YOURS

Yours for uniformity.

Yours for greatest leavening power.

Yours for never failing results.

Yours for purity.

Yours for economy.

Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever-dependable baking powder.

That is Calumet. Try it once and note the improvement in your baking. See how much more economical over the high-priced trust brands, how much better than the cheap and big-can kinds.

Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in cost.

Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

Nebraska Directory

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Largest stock, lowest prices. Remingtons $12, Smith Premiers $15, Chicago $8, Underwood $35, L. C. Smith $40, Monarch $40, Hammond $15, Fox $15. Full Guarantee. Send for Catalog A.
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TROUBLE WAS OUT.

"At last, Miss Millie, I can say something that I have been burning to ask you for some time."

"What is it? What is it?"

"Has your cousin Erna enough money to marry on?"

When the Minister Scored.

In a contribution to the Christian Register, Thomas R. Slicer tells this: "Some men the other night, in conversation with me, knowing I was a minister—and it is the spirit of this time to put it up to a minister in terms at least of gentle satire—said: 'We have been discussing conscience,' and one of them said, 'I have given a definition of conscience; it is the vermicular appendix of the soul,' and they laughed. And I said, 'That is a good definition in your case; you never know you have it until it hurts you.' Then they did not laugh."

Efficiency in the Forest.

The Babes in the Woods were lost.

"There is no hope," they cried, "they will try to find us by a filing system."

Try For Breakfast—

Scramble two eggs. When nearly cooked, mix in about a half a cup of

Post Toasties

and serve at once—seasoning to taste.

It's immense!

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

HIGH FOOD VALUE OF HONEY

Single Pound of Well-Ripened Product Contains More Nutriment Than Two Pounds of Pork.

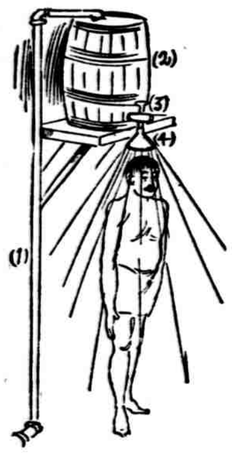
A single pound of well-ripened honey contains more nutriment than two pounds of pork, and more medicine than any druggist would put up for fifty cents, says the Bee Journal. Honey is also one of the choicest foods for man, and not the least valuable, as it is the only food that, having undergone chemical change in the body of the bee, can be taken directly into the system and used as a force producer without having to pass through the ordinary digestive process.

The apiary is fast being recognized as one of the sources of profit on the farm, especially with the farmer who desires to carry on a system of diversified farming. The farmer, of all people, is perhaps the least dependent upon his fellow men, and on every fair-sized farm there annually goes to waste several hundred pounds of nectar, unless he has the means of gathering and storing for the use of himself and family. It is not necessary that the farmer beekeeper become a competitior in the market with the expert bee keeper, and in most instances this would not be desirable or profitable, but the farmer should produce at least enough to supply his own table, if not more.

COMFORT IN A SHOWER BATH

Few Things More Pleasing Than to Stand Under Sprinkler Just Before Going to Bed.

If there is no bathtub in the house it is an easy matter to rig up a pretty good substitute. It consists simply of a barrel, about ten feet of one-inch pipe, and a common faucet with a sprinkling can attachment. The cut gives an idea of its construction. Figure (1) pipe, (2) barrel, (3) spigot,



Convenient Shower Bath.

(4) sprinkler. The hired man speaks and stands for himself. If there is no water connection in the house the barrel must be filled by hand, but this is not much of a job. A couple of pailfuls of boiling water will warm up the entire barrel, and it's mighty comforting to stand under the sprinkler just before going to bed, after a hard day's work in the field, then finish off with a coarse towel.

Cloverseed.

It is a right good time to buy cloverseed. Some of your neighbors will cut a crop that will be reasonably free from foul weeds' seeds, and they are the men to buy seed from. If this matter is put off until the seed is wanted for sowing, nine times in ten you will have to take anything offered, and more than likely get something mixed with it that you did not bargain for. Buy cloverseed right at the huller, if possible; it will cost you less than at the stores, and besides you will know what you are buying.

