

FARM AND GARDEN



PRODUCTIVE ISLAND FARMS.

In some respects American farmers might take lesson from those of the Jersey Islands in the English Channel. On one farm of say forty acres, a man expects to keep thirty cows, a large herd of swine, and employ five or six men. The climate is very favorable for fodder crops, but a part of the success of the Channel Island farming is owing to the excellent stock kept and the care taken in saving manure and tilling the land.

BEST EGG PRESERVERS.

In a test with various egg preservatives at the Ontario station the two leading successful substances were lime water and water-glass solution. Eggs put up in lime water scored forty-one out of a possible fifty, and those in water-glass in proportion of one part to seven of water scored 42 out of a possible fifty. The addition of salt to the lime water failed to secure as good results as the lime water alone, and greased eggs put up in salt water were not equal to the others mentioned.

WATCH THE MALE BIRDS.

Breeders who are keeping over one or more of the male birds should watch them very closely to guard against lice. These parasites are no respecters of masculine dignity and so make things lively for the victim. Hens running in the same flock seem to be better able to protectadawok to be able to protect themselves better by an active campaign in the dust box while the rooster will stand politely by and let the lice eat him up. Then comes the usual question, what killed my rooster? followed by the usual variety of answers.

Examine the bird carefully and if any lice are present give a quick and thorough treatment. If the male is in a worse condition than the hens, better isolate him at once.—Practical Poultryman.

PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.

A prominent wool house says: We wish to call the attention of the growers to the advisability of proper care in putting up their wools for market, which, if followed, will largely increase the selling value, and should be done at time of shearing.

1. Do not stuff fleeces with tags or loose locks, for this practice only reflects against the value of the whole lot. Tags have a value but should be kept separate.
2. Klop out, or remove if possible, all lice. The value of many good clips is greatly reduced on account of being filled with straw and chaff, which a little care would obviate.
3. Tie fleeces with the flesh side out.
4. Use as little twine as possible, and do not tie fleeces too tight, for by so doing the fleece will appear much heavier than is really the case.
5. Do not, under any consideration, use sisal twine. Some mills will not buy wool thus tied at any price.

SECURING EXTRA HELP.

During late years the scarcity of labor in the hop region of England has led to the employment of the increasing number of girls and women at drop time. During the hop harvest in Kent some of the London schools are practically emptied, whole families leaving for the country, where they camp out or secure other temporary quarters as long as the work lasts. In the fruit growing sections of Scotland the same difficulty in obtaining labor has led the growers to engage girls from the neighboring cities. These girls are ordinarily employed as factory hands, but are glad to get outdoor employment, looking on the change as a kind of holiday. They are provided with board and lodging on the farms on which they are employed at a cost of less than \$1.50 per week.

This plan might possibly afford a hint for berry growers in this country, who find such difficulty in securing enough pickers during the height of the season. No doubt, plenty of help could be secured from the cities, provided good arrangements were made for boarding and lodging at low cost.

FIELD CULTURE OF CABBAGE.

Cabbages, which are often considered superior in feeding value to turnips, are cheaper to grow than a root crop, and constitute excellent food for sheep and dairy cows. Deep, adhesive loams are best, but the crop is suitable for the stiffest soils, provided they are deeply worked.

Liberal manuring is essential, from twenty-five to thirty tons of barnyard manure per acre being a good dressing. This should be supplemented with from two hundred to three hundred pounds of superphosphates. Top-dressings of from one hundred to two hundred pounds of nitrate of soda are profitable when the young plants have well started, and again when the heads have begun to form. The lighter the soil the greater the quantity of manure required. Seed may be drilled in rows or started in a seedbed. The former method is both cheaper and better in the end. Drill four to six pounds per acre. From one to two pounds sown on a rod of good seedbed will produce enough plants for an acre. The rows should be about twenty-

four inches apart, and the plants a like distance asunder in them. The enemies of the cabbage crop are in some degree identical with those of turnips. The cabbage worms cause great loss by eating the leaves. Hand picking is the surest remedy, though it is cheaper to spray or dust the attacked plants with one of the standard insecticides used for soft-bodied caterpillars.—B. A., in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE USEFUL WALNUT.

The walnut commonly known as "English" is a native of Asia, but is found in cultivation in all parts of Europe and to some extent in the warmer portions of the United States.

