

FARM AND GARDEN

POULTRY NOTES.

Begin early to get next year's breeds into their permanent houses and yards.

The farm poultryman and the fancy poultryman are closely related and should be as brothers and work together in harmony.

There is room for expansion in the poultry industry of the United States. Look at the market price of poultry products for the last year!

If those mother turkey-hens have served you well do not sell but keep them another year for breeding. They are good for at least five years.

A sick bird should on no account be permitted to drink with the general flock. Remove ailing birds and scald all drinking vessels with boiling water.

When you buy a pure-bred male for improving the flock you buy half the flock in a breeding sense. This is the best thing to stocking the yard with pure-breeds.

Old yards and runs become destitute of sharp grit. If coarse sand or gravel is accessible haul a few loads into the yards and put a big pile in each house. Lack of grit is the source of many diseases among domestic fowls.

Whenever a dozen eggs sell for the price of a pound of butter, the man with the hens is ahead of the man with the cows.

Ventilation is absolutely necessary at times, and particularly so in warm weather. Draughts, however, are often fatal to fowls, even in summer.

Fowls intended for market should be killed by bleeding. This should be done from the roof of the mouth, so as to leave the skin unbroken. Dry neck while still bleeding.

To cure hens of the egg-eating habit, make a mixture of flour, ground mustard and red pepper adding enough water to hold together. Dose egg with mixture and put in the henhouse.

ENSILAGE VS. CURED FODDER.

Experiments have been made at the Vermont and Wisconsin stations in which two rows of corn across the field were cut and placed in shocks, while the next two were run through the feed cutter and placed in the silo. By thus alternating until the silo was filled, equal quantities of material cut at the same time and from the same field were obtained. The field-cured fodder was later run through the feed miter and fed in comparison with the silage, to dairy cows, with equal quantities of hay and grain.

The results at the Vermont station were as follows: The 14,262 pounds green fodder corn when dried, fed with a uniform daily allowance of hay and grain, produced 7,688 pounds milk. The 14,262 pounds green fodder corn converted into silage and fed with the same daily ration of hay and grain produced 8,525 pounds milk.

At the Wisconsin station from 29,800 pounds green fodder were obtained 24,440 pounds silage, which, fed with 1,648 pounds hay and 2,884 pounds grain, produced 7,496 pounds milk, containing 340.4 pounds fat. From 28,800 pounds green fodder were obtained 7,330 pounds field-cured fodder corn, which, fed with 1,567 pounds hay and 2,743 pounds grain, produced 7,119 pounds milk, containing 318.2 pounds fat.

At the Vermont station the silage ration produced 837 pounds or eleven per cent. more milk than was obtained from the dry fodder ration. At the Wisconsin station the silage ration yielded 377 pounds more milk and twenty-two pounds more fat—a difference in favor of silage of five per cent. in milk and six per cent. in fat.

BUILDING THE DAIRY CALF.

What are the chief characteristics of the dairy calf? The reply is, a big belly and absence of the first calf fat that is so necessary in the choice veal. How is this to be accomplished? By removing the calf from the dam and feeding it by hand on buck's food. For this purpose nothing has been found of equal value to fresh, sweet, skimmed milk, and that means separated either with the centrifugal separator or by deep cold setting. Whole milk is too rich and concentrated for extending the stomach and the fat in the milk puts too much fat on the calf. A short ration of whole milk would simply starve down the calf, reducing the size of the stomach instead of extending it.

The skim milk should be supplemented with crushed linseed meal, made into mush with hot but not boiling water, and only enough of this to keep the calf in good working order, while it should be fed on oats and clover hay as soon as large enough to digest the more bulky food.

A simply half-starved calf is a misery to itself and a reproach to the herd. The dairy calf must not present this appearance, and it requires judicious handling to remove the real fat and substitute firmer and more useful flesh with a well-developed but not pot-bellied stomach. Feeding too much skim milk at a time is bad practice, forcing too much distention of the stomach and is apt to bring on scours. It is better to feed oftener and less at a time. This is more trouble, but it pays in the end.—Jersey

Bulletin.

HOW TO MAKE PIGS VIGOROUS.

The first thing I do upon the arrival of the pigs is to clip off their baby tusks, doing away with canker sore mouth and causing the sow to lie more contented and not jump and tramp the pigs when they fight over their "staff of life," especially if the litter is a large one, writes a correspondent in New York Farmer. I can safely count on an average of two more pigs with their tusks off.

Never overfeed the sow; more pigs are ruined in this way than in any other. Ten days at least should be taken in getting her on full feed. The pigs show signs of scouring, reduce the sow's feed at once and keep the bedding dry, if it has to be changed every day.

I consider that the care of young pigs should begin at the time of mating. I aim to have my sows in just fair flesh, and then feed them a cooling ration, consisting mostly of wheat shorts, with a light feed of corn at night, and occasionally a feed of oats for a change. Do not expect a sow to make bricks without straw. The less corn we use for the brood sow the better.