Plants From Seeds.

About the number of plants that can be produced from one ounce of seed is as follows: Asparagus, 500; broccoli, 2,000; cabbage, 2,000; cauliflower, 2,000; celery, 3,000; egg plant, 1,000; endive, 3,000; kale, 2,000; leek, 1,000; lettuce, 3,000; pepper, 2,000; tomato, 3,000; sage, 1,000; thyme, 5,000.

Draining Land.

Never make an open ditch if it is possible to drain the land with tile. A tile drain costs but little more than a properly constructed open ditch having a sufficiently sloping bank, and, unlike the open ditch, it leaves the land perfectly smooth, without any waste for cultivation.

FARM NOTES

Timothy hay should be grown for market every time.

Canteloupes may be gathered for market before the rind colors.

The kind of corn to grow for filling the silo will depend on the locality.

A good garden is a luxury that every farmer's family should enjoy.

Land that will grow a heavy crop of wheat or rye will grow timothy.

Kale requires deep, rich, mellow ground, well supplied with rotted manure.

Celery for market should be planted in four-foot rows, setting the plants six inches apart in the row.

When buying plants of the cabbage or other crucifers the grower should make certain that the plants are free from club-root.

The man who expects fat harvests, high prices and active markets all the time has got something wrong with his reasoning apparatus.

Grass, clover, corn fodder and cow peas, when fed in green state, are relished by farm animals much more than after they are cured.

Three insects destroy 55 per cent. of the clover seed in the plants. They are the clover midge, the clover seed chalelid and the clover caterpillar.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Get a hand separator.

Don't forget the road drag.

Aren't well painted buildings a good sign?

It is unwise and wasteful to stuff a horse with hay.

Salt regularly twice a week is better than once.

Just as soon as the cream is separated is should be cooled.

The potatoes can be greatly improved by selecting the seed.

Drench the ground around the tea roses, but do not spray the bush.

No not neglect to spray the orchard trees and berry bushes this year.

The average production of alfalfa has been four tons of hay per acre.

Disease lurks in a neglected swill barrel. Scrub and scald it every week.

Seed onions should now have produced plants big enough for bunch onions.

Bloody milk or that from a sick cow should never be mixed with wholesome milk.

As chickens grow, diminish the number of meals as well as the variety of food.

It is fatal to some plants to fertilize them with rich manures when the ground is very dry.

It is well to have a trough in the hog-house in which is kept wood ashes, salt and copperas.

If the spring pigs are doing well hold them steady until fall and then push them for the market.

Some cows are such persistent milkers that it is next to impossible to dry them up, even for a short time.

It requires the work of experienced grower of ginseng to germinate the seed with any degree of success.

A hog needs all his time to make pork and should not be expected to spend any moments fighting lice.

It should be remembered that the milk cannot be increased in solids and in fat by the feeding of rich food.

The individuality of each horse should be studied, and the feeds supplied to meet individual requirements.

You will appreciate the difference between low-headed and high-headed trees when you are picking the crop.

An average of between one and two per cent. of all hogs slaughtered in the United States are infected with trichina.

In order to produce desirable flavor it is very essential that the milk and cream be handled under sanitary conditions.

Free range for hogs does not mean that they should be allowed to run in the highways and through the neighbors' fences.

It often pays to grade strawberries very carefully. A customer pleased and satisfied means a steady market for produce.

Anybody can raise an ordinary horse and sell it for an ordinary price It takes blood and feed and care to beat the average.

Cabbage and cauliflower will grow better if frequently cultivated. Tie the leaves about the cauliflower heads to keep them white.

Each cow's udder should be thoroughly cleansed before milking and the hands of the milker should be absolutely clean and dry.

At no time is the development of the pigs so easily influenced as while they are depending on the sow's milk—the first month of life.

