

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

OVER-FEEDING HENS.

There is as much injury done to a flock of layers by over-feeding, as by not feeding enough. Keep their appetites sharp to make them active not lazy. Laziness is not conducive to productiveness, and is a habit easily contracted from too much attention at feeding time.

CAUSE OF ROPY MILK.

Any condition that will produce inflammation in the cow will cause the milk to become ropy through an acid state of the blood. The recent hot weather is as trying to cows and taking the flies into consideration, more so than it is to persons, and we know how heated and feverish we become in very hot weather the more so if we are exposed to the hot sun out of doors in an open field.

WEEVILS IN LIMA BEANS.

The insects in the Lima beans are widely known under the name of "bean weevils," and they are closely related to the common "pea weevil," and while not more than one-half the size of the latter, they are fully as destructive. Sometimes twenty or more of these weevils may be found in one large bean, and they attack nearly all kinds and varieties, but they are not so plentiful in the Northern as in the Middle and Southern States.

SHOEING HORSES.

The United States army regulations give the following directions for shoeing horses: In preparing the horse's foot for the shoe do not touch with the knife the frog, sole or bars. In removing surplus growth of that part of the foot which is the seat of the shoe, use the cutting pincers and rasp, and not the knife.

SUPPLY OF POTASH.

Potash is an abundant element in all soils, but mostly in the clayey lands, says the New York Times. These are derived from rocks that contain a large quantity of feldspar and mica, in which there is from ten to fifteen per cent of potash. These soils are easily recognized by the glistening particles in them, as the sun shines on the surface, and as these minerals slowly disintegrate and dissolve, the potash in them becomes available.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Glasgow, Scotland, has an underground railway in operation and two more under construction.

The Atlantic, by far the best-sounded ocean, has an area of 31,000,000 square miles, with a mean depth of 2,200 fathoms.

It would take an express train running continuously at the rate of 3,000 feet a minute 283 years to reach the sun from this planet.

The drone bee hatches from the egg in twenty-four days from the date of deposit, the worker in twenty-one and the queen in sixteen.

The largest searchlight in the world is on Echo Mountain, near Los Angeles, Cal. It is of 300,000,000 candle-power and can be seen for 200 miles.

An ice locomotive was some years ago constructed for use in Russia. The front part rests on a sledge, and the driving wheels are studded with spikes.

Mushrooms, when once cooked, should never be rewarmed, to serve a second time at the table. After becoming cold, they are apt to develop injurious properties.

The pest is reported to have disappeared simultaneously in Hong Kong and Canton, China. The mortality rate was seventy-five per cent of all cases, and a native estimate puts the deaths at 250,000.

A man in Bremen, Germany, has invented a kind of "oil bombs" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

In the public schools of France 24.2 per cent of the scholars are short-sighted, in those of Germany 35 per cent and in those of the United Kingdom 20 per cent. The percentage of myopia is highest in the classes of rhetoric and philosophy.

Meteorologists say the heat of the air is due to six sources: 1. That from the interior of the earth; 2. That from the stars; 3. That from the moon; 4. That from the friction of the winds and tides; 5. That from the meteors; 6. That from the sun.

A thunder storm in Trimble, Tenn., induced Spencer Mills and Billy Gold to halt under a tree. Lightning struck the tree and rendered the men unconscious. When they recovered some hours later, Mills' skin was as black as that of an African, and it has continued so ever since.

Whence Comes the Diamond?

Theories concerning the origin of the diamond have been both numerous and curious. Some mineralogists have suggested that it is the residue of carbon vapors dissipated by heat during that indefinite epoch known as the "coal period." Newton says that in his opinion it is "a coagulated unctuous substance, probably of vegetable origin." Haynes and Faure are both of the opinion that no diamond was ever formed on or within the surface of our earth, and that all such gems are brought to this planet by meteoric stones from some far-away world.

February Possibilities. It is only possible for February to have five Sundays three times in each century, unless, through some chronological freak the century comes in with a leap year, with the first day of February a Sunday. The five Sunday Februaries of this century have been those of 1824, 1852 and 1883. The next time this oddity will occur will be in the year 1920.—Chicago Herald.

Statistics Later On.

"Are you very badly hurt, Mrs. Got-along?" inquired the anxious neighbor, sitting down by the side of the bed.

"I don't know how badly I'm hurt," said the victim of the railway accident, feebly, "until I've seen my lawyer."

A Pair of Them.

Mrs. Passay—It so long ago that I suppose you hardly remember the day on the lake when you proposed to me and I refused you? Ah! how foolish I was then.

WINTER STYLES.

POSSIBILITIES OF MADE-OVER DRESSES.

