



# FARM AND GARDEN

## NOTES OF THE FARM.

What can be done to induce farmers to be a little more thorough in destroying weeds?

There are often good crops on one side of a line and poor crops on the other, but the cause is often misunderstood.

For a farmer a good backing is better than a "good front." Still attractive suits of clothes and manners may be valuable aids.

Hens bred for phenomenal egg records are not so apt to have strong, rugged offspring.

An average of one hundred and fifty eggs per hen per annum is mighty good laying, and good enough for us. Extra heavy layers as pullets and yearling hens are not so valuable in their second year as steady layers.

There is no such thing as an egg-laying type. The trap nest exposed that theory beyond a doubt.

Hens forced for egg production will in time produce a weak generation. Pure food is the safest stimulant to use.

Heavy winter layers are generally poor summer layers, and vice versa. The largest eggs are produced by steady layers.

The more eggs a hen lays the smaller the size becomes.

The color of the brown egg grows lighter as the numbers of her product increase.

The bulk of eggs are laid between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The hen that will produce from thirty to fifty eggs in succession will not have vigorous germs in her eggs.

The pullet that does not lay her eggs until February is not a profitable bird to keep.

The winter laying pullets are those which begin laying in November or early in December.

Any wholesome food that the hens relish is a good poultry feed, of course they must be used intelligently or mixed with brains.

Hens greatly relish nut meats, the shells that the children have partly picked, are always thrown out to them, but it would not be wise to give them a bit of nut meat each day; indigestion would be a certain result.

Are you making friends with the birds and getting them to help you keep down insect pests, or are you fighting them away?

Pigs need a great deal of water. That is one reason why roots are so valuable for winter feed.

If the cow's bag gets caked before she begins to give milk, you may have trouble. Better milk her once or twice than to run so much risk.

Cows understand and appreciate kindness. Those who realize the best results in the dairy are very careful to have the cows contented and never allow them to worry in any way.

Did you ever notice how much a horse enjoys rolling after a hard day's work? It is as much of a treat to him as a bath is to you. Take off the harness and give him a chance, then use the curry comb and brush.

For green feed for poultry there is nothing quite so good as alfalfa or clover chopped up fine, steamed and then fed as a mash. Poultry will thrive on it and the eggs will keep coming right along through the winter.

## HANDLING YOUNG COLTS.

One of the best horse-raisers we know of works his mares right up to the time of foaling and then turns them out on the pasture and lets them run with their colts till weaning time. Of course he has strong, lusty colts, and his brood mares are always in pink of condition for the following season. But on many farms the brood mares must be hard worked all summer. When these good mares must be pressed into this double duty, one should give them the best of care, liberal feed, and keep them from fretting over their colts. We have never found it advisable to have the colt tramping along after the team all day in the field. Keep the colt in a box stall at home. This makes extra work, until the colt is a month old, but it will save time and much annoyance after that. The mare will have to be handled as carefully as the colt. She is apt to fret, until she becomes accustomed to being away from her colt, her udder is apt to hurt her, if it is not relieved frequently. All of these things, with hard work, will naturally cut her down. Feed well, be patient with both mare and colt, and after the first six weeks, you will have very little trouble.—Indiana Farmer.

## PASTURING SPRING WHEAT.

A subscriber wants to know whether it will injure spring wheat to pasture it off with cattle or sheep. It depends upon the condition of the soil and the season. If the grain crop has come on early and shows a very rank growth, pasturing it moderately will no doubt do it good. This will naturally induce shorter straw, and the crop will not be so apt to lodge. When wheat, or any spring grain for that matter, are sown on very rich ground and the early growing season is favorable the grain is apt to grow too rank, hence the straw

breaks and much of the crop is lost. We would not pasture these spring grain fields with sheep, for they are apt to bite down too close. Of course the sheep would graze over the field more evenly than cattle. Another thing, don't allow stock on the fields when the ground is soft.—Indiana Farmer.

## HAWKS BENEFIT TO FARMER.

Fortunately the economic status of American hawks and owls does not rest upon mere theory or general assertions without proof. Bulletin No. 3 of the Biological Survey deals with the food habits of hawks and owls of the United States, and is based upon examinations of nearly 2,700 stomachs. Such large series of the more common species were examined that further investigations can but confirm and emphasize the present verdict—that American hawks and owls, as a whole, are among the best friends of the farmer and that only a few species are more harmful than beneficial.