There is no trouble about working the brood mare on the farm, if she is the right kind of a mare and is handled by the right sort of man.

Hogs require attention, regardless of condition, age or sex, but the management of the brood sow is the surest test of the breeder's skill.

Milk should find its way into the chicken rations much more generally, and if a cow is kept for the purpose of supplying it, it will be found one of the cheapest foods.

To introduce filth into the cream is to introduce not only the bad flavors which that filth contains, but also germs which will tend to develop some kind of a bad flavor in the cream.

An acre of good corn will furnish forty pounds of silage per day to a cow for 500 days, and an acre of alfalfa will furnish sixteen pounds of hay per day to a cow for 500 days. This makes a good ration for a cow producing 22 pounds of milk per day.

The silo is not an experiment.

Charcoal is excellent for pigs.

Take good care of what pigs you have.

If short of fall feed, sow rape or turnips.

Collar boils are caused by ill-fitting collars.

The use of silage does not breed tuberculosis.

One way to improve land rapidly is to pasture hogs upon it.

Trim any apple or plum trees that are over-bearing. It pays.

Setting away in a large can is a very poor way to cool cream.

Horses that have a light hay diet are seldom affected with heaves.

All weeds damage the apeparance of a farm and render it less valuable.

Strong, vigorous pigs when a week old will care for themselves, barring accidents.

The dairyman cannot afford to keep a cow at the expense of the rest of the herd.

Local manure should be applied only when the ground is moist enough to absorb it.

Aim for early maturity, and keep hogs growing by intelligent feeding and good care.

Runs of confined fowls quickly become foul this warm weather. Plow them up often.

The pig crop is governed by numerous influences that tend to increase or decrease supply.

Even circulation of air is the one important factor necessary for the proper curing of corn.

It is just as necessary for little pigs to have fresh dirt to root in as to have nourishing feed.

Cowpeas sown in standing corn at the last cultivation will furnish a large amount of pasturage.

The first tomatoes to ripen that are oval and smooth, and the seed from them should be saved also.

Unless the birds are on grass, supply them with green food daily, therefore cut grass is excellent.

Hens that are frightened every time an attendant goes among them cannot do well in producing eggs.

Humus is the organic matter in the soil, and is formed by the decay of animal and vegetable matter.

All breeds of hogs look good when taken care of, all of them will yield good money if rightly handled.

The man who can raise hogs profitably without pasture can increase his profits many fold by using pasture.

The usefulness of a horse depends largely upon his good health and ability to perform what is required of him.

The majority of silos being built have a continuous door, which makes it very convenient for emptying the silo.

Warm milk should never be poured into cold milk, nor should the night's milk be mixed with the morning's milk.

It is a good sign that the pure-bred sheep are increasing rapidly and are, therefore, improving all of the flocks.

The draft horse should show a vigorous, lively, energetic disposition, yet be docile, tractable, and intelligent.

Raise the type of colt that sells best in your community. Select the sire and dam that will bring this type of colt.

Put some sort of a mark on the earliest and best ears of sweet corn and do not pick them, but save for seed.

A goose that is being fattened for market should never be permitted to swim in the water or to wander any distance.

Milk should never be exposed to foul air in the cow stable or in dirty tanks before it is delivered to the creamery.

Pet and talk to the cow. Kicking and beating spoils her for milk purposes. If she really needs beating or kicking, butcher her.

The pig is merely a meat-producing machine and the more he is fed—with good judgment, of course—the more meat he will turn over.

For the farmer who wants to go into the business of breeding for profit, mules are much better than horses, and a safer proposition.

A check rein is unnecessary cruelty For the horse that occasions trouble by reaching down after grass or corn, try a muzzle, but leave his head free

When acorns are fed pigs their flesh is apt to become very soft and oily, but this difficulty may be overcome by feeding corn for three weeks before slaughtering.

Formerly it was thought that the corn should be quite green when used for silage purposes. It is now realized that the best silage is made from corn which is well along toward maturity.

