

The Fashion Outlook for 1906. Most attractive are the designs for the autumn and winter, and from present indications it would seem as though the first fashions would not require the modifying that has generally to be carried out in order to make the styles becoming and not too con-

As is always the case when the new fashions are first exhibited, there is much to admire, much to wonder at, and something to criticise. Hats are still on the eccentric order. Sleeves are, as it were, tentative of medium size in many instances, or exaggeratedly large or small size in others.

Again crinoline is threatened in the width of the skirts, which, to the uninitiated glance, seem surely to require artificial means to hold them out. The initiated realize, however, that the wonderful cut and hang of these skirts answer every purpose of the crinoline, and the flare is gained without it. When petticoats measure not less than eight yards around the foot, It is certain that the skirt of the gown must be of corresponding width; but both petticoat and skirt fit close around the hips, and have the fulness at the back in the becoming inverted pleats.—Harper's Bazar.

Conversation.

Too often a reception degenerates Into a "crush," becomes a throng of perspiring humanity, huddled like the logs in a lumber jam. There is neith. er time nor spirit for conversation. There are spurts of opinion on the the state of the roads. There is under all this-like the blind push of the Aryans toward the west-the surge of the company toward the refreshment table. Here await a sip of some bevbrage and a nibble of some dainty, not answering for a meal; but yet, as Emerson complained, enough to set all the machinery of the stomach at work to no advantage. The reception is for conversation, and yet no one can properly converse. If by chance one should and a congenial spirit and drift into a ripple of sincere talk, the anxious tostess soon appears to tear asunder this pair whom good friendship has joined together, and proceeds to present each to some other victim to beain perhaps the old futile fusilade on the weather and the roads. Smaller "make the assembly shine"—some work of art or literature to discuss, some music rendered with a word of explanation for the non-initiate-something of this sort would seem to be in the line of relief for this social hubbub.-Edwin Markham in Good House-

Popularity of Beads.

A great deal may be done with the guidance of their or, and with straps of embroidery up- else. on satin or velvet made to sparkle as much as possible, and to look like some barbaric order. These, when they are particularly handsome, should be worn across one shoulder only, with a long end hanging down the back. A black gown in particular lends itself to various diversifications of appear-

A note of originality that may be struck in the autumn evening tollette is by means of that most artistic of dress byjuncts, the lace coat. It is ap propriate for afternoon as well, and worn by a woman possessed of a delicately graceful figure, looks absolutely charming. Quite the lovellest lace coat that I have seen lately was made of white Brussels net, with a broad edging of darned embroldery, executed in moonlight gray, white, and a little black floss silk, with plenty of sparkling crystal and gleaming pearl embroideries upon it. From the shoulders hung long silk cords starting from brandebourgs that crossed the crown of each shoulder, and terminated in tassels laden with pearls and crystal strands.

The completely lace coat is always lovely, and should be, of course, sufficiently transparent to indicate a suggestion of the dainty robe beneath, which should be made of some clinging and very soft material like crepe de chine, chiffon or minion de soie. The coat is generally most becoming when It is of three-quarter length, and not fitted to the figure except in a very slight degree. It does not meet in front but there discloses the full bebe bodice of the underrobe. Flounces of lace set en applique against the background of net or mousseline de soie should finish the robe, and the reason the lace should be arranged in this manner is that fluted frills and flounces would take away much of the flowing grace of the robe's appearance, which should be classical in its simple lines and folds.-London Mail.

Woman Superintends Mine.

Mrs. W. D. Morgan, wife of a Counriman of Joplin, is recognized as the only woman mine superintendent in about them-are made of it.

the district, and she is a superinten-

dent in every sense of the word. The Sunbonnet Boss is the way her employes refer to her, and it is with a sense of pride that the men employed at her mine tell a visitor that their superintendent is a woman, and it is with no intent of discourtesy that they ise the pseudonym Sunbonnet Boss.

Mrs. Morgan a few weeks ago organized the Togo Mining Company and began working in an old abandoned mine on the Rob Roy lease, two and one-half miles southeast of Joplin. The mine was originally known as the Dugan Diggins. Mining was carried on at a depth of eighty feet, and after a few successful months operation at the Dugan Diggins was declared off. The property was abandoned.

It was not only abandoned, but it was condemned. Most any miner who knew the ground would volunteer the information that there was nothing there. It was "pockety," according to their explanation. The one big pocket of ore had been worked out and nothing remained.