The most formidable of the bird enemies of field mice are the crow and it may be of interest to know that complaints received at the Department of Agriculture of recent depredations of field mice are especially numerous from sections of the country where for several years past bounties have been paid for killing crows.

## MARES LOSING THEIR COLTS.

There has been an uncommon fatality among colts this spring and horse-men have not found the cause of the trouble. In discussing this matter with a prominent farmer a few days ago, he attributed the whole trouble to feeding soft and mouldy corn to the mares. It is a well known fact that mouldy grain and hay will sometimes cause abortion. While this immature corn was frozen it could be fed to all kinds of stock, without much danger, but as soon as warmer weather came on and the corn thawed out then the trouble began. It is rather late now to head off the trouble, but the lesson is well worth remembering when another season of soft corn comes around.—Indiana Farmer.

## BEDS FOR COWS.

In drying off a cow it is customary not to milk her entirely dry the last few times. But one week after this her udder should be milked thoroughly dry, said a speaker at the Wisconsin farmers' course. If this is not done the small amount of milk left in her udder may cause garget. The farmers were urged to lay a floor of inch boards on top of the cement floorings for cows and calves. Garget, caked udder and rheumatism have resulted from cows lying on cement floor. Experience shows that calves are much more comfortable when they lie on boards over the cement floor.

## ROOTS FOR THE BROOD SOW.

Roots may be sliced or pulped and mixed with the grain or may be given whole as a noon feed to the brood sow. Some care must be used in feeding roots, as they are laxative in effect and if fed in excessive amounts may bring about profuse action of the bowels. Some eastern farmers recommend the use of silage. If neither is available, clover or alfalfa hay, sheaf oats or corn fodder may supply the bulky requirements of the ration with good results. Charcoal, ashes and salt should be accessible at all times.—Weekly Witness.

## TRAIN THE HORSE.

Training will develop many good qualities in the horse which would otherwise be dormant and subdue many vicious habits and faults which would render the horse worthless if allowed to go unchecked. The training and the trainer must both be judicious. Injudicious training will develop and even depart vices and faults to the horse which do not naturally belong to its disposition.—Live Stock Journal.

## CARE OF POULTRY.

Poultry generally suffer from preventable ills. Naturally they are subject to very few diseases. If kept clean, not overfed, not cooped up close, fed pure food, supplied with clean water regularly, and have an abundance of pure air in their roosting places they will live and thrive without any trouble except in rare cases.—Farmers Home Journal.

## KEEP WATER BEFORE CHICKS.

Fannie M. Wood, in the Indiana Farmer, says if young chicks are left too long without water they will drink too much when they do get it; then we are very likely to have sick chicks. Water should be kept before them all the time. A shallow pan covered with a light board filled full of auger holes is a good way to give them water so they can drink without getting wet.

England has about 13,000 square miles of coal fields.

Men with blue or gray eyes are almost invariably the best shots.

# Pulpit Declining, Dr. Aked, Rockefeller's Pastor, Asserts

## Tells His Parishioners that It is Not in Touch With the Times

### Says the Church Needs Money—Clergyman Appeals for More Generous Support for It—Rockefeller in the Audience

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, preaching in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York city, deplored the decline of church attendance, and declared that the Church is not in touch with the times. This, he said, was worldwide. His appeal for more support of every kind, financial included, was heard by John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Dr. Aked's subject was "The Alleged Decay of Christianity in New York City," and he took for his text, Matthew xvi. 3, "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" In part he said:

"When I first came to this great City of New York, the centre of empire, its broad avenues thronged with eager, strenuous crowds, pulsating with energy and hope, I saw the buoyancy of the American people. I learned their character of hope and endeavor and electric activity.

"Now I want to learn the signs of the times. If you will show them to me I shall know them. It is for me to observe, as it is for you to indicate. What is the condition of Christianity in New York? When I interview my parishioners, and they are among the most representative in the city, I find the spirit of religious depression very unlike the spirit of abounding enterprise in business, in manufacturing, in engineering, and in construction.

"We have heard of the great advance made by the Roman Church in America. I stand on the broadest grounds of toleration, but I should not be content if what we have lost had gone to the Roman Church. But has it? Give the Roman Catholics in America all they claim—twelve millions. We still find that there have immigrated into America no less than 15,000,000 Roman Catholics. So that the Roman Church has lost instead of gaining from us.

"Where the Church Loses. Take our own denomination. The increase in the Baptists of America has only been equal to one-fourth of the birth rate among us, proving that three out of four of our young people tell away from us.