The wood, like that of our native black walnut, is valuable for furniture making and similar purposes. In Circassia the people boil down the sap into sugar like that produced by the sugar maple, and also make a fat oil from the nuts.

The common black walnut is found from southern New England to the Gulf States, and as far west as Kansas and the Lake region. The fruit and oil are sometimes used for food, but the rather rank flavor has lessened their popularity. The butternut is also a relative species. The nuts are well liked by most people, but have never come into the markets in any large quantities, partly because the supply is limited and also because the excellence of the nut is not generally known as that of the other members of the walnut family. The seed of the butternut is the heaviest borne by any native tree, weighing about fifteen to the pound. The black walnut weighs about twenty-five to the pound, and other nuts are lighter in weight.

The hickory family is distinct from the walnut, although sometimes called by the same name. The main distinction is that the outer shells of the hickory split open at maturity, while those of the walnut species do not split naturally.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

WHY IS POULTRY VALUABLE?

Prof. Gilbert of Ottawa, Canada, in answer to the question, "Why is poultry valuable to the farmer?" gives the following reasons:

1. Because he bought, by their means, to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.
2. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the moulting season.
3. Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.
4. Because the manure from the poultry house will make valuable compost for use in either vegetable or garden orchard. The birds themselves if allowed to run in plum or apple orchard will destroy all injurious insect life.
5. Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country.
6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage, and leave him free to attend to other departments.
7. Because it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has the most time on his hands.
8. Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.—Farmer's Home Journal.

The Modern Specialist.

Mrs. Bell sat rocking comfortably on her piazza while the children, four of them, worked below in the garden beds. Mrs. Primrose, who had come to make a call, fanned herself with her hat, and noted the industrious little figures.

"What on earth are those children doing?" she asked.

"Weeding," said Mrs. Bell.

"But can you trust them?"

"Perfectly."

"I couldn't trust my Nell and Grace, and they're older than years."

"You mean they wouldn't know the weeds from the seedlings?"

"Precisely."

Mrs. Bell leaned forward impressively. She had on her intelligent look—the one she assumed when she addressed a club on civic rights. "My dear," said she, "this is the age of specialists. Each man, each woman, is, or should be, devoted to one department. Children may not be capable of learning to distinguish all weeds, but any child can learn one. I have taught Kate pigweed, Annie parsley, Gladys chickweed, and Tom sorrel. Each goes through a bed and selects his or her specialty. I sit here on the piazza and rock."—Youths Companion.

The power of an engine in India is sometimes given in elephant instead of horse-power, an elephant power being equal to twenty-two horse-power.



WOMAN'S WORLD

VANITY CASES.

Even if she is not vain, there is something fascinating to a woman about the new vanity cases. Unsuspecting man would not know them from a cardcase, but a woman would see at a glance that they were much larger than the ordinary case for cards, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion.

The vanity case has all things for the vain, and it's convenient to own even if you do not happen to be vain. It holds a puff and small quantity of powder, as well as a little box of hairpins and a nail file. A mirror forms part of it, and the rest may be an engagement tablet or a place for cards, just as one chooses. When it closes, a pencil holds it together. In gun metal or gray-finish silver vanity cases are most in favor.

FOR THE BRIDE.

The conventional satin is no longer obligatory, muslins, chiffons, voiles and other materials of this variety being perfectly en vogue.

If soft silk or mull forms the bridal gown it may be embroidered with sprays of dainty flowers or worked in openwork embroidery.

The veil is more becoming without any hem or applique work, but care should be taken to have it amply full and soft, and not allowed to rest flatly against the hair without a wreath of flowers or a chow to raise it a trifle.

The shoes may be embroidered to correspond with the flowers in the bouquet, or else in a conventional design in silver thread.

A tulle veil is, as a rule, more becoming than the lace veil of our grandmothers. But if the bride is so fortunate as to possess an heirloom she will naturally desire to wear it, unless she decides to use it as a drape over the gown itself.

SHE WAITED TOO LONG.

"Don't believe what people tell you about waiting until the end of the season to get bargains," said one young woman dolefully. "That's what I did, and as a result I am minus just the things I need for the rest of the season. I have been in every store in this town, and not one has a butcher's linen shirt waist suit left. There are coat suits aplenty. But when I implore to be shown at least just one shirt waist suit every saleswoman shakes her head, looks sympathetic, and repeats that if I had only come yesterday, or even this morning, I could have gotten the most beautiful heavy white linen suit in my size for one-third regular price! Of course, it's lovely to hear that! Everywhere it's the same story. Yet, there are hundreds of thin dresses left."