Small Pieces Can Be Utilized in Making Tasteful Gowns—The New Skirts—Fur as Trimming.

THIS is a comforting year for people of moderate means, says the New York Ledger. It would be impossible to recall a time when made-overs had such possibilities and when one could get such charming effects out of what would, a few seasons ago, have been thought merely the odds and ends of coats and dresses. It is not an unusual thing to find three or four materials in a dress, and if one has the artistic taste to combine them, even small pieces can be utilized to excellent advantage.



NECK GARNITURES OF THE SEASON.

remainder of the waist of the stripe and collar of velvet completed a dress that was almost as handsome as one of new material.

There seems to be a mania for red of all shades, but the brighter the better, and the old-fashioned cherry that our grandmothers doted on is again a favorite color.

The new skirts are five yards wide, some of them six, but five and a quarter to a half is sufficient for all except very tall women. Among the new fancies in waists are those with slashes from shoulder-seams to the bust, through which puffs of bright or contrasting colors are shown.

A novelty in a skirt is the arrangement of gores at the hem in fluted folds or plaits. These are stiffened with haircloth and caught underneath with tapes. There are three of these darts at each gore, narrowing gradually to the top. A skirt of this sort in dark olive camel's hair is worn with a waist of pink silk with bows, collar and wide belt of olive satin ribbon.

Fur is used with the greatest profusion as a trimming for dresses. It comes in all widths, from the merest line not over half an inch wide to finger-width trimmings, and diamond-shaped patches that are hideously ugly. Fur, to be effective, does not want to be cut up and set on so as to give the appearance of a number of islands in a pool of water.

Patchiness, of all things, cannot be tolerated in the use of fur. Indeed, it is a question whether an extremely narrow line of fur is truly artistic, unless it is used at the extreme edge of the garment, and in this case it must be set between the outside and lining, allowing only the hair portion to show.

There is one prevailing fashion that is and always has been the delight of the woman who likes pretty dresses at moderate cost. This is a black silk skirt, and is worn with waists of all colors, and is the most useful, stylish and every way economical garment in one's wardrobe. These skirts are made quite flaring at the hem, and may be entirely without trimming. For very stout women, however, there is a front trimming of jet fringe, and some skirts have bands of jet garniture down the seams on either side of the front.

fined to younger woman and those of good style and figure. Those who consider themselves reasonably young may wear these low waists with chiffon guimpes for dressy occasions. They are specially becoming and stylish, and admit of a great variety in dress at a moderate cost.

A DRESS CLOAK.

"Dress cloaks" are very popular this season, and we give an illustration of one. The design is quite elaborate, and the dressy garment complete.



BECOMING TO TALL LADIES.

ly covers the dress. These cloaks are particularly becoming to tall ladies, who can "carry them" well.

The material is a very rich novelty of wool fancy brocade. The back is a plain princess, with side pocket flaps.

The Medici collar and bertha are velvet, embroidered richly with jets, and the gauntlet cuff is the same. The front is formed of deep side pleats, meeting in the center. My readers will be able to see at a glance how very elegant is the design of this "dress cloak," although it is not one difficult to make.

MUFFS ARE SMALL AND Dainty. Muffs are fancier and smaller than they were last winter, and, like other articles of dress, are made of all sorts and kinds of materials—velvet, fur, lace, feathers and flowers.

Those sketched herewith show fashion's latest caprice in London. One is made half of fur and half of velvet, with the inevitable bow at the top. In the fur muff a boa would seem to have been turned to account, both the head and tail of the animal being "evidence." A border of Thibet fur trims a satin-lined black velvet muff, with a butterfly bow on top. The last is intended for dressy occasions. The band in the center is fastened with a Rhinestone buckle. Feather aigrettes

appear on the left side, while on the right the velvet bow forms a cushion, as it were, for a bouquet of flowers.

It is becoming more and more the fashion for women to use natural blooms on their muffs.

Trains worn by brides only. A Parisian authority says that trains are not worn this winter even for very ceremonious occasions, except by brides, who must, in obedience to Mrs. Grundy's laws, wear the majestic and traditional train and veil.

CHICAMAUGA COMMISSION.

HANCOCK STATUE.

Work Done by Those in Charge of the Nat'l Military Park.

The commander-in-Chief, desiring that the comrades may be fully advised of the action of the Commission having in charge the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, submits you herewith report of work up to October 1.