But women have no given rules for doing things. They do not reason as do men, and the haphazard manner in which Mrs. Morgan selected her field of operations perhaps is responsible for her protoplast success. But the permanent success which has attended her mining operations may be attributed only to the fact that her executive ability is excellent and to the fact that she is at the mine almost every minute in the day.

When Mrs. Morgan first went to the old Dugan Diggins there was nothing weather, flashes of insight concerning there but a large dump pile and a mine filled with water. Her knowledge of ground formation was limited, but she examined the character of the rock that had been thrown upon the dump and decided then and there that she would engage in mining. And she did. A boiler, pump, engine and the necessary supplies were purchased by Mrs Morgan and the work of draining the

mine of its water was soon under way With the water out, Mrs. Morgan entered the mine and took a look at the drifts. She examined the side walls, the roof, the face and the bottom of the mine. She decided that the mine at that level had been pretty thoroughly prospected. The only thing to be done, then, was to sink the shaft deeper. At a depth of a little more than 100 feet a nice body of steel jack crowds, with some central thought to (steel colored zinc ore) was encountered. The shaft was sunk to a depth of 124 feet, and still there is ore in the bottom. But drifting was started at this level, and some of the richest ore ever found in the district has been

There is not a man in Mrs. Morgan's employ who would not risk his life for her. They like her-they like her way of managing, and work harder under "Sunbonnet shoulder straps of black velvet or coi- Boss" than they would for anybody

At the mine Mrs. Morgan is well equipped with a miner's wearing apparel. She has a rubber skirt, coat, hat and boots, and when she is called upon to go into the mine she does so with much comfort and rides a tub just as gracefully as any man.-Joplin Globe.

Fashion Notes.

Overskirts in one form or another are inevitable.

An alluring white suit has the jackel faced with pink and green silk, a la Pompadour. The latest in mourning handker-

chiefs has a rather deep border in fancy design. It is a little early to talk of furs, but

dealers say the white sorts will be on op for dressy wear.

The smartest French mourning hats ire of black crepe trimmed with folds and bows of white crepe.

Black patent leather slippers with sarrow rim of scarlet around the top and a little red bow in front art fetch-

The favorite brooches are in anique designs, a costly one representing he old time flower basket, filled with eweled blossoms.

Skirts fit more closely around the tips. All the old time bunchiness and gathering is gone, and the thing is a lose, smooth finish.

It is a fad to have one's initials embroidered in tiny letters in the folds of the lingerie waist, where they are scarcely perceptible.

Of course, all broadcloth used is the sort that was achieved a year or so ago, robbed of all its old-time stiffness. and made supple and light in weight.

Black is to be much worn, and the fashionable woman aspires to at least three gowns of that hue one tailored, one for dinner and a third for even-

Suits and separate coats, evening coats and cloaks, and the prettiest of both afternoon and evening dressesthose with a little air of dignity



A Pretty Effect.

An old-fashioned brass stewing kettle makes an artistic jardiniere fof wild flowers or for a green plant. The kettle should be kept well polished. No other receptacle is prettier for a bunch of nasturtiums than a brass or copper bowl.

Removing Grease Spots.

For removing grease from a wootlen or silk dress, try sprinkling the spot with warmed flour. Rub the surface quite hard, then brush the flour off and repeat the process. The spot will gradually disappear. French chalk may also be used for removing grease. Rub the spot well with the chalk and then hang the garment in a dark closet for a few days. If the spot has not entirely disappeared, repeat the proc-

Velvet Portiere.

The portiere woven of strips of velvet is a newer idea than the silk rag portiere and has a richer effect. The smallest pieces of velvet can be utilized and many discarded hat trimmings come in well for this purpose, To weave them a red warp is often used, and it is so manipulated that it shows on the outside of the piece, giving a striped appearance to the hanging. Small pieces of this velvet weave are used to cover sofa pillows or to drape ozy corners.-Clipping.

A Pretty Bedroom.

A very pretty bedroom was furnished with wall paper which was all a tangle of green grass up to the low frieze, where the grasses separated to show blue sky and a field of pale iris. A few birds flew across the stretch of sky, giving the wall an appearance of summer out of doors. The woodwork and furniture of the room were white enamel, and the cushlons were in Iris chintz. L'o pictures were present, for which one was thankful, and the entire room was as simple as possible. with only the necessary pieces of furniture and very few hangings.

Airing Winter Clothes,

The clotheslines are full of winter garments these days. At the first breath of a fall wind the careful housewife looks into trunks and closets where cold-weather clothes have been packed away in camphor and moth balls and brings them forth to the sunlight and fresh air. One never knows whether a fall day will dawn warm or cold, and of course it is a comfortable feeling to know one has something seasonable to put on. That is why the lines are swinging with coats, cloth skirts, vests, ulsters and the like while a camphor-dispelling breeze strikes the

Recipes.