ALWAYS RESOURCEFUL.

The American woman is full of resource. I saw one the other day last week, when the temperature was something terrific, wearing a dark blue frock, that, on a second glance, showed itself to consist of a skirt of dark blue fine cloth and a tucked blouse bodice of dark blue mousseline de soie; she couldn't have thought of anything quieter or cooler. This blouse bodice, which one imagines she had got made to match the skirt of her tailor costume, was very prettily maneuvered with dark blue embroideries, and it had such a nice, quiet look and was so very suitable, as she had a stout figure, not one made for light garb. Many tricks of dress can be learned by observing the ways of Americans, young and old, or middle-aged and given to embellishment.—London Graphic.

ENGLISH GIRLS SMOKING IN PUBLIC.

It is a regrettable but certainly undeniable fact that smoking among women, and especially among young girls, is becoming increasingly common. Though it has been recognized as a practice in private life for some time past, to smoke openly in restaurants and other public places has not been looked upon as quite comme il faut, but during the last season or two it has grown more general at restaurants. This year a further stage has been reached, and at Goddard many quite young girls were to be seen smoking in the incubator pavilion. At a large east coast hotel the same sight is to be seen in the lounge after dinner, and one trusts it may not be considered old-fashioned to express the opinion that it does not add to the attractiveness of the English girl to see her thus engaged.—Ladies' Pictorial.

COLONIAL KNOCKER THE END.

It is now considered the proper thing, among other colonial revivals, to have a knocker placed on every bedchamber in the house.

The knocker fad, started by the antique dealers, was taken up by the rich classes several years ago, who introduced brass knockers of colonial pattern upon their gates and doors.

Houses of the ante-Revolutionary days are the more picturesque by reason of their quaint scutcheons, door-knobs, and knockers, but they are closely rivaled by the modern houses of colonial architecture, fitted with real antique fixtures. The latest phase of the fad is a knocker for each bedroom. The maid who awakens

your guest in the morning does so, not by tapping or calling, but by giving two or three raps with the knocker. The idea is rather a clever one.

HATS IN COLD STORAGE.

"We put away Panama hats for the winter just as we do furs," said a Broadway hatter. "Take Lyman J. Gage's Panama that he paid \$500 for year before last. It cost \$150 before it left the Isthmus in its rough state. He thought he got a bargain when we disposed of it to him as the most expensive Panama ever sold in New York. Do you think he is going to leave that lying around the house as if it was a discarded Mackinaw? Not much. Former Mayor Van Wyck has a good Panama hat, for which he paid \$150. Like other men who own them, he puts it in storage every fall."

"Since King Edward paid £90 for what is believed to be the best Panama hat in London, I surmise he is going to wear it again next year. If he wears his other men who like to follow the fashion will wear Panamas. All things considered, I think there Panama hat fad has been the most expensive ever invented. It gave men the right to compete with women in lavish expenditure for headgear."

WOMEN'S LONG SKIRTS.

When you see a beautiful female creature looking off into space, her round eyes shining like stars, her whole mentality riveted on some problem, it is shocking to think that she is trying to think about some new foolishness in dress.

We observe with regret that woman has recently inaugurated a brand-new kind of foolishness.

We refer to the skirt, long in front, that a woman falls over—the skirt that gathers up microbes ahead, as the trailing skirts used to gather them up behind.

We realize that an important work women have to do in the world—we wish they would get at it in a hurry—and we try to divert them from foolish littleness that check their progress, waste their time and thought.

If you catch a cannibal and want to make a good Protestant clergyman out of him, you must first cure him of cannibalism.

If you want to make a high-class citizen out of a clay-eating Indian, you must first get him to stop eating clay.

If you want to make a thoroughly useful human being out of a woman, you must coax her away from the foolish fashion ideas which are the stamp of mental inferiority.

Women don't see how men have outstripped you in their sensible attitude toward dress?

Men used to wear wigs, powdered hair, false calves on their legs, clothes of satin, silk, lace and velvet.

They have stopped all that nonsense, and see what progress they have made.

Woman, on the other hand, still wastes her time on frivolities that are meaningless—or worse than meaningless—because they injure health or detract from modesty.

FASHION HINTS.

