ribbon are the only materials needed for the first of these dainty and useful work-basket accessories. The ribbon should be at least 3 1/2 inches in width. Its length is determined when it is decided how many papers of needles the ribbon case is meant to hold. If six papers,



the length should be nine inches, an inch and a half extra being allowed for every extra paper.

The first thing to do is to miter one end and make an inch hem at the other with silk of the same shade used for stitching.

Now fold a third of the silk up, as suggested by the diagram, and stitch at intervals to form pockets for the papers of needles.

The top of the ribbon is now folded over, and pressed with a fairly hot iron. When the needles have been put in, the case can be folded up, the ribbon cut into six lengths, and sewn on as fasteners, and tied in pretty bows.

The case for darning materials is so fashioned that the flap takes the needles, and the pockets and casings hold the cards and skeins of mending wool.

Linen is the best material to use, and cannot be beaten for hard wear, while no more suitable binding can be found than woolen braid. Two pieces of the linen measuring eight inches

PLANS AN IDEAL SICKROOM

All Modern Hygienic Requirements Are Observed In Young Woman's New House.

When a house is to be built the family devotes months of thought to planning the billiard room, the music room and all sorts of bat and shoe closets, but seldom do we hear of a house, no matter how pretentious, with a room specially planned for sickness. The result of this neglect is that many a mild case which could just as well be cared for at home by a competent nurse, if she has the proper facilities, has to be sent to the hospital. A far-seeing young woman who is at present superintending the erection of a house has planned a sickroom on the third floor. This room is to be a spacious place, with southern exposure, thus insuring good ventilation and plenty of sunshine. It will have polished floors and walls of hard plaster, tinted or painted a soft green, which is restful to the eyes, and this finish will be such as to permit a thorough washing of the walls after an infectious disease. The corners will all be rounded, so as to provide no hiding places for germs. The room will naturally be furnished in a simple, sanitary way. There will be an iron bed, with a similar cot for the nurse, a white dresser, a white enamel table and two or three white chairs. Pictures and draperies will be banned, and there will be no unnecessary trappings. Adjoining the room will be a bathroom, and in an adjacent closet the doctor and nurse will be able to find all sorts of pitchers, jars, basins, measuring glasses, thermometers, hot water bags, bandages, gauze, plain towels, green soap and disinfectants.

Hoops as Gifts. Among the new wedding presents are embroidery hoops, the outer one of silver, the inner one of satin wood. These make unique gifts to the girl who does any kind of embroidery during the leisure summer hours.

by six are first cut, and neatly stitched together. Two pieces are the only other lengths required, one measuring six inches in length and four in depth, the other measuring five inches by four.

The larger of these two pieces is stitched to the foundation along the bottom and up the sides as far as it reaches, to form pockets for the cards of darning wool, and is divided in the middle with a row of feather-stitching.

The other piece is folded and creased down, and stitched at the creases and two ends so as to form slots for the skeins of wool to be slipped through. The piece of linen which forms a flap and folds over the case can be padded with a little cotton-wool and six darning needles stuck through. Dress fasteners, one at each end of the flap, are used to keep the case shut.

A very pretty bag for thimbles can be made from odd pieces of silk and some rounds of cardboard. Two of the latter of the size of a two-shilling piece are cut and covered with rounds of silk. Ribbon, or a strip of silk measuring about three inches in length and five in width, is next required and hemmed at both ends. The wide sides are whipped with strong silk, and sewn round the covered cardboard, one at each end, care being taken that the hemmed sides overlap each other a tiny piece. Buttons and loops sewn along the hem close the little case when the thimbles have been placed inside.

If it is necessary to make the case more elaborate, this is easily accomplished by the addition of flowers or a conventional design worked in embroidery silks before the silk is sewn to the rounds of cardboard at the ends, and instead of buttons and loops strips of ribbon can be used and tied into little bows.

The case suggested made on a much larger scale does admirably for odd spoons of silk or cotton, and will keep them from becoming dirty and entangled.

Scarfs Match Parasol. Many of these fascinating sun shades are matched by filmy scarfs. A parasol of black chantilly, over white chiffon, for instance, has a scarf of chantilly with touches of rose embroidery to match a similar decoration which borders the mechin lace frills with which the parasol is finished. A parasol of white peau de sole made over a gilded frame with a handle of ivory and gilt has a scarf of white chiffon with the ends gathered into clusters of white ribbon roses. A purple parasol, with a lining of shirred white chiffon and a carved ivory handle has a wrap of shaded purple lavender and white chiffon.