SILAGING VS. FIELD CURING.

The practice of preserving the green corn plant in the silo has grown rapidly in favor, especially with the dairy farmer. It commends itself upon the ground that a large quantity of material may be stored in a comparatively small space. Green and succulent food is thereby provided for the winter months. The green plant is more palatable, the coarser parts of the stalk being much more completely consumed when made into silage. The harvesting is done during the pleasant weather in the early fall, and the drudgery of handling dry stover in winter is obviated. It is cheaper on the whole than to be at the expense of husking and grinding the ears and cutting and shredding the stover. It does not appear to affect the digestibility of the material favorably or unfavorably.—H. J. Waters.

AIR IN LOOSE SOILS.

The soil will dry very rapidly and go to a great depth if allowed to get hard and compact. There is but a small space left for air in solid soils, and from this fact they become hot and dry to a great depth in summer. While if air is present, as it is in loose soils, being such a poor conductor of heat, it will allow only a small portion of soil to become hot, which soon cools at night and is filled with a copious dew, not only retaining the moisture already in the soil, but adding to it at a season when moisture is especially desirable. Newly-set trees are always benefited by cultivation, because all their roots are surface roots, and cannot thrive in a hot, dry, compact soil. Hence the necessity of summer surface cultivation of newly-set trees.

TO KEEP OUT VERMIN.

Corn cribs should not only be water proof, but vermin proof. One of the best ways of keeping out rats and mice is to build up on pillars about two feet high, and on top of each pillar lay a sheet of galvanized iron to extend at least four inches on each side; on this lay the silos for the floor. By not allowing anything to stand against the crib rats and mice may be effectually excluded.

FOOD FOR BROILERS.

The following is the ration for the broilers as given by the poultryman: Two parts ground oats, three-fourths parts shorts, three-fourths parts corn meal, four quarts beef scraps.

How He Won Her.

"Then you will be a sister to me?" "That is all I can be." He paused and looked at her thoughtfully. "I already have seven sisters," he said, "and I am not quite sure I can make room for you. They are very kind to me, and on several occasions my socks have been darned a half dozen times in the same spot. They are so thoughtful, too. Each of them has picked out a wife for me, but strange to say not one of them mentioned you. Of course you won't feel hurt if I add that there is a general and deeprooted impression among them that you are not half good enough for me. Sisters are like that sometimes, you know."

The girl flushed hotly. "Not good enough!" she cried, "I'll show them. Consider my refusal withdrawn."

And so she married the foxy fellow out of spite and made him very happy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our imports from Turkey are about \$10,000,000, of which one half comes from Turkey in Asia. Our exports to Turkish territory are less than \$500,000.

A single American railroad system, the Pennsylvania, carries more freight than all the lines combined in any other nation in the world.



New York City.—Morning gowns are among the necessities of life and should be included in every wardrobe. This tasteful one, designed by May



MORNING GOWN.

Manton, is eminently simple, at the same time that it is becoming and graceful and can be made from a variety of materials. In the case of the original, however, the fabric is a figured challie in blue and black and the trimming bands of black velvet ribbon. The cape collar, with its frill which falls over the shoulders, is particularly effective and gives the dress a characteristic of the season.

The gown consists of the fronts, back and under-arm gores and is finished at its lower edge with a gathered dounce. The fronts are simply full and plain, but the back is gathered and drawn in at the waist line where it is held in place by the belt. The sleeves are wide below the elbows,

broad at the back with a point top and bottom. This is worn high around the throat or doubled to half the width.

Colored Brocades.

The brocades are exquisite in design and coloring. The majority are in delicate tones, but there are also deep rich colors. A beautiful shade of red, with pale pink flowers and a touch of black introduced, would be becoming to a brunette.

Mole and Ermine.

Mole and ermine are combined in a long collar or scarf and muff. The lower part of the muff is of the ermine, the moleskin joining it in scalloped ends.

Flounces on Heavy Material.

Flounces are seen on skirts of heavy material, and double and triple straight folds on skirts of transparent or soft material.

Tucks.

Tucks are much in vogue, both on coats and on skirts.

Blouse Waist.

Blouse waists with yoke effects are both smart and becoming and are much in vogue for the odd bodice as well as for the entire gown. This May Manton one is made of Nile green peau de cygne, with trimming of velvet bands embroidered in French knots and a yoke made of strips of the material held by fagoting. The full length tucks at the back give a tapering effect to the figure that always is desirable, while the fronts blouse becomingly over the belt. The closing is made invisibly at the left shoulder seam and beneath the edge of the left front.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation that closes at the centre front. On this are arranged the yoke and the fronts and the back of the waist proper. The yoke is extended at the centre to form a narrow vest which is visible between the edges of the waist.

A Late Design by May Manton.



narrower above, and are finished with pointed cuffs. The cape is arranged over the neck, which is finished with a simple turn-over collar.

