

OLD TIME FAVORITES

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day;
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember
Where I was used to swing,
And thought the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow.

I remember, I remember
The roses, red and white;
The violets and the blue-bells,
Those flowers made of light;
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother sat,
The laburnum to my birthday—
The tree is living yet.

I remember, I remember
The fir trees dark and high,
And how the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
Were close against the sky,
My childhood ignorance,
But now I know I'm far from heaven
When I was a boy.

The Lady of the Red Clover

By J. Herbert Welch :

Under the big oak by the fifteenth see Mr. Arthur Glendinning was sitting at his ease. He was some ten brooks behind his opponent, Colonel Bageby, but this did not bother him in the least, Bageby not being one of those players who tack their score cards in conspicuous places on the clubhouse bulletin board and mention their victories to every one they meet. Nor was Arthur annoyed by the fact that a hungry bunker had swallowed up his ball—indeed, he hoped that his caddy's search for it would go unwarded yet a while, for it was restful here, and incidentally, there was a rather alluring picture in the field just across the leaf-strewn road that ran by the oak. The picture was that of a girl framed in red clover. It was a moving picture, too; that is, the girl was moving, gathering a big bunch of clover blossoms. Reeling against the fence Arthur noticed a bicycle.

"That girl is not a slave to fads, anyhow," he commented, lazily, to himself, "or she would have given up the wheel for ping-pong. The fact that she is out here alone indicates that she possesses independence and a mind of her own—what! She's looking at what cow as if she were afraid of it!"

If Arthur's imagination had been vivid enough to have viewed the cow as the girl viewed it, he would not have been so surprised that the beast should be causing her to show trepidation. A few minutes before, when she was surmounting the difficulty of the fence in quest of the clover she had assured herself that she wasn't a bit afraid of that cow, and, as a matter of fact, she had left brave until the cow had suddenly raised its head from the grass and began to stare. Stares are always disconcerting. Perhaps the cow regarded her as an enemy browsing upon its clover, perhaps as a friend with a handful of salt. At any rate, it gazed at her fixedly for a moment, and then took two steps in her direction. The girl retreated two steps, returning the cow's stare haughtily. Suddenly the latter seemed to make up its mind, and began to advance in a businesslike way, with slow, swinging strides.

A delicate, silver shawl draped the afternoon air, and the light and dark suit began. In running ability they were quite evenly matched. The girl neared the fence—she gained it—she began to climb. It was a most alluring picture, and Arthur Glendinning succumbed to a great temptation. He had his weaknesses. One of them had to do with cameras. The pretty views on the Fenwick links are so many that in this match with Colonel Bageby he had directed his caddy to bring the instrument along. At this instant it lay at his side. He seized it, leveled it, his eye winked once. Then he dropped it hastily behind a log, and was across the road, all self-made, just as the fugitive fell, a panting heap, on the grass on the safe side of the fence.

"Are you hurt?" he inquired, anxiously.

"No, no, thank you," she panted, "but that—that terrible cow!"

Arthur glanced in the direction of the cow. It did not have a very terrific aspect, but rather an expression of mild surprise, and even injury, as if it were exclaiming to itself: "Dear me, how very disappointing! Where's my salt?"

"Let me assist you to your feet," said Arthur, in his best manner, bending over her. She did not move, but exclaimed, distressedly:

"Oh, dear, the fence has torn my skirt! You haven't such a thing as a pin or two, have you?"

There was a hesitating note in her voice, and the young man would have given much to have been able to have produced a pin, but it was impossible. He felt his clothing hopelessly, he gazed out over the sweeping green of the links, up at the trees, up at the canopy of the heavens, but he saw no pin.

The caddy's curly head just then appeared over the edge of the bunker.

"Here, caddy," shouted Arthur, "run over to the clubhouse and get some pins, safety pins, any kind, and get all they've got in the place. Run! * * *

"But don't run so fast," he added, "as to injure your health," for the girl with the pink glowing beneath the white of her rounded cheeks, with the brilliancy of excitement still in her eyes, and with wayward curls straggling from out of her mass of light hair, was certainly a picture—even more of a picture than she had seemed to Arthur from a distance—and he was too appreciative of the artistic to be willing that such a picture should pass quickly from his view.

"May I sit down here on the grass and console with you until the arrival of the caddy?" asked Arthur.

"I presume you may sit on the grass. I don't care if you know." The acidity of this reply was tempered by a flitting shadow of a smile.

"At all events," answered Arthur, sitting down, "you took rather quick possession of a bit of it just now. But it was really very rude of that cow to disturb you. I can't tell you how sorry I am."