Soft Cotton for Dresses. The great vogue of soft materials, transparencies, etc., through the winter has brought about the use of cotton materials without starch, such as voile, marquisette and mercerized batiste, for summer lingerie. The really smart lingerie dresses and waists of 1911 will launder with out starch.

CREPE DE CHINE W/ ST.



This dainty waist is of pink crepe de chine, elaborately trimmed with a cord embroidery and a heavy silk embroidery.

The girdle is of black satin, fastened at the side with a steel ornament.

The Skirts of This Season. Though the lines of the new skirts are still scant, the extreme tightness to which we have become accustomed is no longer the thing. So cleverly have the tailors concealed the plaits that it is only until the skirt is worn does one see the advantage of the new modes. The swinging panel is the most popular method of using the plait, while many of the new skirts are also finished with inverted plaits at the sides to give grace and ease while walking.

The two-piece skirt is a new arrival this season, and it is chic, indeed. It is cut with only front and back gore, buttoning at either side. This model is popular for the short outing skirt. In the dressy models one still sees the tunic. This is a graceful fashion which bids fair to remain with us for some time to come.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Keep weeds out of strawberries.

Farm teams should have extra care.

Horses should not be checked up when at work.

Wild mustard causes but little trouble in the corn belt.

Ensilage materially reduces the cost of raising and fattening cattle.

Sometimes old strawberry beds will pay to keep for another fruiting.

Ordinarily the best animal food for hens at this time of year is cut green bone.

For the women who love plants there is nothing so pleasant as indoor gardening.

A sanitary stable is absolutely necessary for a uniform quality of good butter.

It costs less to raise strawberries in a new bed, and they are of better size and flavor.

A man who cannot succeed with a scrub flock will hardly make a success with a pure bred herd.

Dairy farmers should not raise or buy timothy hay for cows. Clover or alfalfa is much better as a milk producer.

With the majority of farmers the pasture provides the sole summer feed for all the animals except the work horses.

A patch of rutabagas or an acre of pumpkins will make the cows remember you with increased yields next fall and winter.

The temperature of the cream when in the churn should range from 52 to 56 degrees, and it should be churned for 30 to 40 minutes.

The sheep that shears ten pounds or over, an animal of good size and strong back, with proper attention will make money for its owner.

The great advantage of the cream separator over the various systems of cream-raising is that thick or thin cream, as desired, may be obtained.

Home-grown seeds, pure, free from weeds and found by local experience to afford satisfactory yields, are generally to be preferred over all others.

Summer selection should be kept up until the fowls are fully grown. Dispose of every little runt that shows up, because they are not worth keeping.

Get the horseradish into the ground just as soon as possible. Plant the roots two or three inches deep with the thick end up. The soil must be very rich.

All infertile eggs have a value. While it is unlawful to sell these eggs we find that when well boiled and mixed with cornmeal they make excellent food for chicks.

To give the hen heat and energy, we use carbonaceous matter (carbohydrates—starches). The two must be mixed. Fats, to a more or less extent, can be found in every article of food.

A gallon tin fruit can with holes made a half inch from the open end and inverted over an inch deep pie pan makes an ideal drinking fountain. Use the scrub brush on the pan once in awhile, too.

When corn is several inches high, put in the sulky cultivator set to mellow the ground fully five inches deep when corn is small and shallow; when stalks are half grown and roots spread across the rows.

The Pekin duck is very hardy, a good layer and fattens quickly. The ducklings, if well cared for should be ready for market in ten weeks. They should be killed before the pen feathers begin to grow.

Be careful not to overcrowd the birds during the hot season. Fresh air and cool quarters are conducive to health these warm days, and prevention is better than cure with chickens, seeing that the best cure for a sick fowl is death.

If the hens are confined to a small yard, a portion of the yard should be dug up once a week and a little finely-ground bone and meat fed three times during the week to take the place of the worms and insects they would pick up when at large.

Alfalfa roots are fine and tender.

Iron sulphate solution kills dandelions.

The horses should have free access to salt at all times.

Geese must be driven in when a hard shower comes up.

A rich sandy loam with clay subsoil, is the best ground for berries.

Do not allow a dying or worthless tree to stand in or near an orchard.

Beef, meal and meat scrap are fed by many poultrymen with excellent results.

Club root of cabbage is one of the most annoying yet easily controlled of diseases.

