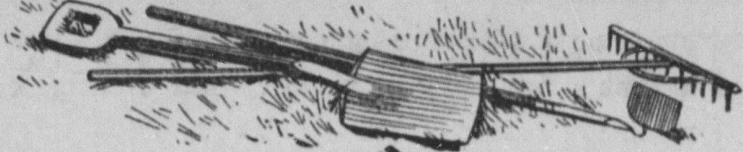


FARM AND GARDEN



SALT FOR ANIMALS.

Salt is necessary for the physical well being of the stock on the farm and they will not thrive well without it. The wild animals, especially the deer family, proved this by hunting and frequenting "licks" where the water was of a saline nature. Salt plays an important part in assimilating and digesting the food that the animal eats and also has a good effect in stimulating the appetite. It seems to impart more energy to the animal and a horse or cow which is regularly given salt seems to have more life and "get up" about it than one which has not access to it. If it is a good thing some of the time it is a good thing all of the time, and therefore a supply should be kept in the pasture where they can have access to it whenever they feel the need of it. By comparing the appearance of a herd of cattle which have salt provided at all times and one that is stinted in the allowance, will convince any one that it is good management to follow the practice herein suggested. The plan of placing boxes in the pasture filled with the article where the animals can avail themselves of it without wasting it is a good one. But if feeders and stock raisers will procure the rock salt and use it instead of that put up in barrels it will be a great saving both of money and labor, as the lumps can be scattered about in the field and left without further trouble in looking after. A practice which is followed by many large stock raisers in the southwest seems to be worthy of imitation. A barrel of common barrel salt is procured and the contents added to water as long as the latter will dissolve it. As much hardwood ashes as there was salt was then added to it and it was left to harden. After it had dried out good and hard it is broken up into suitable sized pieces and distributed over the fields the same as rock salt. The ashes alone are beneficial to stock and the combination is said to have a most excellent effect on the general health of the animals it is fed to.

UTILIZING HORSE MANURE.

On many farms and orchards great difficulty is experienced in utilizing to the best advantage the stocks of horse manure that accumulate about the place. Some people think the best method is to compost such manure for a few months. If care be taken in making the pile, and about equal quantities of fine soil are mixed with the manure, it turns out very well, and, no doubt, a fine fertilizer. But if dry manure is merely scraped into a big heap and allowed to lie without attention for months, when you go to use it you will probably find the center of the heap as dry as dust, and three-fourths of the material ashy stuff that seems to have the effect of parching the soil. If the liquid manure could be adequately saved and mixed with the soil, the matter would be very different, but it is not always the practice in the warmer districts, at any rate, to bed lavishly with good absorbents of liquid straw or sawdust. A good many people are beginning to favor the practice of carting the manure straight out into the land it is intended to fertilize. This is the system adopted by W. F. Allen, of Salisbury, Md. Mr. Allen is one of the largest American truck farmers, and is said to have the most extensive strawberry fields in the world. The manure he uses comes from New York by the hundreds of carloads, and is all carted straight out on to the land and spread as it is received. It is not plowed in, but worked into the soil with the cultivator.

REDUCE EXPENSES.

It is more expensive to run two machines than one, especially when no more is derived from two cows than from the one. A good Jersey cow will when in good flow, sometimes produce two pounds or more of butter per day. She should produce at least one pound of butter per day. This is not an extraordinary performance for an individual, but it can be claimed as a good record when all the animals in the herd come up to such requirements. The fact that not one herd in a hundred can be found that produces so largely does not destroy the possibility of securing such cows, as it is a matter of breeding and judicious selection. Why should two cows be kept to do this work when one will answer? Two cows require more attention, a greater amount of food, and occupy more room. Before a cow can give an ounce of milk or butter a portion of her food must be used to repair the waste and wear on her body. The warmth of the system must be kept up, and all the natural conditions be complied with before she can produce great yields. If the farmer is compelled to keep two cows to do the work of one, he must not only furnish the food for the milk and butter but must provide enough to provide two animal systems instead of one.

POULTRY DISEASES.

When the chick gets sick is when we need the remedy and sometimes we need it quick. Bumble foot is caused by fowls flying from high perches, trees, or other places, and landing on stones or other hard substances. Feather pulling is due to overcrowded flocks.

Quinine dissolved in water is an excellent wash for swelled head.

A good preventive of gapes is a piece of asafoetida kept in the drinking water.

For scaly legs, an ointment made of equal parts of kerosene and melted lard is very effective. Apply each night until cured.

For lice rub the heads of the chickens with a sponge that has been moistened with kerosene.

For cold in the head a tablespoonful of kerosene in a quart of drinking water is a good remedy.