A pair of soft yet penetrating eyes were studying the young man.

"No, I don't believe you can tell me

FARM MATTERS.

A Liberal Ration For Cows.

If cows are fed a liberal ration of palatable, nutritious ground feed night and morning they require no driving. No dog or boy is necessary to chase the fields over to persuade them, but about milking time they are ready to walk from the pasture to the barn quietly, and pairs will be fuller, as there has been no excitement. Keep cows quiet and they give better returns. Thus a saving of labor and patience pays in part for grain fed.

Horses Preferred For Cultivating.

Slow horses are sometimes preferred for cultivating, but a fast walking horse does much more work in a year than the slower one. If a horse travels twenty miles a day, and another twenty-five miles in the same time for every working day in the year, the faster horse will travel 1500 miles more than the other. When working a large field a horse may travel from fifteen to twenty miles a day, and a difference of a mile or two, when several horses are in use, is quite an item in a week. While attention has been given to the breeding of fast trotters and runners, there is room for improvement in the walking gait of horses.

Variations In Vegetables.

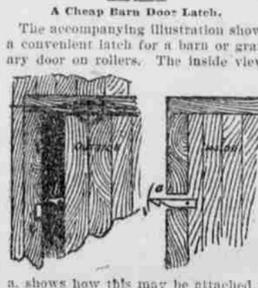
Freaks and variations in vegetables have been numerous at experimental stations. One of the best planted for seeds, instead of throwing up a seed shoot, emitted branches from the root, and these branches, coming from the surface, threw out leaves, thus forming a cluster of roots, which have grown as annuals, showing no tendency to seedling. A potato plant developed tubers in abundance in the axils of its leaves. An onion of the white Globe variety sprouted into a top onion, the cluster of small bulbs replacing the top formation. Bi-annuals become annuals, for rows of sorghum and saffery grown from seeds from plants which were bi-annuals the next year, thus showing how easily and quickly the habits of some plants can be changed by selection.

Strength of Farm Horses.

In trials made it was found that a pair of more than ordinarily powerful farm horses, one weighing 1250 pounds, the other over 1400 pounds, at a "dead pull" drew 1000 and 1025 pounds each. This was when the band was so tightened that the straightening of the traces gave the horses the benefit of their own weight. With loose band, allowing the traces to rise naturally, each horse drew 200 pounds less. These horses were both well shod. Another horse of about the same apparent strength as these, but unshod, could only draw 675 pounds with a tight band. In each case the horse was hitched to the end of a rope about 150 feet long, having the benefit of the stretching of the rope as a relief from a "dead pull." The maximum strength seemed to be exerted at each trial, all the horses being accustomed to heavy pulling.

A Cheap Barn Door Latch.

The accompanying illustration shows a convenient latch for a barn or granary door on rollers. The inside view,



a, shows how this may be attached to the door, b is the latch seen from the outside, c is the block over which the latch drops when the door is closed. I have used it on my farm buildings for a number of years and find it exceedingly convenient and very cheap. It cannot get out of order, and if it is broken it can be easily and quickly replaced.—C. J. Shell, in New England Homestead.

Dairy Hints.

Failing to get all the buttermilk out causes butter to become rancid soon.

To obtain the best results in churning the cream should be only slightly sour.

One advantage in brine salting is that it almost entirely avoids streaked or mottled butter.

The milk should always be skimmed while sweet and the cream then allowed to turn slightly sour.

In winter the cream should be warmed up to about sixty-six degrees before putting in the churn.

Sometimes butter has white specks distributed through it. This is caused by over-sourness in the cream.

In butter making, next to controlling the temperature, is to churn often, while the cream is in good condition.

With temperature under control and churning done at the right time the butter will become solid and be easily handled.

On the farm to make the most out of the milk and butter some of the cows should be bred to come fresh in the spring and some in the fall.

Locating an Apiary.

Where wild flowers and hidden trees are abundant is an excellent place to locate an apiary. On the farm such seeds as buckwheat and clover can be sown and will yield a crop of honey besides the usual crop they are intended for. The bees will find any nectar producing plants within a radius of two miles of the apiary, and sometimes they will fly even further. Bees need a great deal of water during spring and summer, especially in March and April; this is used to dilute the thick rich honey which has been left over the winter and make it suitable for the young larvae, so a brook or stream nearby would be desirable, although not specially necessary. The hives should be placed southward, or eastward; a wind-break on the north and west is a great protection to the bees, a hedge of evergreens or a wall of

honey-suckles grown on an iron fence is a quicker way, as one does not have to wait long for results. A board fence will answer the purpose if one does not care too much for looks. Formerly tall trees near by were considered an objectionable feature, for sometimes the swarm would go out of reach of the apiarist, but they are no longer a detriment to the beekeeper, for with the queen trap placed on the hives at swarming time, the queen is trapped and the swarm will return to the hive in less than a half hour, no matter how high they may have clustered. If a board is laid on the ground in front of the hives, it will prevent the grass and weeds from growing up in front of the entrances; an occasional handful of salt will also be effective.