"Let us look at this great City of New York. Fifty years ago there were over 400 churches. Now there are 1,200. But the population has increased much faster. If the churches had increased in proportion we should now have 2,900 instead of 1,200. Fifty years ago there was one church in New York for each 2,200. Now there is but one church for 3,100.

"The decline of Christianity is universal. In England, in France, in Spain, in Italy, and in Germany we hear the same cry.

"Only lately I was talking to an English clergyman. He told me that not merely was there a great falling off in churchgoers in England, but that the class of people who frequented churches were becoming inferior.

"What a great field is here in Fifth Avenue for us, in the centre of empire! Yet there are one million in this city who are not Jews, nor Roman Catholics, nor Mohammedans, and who must be Protestants. "But this million is entirely unchurched. It is not classed in any of these Protestant denominations to which it should belong. What use is a church without a congregation? "The spirit of the age has gone ahead, but we have made no progress in the old formulas, the old theology, the old sanction. We are afraid to speak of religion. When we do so we speak with bated breath, apologetically.

## An Age of Ambition.

"This is an age of great schemes, of great ambition. But what have we to do for Christ? What have we done? We are content to go on the same old way, unsuited to the times. We want to appeal to the young men. We want to appeal to a higher class and in a higher way. We want preachers of the highest type—spiritual and prophetic. I am not speaking of myself, but though there may be exceptions—there may be foolish men, even bad ones, for a time in the pulpit—spiritually you can rise no higher than the level of the pulpit.

"We want more teachers, more schools, more churches and larger ones, to hold the 40,000 Baptists of this city. We require a larger building here for our congregation—there is not elbow room for all who come here.

"But when we make an appeal we are met by a spirit of commercialism, of moneymaking. We have not yet learned to adapt the Christian idea

to our own times. "Is Christianity played out?" asked the clergyman, quoting a recent article in a current magazine. "What are the causes?"

"First, I would say that the pulpit is out of touch with the times. Everything has progressed except Christianity. Many thinking and progressive young men and women have been driven from the Church by the stupidity of the preachers. The pulpit is out of touch with the times. Compelled to a life of grinding poverty, treading always the same old paths of a thousand years, hidebound and restricted in our actions, we have become the laughing stock parrots of dead Church cries instead of preachers of the living Christ."

Dr. Aked then referred to the cry of the colleges for more clerical students, and quoted figures to show the serious falling off among Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians for the ministry.

## More Money Needed.

"We want more money, more buildings, more young men to train for the ministry. Look at the vast opportunities, with every race coming to our shores. I know an Italian Baptist minister. I know none fitter for the mission than he. He has labored for twenty-seven years in Rome, Naples, Genoa, and other cities. We want funds to erect an Italian mission. Here in New York is the place to win Italy to Christ. Here we have Italian Anarchists and infidels and atheists crowding to our shores.

"Give us a chance. Give us opportunities like other men—like men in business or in railroads or in engineering, or in science, or in journalism. We have ambitions. We have hopes and we are condemned to poverty. Give us a chance for our energies, a chance to do something for Christ—give us money."

## MAKING A HIT WITH HIS BOYS.

### Sunday School Teacher Finds a New Way to Keep Up Class Interest.

A Sunday school teacher on the upper West Side has a class of boys who are all at the age when to sit in the upper gallery at a burlesque theatre is the most delightful sensation in the world except going to the circus. It didn't take the teacher long to discover the inclinations of his boys, and being a diplomatic sort of teacher he didn't scold them and tell them how sinful it is for little boys to go to the theatre, and especially to sit in the gallery where only naughty little boys go.

No, the teacher made an appointment with every boy in the class to meet him the following Saturday afternoon, each boy to wear his Sunday clothes and be equipped with a bag of peanuts. At the hour set the teacher found that every boy had been on hand an hour ahead of time.

He led the way to the nearest burlesque house and bought tickets "in the gallery for himself and his party. The theatre never had a more appreciative audience, and the Sunday school teacher won't soon forget the afternoon's experience.

It took six months of Sunday school lessons to wipe out the memories of that afternoon, and the teacher then made an announcement that gave him absolute control of every boy for life and stamped him as the best Sunday school teacher who ever asked if any little boy had memorized the golden text. The teacher merely said that inasmuch as he believed that every boy ought to know how to defend himself he had arranged to have the entire class admitted to a "really truly" pugilistic contest in a nearby athletic club.

The teacher carried out his promise, and the very next Sunday each boy went to Sunday school accompanied by three new boys. It is one of the few cases on record in which a Sunday school class developed a healthy growth out of the Christmas, Easter or picnic season.—New York Sun.

