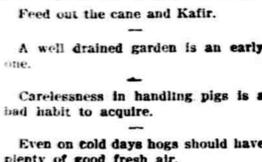


NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Feed out the cane and Kafir.

A well drained garden is an early one.

Carelessness in handling pigs is a bad habit to acquire.

Even on cold days hogs should have plenty of good fresh air.

Keep the sheep pens clean. Dirt and foul odors affect sheep quickly.

Health is natural, disease is unnatural; health is contagious as well as disease.

A good three-year well-bred colt is worth from \$150 to \$200. Does he pay his keep?

It is a mistake to suppose that a good cow of inferior breeding is qualified to drop a good calf.

To make hogs profitable we must provide plenty of range that we may keep their yards clean and sanitary.

Where fowls have been kept in good condition during summer and fall, the problem of winter eggs is generally solved.

The trap nest and the numbered egg band enable a breeder to keep an accurate account of the performances of his fowls.

Hogs lose the use of their hind quarters from need of laxative food. A little cotton seed meal fed occasionally will remedy this.

Don't freeze the legs and mud frozen on the horses' ankles when you come home from town, unless you want them to have rheumatism.

There are over 7,000 beekeepers in this country, and product of their bees last year was enough to fill a train of cars over 400 miles long.

Cow peas make excellent hay which, if properly handled, is equal to alfalfa in nutritive value, although as a rule stock do not eat cow-pea hay as readily as alfalfa.

Throw an extra lot of hay into the poultry yards. The chickens will scratch out every clover seed. There is no better way to make them work for their food.

A practical farmer tells the condition of any soil by treading upon it, as unerringly as a cattle breeder tells the feeding quality of an animal by feeling its skin.

Piano boxes make good colony houses. A yard of netting should be attached where fowls can have a grassy run. They should be given a pile of sand to scratch in.

It is foolish economy to keep using harness which is worn out. Many fatal accidents, both to the horses and drivers, have occurred because something gave way at the wrong time.

It is just as well to have a well-bred chicken as a well-bred horse or cow. Any amount of food will not make a mongrel as profitable as a pure-bred under the same conditions.

Good stock demands good care and if they do not receive it, they are sure to degenerate. The man who is inclined to abuse his stock should stick to the scrub or raise grain exclusively.

On an Illinois farm where corn and oats have been grown alternately for 21 years the physical condition of the ground is very bad. It washes easily and runs together as the other soil near it does not.

It is hard to tell how much freezing bees can stand, but the better protected they are the less honey they consume. For it is a well-known fact among beekeepers that the bees use a great deal of honey as fuel in order to keep comfortable in winter.

It is an interesting and very encouraging thing to note that while the newer western states are steadily reducing the average yields by poor farming, the older states, seeing the error of their ways, are steadily increasing their average yields by better methods of farming.

A good grain ration for the laying stock is composed of wheat, buckwheat, oats and corn, the wheat predominating. Too much corn is not good for laying hens, but a little fed with other grains is beneficial. Add to this grain ration a daily allowance of vegetable food, cut clover and a little green cut bone two or three times a week and you will have an almost perfectly balanced ration for the laying hens.

Lime sulphur wash is the preparation most generally used for San Jose scale and other scale insects, and, besides, an excellent fungicide. It is made as follows: Sulphur, 15 lbs.; caustic lime, 15 lbs., and water, 50 gals. Shake lime with hot water, and while shaking rapidly pour in the sulphur; after mixing, increase the water to about 15 gallons and boil briskly for 45 minutes. Dilute to 50 gallons with cold water and the mixture is ready to apply.

Buy a dairy thermometer.

Gather the eggs several times a day.

Milk cows sell higher than beef steers.

If you want to borrow trouble, go to a money lender.

The scrub hen is going out of style, just as is the scrub cow.

Bran is an excellent substitute for succulence in the sow's ration.

To be successful a man must be particular with his breeding stock.

Cold and discomfort are unprofitable things to keep in the dairy barn.

We can't preserve the flesh on our cattle if we want the largest quantity of milk.

Every change in feeding should be gradual and with an eye open to note the results.

Mismanagement or lack of thought makes a good deal of trouble in the handling of stock.

Breed only pure bred sires in every class of stock and you will soon be blessed with pure bred dams.

