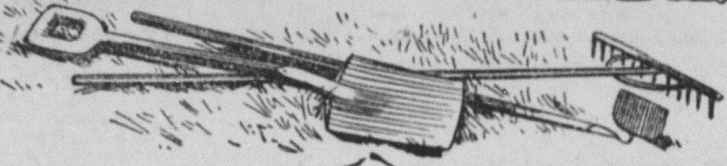


FARM AND GARDEN



DANGER IN NEW CORN.

Just at this time the average farmer is figuring on the possible returns in marketing his corn crops in the form of pork, but if he is wise and far seeing he will realize that there is an element of danger in new corn that must be avoided if he wishes to enjoy the fullest measure of success in his work of feeding for the market during the coming winter.

It will be remembered that after a short crop there is always less cholera, simply because less corn is fed. The farmers cut down the corn ration and substitute other foods, which result in a more healthy condition of the herds.

This does not mean that corn is the direct cause of cholera, but it does mean that as a promoter of the disease corn, especially new corn, is an unparalleled success. This greatest of all grains is the greatest heat producer grown on the farm, and when fed in large quantities produces fat at the expense of tissue so that the animal falls an easy victim when the cholera microbe puts in an appearance. It has been proven by innumerable tests that a too heavy ration of corn is not only dangerous but unprofitable.

There are various reasons why an exclusive corn diet is to be avoided; it is not safe for brood sows or growing pigs when fed rich in protein, the element necessary to form bone and muscle is required; brood sows and growing pigs should be fed a rich nitrogenous slop made of some concentrated feed for greater vigor, stronger bone and muscle and better health. New corn is excellent for fattening purposes, but as it is deficient in muscle, flesh and bone forming elements it should be fed cautiously.

PRACTICAL POULTRY POINTS.

The house in which ducks and geese are to be wintered should be warm, as they will not consume as much food and will begin laying earlier than they would in a cold house. But dryness is even more important than warmth. If they have a damp house they are not only certain to have cramps and lameness, but damp and cold together are liable to cause trouble in the bowels and a liver complaint which may destroy them after a long illness of which nothing may be seen excepting by careful watching. They are really less active, but appear to eat well, yet are growing lean all the time. Many a bird has been found dead, and was seemingly only bones and feathers before the owner had noticed any illness. The cause is in almost every case a diseased liver. Do not put many in one house as they crowd one another. A few in a small house is better than many in a large house. Give them plenty of dry straw or other litter in the coops and do not fail to change it often. After a rainy day when they go in with feet covered with mud it should always be changed, even though it is every day for a week or more in a rainy season. Ventilate the house in such a way that the cold air will not blow directly on them when in it, but rather over them, as the foul air rises upward. Water fowl are more sensitive to the dampness and winds in the night than hens, because they sit on the ground instead of on a roost.—American Cultivator.

DAIRY NOTES.

Shelter your manure. There's more money for the farmer in fast walkers than in fast trotters. The worst thing for the training of any animal, human or other, is a tick. All who bred horses are not qualified to train them. The trainer requires a large degree of good sense and natural tact. We just suspect that some farmers have stable floors that are not comfortable for their horses at night and not good for their health at any time. They should be put in good shape before winter comes. Mixing warm with cold milk hastens decomposition. Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking. Wholesome food and water are necessary to keep the cow healthy. The more succulent foods make the more watery milk and oily cream, which churns easier. The activity of milk secretion depends largely upon the vigor of the blood circulation. Damp floors should be avoided in the dairy, as dampness always tends to the development and increase of germs. Milk cannot be made cheaply for a long period without some sort of protein foods.

HOME MADE FERTILIZER.

J. J. H. Gregory, in the "American Cultivator," advises readers that an excellent and cheap fertilizer may be made by mixing unleached hard wood ashes with fine ground raw bone. The process is this: Under cover make a layer of moist soil free from stones, about three inches deep, and cover this with two inches of wood ashes, into which rake about half an inch of bone, and so proceed layer after layer, covering it with four inches of soil up to a convenient height. Leave

it for a couple of days, and then, or as soon as by running a stick down you find any heat, make holes here and there and pour water in, and so keep doing every few days as long as heat is developed. Pitch this over and it is ready for almost any crop, especially for potatoes and cabbages.

JUDGING STARTERS.