## A Double-Sided Hole.

The latest story of German "thrift" is told at the expense of the proprietor of a circulating library, who charged for the wear and tear suffered by his books at the hands of his patrons. One volume came back to his scrutiny. "See here," he exclaimed, "there is a hole on page nineteen of my beautiful book. And see here," he went on, turning over the leaf, "there is another on page twenty."—The Argonaut.

## Rural Civilization.

If we can solve the problem here of creating a rural civilization, which will retain and attract the rural inhabitant and keep him from the congested city life, we will not only have done a great thing for Ireland, but will have given something to the world for which it is groping. There are greater games than hunting the fox, and more excitement and delight to be found in their pursuit.—Irish Homestead.

## Scots and Scottish History.

Nobody is more proud of his national history than the Scot, whether he be "le moyen homme sensuel" or a pillar of any of our national Zions. But nobody knows less his national history than does the Scot. The Scot of any class is proud, and justly proud, of the victory of Bannockburn. But go on to talk with him over the victories of Byland and Brauge Bridge, and he is lost; he never heard of them. Everything is forgotten.—



# WOMAN

## FASHION NOTES.

Some hats are suggestive of pin-cushions.

Heavier flowered cottons serve to trim silk costumes.

Gilt buttons, silk cord and braids are approved trimmings.

Inserts of fllet are as smart upon linen costumes as on any other.

Folds of chiffon fastened together may form the collar on a dressy waist. The new tie is a bow of cretonne backed by a plaited bow of white mull or lawn.

Colored linens are equally pretty whether plain or striped with white or black.

Perhaps no color makes a daintier combination with cream lace than the soft dull blues now so fashionable.

A novelty seen in many of the shops are suits with straps of a contrasting shade, such as pale blue, pink or yellow.

Dyed life made over chiffon of a light shade is seen in some of the new smart blouses, which match the skirt in color.

In some of the smartest princess gowns the fashionable tunic is stimulated by a deep tuck on the skirt, which takes the direction that it is wanted of the tunic effect.

Polka dots are a perennial favorite, and always carry style if the size of the dot is wisely chosen. That they call for very little trimming should not be forgotten.

A display of lace and ribbon trimmed lingerie is not in good taste. Brown will be a favorite—russet, Havana and leather shades.

A woman noted for fine dressing was in a white frock daintily embroidered with a rose pink scarf and a black hat.

A becoming hat is of green straw in a medium shade wreathed with a double band of tiny pink roses central with forget-me-nots.

"Chiffon" sounds frill, but a gown of chiffon cloth is an excellent investment, for this material will not only clean but can be washed when one desires to make it over.

Fine, smooth herring-bone serges, of which the grain is so fine one cannot distinguish the warp and the weft, are being made up by the smartest tailors.

Materials that were once devoted solely to evening are worn at daytime occasions without a thought of their unfitness.

Foulard with large white spots is much used for lining cloth jackets which it matches in tone.

A style of headgear which is more remarkable than pretty is the "lampshade" hat, which is in reality only an exaggerated form of the new "mob cap."

Gold and silver embroidery has gleamed on many of the most fashionable wedding gowns.

A large black hat with two heavy, short ostrich plumes standing aigrette fashion at the left side and its high crown festooned with loops of large black beads is a novelty.

A gown of blue satin with soutache-embroidered bodice over a lace blouse is greatly admired for dinner wear.

The newest of the neck ruffs are very short, being only just long enough to hug the neck closely.

The much-desired broad shoulder effect is heightened on those gowns whose chemisette and sleeves are of tucked mull by inserting upon the shoulders pieces of fancy lace.

Among the new shirtwaists is that having no seam on the shoulder. It requires no more material than those of the usual cut, and is quite easy to make.

The gauze dresses with their silk coats are accompanied by hats in keeping with them—creations as dainty and delicate as the milliner can devise.

Serge suits in all white and those with piping or collar and cuffs of blue, black or other contrasting shade will probably be worn in about equal numbers.

## PHILOSOPHY OF SHOPPING.

"Shopping is not such a bad thing for us women," said one of them, "although the newspapers often ridicule us and print paragraphs about our scandalous conduct at bargain sales. For my part, I find shopping an excellent means of discipline. Without it women would not come into much contact with one another, except in a purely social way, where they are, of course, on their best behavior, and where they have, for the most part, only their personal acquaintances to consider—no, the general public.