—F. G. Herman, in The Epitomist.

The Question of Breeds.

There are certain characteristics that constitute the good, the best, or the ideal horse. It will be conceded by all that the horse deficient in such characteristics is not the best or the ideal horse, no matter what his breed is. If there is one breed that may be depended upon to yield more of such horses than another then that breed would be adjudged to be the best of the two. But even that does not prove that one should buy or breed to the horse only because it is of that breed, for it might be a poor individual, and he might get a much better horse of the breed decided by the test named to be the inferior one. The discussion referred to should be made along the line suggested, and if it can be shown that one breed is productive of more good horses than the other, then to that extent it will be proven to be the best breed, and to that extent only.

Breeding is yet too far from an exact science to be depended upon entirely as an assurance of quality. The ideal individual with a good ancestry, and possessed of the prepotency that generations of line breeding imparts, is the one that is the best, while the poor individual with the same kind of breeding is the worst imaginable. The truth is that education and discussion should be devoted to equipping horse breeders to know a good individual on sight, and to know how to use it in reproduction.—Farm, Stock and Home.

The Use of Lime on Soils.

Probably more general misapprehension prevails regarding the use of lime on soils than any other mineral element which we apply. A good many still seem to believe that lime is a manure, and that its application takes the place of nearly all other fertilizers. The best way to dispel this error is to state at the outset that lime is not a manure or fertilizer, and where so used a serious mistake is made. Lime put on poor soils is generally a waste of time and good material. It never yet improved poor soil unless the land was sour or overfed with humus which it could not well digest.

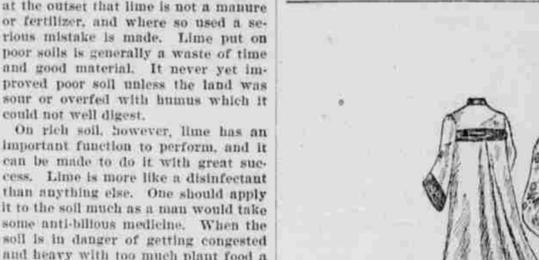
On rich soil, however, lime has an important function to perform, and it can be made to do it with great success. Lime is more like a disinfectant than anything else. One should apply it to the soil much as a man would take some anti-bilious medicine. When the soil is in danger of getting congested and heavy with too much plant food a dressing of lime might well be applied to help it. Consequently, we find the use of lime in connection with clover excellent. Clover crops add a great deal of material to the soil, and sometimes there is so much in the land that lime is essential to help its digestion.

As a dressing on clover, lime produces the best results, especially where the clover has had a heavy stand for two or more seasons. Land that is fed heavily every year with barnyard or green manure will be helped by a dressing of lime. Sometimes the soil is so rich, but congested with unassimilated food, that a dressing of lime for one season without any fertilizer is the best thing for it. Because of successful work in this way some have apparently got the notion that lime is a good fertilizer. But it is not, and would not have worked so well on any other soil that was not rich in manure to begin with.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

An Excellent Corn Crib.

Corn, unless properly stored, is liable to great damage by rats and mice, while that which remains may become so mouldy even as to render it unfit for use. A good corn crib, therefore, is of the utmost value where this crop is raised, and for the generality of localities none are better than the one shown in the accompanying illustration. Not only will the corn stored in it be absolutely safe from the depredations of all rodents, but it is sure to keep in splendid condition.

The in-sloping sides will prevent the



rain from getting at the corn, albeit the sides are of open slatwork to let the air pass through. It can be constructed any size desired, though it is down to not over five feet wide at the floor. Doors can also be placed under the eaves, and the corn turned in through them direct from the wagon, in which case a chute is needed to pour the corn into and two men to do the work of filling one standing on a step ladder at the required height to empty the baskets easily into the chute, and the other down in the wagon to pass them up to him full of corn.