One of the most important elements in starter making is the ability to detect a satisfactory starter when it is made, says Professor Farrington, in Connecticut Farmer. A person with a keen sense of smell and taste is able by inspection to select a good starter and know that it will produce good results, while other persons without this ability are unable to accurately judge between two different starters, and they may keep on using a poor one day after day without knowing it. This faculty of judging starters may be cultivated by practice, and the butter maker who is most successful in training himself to detect a good starter and a poor one as well will be the most successful in making butter of a fancy grade.

CO-OPERATION MANAGEMENT.
A good farmers' creamery can lead the centralizing plant a strenuous chase in the race for patronage, and it can do this in no better way than to fight the enemy with their own weapons. It is a fact not to be gained by any one that the cold storage companies engage the best butter makers they can secure, buy the best and latest improved machinery and are always ready to take up with the best methods. Here is where some of our co-operative creameries are lame, but they are realizing the fact more each year. A co-operative creamery with trust management would be about the proper thing.—Creamery Journal.

CHICKEN ROOSTS.

High roosts cause bumble foot. While it is natural for all hens to roost high, it is only when the grass covered ground is at hand that the bird is safe from danger of injury to the feet. In most cases six inches above the dropping board is right. If the dropping board has a raised edge a bird can step from one to the other and then easily to the floor. The board itself should be high enough to allow an egg box underneath. If there is no other place for the hens to roost they will accept the low roost, there by avoiding the one that is high.

Too Few Officers.

The German army is at present suffering from a dearth of officers. This is due in the first place to the cost of living. Young officers need more clothes and more extensive equipment than was formerly the case. In addition, the habit has become general of participating in expensive banquets, which, with the high priced wines consumed, are most demoralizing.

Another reason for the scarcity is to be found in the decline of agriculture through which the sons of land owners who formerly became officers have to seek a more remunerative profession.

The present pension system, too, has the effect of placing officers at a disadvantage. After serving twenty years and having become colonels, they are retired, because in the higher positions fewer officers are needed. The minimum sum of the pensions as at present arranged is so low that an officer of the rank of colonel, after being retired, often finds himself unable to give his children an education such as is required in Germany.

As few rich marriages are made by officers in Germany, there is nothing for such a man to do but to make debts.

A proposed reform of the pension law is expected to come before the Reichstag, and if this be carried it may, with the help of a revival of agriculture, reduce the scarcity of officers.—London Mail.

The Duke's Armored Train.

The Duke of Bedford has caused a good deal of amusement to the inhabitants of Woburn by his latest investment, a sort of miniature armored train, consisting of a truck, painted brown like the Duke's livery, and drawn by a small steam motor. Both the motor and the truck are protected by high sides, so that the Duke can go in safety into the enclosure where he keeps the wilder animals of his wonderful zoo at Woburn. Some of these beasts are inclined to be rascally at times, and the Duke had a narrow escape from being damaged by a large specimen of deer which turned ferocious one day while the Duke and a somewhat stout friend were in the enclosure, inspecting various newcomers. The enclosures are fenced round with very high palings, and the Duke, who is active and slim, was soon on the outside, but his friend had more difficulty and only escaped by a very narrow squeak. Hence the new importation. And now the Duke and his friends can steam round the park in safety.—M. A. P.

The United States has 78,000 post-offices; Germany is next, with 45,622, and Great Britain third, with 22,400.



New York City.—Deep yoke collars with softly bloused waists are exceedingly charming and are to be noted among the best designs of the season.



FANCY BLOUSE.

This smart May Manton model is graceful and attractive and is well

A Late Design by May Manton.



suitable to all the fashionable soft and pliable materials, but is shown in champagne colored veiling with the yoke of cream Venise lace, and the ruchings and crush belt of soft taffeta in the same shade as the gown. The ruchings are the new ones that are pinked at their edges, and with the broad shouldered yoke, give such the quaint old-time effect so much in vogue. When desired the sleeves can be made long by the addition of deep cuffs.

The lining for the waist is smoothly fitted and makes the foundation for the full front and backs that are made to blouse slightly. The oddly shaped yoke is separate and is arranged over the waist, drooping well over the shoulders. At the neck is a stock collar. The sleeves are soft and full and can be made with the puffs only or finished with cuffs that are shaped to extend over the hands. The draped belt, or girdle, is shaped to fit the figure and is closed at the back, as is the waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one and three-eighths yards of all over lace for yoke collar and cuffs.