"Shopping, especially in the spring and fall, certainly is a means of grace, for the big department stores are crowded, and no woman can expect the personal consideration to which she is accustomed at home or in society. She becomes one of hol polloi and must take her turn at the counter like a man. She must be patient, gentle, but firm, courteous, both to saleswomen and other customers, quick to decide and careful to ask no more than reasonable attention of salesmen or women. She also must concentrate on the business in hand and not be led astray by tempting bargains, while at the same time keeping a sharp lookout for good opportunities to buy things she really needs, although she may not have them on her present list.

who loses her temper or the control of her tongue. She immediately becomes the laughing stock of all beholders and she never gets what she wants.

"Women are rapidly learning all these things and while shopping in the large New York stores is physically fatiguing—yes, and mentally—it is really wonderful to see how little friction occurs, when the crowds are so enormous.

"One cool and pleasant woman can avert a storm or quiet the impatience of some entire stranger by an easy word or a helpful suggestion; and I like to be that cool, pleasant woman. The cleverest merchants so arrange their advertising that they seldom bring to their shops a larger crowd than their forces can handle satisfactorily. The wise merchant prefers a steady stream of trade to waves and breakers of excited customers.

"The New York merchants provide wonderful facilities and comforts for us, in the way of parlors, telephone booths and other conveniences, and it is really our duty to reciprocate by learning to shop expeditiously and cleverly.—New York Press.

## PLEA FOR NEW TYPE OF GIRL.

In a long article, London Opinion laments the extent to which the working girl has attempted to copy the Gibson Girl as originated by Charles Dana Gibson, and made a caricature of herself and makes a plea for some artist to draw a new type, a type that shall embody all the beautiful old-fashioned womanly qualities, and that shall dress her hair and wear her hat in a natural way. To quote:

"It is quite time that the charming English maiden, of whom we read so much and see so little, should presently become the vogue. Just a nice, fresh 'breakfast-table' kind of girl, with a pleasant manner and a natural figure.

"Let the 'girl in the street' see that these possessions have a distinct attraction, and she will quickly adopt them for her own. Then we shall no longer shrivel up before her disdainful gaze, but bask in the sunshine of her eyes. She no longer will be cowered to the knees, or have her head made top-heavy with exaggerated frames and rolls. Her hat will be put to its original use, and will shade her eyes rather than her shoulders. She will be simple and womanly, gracious and kind—in short she will be exactly what Nature intended her to be.

"No doubt she will, like her predecessor, be eventually caricatured out of recognition; but in the meantime, it will be delightful to regain some of our old ideals of what is most to be desired in women—ideals which have sadly fallen because so many women have gone on a false tack. Mistaking vanity for pride and superciliousness for dignity, they have entirely lost their bearings.

"It is to be hoped that some one with due appreciation of their plight will go to their assistance, and with pencil or paint brush point another and simpler way home."

## THE MERRY WIDOW GOWN.

Mme. Henry Letellier, who is said to be beautiful, made a sensation lately in Paris by appearing at a fashionable reception in a directoire costume. "The dress, which was cut close and clinging, was split on the right side from the bottom to a point above the wearer's knees. Consummate art is necessary for the wearing of such a gown properly." We should say it were rather a question of the wearer's architecture. Not every woman is sculptural.

In the early years of the nineteenth century American women of the highest respectability wore not only what were called "chemise dresses," with only a single garment beneath a dress of extremely fine texture, but the skirts of their gowns were of uneven length. The left side was made shorter, either by being looped up or slashed. No petticoat was worn under this open robe. When Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, married Bonaparte it was said that all the clothes worn by her then might have been put in a pocket. Alice Morse Earle informs us that the wedding gowns of even ministers' wives in New England were of fine organdie or mull; they were scant, so low necked that they were, indeed "incroyable," slit up at one side nearly to the waist. "A certain sheath slip was worn under this outer cobweb—desperately immodest attire, it would seem to us today." Who knows but that in the constant shiftings and returns of fashions silk gowns may yet be seen here in parlors, and even in the street.—Boston Herald.

## Not French.

Who first introduced into English that barbarism, "nom-de-plume," under the apparent supposition that it was French? "Nom-de-plume" would seem to date either from the short peace during the Napoleonic wars, which enabled Girtin to produce his beautiful views of Paris, or the period when Charles Nodder was accepted in England as the final authority on French literature; though, perhaps, the introduction of the phrase is more recent. At any rate, it appears never to have been French.—London Academy.

The estimated cost of a bridge over the Straits of Dover is \$34,000,000.