Jenny Lind Cake.-Cream two cups of sugar and half a cup of butter. Add a cup of sweet milk and two eggs. Sift in three cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Sugar Cookles.-Two cups sugar, one cup shortening, two eggs, cup milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoon of saleratus, flour and salt. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Steamed Pudding .- One-half cup chopped salt pork, one cup molasses one cup raisins, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in one cup water, one-fourth teaspoon cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, Flour to make quite stiff. Steam briskly four hours.

Chili Sauce.-One peck of ripe to matoes, 6 onions, 2 cups sugar, 5 cups vinegar, 2 teaspoons of pepper, allspice, cloves, cinnamon and red pepper, 2 tablespoons salt. Scald and skin omatoes, chop onions fine and boil all three or four hours.

Baked Quinces.-Baked quinces are wholesome and delicious. Peel, then core like apples and put into a deep earthern dish. Fill the cavities with sugar and a little grated lemon rind. Add water in abundance (the quince is a very dry fruit), cover closely and bake in a moderate oven until tender and a fine red. This will take several hours. Serve cold with whipped

Lettuce and Peanut Salad .- Soak one up nut meats from which the brown | and joined to the coat. At the neck is skin has been removed, in olive oil to a quite novel collar which is parted at moisten. At the end of an hour or two the back, and the sleeves allow a cheice drain, mix with two cups fine cut celery of three-quarter or full length. and a dozen pitted offives or pimolas. Mix with a good mayonnaise and serve on crispy lettuce leaves. It is much easier to serve a salad if the lettuce leaves are put together in such a way as to form little cups or nests. Arrange the leaves in the salad bowl with the stem ends overlapping each other in the centre, then fill each cup with an individual portion of the salad.

Revised Maxims.

Honor thy father and thy motherif they will give you half of a chance to do it and still maintain your rea soning faculties.

A rolling stone gathers no mossbut it sometimes accumulates a noticeable polish.

Virtue is its own reward-the gods decided that it would be better that shaped yoke, and from this yoke falls way than to leave it so frequently unrewarded.

the pleated skirts which are stitched down the waist line. The waist line. Ignorance of the law excuses no by the way, is but faintly suggested in man-but it sometimes accounts for this garment, which is so very well an upper rigging, which is a cross bepeculiarities in pleadings filed by lawsuited to some figures. The wearer tween a roke and a bolero. vers.-San Francisco Call.



on has to offer is more generally liked than the blouse Eton or more generally becoming. This season it is being shown in even unprecedented beauty and design, but is essentially the same



altogether satisfactory little garment, which is so pronounced a favorite. This one is quite novel and includes a vest and revers, which allow of various sombinations. In the case of the model

New York City.-Nothing that fash- often be seen some of the most artistic color combinations. A sember shade like gray will be taken as a foundation upon which to build a splendid color

Tucked Shirt Walst.

The simple shirt waist is the one which is in most demand and that may fairly be called a necessity. It makes the best of all waists for wear with the simple tailored suit, and it also is much to be desired for home wear, both with skirts to match and those of contrast ing material. Illustrated is an exceedingly smart model that is adapted to silk, to wool and to the cotton and lawn waistings, and which can be either fined or unlined as preferred. In this case it is made of plaid taffeta, stitched with belding sllk, but while plaids are to be much worn during the figured, striped and plain materials which are equally desirable, cashmere and henrietta being well liked, as well as the more familiar wash flannels and

The waist is made with a fitted lit ing, which is optional, fronts and back, The fronts are tucked to yoke depth, while the back is plain and there is a regulation box pleat at the centre front. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season that are laid in tucks at their lower edges, then foined to straight cuffs, which are closed with buttons and buttonholes. At the neck can be worn any fancy stock which may be preferred, but the plain

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

The quantity of material required for

must carry herself well and have a

stately, or at least a very graceful car-

riage. From this representative group

hesitating fair ones may be able to ar-

In a delicate biscuit shade there's a

clever Empire model, cut quite like

most of the best Empire patterns. This

means that the flaring skirt hangs from

rive at some decision.