Many kinds of insect vermin besides red mites infest the poultry yards and some of them live exclusively on the little chicks, hiding in the down on their heads and under their throats.

FARM AND BEES

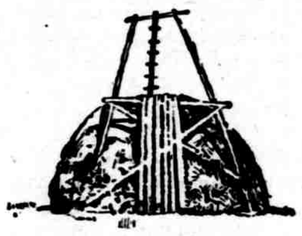
HAY-MAKING IS MADE EASY

If Cut While Wet Grass Requires Longer Time to Dry It Than When Standing.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Do not start the mower until the dew is off the grass. If cut while wet the grass will require longer for the sun to dry it than when standing.

Cut just what you can easily handle in one-half day. The next afternoon



Home-Made Hay Leader.

rake the hay into windrows, and if not thoroughly dry, better leave it over night.

In order to be perfectly sure that hay is well cured on our father's farm, we always put it up into good-sized cocks and allowed it to remain about two days. This second handling exposes all the damp hay to the air and is swift in curing.

If you have a hay-loader, count yourself lucky; but if not, hitch two horses to the end of a pole about eight feet long, straddle one or two cocks and drag them to the stack, if the hay is to be left standing in the field.

A device shown in the cut is a home-made stacker recommended by an Illinois farmer. He says this stacker when equipped with a fork and an active horse, will handle all the hay six wagons can bring in. The rope is fastened at the top and bottom of a strong, slanted pole, and the fork hangs over the center of the stack. The wagon is placed alongside the board slideway and the fork used the same is in the barn.

If the hay is to be stored in the barn, you will need a steady team on the wagon. The hayrack ought to be about sixteeen feet long and ten feet wide. If you are a good loader, boards at the end and sides will not be necessary.

When you arrive at the barn with a load, hitch a steady horse on the end of the rope attached to the hay-fork, set the harpoon as deeply as possible, and the horse will draw up 300 pounds in a twinkling.

When the hay has run along the carrier to the point where it is to be

Visiting Cousin Driving Team.

dropped, pull the whip-cord, and there you are.

With a bright boy to handle the horse on the rope and an experienced man on the load, it can be put into the barn in ten minutes or less.

Always begin at the back end of the mow, or the end farthest from the chute to the barn floor, because when the hay is put in in that way it will come out easier when being fed.

It is a good plan to place the hay level in the mow when it is being unloaded. If you can get an extra man to help, so much the better; if not, do the best you can between bites with the fork, and keep the mow as level as possible.

FOOD VALUE OF CLOVER HAY.

It Has Been Found to Be More Nutritious Than Timothy and Nearly Equals Alfalfa.

In the past horse feeders have not understood the value of clover hay. Clover should constitute one of the main coarse roughages for horses. It has been found to be more nutritious than timothy and nearly equals alfalfa in this respect. Feeders object to it, however, because of its tendency to produce heaves and other respiratory troubles when fed in a dusty or otherwise unclean condition. These objections do not apply to clover which is cut at the right time, properly cured, and free from dust mold. Moldy clover will often cause acute indigestion and even death. Those who do not care to feed straight clover will find that a grade of light clover mixed will give better results than timothy, and there is no good reason why it should not be used extensively.

Improving Pastures.

It has been abundantly shown that pastures may be improved either by natural or commercial fertilizers. When the pastures are heavily grazed and the animals fed little or no other food, usually the pastures gradually decline. If, however, the cattle are fed a little concentrated food, especially of a highly nitrogenous character, or if the pastures are top-dressed with manures or commercial fertilizers, they steadily grow better. But occasional application of seed clipping the weeds and the harrowing of the field, also contribute to this end.

Substitute Pasturage for Hogs.

Those who have a good alfalfa pasture for hogs are in luck, and those who have not may help their luck along by sowing a mixture of all the grains they have and adding about six pounds of rape to the acre.

BARGAIN OF M. D. AND D. D.