Things come in all colors. Shaded ostrich plumes tempt. Silk Cluny is a magnificent lace. Ribbons are positive necessities. Slaced marabout aligrettes figure. Laces are dyed to match dresses yet. Gun metal green coq plumes are rich.

Pompons are done in ostrich and coq.

Fine voiles is used for house and other dresses.

Insertions play an important part in negligees.

Coral ooc borders a lovely trico-ne in terra cotta.

Coral buttons are seen overlaid with gilt scrolls.

Peacock plumage, not the eyes, is seen on terra cotta hats.

Graceful back views distinguish especially the new hats.

Olive hues are liked in dress goods as well as in millinery.

Moss roses are among the most charming milliners' flowers.

Cinnamon brown, a warm tone, is one of the most beautiful colors.

Stocks of all sorts, especially lace and hand work, are too pretty to resist.

It is astonishing what a lot of colors a somber-looking silk suiting can contain.

One of the season's strongest fancies is the Greek key design for embroidery for braiding.

Just the reverse of daytime shades, very delicate monotone tints will be la mode for evening.

Bands and ruchings of ribbon are a decided innovation as a ball gown trimming.

The most delicate pinks and blues in fur-lined cloth will be the swagger evening wraps of the winter.

Soft ribbon or silk rosettes having a jeweled button centre are much used in decorating autumn gowns.

Fairful reproductions of gowns worn by Marie Antoinette are being developed by our most exclusive modistes as being the best style.

The largest pure gold nugget yet found in the Klondike is to be purchased by subscription and sent to King Edward. This nugget contains no quartz, weighs 85 ounces, and its value is about \$1,300.



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has greatly benefited me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—JESSIE C. LINDBECK, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

PIGEON HATCHED OUT MEN'S EGG.

William H. Cassidy of Webster is the owner of a pigeon which found a hen's egg in a nest in the barn and sat upon it industriously, with the result that there is a new chicken in the collection of Mr. Cassidy.

HEAVY GRAPE CROP IN FRANCE.

It is reported that the past summer has been extraordinarily favorable to the vine in France and an unusual grape crop is expected.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Mrs. Pare, wife of C. R. Pare, a prominent resident of Glasgow, Ky., says: "I was suffering from a complication of kidney troubles. Besides, I had a great deal of trouble with the secretions, which were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passages were accompanied with a scalding sensation. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, making their color normal and banished the inflammation which caused the scalding sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound and I feel much better in every way."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GETTING THE MONEY'S WORTH.

Mrs. Lane was young and inexperienced, but certain principles of economy had been instilled into her from childhood. She knew that since one could send ten words in a telegram for 25 cents and any smaller number cost the same amount, it was an obvious waste of money to send less than ten.

She had also been taught by her eminently practical husband that in sending a telegram one should "keep to the matter in hand," and avoid all confusion of words. On the occasion of Mr. Lane's first absence from home, he sent a telegram from Chicago, saying, "Are you all right? Answer, Blank Hotel, Chicago."

Mrs. Lane knew she must be wise, economical and speedy, for Mr. Lane was making a flying trip, and had told her he could not plan on his whereabouts long enough ahead to have a letter sent. She spent a few moments in agitated thought, and then proudly wrote the following message:

"Yes, Yes, Yes, I am very well indeed, thank you."—Youth's Companion.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

"I believe you run an advertising column for 'personals,'" said the solemn man.

"Yes," replied the clerk.

"I want you to insert this advertisement: 'Will young woman who accepted seat of tall, thin man in cross-town car yesterday morning please pardon him for neglecting to thank her.' Sign it 'Absent-Minded Brute.'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

INDIGO'S UPS AND DOWNS.

Threatened by a Chemical Counterfeit. It now is in New Demand.

More than twenty years ago, and after an extended series of experiments, it was announced that chemists had discovered how to make artificial indigo, and it was soon ascertained that the new product was identical in its properties with the old.

A very few years elapsed before the new indigo was made in Germany on a commercial scale; and, as it could be sold at a cheaper rate than that derived from cultivation, the planters were threatened with ruin.

But a strange thing has happened. It has been recently found that when the two kinds of indigo, the natural and the artificial, are blended in equal proportions, a dye is obtained which is not only more durable but is brighter in hue than either by itself.

This discovery has naturally resulted in an increased demand for the old-fashioned indigo, and fresh impetus has been given to an industry which was much in need of support.—Chamber's Journal.