Lettuce is relished by the laying hens and can be grown very easily if intended for that purpose only.

Feeding the brood sows plenty of slop made of wheat middlings and skim milk will help milk production.

The young duck is a nervous individual and should not be unduly excited. Dogs, cats or strangers irritate them.

The more active the breed the slower to fatten. Remember this if you are breeding for the market in flesh as well as eggs.

No animal on the farm is as dainty as the sheep when it comes to drinking water. It must be clean before the sheep will touch it.

Some poultrymen advise camphor gum put in chicken's drinking water once or twice every ten or twelve days as a good preventive against cholera.

Some poultrymen advise the use of chopped corn, mixed with turpentine, or wheat soaked with turpentine as a preventive feed against gapes in chicks.

If the young pigs should show signs of looseness of the bowels, shut off all feed to the sow but dry oats for a day or two, and the trouble will usually disappear.

Manure is never so valuable as when fresh. Exposure to air and water in the barnyard does not improve it; nothing is added, except water and much is lost.

To give good results either in the breeding pen or feed lot a sheep must have strong constitution and narrow chested, straight ribbed sheep rarely if ever prove profitable.

Whenever you see a flock of un-docked sheep, be sure the farmer does not know his business. Docking means cleanliness and it gives a sheep a more blocky appearance.

A knowledge of corn judging is worth a lot to the farmer. The crops can be improved only as the seed is carefully selected. Judging makes it possible to select the best seed.

One way to plump a dressed fowl is to dip it for ten seconds in water nearly or boiling hot and then immediately in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal's heat is all out.

When the hogs are confined keep the floors of the pen as free from dust as possible. Hogs lie with their noses close to the floor and in this way inhale more dust than any other farm animal.

In choosing a breed of cattle or any other class of live stock due consideration should be given to the question of environment. Where one breed would be a failure another would perhaps be a success.

Some of us are dairymen of natural born instinct, some have acquired a knowledge of the business by hard study and practical course and some are dairymen because they keep a few cows. All of us have much to learn.

Sheep should be graded according to size, putting the prime ones in a lot to be fed by themselves; and if you are determined to keep the poor ones, put them in a different lot and do the best you can with them. Better sell them, though.

There is no more certain way of burning up money than by permitting manure to stand in the barnyard in heaps and burn away its fertilizing properties. When it does not burn—and sometimes when it does—it becomes waterlogged and is twice as heavy to handle as when fresh.

Good, big drafts seem to attract the most attention and yet the perfect draft horse is hard to find in the average rural community. Extra fine young horses are picked up at good prices by buyers who want such stuff and the farmer gets along with less valuable animals. That is all right for geldings, but the best young mares ought to remain on the farm.

Green feeds from the silo are useful when the sow has to be kept confined. A week or so before farrowing the sow should be shut in from all other stock. The pen should be floored and around the sides boards 12 inches wide should be nailed to the studding about ten inches from the floor. This is to prevent her from crushing her young against the side walls. Little bedding should be used as pigs are liable to be entangled in it and over-laid.

Three Costumes



Dress for Girl of 14 to 16 Years.

Dressing Gown.

Coat for Day or Evening Wear.

DRESS for Girl of 14 to 16 Years.—Five yards of serge in a deep shade of old rose is used for this simple dress. The bodice and gored skirt are mounted in one; the panel of front being carried up to the bust over the waistband; the collar and cuffs are edged with silk straps; the vest and collar-band also being of tacked silk.

Materials required: Five yards 46 inches wide, five-eighths yards silk, 4 1/2 yards lining satin.

Dressing Gown.—A specially pretty gown is shown here; it may be made up in cashmere, nun's veiling, fine French flannel or flannelette. The empire bodice is tucked in front and trimmed with insertion; the deep turn-over collar also being trimmed with insertion and lace; this is pleated at center back, and each side the front, and joins the bodice under a sash that is fixed at top under a diamond-shaped buckle made of silk over cardboard; the long ends are knotted twice and finish in loops.

Materials required: Four and one-half yards 52 inches wide, 20 buttons, about five yards cord, nine yards lining silk, three-quarters yard silk for facing revers, four tassels.

Materials required: Six and one-half yards 46 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards insertion, 2 1/2 yards lace, three yards ribbon.