Mutual Obligations Entered Into That Surely Should Have Been Satisfactory.

Newell Dwight Hillis, the now famous New York preacher and author, some years ago took charge of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, Ill. Shortly after going there he required the services of a physician, and on the advice of one of his parishioners called in a doctor noted for his ability properly to emphasize a good story, but who attended church very rarely. He proved very satisfactory to the young preacher, but for some reason could not be induced to render a bill. Finally Dr. Hillis, becoming alarmed at the inroads the bill might make in his modest stipend, went to the physician and said: "See here, doctor, I must know how much I owe you."

After some urging, the physician replied: "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do with you, Hillis. They say you're a pretty good preacher, and you seem to think I am a fair doctor, so I'll make this bargain with you. I'll do all I can to keep you out of heaven if you do all you can to keep me out of hell, and it won't cost either of us a cent. Is it a go?"—Cosmopolitan Magazine.

"WHY SHOULD I USE CUTICURA SOAP?"

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it is for skin troubles, but its great mission is to prevent skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair live and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 23 L, Boston, for a liberal sample cake, together with a thirty-two page book on the skin and hair.

Where It Points.

"For whom is she wearing black—her late husband?"

"No, for her next. She knows she looks well in it."—Judge.

BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FREE
Send 2c stamp for five samples of my very choicest Gold Embossed Birthday, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 731 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

Slang to Define Slang.

"He's in bad."

"Yes; he's all in."

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

Whoever complains of not having found a true friend accuses himself. Sintenis.

Lewis' Single Binder, extra quality tobacco, costs more than other 5c cigars.

If you have occasion to pick your company, use a magnifying glass.

AFTER 7 YEARS SUFFERING

I Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Waurika, Okla.—"I had female troubles for seven years, was all run down, and so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different things but did me no good. I got so bad that I could not sleep day or night. While in this condition I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and began its use and wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. In a short time I had gained my average weight and am now strong and well."—Mrs. Sallie Stevens, R. F. D., No. 3, Box 31, Waurika, Okla.

Another Grateful Woman.

Huntington, Mass.—"I was in a nervous, run down condition and for three years could find no help.

"I owe my present good health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier which I believe saved my life.

"My doctor knows what helped me and does not say one word against it."—Mrs. Mari Janette Bates, Box 134, Huntington, Mass.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, and nervous prostration.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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For the treatment of Carbuncle Ulcers, Boil Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Very successful by mail 50 cents. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., Dept. A6, St. Paul, Minn.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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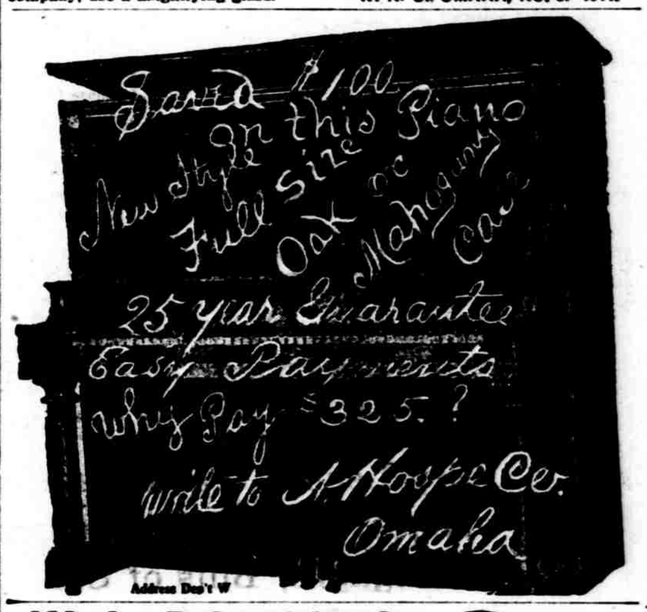

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$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

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THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L.Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W.L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

USE THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH FOR LAUNDRY WORK
FOR SHIRTS COLLARS CUFFS AND FINE LINEN