For sneezing put four drops of tincture of aconite in a half pint of drinking water.

DRIVING THREE HORSES.

Put the reins on the outside harness and snap outside reins as usual. Snap the inside reins to bit of the inside or third horse. Tie a strap from the bits of the outside horses to the harness of the middle. The horses are worried by the swinging of their heads and the three drive as well as two. Another method is to take common two-horse lines and put on the two outside horses, then use the two tie straps for extra cross lines, buckling them onto the lines the same as the other cross lines are buckled, pass one over the back—under the check—of the middle horse, through the harness on the same and snap into the bit ring of the opposite horse. Do the reverse with the other cross line. The horses have control of their heads and you have better control of the horses.

TO SUCCEED IN THE CREAMERY.

The majority of cellars are very improperly ventilated, and the length of time for keeping milk therein varies on nearly all farms, says the Philadelphia Record. The success in the creameries is due to the observance of a proper degree of temperature, and until farmers become more observing of that point they will continue to have difficulties. One of the obstacles is uncleanness in the stables as well as in the milk houses. The regulation of the churning is as nothing compared with the essential requisites of properly keeping the places and utensils in the best condition. The water, however, is the source of the greatest danger. It has been demonstrated by actual experiment that the germs of disease existing in impure water are carried without change into the milk where they rapidly multiply and cause decomposition.

THE ART OF READING.

One May Accomplish a Great Deal in a Year's Time.

The art of reading to the best advantage implies the command of adequate time to read.

The art of having time to read consists in knowing how to make the most of each passing hour.

Engrossing as one's occupation may be, it need never consume all the time remaining from sleep, refreshment and social intercourse.

The half hour before breakfast, the fifteen minutes after dinner, given to the book you wish to read, will soon bring you to the word "Amis."

If you only devote two hours a day to reading it will be equivalent to more than seven hundred hours a year, or to three months of working time of eight hours a day.

In three months you could almost learn a new language, or master a new science, but the time is frittered away in aimless matters that lead to nothing.

Be not over particular as to hours or the time of day, and you will soon find that all hours are good for reading. Have a purpose and adhere to it with good humored pertinacity.

If you find no good in ancient history or metaphysics or science, let them alone and read fiction, poetry, biography and voyages and travels.

Many a reader has learned more of past times from good biography than from any formal history. The plays of Shakespeare and the novels of Sir Walter Scott have taught countless people all they know of the history of England and Scotland.

It would not be a bad rule for those who can read but little to read no book until it has been published a year or two. A fever for the newest books, which are frequently of an ephemeral character, is not a wholesome condition of mind.

Lay down the rule, and adhere to it, to read none but the best books, and you will soon lose all relish for the worthless ones. Few and far between are the good works of the world. The reader who becomes familiar with the writings of a great author learns to know all that was best in one of the world's famous men.

Since 1852 more than 26,000 convicts have been sent to French Guiana, of whom 84 1-2 per cent die of disease, hardship and insufficient food.

BETTY THINGS TO WEAR

New York City.—Shirtings continue to be the smartest of all smart things and appear to increase in number week by week. This attractive May Manton



SHIRRED WAIST.

wrist shows them used in both waist and sleeves, so managed as to give the fashionable broad effect, and again in the deep corselet belt. The model is made of cream crepe de Chine, with the yoke of tucked chiffon and the trimming of cream Venetian lace, but any material soft enough to admit of shirring can be substituted. The garniture of lace is specially to be noted, as it combines a bertha of novel shape with shoulder straps that fall well over the sleeves. These last are full and wide, but are shirred to fit the arms snugly for several inches below the

be transformed, and this is often done, or a deep cape collar can be worn over the shoulders. But, as a rule, it is better to have the two separate waists, for then the style of each can be so marked as to give the appearance of another gown even with the one skirt.—Harper's Bazar.

A Striking Gown.

A very striking gown in a "sunset" arrangement of pinks and reds had a foundation of pink silk over which was an interlining of white chiffon. All lace and transparent gowns have such interlinings. The upper half of the full skirt was of the palest pink chiffon, and the skirt shaded from this pale tint to a deep cerise around the hem, bands of velvet marking the increasing depth of tone. The waist was similarly treated, all the tones appearing in the folded girdle.

When Velvet is Preferred.

For the short walking suit velvet is a smarter and more fashionable material than velvet, though for carriage or reception toilets long, sweeping gowns made of velvet are preferred.

Blouse Waist.