The Tippet.

It is evident that the short tippet, tied or rather folded over at the throat is to be a favorite form of the fur

neck-piece this winter. In broadtail, squirrel, ermine, and all flat furs these tippets are very good.

A Stylish Glove.

The smart street glove of the season is a stylish lightweight cape, chevre or lambskin, with two pearl clasps or buttons, without seams or overseams, and with fine embroidered points.

Corduroy Waists.

A fancy white corduroy with the pile cut out in an effective block design is among the novelties in wash waists.

House Jacket.

House jackets that combine tastefulness with utility are among the essentials of the satisfactory wardrobe. This May Manton one is eminently simple at the same time that it conforms to these requirements and is suited to a variety of materials. As shown it is made of rose-colored eider-down flannel with the bands of silk, but all dannels and such lighter



HOUSE JACKET.

sixty inches wide, with one yard of silk for bands.



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

TIPS ON THE MODES.

Plush tops and velvet underbrims will be frequently seen in the stylish winter hats.

Persian lamb trimming of luxuriant fiber silk is one of the important accessories of the season. It comes in galloons of various widths and applications of different forms, which, however, are invariably edged with a plain or novelty fiber braid. These will be much used both in millinery and dress trimmings, as will also wool embroideries on chiffon or taffeta in Oriental or pompadour colorings and cloth cut work in two colors, outlined in black and white or pongee colored silk cord. Garnitures of wool embroidery in multi-colors, with fringe ornaments and dangles, are attractive novelties.

Cuffs are the center of interest in the sleeve line this season. Otherwise there is no radical departure in outline or architecture. The baggy puff, which is slightly diminished by means of gores, has been shifted somewhat more toward the elbow. But the cuff of the season, those specimens especially which adorn the more dressy costumes and coats, seem to combine the ideas and all the different eras in the history of dress and are indeed glowing tributes to the ingenuity of the sartorial artist.

There is no tendency toward the striking eccentricities in the season's models. They are graceful, smart and novel, but the differences in cut are slight and the chicness consists rather in the shaping of adjuncts and disposition of trimming. The eye has gradually become accustomed to an increased length of shoulder and fullness of skirt in the fashionable silhouette, and the replacing of the pouched blouse by fitted fronts has been too gradual for the result to appear really startling now.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

TREATING THE HAIR.

If the hair be black, and if the face will bear it, there can be a genuine St. Cecilia look imparted to the face by parting it and draping it back a little; a second draping of the hair and it is made to cover the ears. It can then be coiled low or high as the shape of the face dictates.

But dark hair should be worn without the suspicion of a curl and with only its great luster to help out the face.

The owner of lanky locks should experiment with the pompadour, having first made the locks glisten; and she should try this style of hair dressing and that until she has secured something that is picturesque and becoming to her own sort of beauty.

But if a dark-haired woman cannot wear her hair plain, then she must make her locks fluffy and try to coax them into becoming curls. And there are ways of doing this as of doing every other thing, and curly black hair can always be made pretty.

There is all the difference in the world between dark hair and light hair. And there is all the difference in the world in the manner of treating each.

Light hair requires one kind of soap, one kind of shampoo, one kind of brush, one kind of curling medium. Dark hair, on the other hand, requires exactly the opposite treatment.

In curling light hair one can wet the hair with weak cologne water; then, as it is partly dry, one can give it a turn with the tongs, and behold, it is curled.

HELEN GOULD AS A COOK.

It is asserted by the gossips in New York that Miss Helen M. Gould, one of the world's richest women, is taking lessons in the art of cooking and baking. She has no private teacher, but three expert cooks from New York, whom she has engaged to give cooking and baking lessons to her class of poor girls at Irvington-on-the-Hudson once a week, also give her lessons at the same time. The large kennel house at Lyndhurst, Miss Gould's estate at Irvington, where Frank J. Gould keeps his collection of dogs, was some time ago transformed into a cooking school by the heiress and there she has installed the latest and most improved ranges. The girls also receive lessons on how to make fires and to maintain a proper temperature in the oven. Miss Gould also has engaged several expert seamstresses from Manhattan to teach a sewing school class how to sew and do embroidery.

THE HAT QUESTION.

