happiness of its people. Higher priced

The Farm Hand.

A farm hand is not easily procured. What the farmer wants is a man who knows what to do without being instructed. The inexperienced man is worth but little to a farmer the first year. There is much to learn to do and to be done at the right time.

A "Kept Shut" Gate.

'A great deal of loss occurs each year from accidents that come fron the leaving open of some gate. It may be one's own or a neighbor's stock that does the damage-it was the fault of the open gateway. The cut shows a



gate that will always stay shut, unless one holds it open. A stout spiral spring pulls the gate to, whichever way it is opened, the spring being attached to the extended upper rail of the gate as shown in the sketch.-Orange Judd

The Moulting Period.

When the fowls begin to moult they will require about three months in order to produce new feathers, but the time for moulting may be reduced by feeding oily food, such as sunflower seed, oil cake or linseed meal. First put the hen on a low diet, giving little or no food except lean meat, so as to reduce them in flesh, and then begin with the oily food, which will cause them to drop their feathers rapidly. To produce feathers (the new ones) they should be fed ground bone, lean meat and also a little sulphur daily, allowing but a small quantity of oily food after the old feathers are thrown off. During the warm season little or no grain should be given. Feathers consist largely of the nitrogeneous elements and also contain considerable sulphur, hence the food need not be of a kind that is fattening.

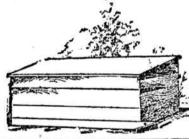
The Difference Between Stock.

A Kansas farmer says it costs from \$35 to \$40 a year to feed a cow in Kansas, if well kept. One hundred and fifty pounds of butter at twenty cents will bring \$30; calf at six months, \$6. Where is the profit in this kind of stock? A thoroughbred cow could make 300 pounds of butter a year, which will bring, at twenty cents, \$60; calf, \$25 to \$50. Note the difference.

Experienced dairymen declare that it costs no more for the food consumed by a cow that produces 300 pounds of butter per year than for one producing 150 pounds. The two kinds of cows will eat about the same quantity of food, but one will convert more food into milk and butter than the other. This fact demonstrates the importance of the breed. The cost of butter from the better cow is consequently one-half less than that from the other, and gives a profit, while other cows in the herd may entail loss.

A Field Toolbox.

forth from field to house and from ouse to field for tools and seeds, some of which have been forgotten on the first trip, entails much needless labor upon the farmer. An excellent plan is to have a long, commodious box that will hold all the general tools, the seed and the commercial fertilizer, and to take in all necessary articles to the field and to keep them there. The box should therefore shed water and should be provided with lock and key.



If made in the form shown in the cut a horse can be hitched to it, when it can be drawn to the field without loading it upon a drag or cart. The bottom boards run lengthwise and project in front, turning up to enable the box to pass readily over any inequalities in the ground. Such a device will save many steps and much time that might be lost in going for articles that by this plan are always right at hand. -New York Tribune.

Higher Priced Farm Lands.

We are gratified with many evidences of the fulfilment of predictions we made many years ago about improved methods of cultivation that would ultimately be forced upon farmers by the increased value of farming lands that the decreasing public domain and increasing population would. blights. inevitably cause. The increased value has come, and with it are coming the better methods of farming. The effect of this new order will be both gratifying and profitable. It means a reduction in the size of farms, dividing the large farms of the fathers among the children, because the latter cannot so easily get a farm away from the ancestral acres as before. This means that the old acres, with their several owners, will produce much more than they did under the former regime, because necessity compels it. It also means a denser population to a given area, another great advantage, for it insures more contributions to roadmaking, to school support and all other public enterprises, raising their standard and lessening their per capita cost at the same time.

Concentration of effort and of population will result in advantages that but few are able to comprehend until be obtained only by careful planning realized. The country will probably and intelligent work .- W. E. Edwards, grow in beauty as well as in utility, in American Cultivator. for the places that were waste and unsightly when land was cheap and population scarce will be drained and grubbed into a condition of fertility that will make them bud and blossom as the rose. There will be more homes, which will mean more groves, more gardens, more fruit, more of the comforts and luxuries of life, and beauty of a country as well as to the exceeding \$350,000,000.

lands are gratifying to their owners, but they mean much more than the dollars involved in the increased value, for they mean enlarging intelligence, better social conditions, better culture of the mind as well as the field, and breader and higher views of life, all of which work for the building of a better citizenship, the most essential of all productions, especially under a popular form of government,-Farm, Stock and Home.

Soiling and Pasturing.