All berthas are exceedingly fashionable, and one is met with fresh variations at every turn. The smart May Manton waist illustrated shows one that gives a distinct cape effect and combines with it the new sleeves with deep gauntlet cuffs. The model is made of maize peau de cygne with the yoke of heavy cream net, overlaid with millions of lace joined by strips of black velvet ribbon and trimmings of

A Late Design by May Manton.



shoulders. The corselet is made of cream panne velvet and adds a touch of brilliancy to the whole.

The waist is made over a fitted lining and is closed invisibly at the back. This lining is faced to form the yoke, and can be cut away beneath whenever a transparent effect is desired. The waist is shirred at its upper and gathered at the lower edge and the berthas with shoulder straps is arranged over the whole. The corselet is shaped to fit the figure and is kept in place by means of strips of bone. The sleeves are mounted over smoothly, fitted linings that serve to keep the shirtings and the full puffs in place.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one, three and a half yards twenty-two or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with one and a quarter yards of all-over lace, three-eighths yards of tucking for yoke and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide for corselet belt.

Lace Gowns.

Gowns of Chantilly lace with the bands of applique work and flounces are still being made up over black, white or colored linings. These also require some brightening, and jet or steel ornaments, and some very costly ones are used. Artificial flowers made of silk or chiffon are embroidered on to both the net and satin gowns in a most attractive manner, and pale pink, yellow or white and mauve also help to lighten the sometimes too sombre effect.

White net gowns with lace applique and white lace gowns are always most useful, as they can be made with two waists, a high and a low one, and then can be worn for many different occasions.

With a guimpe a low waist can easily

cream lace, but combinations without number might be suggested. The deep corselet belt is of chiffon velvet which matches the silk in color, but the material used for the waist can, with propriety, make the belt also when preferred.

The lining for the waist is smoothly fitted and is faced to form the yoke. The waist proper is laid in one box pleat at the centre back and in two at the front, the closing being made beneath the pleat at the left side and diagonally through the yoke. The berthas is in two portions, the edges being cut to form points. The full puffed sleeves with the gauntlet cuffs are mounted on smoothly fitted linings, and are shaped to extend over the hands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-



BLOUSE WAIST.

one, four and three-eighths yards twenty-seven or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of net and five yards of applique.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR FANCY DRESS.

With the present revival of old costumes there is also a tendency to revive the old customs. There is talk of anti boxes coming into favor again, and many old-time ideas are reawakening. A form of diversion as interesting and artistic as it was harmless was the fancy dress party of a generation ago. It has never entirely died out, although of late years young folks have been too much taken up with sports for anything so frivolous. At such an entertainment recently given, however, some of the costumes were worth description. One particularly fetching one was a "rainbow dress." The gored skirt was ruffled to the waist with little bias ruffles not very full, of thin, inexpensive silk, showing the rainbow colors in a regular graduation of shades, from the deep violet at the foot to the rose red at the waist line. Over each ruffle was another one of spangled pearl-colored tulle that gave the prettiest possible cloudy, rain-drop effect. The bodice was covered with the spangled tulle, which was draped across the shoulders and bust, and formed loose, short angel sleeves. On each shoulder and draped across with the tulle were loops and festoons of baby ribbon showing all the shades in the skirt, and looped in with the baby ribbon and fluttering with it down over the angel sleeves were strings of the shiny tinsel that comes in streams of silver for Christmas trees. A girde of the baby ribbon had rosettes at the back, with long streamers down to the foot of the skirt, and there was more of the shiny stuff streaming down with it. Rainbow rosettes with bits of tulle and tinsel adorned the hair, and the black satin slippers were beaded with silver. This was worn by a blonde beauty, while her sister, a vivacious little brunette, of a quaint and dainty type, said she represented her grandmother's garden. She had arranged a modified sort of Watteau affair, the upper gown of gayly flowered print trimmed with vines of little artificial green leaves. The petticoat was of green sateen, a rich deep shade, that made an excellent foil for the tangled and variegated growth of artificial flowers that were sewn on round the bottom and up the front. All sorts of posies were growing there, apparently sprouting up from a thick rose quilling around the bottom of the skirt. The grouping and arranging of the sprays had been most artistically done, so the effect was delightful. A graceful wreath festooned the neck of the bodice, and the tulle was decorated with a dainty spray, while the whole toilette was completed by the perfect little butterflies cleverly fashioned of silk, spangles and wire that hovered airily here and there, one perched saucily on top of the hair. Prizes were awarded for the most artistic costume worn, and these two sisters were the favorites in a close contest. Which do you think won?

THE LOVE OF WOMAN.