One is glad to note that picture hats for street wear are being discouraged. Nothing could be more inappropriate with tailor gowns or shirtwaist suits, and, besides, large hats are in the way in street cars. That they are too conspicuous to be in good taste goes without saying. Small hats for the street are being shown at all good shops. A pretty example is a modified sailor shape, and is a soft gray felt bound around the brim with a gray velvet flecked with black. There is a bow of the velvet and a wreath of gray-shaded chrysanthemums with pale lemon-colored centers.

A white lace hat is trimmed with rosettes of pale blue velvet, and one very large feather. This feather is an ostrich plume, but is uncurled. At the ends of the fringes something has been done to crimp and ruffle them in a peculiar way, and gives the

feather the appearance of a strange kind of Paradise plume.—Indianapolis News.

COVERING BOOKS.

To cover paper bound books, take two pieces of cardboard a tiny bit larger than book. Paste fly leaves at front and back to cardboard, which of course is outside. Then take a strip of strong cotton cloth; paste it down back of book; have it wide, so it will cover about one inch of each piece of cardboard, thereby joining the two pieces together. Now put a cover of brown paper over all, pasting securely, and year decorated cover goes over this.

The books may be covered with decorated silk, pique or duck if you paint or embroider, but the simplest way is to cover with tissue paper (not crepe). Paste a pretty card on the front and after cutting title and author's name from old cover arrange them prettily on the new one.

FOR BEAUTY'S WAIST.

Buckle and strap are noticed on the new girdles made to accompany blouses and shirtwaists. These are made with the original curve at the back of the waist and on the hips. This helps them to fit close to the form and to follow the natural lines of the figure. This "spring" is noted in the belt of Mocha leather or Suede equally with the softly curving girdle of moire taffetas, which has a sharper angle at the waist line than the others, and resembles a double belt. Double tongues and two buckles adorn the moire taffeta girdles.

THE BLACK BOW A L'ALSACE.

The black bow for the hair bids fair to supplant ostriches and aigrettes this winter. It requires rather skillful manipulation to twist it just in its most elegant form, and a discerning eye to place it when made precisely where it will enhance the beauty of its wearer. But when it is a success it is a complete one. A smart addition to a black bow worn after the manner of the women of Alsace is a huge jeweled dagger pierced through both the bow and the coiffure. Some women wear a couple of crossed daggers, which heighten the conventional all of the bow's appearance, when it is worn in the center of the coiffure where, indeed, it usually looks best standing high.

THE NEWEST GIRDLES.

High girdles, crush belts of satin or silk are seen on most of the imported models. With these are worn boleros. They, too, have long shoulders and novel cape-like sleeves, only half long, under which appear fluffy billowy sleeves of lace or chiffon.



For The Ladies

A wonderful dress is made of cream chenille fringe.

Chenille fringe in plume effect is seen on a toque.

Horsehair millinery materials are richly embroidered in chenille.

Beaver as a garniture as well as a foundation fabric, is used for the wear of every hour in the day.

The yoke effect carried over into the tops of the sleeves is a very fashionable design for house gowns at present.

Trimming bands of velvet ribbon to exactly match the material is a pretty and effective design for a house gown of veiling.

The hip yoke elongating into a panel in front is better liked than one that runs all the way around.

One of the novelties of the season is the tailored costume in heavy silk stitched and pressed and treated like cloth.

A fine linen lace fringe is a new idea that is finding much favor as a trimming for sheer woollens.

The smartest hats for the country are the three-cornered hats in chenille and beaver trimmed with choux of gold braid, cords and tassels.

Caster lustre has a blue or steel gray tone. It is made of sheared and colored musquash and has a texture not unlike sealskin. It is much used for small neck pieces in flat effect.

A very striking street gown of plum-colored cloth has sleeves and collar of broadtail, the collar and cuffs embroidered in gold. There is a vest of white kid trimmed with a double row of dead gold buttons. The waist is plain except for the vest. The skirt is a triple affair, and is rather longer than the average gown meant for walking.

The Best Educated People of Europe.

Copenhagen is noted for its educational institutions, art galleries and museums. The Danes are about the best educated people of Europe. They have had a compulsory system of education since 1814, and one rarely finds a man or woman who cannot read and write. There are public schools and all sorts of technical schools everywhere. There are schools for dairy men, schools for farmers, and for everything under the sun.