Soiling will be found an excellent substitute for pastures where land is high priced, or too scarce to devote any of it to that purpose. Soiling saves feed and labor. An acre of oats, clover or orchard grass, for instance, will feed as many as twenty cows, two or three days, and an acre of halfgrown corn will feed that number for twice that length of time, and if full grown, much longer. The saving is apparent when we consider that this number of cows would use up an acre of pasture in a day. Furthermore, in soiling, all the ground can be made to produce two crops, and some of it three; and, although the pasture will keep on growing, it will not grow so fast as crops on plowed ground. Besides the croppings and tramping of the stock will greatly retard ; rowth. On the other hand when the crop is fed to the stock all the manure can be gathered up and put on the fields as it may be wanted, which of itself is an important item. There is great economy in soiling in dairy farming on high-priced land, and where there is market for all kinds of produce. Under such circumstances to use land for pasture would not only be a direct loss of money, but of opportunity of making it. The market crops, beginning with green peas, for instance, and followed with green beans, sweet corn, melons, cabbage, etc., furnishes sufficient waste per acre to feed at least two cows, and a few acres of clover, orchard grass, rye, oats, beets and other roots will feed a great many more. Thus the profits from this source would be considerable, and would necessitate but little additional expenditure of time or money.

The crops for summer soiling usually begin with winter rye, which comes first, and can be cut in May. It is an excellent change from dry to green food. Clover and other grasses follow in close succession; then early sown corn, oats, peas and other crops. Corn, however, may be sown every two or three weeks until August. In summer sheds with stalls to feed in are preferable, but in winter the stock should be sheltered and fed in stables or barns, provided with stalls, and

here cleanliness and good ventilation should be secured and the stock supplied with pure water. In changing from green food to dry care should be taken that the change be not too sudden, especially with milch cows. As the green feed becomes insufficient cut up some early cured hay or clover and mix with a little bran or mill feed. This will serve to keep up not only the quantity but the quality of the milk and butter. - Agricultural Epitomist.

The Cost of Quality.

Quality is always an important factor in disposing of farm products, but To be continually going back and in many cases its cost to the farmer is practically nothing. In the matter of butter making it costs absolutely no more to make a high grade quality than inferior butter. Even the cost of extra labor in keeping things clean and sweet about the dairy cannot be counted, for it really does not take more work to keep things clean than to let them go dirty. It is merely a question of method and system. If one adopts a system in handling everything about the dairy he will find that time and labor are actually saved, while the results are more than doubled. The slovenly man or woman only adds to his or her labors. It is carelessness that produces accidents and misfortunes.

> Quality is worth a good deal in the market. Whether it is butter, fruits or vegetables or animals that one is selling, the determining factor is the quality of the goods. The extra payment received for good quality most generally represents the difference between profit and loss. The farmers who find that no branch of farming pays are usually those who pay little

regard to the quality of their goods. In some lines of work on the farm quality does cost. It may in some cases cost more to raise fine fruits than poor ones. To begin with, fine seeds or trees usually sell for a trifle more than ordinary ones. This initial cost is further added to by the extra labor of cultivation, spraying, packing and marketing. It is hardly true to say that it costs as much to raise inferior fruits, which will take care of themselves, as it does to produce fancy grades. There is always extra cultivation, which must be paid for in labor or money, and extra care in protecting the fruits from insects and

But the difference is not so great as it may seem to some. This is due to organization and system. If one orders his work after some good plan which will save time and worry, the difference will hardly be noticed. Sometimes the difference is summed up in the working capacity of the individuals. One prefers to idle most of the time and let things on the farm drift. Another seems born for work, and finds his greatest enjoyment in cultivating and improving his crops. If we are not willing to give our time and labor to the cultivation of the crops in the best possible manner we have no business calling ourselves farmers. We are on the farm to plant, cultivate and harvest. All this takes labor, brains and constant strivings. The man who is not willing to pay the price must fail. The secret of good farming is quality, and that can

Archie, the huge elephant that carried the Prince of Wales through India during his visit there, nearly thirty years ago, died recently near London. The animal was over seventy years

Over 8000 dealers carry on the these things add immensely to the world's diamond trade, with a stock



closes at the back remains in favor, and is promised extended vogue. The very charming May Manton model



FANCY WAIST.

shown has the merit of being simple of construction, at the same time that It is sufficiently elaborate in effect to se appropriate for afternoon and informal evening wear. The original is of touisine silk, with cream guipure lace, and is made over the fitted lining, but all waist and gown materials are suitable, silk, wool and cotton, and the tining can be omitted whenever desirable. Silks and wools are better and more serviceable made over the foundation, but washable fabrics are prefgrable unlined.