Coat for Day or Evening Wear.—Face cloth of firm texture is the most suitable material for this coat. The drawing gives the effect of the sleeves being cut in with the coat; but in reality they are separate; both center back and front are slightly drawn in by a band of embroidery, which in these are faced with black silk, which is smart with almost any color.

The sleeves are trimmed with tassels. The edges of the opening at the sides are connected by cords and buttons.

The coat is lined throughout with silk.

Materials required: Four and one-half yards 52 inches wide, 20 buttons, about five yards cord, nine yards lining silk, three-quarters yard silk for facing revers, four tassels.

OF RUSSIAN GREEN.



Russian green diagonal chevrot was used in the making of a fashionable three-quarter length coat of the palette variety. There is no trimming save black crocheted buttons and collar and cuffs of sable.

Rice Water for Babies.—Boil one cup of well washed rice in three-fourths of a gallon of water until quantity is reduced to about three cups. Strain.

Serve the rice water in nursing bottle in the proportion of two-thirds rice water to one-third cow's milk. If the child is feverish and cannot digest milk serve rice water alone, sweetened or salted to taste. Above directions may be reduced or increased according to need.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BANG

Loose Fringe of Curis Has Taken Place of the Severe Cut Once So Much Worn.

While the bang is back, it, like most revivals, would scarcely be recognized by its forerunners of the late eighties. No longer does one make herself a fright with the severely plain fringe of hair completely concealing the forehead and looking as if it had been cut around a crock.

The modern bang is a loose, frizzy fringe of curls worn along the top of the forehead to soften the effect of masses of bought braids. Sometimes it is worn under the ribbon fillet, indeed, should be, if the wearer can suits becomingness.

As most women object to cutting their own hair to suit a passing fashion, no one should venture playfully to pull his lady-love's curl that hangs in the middle of her forehead to his mortification and her rage the fringe and the girl may part company. For women with big foreheads and

MOURNING JEWELRY IN VOGUE

Must by No Means Be Too Ornate—An Instance of Proper Thing To Be Worn.

It is hard for a girl who likes quiet mourning to get jewelry that suits her taste. Most of it is too ornate, or is bedecked with pearls, or shows too much of the gold linings.

A dog collar that is being worn by a girl in the deepest crape is in particularly good style. It is made of onyx set in gold, but in such a way that none of the shining metal shows.

The form of the collar is groups of five oval sections set horizontally one above the other between square, upright sections deep enough to hold the cross pins in place. The horizontal parts are pointed at each end and about the size of an ordinary cuff pin.

This collar fits closely about the throat and can be worn on the outside of the gown or on the bare neck. In having such an ornament made to order the number of the cross pins can be varied to suit the length of the neck.

A Brocade Blouse.—Now is the time to use it, if you have any rich piece of old brocade reposing in an old trunk.

Can't you manage to have it match your velvet or broadcloth skirt, so that you may wear it as the French do?

They cover it with chiffon of the exact shade, or they bring it into harmony with the skirt by the use of a varying shade of chiffon.

No trimming is used, no pleats are present. The neck line is slightly low, the sleeves reach to the three-quarter mark. Around the neck and sleeve edge there appears the merest line of plain velvet as a finish. This is elegant simplicity; and, although chiffon is not easy to handle, it will be found less difficult because of this lining of more heavy brocade.

Dyeing Laces.—To color very delicate French lace, which is usually silk, it may be stretched with thumbtacks upon a board, with clean white blotters beneath it, and painted with gasoline and oil paint made very thin.

This is done when laces are so tender that they would not stand dipping and wringing.

A broad, new varnish brush is used for the painting of lace, and the process is a most delicate one, involving great care.

a boon, as it is undeniably becoming and softens the face.

Some Exquisite Nets.—Some of the nets seen for the first time this season are exquisite. The coarser weaves prevail but in entirely new and pretty effects and combinations.

For instance, one of the newest designs is an exact reproduction of garden netting, though extremely fragile and cobwebby looking.

The weave is in a fine octagon mesh, picked out in large garden netting effects, octagon shape with tiny black silk dots. The design is decidedly odd, and much prettier than can be imagined from this inadequate description.