Forty-two miles of road have been completed, which finished the heavy road construction of the project; 2,250 acres of forest have been cleared of underbrush and recent growth of timber, so that carriages can drive in any direction through the woods. The driveway from Sherman Ridge to Crawfish Springs, 23 miles in length is completed. The last monument to the regular troops has been placed in position; these number nine in all, and have cost \$4,500 each. The Ohio monuments, 55 in number, are mostly in position; a few of the smaller ones have cost \$1,000 and all of the others \$1,500 each, delivered and erected upon the field. Hereafter, under the provisions of appropriation for the Park, all the foundations for State monuments will be built by the Engineer's Office, without any expense to the States. The material for monuments, under the regulations of the Secretary of War, is now confined to granite and bronze.

At the request of the family friends of an officer killed at Chickamauga, the Secretary of War has given permission for the erection of a monument at the spot where he fell. In this case the design and inscription were submitted, as in the case of State monuments, for the approval of the Secretary of War, and the inscription shows that the monument was erected by the family.

Pyramidal monuments of eight-inch shell, each monument about 10 feet high, are being erected at the spot where general officers on each side, or those exercising that rank in the battle, were killed or mortally wounded. Seven of these have been completed, and following ones remain to be erected.

During the past year the following State Commissions, or representatives of them, have visited the field and made excellent progress in the work of location of their respective troops: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin, and several other Commissions visited the field during the month of November.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the north end of Missionary Ridge, which, when acquired, will enable the Commission, by tablets and monuments, to illustrate every feature of the attack of Gen. Sherman's army upon that position.

The paragraph of regulations concerning the inscriptions upon monuments approved by the Secretary of War, concerning which much inquiry is made of the Commission, is as follows:

Inscriptions must be purely historical, and must relate only to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns. They must also be based upon and conform to the official reports of these campaigns, and must be submitted to the Secretary of War, through the Park Commissioners, for his approval before being adopted and cut in stone.

The mounting of batteries upon iron gun-carriages, now being cast, has begun. Guns have been procured from the Ordnance office, of the same pattern as those used by each battery in the battle. The gun-carriages will be made as exact reproduction of the carriage in use at the time, except that they will be of iron instead of wood. These batteries will be placed in the positions actually occupied by the various batteries on each side during the battle. There will be 35 such battery positions for each army on the Chickamauga field.

The division tablets for the Chickamauga field and for Missionary Ridge have been completed, and will all be placed in position during the coming month. The tablets for Army Headquarters, Corps and Divisions for the Chickamauga field and for Missionary Ridge have been completed and are in position. The casting of brigade tablets for the Chickamauga field is now in progress, and the casting of bronze tablets for the locations within the city limits of Chattanooga.

THE HANCOCK STATUE.

The model for the statue of General Hancock to be placed on Cemetery Hill is now complete, and the bronze casting will soon be made. This important work was entrusted by the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Commission to F. Edwin Elwell, whose treatment of the subject has been most successful. The statue will stand on the ridge where Hancock checked the first day's route and assumed full command, temporarily, under Meade's orders.

The statue is of heroic size and stands upon an ornamental bronze base. The General is represented as he looked during the war, his hair rather long. He is sitting upright on his horse, the reins tightly held in the left hand, while the right is raised as if commanding attention to the pole of the head and the appearance of the eye suggest that he is watching a line-of-battle and considering the strategic points. The figure was made after the most careful study and after listening to suggestions from persons who were well acquainted with General Hancock, including members of his family and those who served as Aide-de-Camp during the war. The horse, which measures nine feet to the withers, is a noble-looking animal, it stands on three feet, its 14 fore feet being raised. Every detail of the uniform, his slouch hat and the trappings of his horse, have been treated with great care.

THE WORLD'S RELIGIONS.

Are Founded on the Seven Bibles Enumerated Below. The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Tri Pitkes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindus, the Zendavesta of the Persians, the Eddas of the Scandinavians and the Scriptures of the Christians.

The Koran is the most recent of all, dating from about the seventh century after Christ. It is a compendium of quotations from both the Old and New Testament, and from the Talmud.

The Tri Pitkes contain sublime morals and pure aspirations. Their author lived and died in the sixteenth century before Christ.

The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the "Five Kings," the word "kings" meaning web of cloth. From this it is presumed they were originally written on five rolls of cloth. They contain wise sayings from the sages on the duties of life, but they cannot be traced further back than the eleventh century before our era.

The Zendavesta of the Persians, next to our Bible, is reckoned among scholars as being the great est and most learned of the sacred writings. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, lived and worked in the twelfth century before Christ.

Moses lived and wrote the Pentateuch 1,500 years before the birth of Christ; therefore, that portion of our Bible is at least 300 years older than the most ancient of other sacred writings.

The Eddas, a semi-sacred work of the Scandinavians, was given to the world in the fourteenth century.