Generally, however, the corn can best be carried in by the basketful through the door at the end of the building, and dumped where wanted. The crib, unless very large, should always be filled solidly from the rear to the door; if unusually wide, there may be a walk through the centre, with cribs on either side. The posts, it will be observed, have broad strips of tin tacked about them. These stop rats and mice from getting up to the corn. If possible, the structure should be built at a considerable distance from all other buildings, and no fences or the like on which mice can find a foothold should run anywhere near it.—Frederick O. Sibley, in New York Tribune Farmer.

FOR THE FAIR LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Wais with round yokes and circular bertha are generally becoming and are seen among the latest models. The smart May Manton



Example illustrated is made of pastel pink louisine silk with yoke and lower sleeves of panne in the same shade overlaid with applique of heavy cream lace. Cream lace edges the bertha and medallions are applied at intervals. All waist and gown materials are suitable and when desired for evening wear the yoke and lower sleeves can be omitted as shown in the small sketch.

The foundation lining fits snugly and closes at the centre front, but separately from the waist. The full portions of the waist proper are gathered and arranged over the lining, closing invisibly at the centre front. The yoke closes at the left shoulder seam. The circular bertha falls in graceful ripples from the lower edge of yoke. The sleeves are made with snug fitted linings, which are faced to the elbows and full drooping puffs are arranged over the upper portions.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide or two yards forty-four

Fancy Gimps and Braids.

Fancy gimps and braids will be used on many styles of dress. Gallions both wide and narrow are in favor, and are to be worn in all the dark and some of the neutral tones, matching plain dress fabrics, the narrower braids often finished with flecks, or a tiny line of red, gold, white or silver at each edge.

The New Fabrics.

Richness, both of color and material, marks the new fabrics. Velvets set the pace. Velvets plain and fancy, velvets with pattern printed effects, velvets with a dark pattern against a silvery background, velvets all powdered over with glittering pin points—these are among the novelties.

Belts of the Fabric of the Dress.

Dressmakers are using pretty girdles and belts formed of the dress fabric extensively. These belts have the advantage of making the waist seem longer than when one of leather, satin or other contrasting material or color is used.

The Slot-Seam Effect.

The slot-seam effect is very prominent this season on both skirts, jackets and bodices. It is a marked characteristic of many of the French models now being received by American designers and importers.

Coats of Gray Squirrel.

Coats of gray squirrel with the sleeves very wide at the wrist and trimmed with ermine will be much worn this winter by women who do not count the cost.



Kimono for a woman.

Every woman knows the luxury of a kimono gown. The novel May Mantone illustrated in the large drawing includes all the essential and familiar characteristics with some new features that make it peculiarly desirable. As illustrated it is of Japanese cotton crepe showing a design in delft blue on a creamy ground with bands and sash of plain Japanese silk in the same shade of blue, but all materials used for negligees are appropriate.

The kimono is made with deep yoke or short-body portions, to which is joined the graceful rippled skirt. Finishing the front edges are bands of silk, and the collar is made double and rolled over at the neck. The fronts lap widely in closing and passed around the yoke under the arms and over the bust to the sash that is tied in a soft knot from which drop the long ends at the left side. The sleeves are in bell shape, finished with bands matching those at the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is ten and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, eight yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or six yards forty-four inches wide, with two yards of plain silk twenty-one inches wide for collar, sash and band trimming.

Woman's Kimono.

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Misses' Jacket.

Loose jackets, in box style, are much in vogue for young girls and make ideal cool weather wraps. They slip on and off with ease and being loose admit of an additional under wrap when the weather demands. The season's display shows them in tan, covert and black cloth, in silk interlined and in cheviot. This May Mantone model is adapted to all materials, but as shown is of tan cloth stitched with corticelli silk.

The jacket includes loose fronts and half-fitted backs, that are joined by means of curved under-arm gores, and closes at the left side in double-breasted style. The sleeves are in bell shape and fit smoothly at the arm-eyes. At the neck is a deep turn-over collar.

The quantity of material required for

Glaze Gowns.

Very smart are some of the glaze models which are daily coming over from Paris. Many of them are trimmed with a charming applique work in velvet, which gives the necessary touch of solidity to the simple taffeta frock. Taffeta in the new shade of green, with a large collar of Irish crochet, made in simple Russian blouse fashion, with a wide belt, forms a ravishing toilet. Some of these taffetas are decorated with little silk cords—that is to say, the plain skirt laces down the front with silk cords—finished with fancy pompons of silk, the bodice, of course, being treated in a like manner.



Jacket for a Miss.

The medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide or one and a half yards fifty-two inches wide.

In Blue Crepoline.

A crepeline gown recently shown was of pastel blue, with the Paris shade of lace. The skirt was prettily gauged on the hips to bring it to the orthodox close shape, while the separate flounce