See If It Grouses.—Before deciding on a new evening gown it is a good plan to squeeze a tiny piece of the material in your hand to see if it creases easily. Some soft materials crease more easily than others, and if one is pressed for time it is a great nuisance to have to iron one's frock out every time it is to be worn.—Times Chat.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ADVERTISER

Eloquence Burned at Stake in Senate



WASHINGTON.—Oratory, when en-throned in the United States senate, hold doubtful sway. Let this be a warning to the young person who is training himself in the forensic art expecting some day to make the halls of the nation resound with eloquence until the listening throng with one accord is roused to action.

It doesn't happen. There is something wrong about the tradition that oratory sways. The senators can listen to oratory all day and remain pulseless as so many fish. Either oratory is not comprehended as it should be or the senate lacks red corpuscles.

For example, Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho recently was seen to rise and utter a perfectly good broadside of eloquence. It was that noted speech in which he unfurled the star spangled banner over the matter of lending federal tents to the United Confederate veterans for their next reunion. It was a gem of a speech—one that would have won a gold medal in 1861. But the remainder of the senate, callous and unpatriotic, did not enthuse. Indeed, as the proud ensign was stowed back into its black cloth case after Mr. Heyburn had flaunted it, there was not a moist eye in the house. Even the New England senators refused to become "het" up over the "rebel" issue.

It came as a surprise, this battle-cry of freedom by Senator Heyburn. He is a handsome, impressive statesman, with a seat away up in front; also he is one of the most impressive tollers

in the upper legislative chamber. He is always doing something in a pleading, showy manner. He can be seen at any time with documents on his desk. Nor is he like so many of our statesmen who place their whole happiness in smoking bulky cigars in the cloak room.

However, soon after he had risen to his feet and began his clarion enunciation, the galleries began filling with listeners, brought by the general alarm sent out that his day something at last was happening in the senate. He has a rich, melodious voice that is a treat to hear. His language is able, very. He employs correct gestures, and thumps on his desk with judgment and effect. He recognized the senate not, oh, not to give respect to the confederacy. He appealed especially to the patriots on his side of the house, whose party had saved the union from that period of error. He was vehement, but not unduly bitter. Things struggled with him for utterance, but he had calmed his limitations. He would not wave the bloody shirt. But, by everything that was sacred, he urged that the old feeling, the old rancor, be not aroused in this manner. The terrible past, as pictured by him, should not at this late day be revived.

Amid a tense silence he sat down. The galleries craned forward, every heart beating. Would the senate now be torn by sectional strife?

Everybody but Mr. Heyburn voted to let the United Confederates have what they wanted. The northern folks voted right along with the southern contingent. Even eagerly did they so vote. Mr. Heyburn's vote was the solitary recognition given the throbbing appeal from far off Idaho.

Thus was oratory martyred in the United States senate.

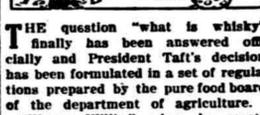
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Now You Know What Whisky Really Is



THE question "what is whisky?" finally has been answered officially and President Taft's decision has been formulated in a set of regulations prepared by the pure food board of the department of agriculture.

"Weary Willie," when he meets "Lazy Tom" along the roadside and stops to take a swig out of his bottle, will not care whether it is whisky according to the presidential ruling or not, just as long as it tastes like the real stuff and has the same effect, but the man who buys it in bottles or over the bar can see the government label which will hereafter be found on all packages.

In brief, the regulations declare that all unmixed spirits distilled from grain, prepared in the customary ways, are entitled to the name "whisky" without qualification. Blended whisky must be labeled as such.

The term "whisky," however, is restricted to distillates from grain, and under the regulations distillates from other substances, if labeled "whisky," are misbranded and the person guilty of misbranding may be prosecuted. The regulation follows:

"Under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, all unmixed distilled spirits from grain, colored and flavored with harmless color and flavor, in the customary ways, either by the charred barrel process or by the addition of caramel and harmless flavor, if not potable strength and not less than 80 proof, are entitled to the name whisky without qualification.

"If the proof be less than 80, that is, if more water be added, the actual proof must be stated upon the label and this requirement applied as well to blends and compounds of whisky.

"Whisky of the same or different kinds, that is, straight whisky, rectified whisky, re-distilled whisky, and neutral spirits whisky or like substances and mixtures of such whiskies, with or without harmless color flavors used for purposes of coloring and flavoring only, are blends under the law and must be so labeled."