The quality of material required for the medium size is twelve yards twenty-seven inches wide, eleven yards thirty-two inches wide, or seven yards forty-four inches wide.

Silks and Velvets.

Never were silks more lovely or more varied. There are a dozen new weaves, some of the richest showing disks and figures of velvet ombre of the color of the ground or a contrasting shade. Many of the light-colored silks are woven with velvet figures, flowers and leaves of the natural colors. Martele velvets resemble embossed velvets, but have gone through a slightly different process, giving the pattern a vague, shadowy effect.

The Flat Muff.

Muffs are not out in full force until later. The different styles, however, are to be seen. The flat muffs predominate. One of mole and ermine is flat, a little narrower at the top than at the lower edge. A large cushion muff is of squirrel and a flat muff of the same fur is finished all around with ruffles. There are also the larger round muffs.

Fur Scarfs.

Scarfs of the different furs are soft and pliable and tie once. In the smaller articles of fur nearly as many are lined with satin as with fur. A pretty little Persian lamb collar or scarf is

The fronts are tucked for their full length at their edges and to yoke depth between that point and the arms' eyes. Finishing them are shaped portions whose edges are trimmed with velvet bands. The sleeves are arranged over a fitted lining and are made with the deep cuffs of the season above which they form drooping puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide.



BLOUSE WAIST.

or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with five and one-quarter yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh--A Congressman's Letter.



In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Pe-ru-na a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Pe-ru-na was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to see her entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and used Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the throat with good results, as the above letter testifies. Send to The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Co-

lumbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison of Napoleon, Ohio: The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Pe-ru-na. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Singing "Home Sweet Home."

Some skeptical and superior people are found every now and then of making light of Madame Patti's frequent repetition of the most popular of ballads, "Home, Sweet Home." Those superior people look upon it as too great a condescension from the great singer to an easily pleased public.

But Patti herself looks upon it from an entirely different standpoint. She contends that to sing "Home, Sweet Home" properly takes more concentrated effort and more voice than to give forth the most florid series of cadenzas. To throw off these florid passages is simply a vocal tour de force, of which many singers, and not a few amateurs, are completely capable. The concentration of such a song as "Home, Sweet Home," the perfect poise of the notes, the conveying of the emotional expressions and the sustained tones—that is singing in its highest degree of perfection, says Madame Patti.

"Let those who think otherwise try to conquer the difficulties of 'Home, Sweet Home' so as to sing it as nearly perfect as possible," said a prominent musician yesterday, "and they will find what a task they have undertaken. Thousands sit down at the piano and run it off as if it were a mere nothing, but not one in a thousand knows how to give that simple song its full expression. 'The Last Rose of Summer' is more difficult technically, but not half so difficult in the matters of tone and expression.

Soap Destroys Varnish.

The care of furniture wood is an exceedingly interesting part of the intelligent housekeeper's duty. The daily light dusting must supplement the weekly rubbing if the "bloom" is this instance not desirable is to be kept away. As a rule, the use of oily restoratives is to be deprecated. Unless applied by a tireless arm, and thoroughly rubbed in and thereafter the piece of furniture kept in perfect polish by a daily rubbing, the oil is sure to form a crust sooner or later, which is gummy to the touch and not pleasant to the eye. For this reason, new furniture should be kept as long as possible without the application of such restoratives. Furniture which has been finished with shellac or varnish, whether in glossy or dull finish, should never be cleaned with soap or water. Soap is made to cut all oily substances, and in the performance of the service for which it is made, it cuts the oil out of the waxed, oiled or shellacked surface it touches and destroys them.

How to Build the Log Fire.

The season when a good log fire is comfortable in the evenings is at hand. To make an attractive one, which does not have to be coaxed with applications of kindling wood now and then, shake out a double sheet newspaper and leave the edges loose so that it will light easily. It will take longer to ignite if crushed, and spoils the effect of the kindling wood, which is thrown loosely on the paper against the and-irons. The back log should be of the largest size the fireplace will hold. Green wood is preferable at this time of the year. It should be put close back to the wall. If it is a split log, the inside should be turned toward the front. Three logs are enough to start a fire with. Give it a good start, and then let it alone. Nothing is worse than a smoky, constantly poked wood fire.

A big American shoe store is open in Vienna.

Dullness of Barrack Life.

With the time for annual army reports comes a renewal of the familiar complaints about army desertions. This is an old source of anxiety to the military authorities and the task of finding and removing the cause of it has baffled them for the past generation. Desertions in time of war, or when active field service, is possible, are practically unknown. The most obvious and probably the true cause of this admitted evil in peace is the restlessness of the average American under restraint. It is not enough for him to be well clad, to eat well and sleep soft; there must be some outlet to his energies, some assertion of his individuality—something, in short, for him to do. Barrack life does not provide this indefinable but indispensable thing.

It is well to have a high standard of life, even though we may not be able altogether to realize it. Whoever tries for the highest results cannot fail to reach a point far in advance of that from which he started.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman,

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Colingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.