The matter of growing the corn and filling the silo is of great and growing importance.

Cattle on pasture can be fed grain and made ready for market early in the summer.

Wheat and oats in equal parts ground together are excellent for chicks of any age.

As soon as the corn is up, or even before, go over the field with a weeder or smoothing harrow.

Flaxseed may be broadcasted, but is generally drilled at the rate of from two to three pecks to the acre.

A small amount of animal food is required by all poultry, especially during the time of egg production.

Try to see that the chicks are not fed until at least 48 hours old; then give water first, feed afterwards.

Failures in the sheep business, in nine cases out of ten, may be traced to overconfidence and "plunging."

The farmer who makes milk production his business is a dairyman, and he needs the best of dairy cows.

If one has pigs that have to be kept in a yard all summer, sweet corn is the best green feed he can grow for them.

Barley and kafir corn are both good poultry feed, but not essential when one has plenty of the above mentioned grains.

Dairymen doing a small business connected with farming cannot live up to the standard without increasing the cost of milk.

The temperature in a brooder the first week should be 95 degrees, second week 90 degrees and the third week 85 degrees is enough.

Corn silage and alfalfa make an excellent ration for dairy cows and good yields of milk have been reported where nothing else was fed.

Go over the young apple trees and cut off every water sprout with a sharp knife close to the trunk. Do it early and they will heal this season.

It is the early vegetable that brings the big price and the man who sticks to his hot bed and makes good use of it always gets to market first.

There are several crops which may be planted for late summer pasture which will furnish fresh, succulent green feed for all seasons of the year.

Two or three days after potatoes are planted go over the field with a harrow, and continue this until the plants are several inches above the ground.

As soon as the potatoes are planted and up sufficiently to cultivate, it is becoming customary, and necessary, to spray with some poison solution to kill the bugs.

The fruiting strawberries should have all weeds and grass cut out between plants; take a sharp, narrow-bladed hoe and cut the soil fine without disturbing the roots.

The poultry yard should be all cleared away and tidied up in June, and all coops and racks no longer in use securely stored away in some shed where they will be kept dry until next season.

One can spread ashes, lime, land plaster, pulverized lime rock, etc., with the manure spreader by first putting a layer of litter in the bottom of the spreader and the fine material on top.

A remarkable thing about alfalfa is its perennial youth. When one growth is removed another one comes on immediately to take its place, and so continually as long as moisture and temperature conditions are favorable.

Grow your tomatoes on trellises this year and see if you do not have better crops than ever before. Trellises should be set in the ground about 18 inches deep when the plants are set out and the vines trained from the start.

When one stops to consider the stupendous fact that Philadelphia, Chicago and New York consume 7,000,000 cases of eggs annually, some idea may be obtained of the number required to feed Uncle Sam's rapidly increasing family all over the country.

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IN THE WORLD OF JUNIORS

Penal Code Sensible and Most Effective for Punishment of Childish Faults

Public opinion sways the child world. Sometimes this opinion is created by what an intelligent child has learned through older people, sometimes it comes of the children's own reasoning. And the child who fails in the etiquette demanded from him by his own world is punished in the surest and severest way. Public opinion is against him or his misdeed; he must remain on the outside until he has proved his repentance. There may be a suggestion for older people in this method of treating offenders in their midst. Punishment by the family's ostracism may bring a rude or indifferent-minded little person to terms sooner than anything else.

Emerson had a little daughter, Ellen, who once told a lie. She was not punished in the way that you or I might think wise. All the children in the family were brought together and told that something very dreadful had happened in their family; Ellen had told a lie. They must not romp or play or sing, for Ellen had told a lie. —The Designer.

HIRAM CARPENTER'S WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s, psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there would be nearly a dust-pailful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. — treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer. "My sister wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied to one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap. I commenced by taking Cuticura Resolvent three times a day after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. Under date of April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

Well Domesticated. Judge Parry in the course of a sketch of his judicial duties states that he has learned to sympathize with domestic frailties. "I was once rebuking a man for backing up his wife in what was not only an absurd story, but one in which I could see he had no belief. 'You should be more careful,' I said, 'and I tell you candidly I don't believe a word of your wife's story.' 'You may do as you like,' he said, mournfully, 'but I've got to.'"

Life is for the most part but the union of our individual selves.—Cowper.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

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W. V. BENNETT, Room 4 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Please write to the agent nearest you.

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