Beau Brummel Collects Old Milk Bill



THE maids and butlers of Washington's finest residential districts are well trained, but sometimes even they fail to discriminate. A story is told of a milkman who had a great deal of trouble in collecting his bills at a certain aristocratic house. The lady of fashion put him off over and over again and absolutely refused to see him in person—as a milkman.

Money is an essential in dispensing the lactical fluid as in other lines of business, so the milkman resorted to strategy. A few days after his latest unanswered appeal, a man arrayed in the latest style of fall suit, with dazzling diamond studs in a snow-white shirt bosom, hands neatly gloved and carrying a cane, walked up the steps

of the residence of the delinquent milk purchaser. It was ten o'clock in the morning, and the mistress of the house was at breakfast. Looking out before opening the door—some Washington hall doors are provided with a ventilator-like "lookout" like those of Philadelphia—the maid failed to recognize the milkman, divested of his overalls. Opening the door, on hearing his modest request for Mrs. So-and-So, she at once ushered him in and took his card to her mistress. He waited—a trifle awkwardly, perhaps—in the hall, but was upheld by the stern justice of his errand. The lady of the house arrived.

"Yes?" she said, questioningly. "What can I do for you?"

"The amount of this, if you please, madam," said he, presenting the obnoxious bill.

Whatever the lady may have thought of the improvised Beau Brummel, the bill was promptly paid. There were no lingering farewells, but the milk account in that house was always taken care of to date after that.

Capitol Messenger Didn't Know Aldrich



FUNNY things happen, even in the corridors of the capitol in Washington, among those men who have been longest there. One of the messengers at the capitol is John P. Hamlin, who for more than 20 years has been messenger about the senate corridors.

The other day Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island was positively held up in the corridors and refused admission to the elevator by a messenger who had served the United States senate longer than Senator Aldrich has. Mr. Hamlin, who is very old

and does not see any too well, said: "Are you a senator?" squaring himself across the entrance to the elevator which is used only by United States senators.

"Yes," said Mr. Aldrich, entering into the spirit of the situation and hesitating a moment.

"Must be a new one," said Mr. Hamlin, talking more to himself than Mr. Aldrich.

"Well, hardly that," said Mr. Aldrich, chuckling. "My name is Aldrich."

The poor old messenger almost fell in his tracks, and Senator Aldrich for almost the first time in his life laughed out loud.

Poor Messenger Hamlin will hardly recover from his panic. He is past 80 years of age, and was foreman of the jury that convicted Giteau of the assassination of Garfield.

Long Distance Connection.—Bourderman Cadaby—Yass, Lady Clara, I assure you I can claim to be connected with the best families in England, dah Jove!

Lady Clara—Ah! By telephone?—London Opinion.

Rebbling the Innocents.—"The meanest man has been discovered."

"What has been doing?" "Swindling amateur poets. Getting them to send two dollars for a poetic license."

Real Absorbing.—"Have you any absorbing papers around here?" asked the stranger at the newstand.

"Absorbing papers?" echoed the clerk. "Yes, sir, Jimmy, give this gentleman a couple of blotters."

A Telephone Monopoly.—"Who is the party who gets so angry when you tell her the line's busy?" said one operator.

"I think it's the same one who never talks for less than an hour and a half when she gets on the wire."

PUBLISHED EVERY WINTER

Famous Cough and Cold Prescription Has Cured Hundreds Here. "Get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients in it. Take a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of this mixture after each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle well each time." This is said to be the quickest cold and cough remedy known. It frequently cures the worst colds in twenty-four hours. But be sure to get the genuine Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes put up in a tin screw-top case. Don't use the weaker pine preparations. Any druggist has it on hand or will quickly get it from his wholesale house.

He Was Immune. An elderly gentleman, traveling in a stagecoach, was amused by the constant fire of words kept up between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache, when he answered, with a great deal of naivete, "No, ma'am; I have been married 28 years."

BAKING, WAKING, RASPIING COUGH can be broken quickly. Let us know. This old, reliable remedy has been sold for over 20 years. Ask your druggist about it.

Every man has theories about raising a family—before he marries.

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CATARRH OF STOMACH

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