Tucked Princease Gown

coral red broadcloth, the revers, belt

ming is a heavy lace applique, while

the little waistcoat and the buttons are

of carved gilt. There are, however, a

great many suitings which can be util

ized, anything that is sufficiently light

in weight to be tucked with success be-

ing appropriate. Chiffon velvet and

chiffon velveteen are exceeding fash-

ionable, and the many cloths and nov-

The coat is made with fronts and

back and is tucked after a most be-

coming manner. The lining is smooth

and is faced at the front edges to form

The quantity of material required for

the medium size is four yards twenty-

one, two yards forty-four or one and a

half yards fifty-two inches wide, with

five-eighth yards any width for the

vest, one yard of velvet for revers, col-

lar and cuffs and three yards of silk for

In Gray Tones.

An Exception.

tingent is noted in an Empire coat suit

of wine-red cheviot. This coat reaches

pleated skirt. Neatly stitched and

shaped strappings finish the deep

only to the knees and falls over

An exception to the tight coated con-

ly popular, and it is with these will forty-four juckes wide.

the vest, while the revers are separate

elties are suitable.

lining.

the material for the coat itself is jude of the material is always correct.



Last year I built a round silo 16 feet 4 inches in diameter, and 30 feet high, and placed in it about seven acres of hill corn from the shock cut and blown into the silo, mixed as it went in and wet down well. This made 125 tons of the best winter feed for

dairy cows that I ever saw. We started feeding it to 50 cows and 10 head of young stock on December 1, and it was sufficient to last them till March 10. The corn put in this way furnished not only the roughage but concentrates, and all that was needed to balance the ration was pounds of gluten meal and 4 pounds of wheat barn per day for each cow.

For a dairy of 50 cows two round silos, each 18 feet in diameter by 36 feet high should furnish enough for entire season there are a great many the winter's feeding and to carry the stock through the dry time the next fall. In providing plenty of succulent food of this nature for the dairy, milk can be made better and cheaper and more cows can be kept on the same number of acres.-Experience of Joseph Newman, Illinois Dairyman's As-

Saving the Waste With Sheep.

There is always enough going to vaste on a farm to keep quite a flock of sheep, and so sheep saves such waste and turns It into a profit. sheep grower in a contribution to the Sheep Breeder, out of his experience, says:

"The greatest advantage to be derived from a flock of sheep on any ordinary farm is the use it may be put to in the improvement of the land. Any farmer may very profitably keep a flock of sheep for the express purpose of the improvement of his fields without any direct profit from it oth erwise. In fact, it is possible to keep a certain number of sheep per acre on an average farm to consume what now goes to waste on the fields, and In the consuming of it to make as much income as may be made from an average crop. An old grass field, a worn-down cultivated field, any balfcleared land, may all be turned to profitable use by feeding a flock upon any one of them. It is in this way that sheep may be turned to an economical use not possible by any other kind of live stock.

Concrete for Farm Uses.

There are many ways in which concrete can be used on the farm and that there ought to be more concrete floors in barn buildings there is no doubt. In making a floor of this kind there need be no elaborate selection of material, simply the best cement. and small sharp stones in the proper quantity. The foundation ground should be hard and level. Then make the mixture of sand and cement, three parts of sand to one part of cement, stirring the mass thoroughly until it is uniform in color. It is important that the sand and cement be thoroughly mixed. Then supply the stones and mix all again. There should be about five times the bulk of the cement in stones. Then fix a tamper, having it full ten inches wide each way; a board nailed in the end of a three by three strip makes a good tamp, and pound the mass until the water appears evenly on the surface. Be careful in going over it the last time and get it as level as you desire it. Let the mass dry about five days and it is done .- M. A. Morehead, in The Epitomist.

Liver Trouble With Horses.

Horses are more frequently troubled with indigestion and liver disease than is generally supposed, and when the latter trouble appears in a young horse it is usually inherited, hence all the more difficult to cure. There are phases of indigestion, as in the human family, but it is generally safe to treat a horse suffering badly with chronic dyspepsia on the supposition that its liver needs stirring up. Oftentimes the trouble gets so bad that it is impossible to cure it fully, although it may be greatly relieved by a course of medicine and a strict diet, meantime working the horse only lightly. The standard remedy for liver trouble is two ounces of aloin and one dram of podophyllus made into a pill. Any druggist can put this up. Give this dose every five or six days until the bowels more freely. At the same time give the horse daily 25 drops of tincture of nux vomica on the tongue. Six weeks or two months of this treatment should show a much improved condition. Let the horse rest and be on the pasture if possible during the period it is taking medicine and see that all the ration is of a laxative nature. Should the medicine act too freely on the bowels, reduce the dose. -Indianapolis News.