Who shall fathom a woman's heart or measure the depths of her love? She is angelic in her charity and divine in her forgiveness—where man is concerned. Recently in Chicago a woman appeared in the city jail with a basket of delicacies, which she requested should be sent to one of the prisoners. One of her arms was in a sling, for it had been broken by a blow from a club. Her head was encircled by a bandage which covered one eye, which had been bruised by a fist. There were many contusions on her body, she was suffering great pain and was hardly able to walk by reason of the cruel beating she had received. But in spite of all this she had prepared the basket of dainty edibles and brought it from her home in the suburbs to the jail for her husband—the brute who had beaten her so cruelly. She was distressed at the thought that he had nothing to eat but the coarse prison fare, therefore she prepared for him those things she knew he would like.

He was her husband, and all the cruel and brutal treatment she had received from him had not slain in her heart the love she had awakened here in the happy, hopeful days that a woman never forgets. He was a brute, of course, and she—well, many would say she was very foolish. Perhaps so; who shall say? Being something of a man and therefore something of a brute, we do not feel competent to act as a juror in such a case as this. The merits and refinements of it are beyond us—as much of a mystery as that of the stars which illumine the night.—Nashville American.

A LIST OF GOOD MAXIMS.

Don't start nervously if a child makes a noise or breaks a dish—keep your worry for broken bones.

Don't sigh too often over servants' shortcomings.

Don't get wildly excited if Bridget has neglected to dust the legs of the ball table; the welfare of neither your family nor the nation is involved.

Don't exhaust all your reserve force over petty cares. Each time that a woman loses control over herself, her

nerves, her temper, she loses just a little nervous force, just a little physical well being and moves a fraction of an inch farther on in the path that leads to premature old age.

Don't go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

Don't eat as if you only had a minute in which to finish the meal.

Don't give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housekeeping, when it could be much more profitably spent in rest or recreation.

Don't always be doing something; have intermittent attacks of idling. To understand how to relax is to understand how to strengthen nerves.

Don't fret and don't worry are the most healthful of maxims.—Chicago Tribune.

THE COLLEGE GIRL.

College life sometimes develops a peculiar form of self-importance which cannot be regarded as agreeable or useful either in its masculine or in its feminine form. It may be called the academic vanity; and it comes from mistaking the little world of college for the big world to which it is only one of the vestibules. You will see, every now and then, a young person who has made this mistake; a collegian whose college spirit is a form of self-complacency, and who exercises a bland contempt or a painful condescension toward all outsiders; a prize winner or a class idol whose successes have resulted in a visible enlargement of the cranial circumference. Girls as well as men are subject to the attacks of this bacillus of the big head. The megalocephalous microbe is less frequent among girls than among men, and its effects are likely to be of shorter duration. They seldom last more than two or three years after graduation. As a rule, I think you will find that girls who have had the benefit of the collective life are characterized by, a certain straightforwardness and level-headedness which make them easy to get on with. Supercilious airs and self-complacent assumptions are more rare among them than among the girls whose experience of life has been confined to the mirror-lined apartments of a luxurious home and the echoing solitudes of what is called "society."—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in Harper's Bazar.

VEILS ONCE AGAIN.

One of the phrases dear to novelists during the middle period of the last century was as follows: "Throwing back her veil from her face she disclosed either 'a pair of flashing eyes' or 'a tear-stained visage,' as the situation and surroundings of the heroine seemed to require. There is a drawing by Sir John Millais in Anthony Trollope's "Onley Farm," which depicts Lady Mason in the act of throwing back her veil and facing her accused. For many a long year this effective manoeuvre has been impossible, owing to the fact that no veil put on in the fashionable manner would lend itself to so dramatic a situation. The time has come, however, when the modern heroine may practice the old device with every chance of success.

Many of the veils sold now are two yards long, and are arranged round the brim of the hat so that they fall quite loosely. Chiffon, weighted at the edge by an embroidery of tiny spangles, forms one very pretty veil, which, when thrown back, would drape a woman's face most effectively. So the novelist of to-day and his illustrator, may enter into rivalry with the great masters of fifty years ago.—Philadelphia Record.



It is a tad to have the slipper heels match the gown.

Rear belt buckles are very long and narrow, fitting the form.

There is an excessive use of Irish point lace. Laces come in all possible shades of cream and ecru. There are the warm yellowish tones and the colder Arab shades.

Those little fur neckpieces are a boon to the girl who cannot spend much money on a fur.

The kilted tartan skirt, trimmed with plain cloth to correspond, is charming for country wear. It is generally worn with a neat coat, fitting at the back and loose in front.

Velvet and corduroy, which are seen a great deal in champagne tints, are generally simply made, sometimes with front and lapels of gold embroidery, softened with a jabot of old lace.

If the fashionable all-white gown is not becoming, narrow black velvet ribbons and rosettes with steel or rhinestone buckles give a touch of relief.