Junius Threedy of Le Soeur county, Minn., began harvesting his crop of milkweed and finds that he is going to have an unusually fine field. He commenced raising milkweed there seven years ago, having learned the art in South America, where he used to live. There are but few farms of this kind in the world, and this is the only one on the western continent north of the equator. He sends his product, in the husk, to Japan, where Twentieth Century Farmer,

it is manufactured into the wonderrus ly fine and glistening fabrics worn by

the Japanese royalty.

Mr. Threedy will not be able to use his farm much longer for this purpose, for it already is seriously infested with a kind of weevil that soon destroys the field when it becomes numerous, and which cannot be eradicated by any means yet discovered. The milkweed which he grows is the same that is found wild all through this country, but by skilful farming it is made to reach a height of ten feet and bears husks that average about eight inches in length and two inches in diameter.

These husks, containing the fiber and seed, are not opened here, but are dried slightly and then packed in salt and shipped across the ocean.

Milkweed cannot be raised in Japan in quantities that amount to anything of importance, for the weevil long ago obtained so strong a hold that it cannot be driven out. The milkweed farming is profitable, and it is to be regretted that some way cannot be discovered for exterminating the weevil .- St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Profitable Cattle Feeding.

The experience of a good cattle feeder is worth much to those who are not entirely familiar with the business of feeding. Mr. Arnold of Wisconsin, is such a feeder and recently gave some of his own experience. He is a great believer in the balanced ration, and duly apportions his feeding stuffs with protein and fat-forming foods, making sure that the latter is not in excess of protein. In his address he says:

From my experience I have proved that I can make 960-th steers in 16 months that will sell for a top-notch feeder with an average grain feed of four pounds per day, thus costing me for grain alone (grain at 1 percent pound) \$18. This steer brings \$40.20 and leaves me a balance of \$25.20 for milk and roughage.

"In case he is finished he weighs 1200 pounds and brings me \$72. He has cost me eight pounds of ground feed and oats per day, or \$36, leaving me \$36 for milk and roughage. This pays better than a gold mine, at least

the average gold mine. Can this be kept up for another year? We will see. Even suposing this two and a half-pound daily grain can be kept up for another year, they would weigh 2100 pounds. This is too heavy for the market, and will cost too much feed. Steers of this weight would bring about 5 cents perhaps, or \$105, of \$33 more than the 16-months steer. It takes a great stretch of the imagination for a man to think there is money in keeping a 2-year-old steer on full feed for a year

for \$33. The 16-months-old steer brings \$43.60 if not finished, \$72 if finished and the food of the smaller and younger steer has certainly cost less than the older and larger steer, for the reason that the animal is young, develops more muscle, and its powers of digestion and assimilation are better."-Indiana Farmer,

Alfalfa Dodder.

Dodder is one of the worst enemies of alfalfa and those of our readers who expect to seed alfalfa this fall should not buy seed except on a guarantee that it is free from dodder seed. Buy only from guarantee, from firms who are reliable firms, who are willing to give you such and who have a reputation to uphold.

Dodder is a parasitic plant. grows from seeds. The largest dodder seeds are about the size of the smallest alfalfa seeds, consequently it is possible to separate them by means of screaning. The twenty-mesh screen will separate nearly all dodder seed, but it will also take out small alfalfa seers. This, however, may be considered as an advantage rather than a disadvantage, although since alfalfa seed is high one must be a little careful. It is much better to buy pure seed and pay a good price for it than to buy poor stuff at a lower price and try to clean it at home.

As has been stated, dodder grows from seeds, but just as soon as it comes out of the ground it twines its long, yellowish, tendril·like stems around the stems of the alfalfa. throws suckers into the tisues of the latter and through these suckers obtains its food. As soon as dodder is well established it loses its connection with the soil and lives entirely as a parasite upon the alfalfa. There are a great many different species of dodder. The one that commonly attacks alfalfa is cuscuta epithymum.

After dodder once gets a foothold in a field it is almost impossible to eradicate the pest without plowing up the alfalfa and planting the land to corn or small grain for a number of years. This, however, is too expensive. It costs from \$6 to \$10 per acre to get a stand of alfalfa, and consequently it is highly desirable to have it last at least six or seven years, if not more, which can be done if proper treatment is given the land from year to year. It is, therefore, very important to be careful when purchasing alfalfa seed and see to it that no dodder seeds are introduced .-

and cuffs are of velvet and the trim- the medium size is three and three quarter yards twenty-one, three and : Gray tones are going to be immense- half yards twenty-seven or two yards

Raising Milkweed for Profit.