The fitted foundation is snug and smooth and closes at the back together with the waist. The fronts proper are tucked to yoke depth and gathered at the waist line, but the backs are plain across the shoulders and show only slight fulness at the belt. The lace is applied over the material on indicated lines, the scalloped edge making an admirable effect over the plain waist. The sleeves are in bishop style, with pointed cuffs, and the neck is finished with a plain stock, to which are attached turn-over portions of lace.

New York City. - The waist that this stylish model. Any thick material would be inappropriate. There is a hard and fast line for the termination of lace bolero sleeves. They finish exactly half way between elbow and wrist. The same model can be executed if fine batiste. The all-over embroidered batiste is as costly as piece lace for a blouse or bolero. Still it is used, as is the plain batiste, because it is so beautiful and so well adapted to the purpose.

Trimming With Cretonne Applique. A novel style of trimmings very much in vogue is applique cretonne. The design is simply outlined by a chain stitch, and many are the artistic variations to be attained thereby. On a white silk ground a rose pattern in soft shaded tints may be outlined in self-colored silks. Or a very pleasing effect is created by a fine gold ...rd defining the pattern.

The Pearl Necklace. The collarless gown brings the pearl necklace into vogue to such an extent that the supply of real pearls cannot meet the demand. But it is the price and not the small supply which is the usual obstacle to obtaining such a necklace. So the imitation pearls have come into the breach in greater perfection and beauty than ever be-

Return to Black Lingerie. French women always pay great attention to the chaussure, and this year shoes and stockings are prettier than ever. There is a decided return to black hosiery, probably due to the passion for black in all garments; it is even rumored that black lingerie will

re worn in the autumn. Shoe Bags.

Never were there so many varieties of heavy linen and drilling slipper and shoe bags. There are the single bags, two shoes going into a bag; there is a double shoe case, and so on up to the large bag with eight pockets.

Five-Gored Skirt With Habit Back.

The tendency of the latest skirts is to extreme snugness at the upper and pronounced flare at the lower portion.



MISSES' SAILOR WAIST.

medium size three and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-two inches wide or two and an eighth yards fortyfour inches wide will be required, with one and a half yards of lace seven and a half inches wide, and three-eighth yards of narrow edging to trim as il-

Misses' bailor Shirt Walst.

The shirt waist with sailor collar, will be, a favorite for young girls both for school and afternoon wear. For the school the materials chosen are cheviot, linen, madras, flannel, cashmere and the like, for the more fancy waists silk of simple sorts, embroidered and plain cashmere in light colors. The May Manton model shown in the large drawing is suited to both uses and all the fabrics mentioned, but in the original is of moire louisine silk, showing lines and dots of blue on white, with trimming of blue velvet ribbon, and shield, tie and cuffs of wnite silk banded with blue. The foundation is a fitted lining, on which the waist proper is arranged that is eminently desirable when silk and wool fabrics are used, but which can be omitted when washable materials are selected. The lining closes at the centre front, and fits snugly to the figure, but the waist proper is drawn down in gathers at the waist line and blouses slightly at the front. The shield is attached to the lining, when it is used, to the waist, beneath the collar, when the waist is unlined, and is attached permanently at the right side, hooked into place at the left. The sailor collar is seamed to the neck of the blouse and the tie ends are attached beneath its points. The sleeves are in bishop style with narrow pointed cuffs.

To cut this waist for a girl of fourteen years of age three and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and a half yards twentyseven inches wide, two and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or one and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with three-quarter yard for shield, stock collar, tie and cuffs, and one piece of velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

A Bolero With Wide Flowing Sleeves. The up-to-date bolero is furnished with sleeves, and these are quite wide and generally flowing. Lace is the five yards fifty inches wide when proper medium in which to carry out | flounce is omitted.

To cut this waist for a woman of No style contributes to that end so perfectly as the habit back and the circular flounce, and the two combined make a marked feature of advance models. The May Manton model shown is admirable in every way. Being cut in five gores it suits the great majority of figures and allows for remodeling the skirts of last season when so doing is desirable. The original is made of novelty material, in shades of brown and tan, with trimming of narrow brown braid over light tan, and includes the graceful and shield of contrasting color is, and and becoming flounce; but this last can be omitted and the skirt used plain; or, again, the material can be cut away beneath and the flounces seamed to the lower edge.

The five gores are carefully shaped and fitted without fulness at the belt and provide just the snugness required by fashion. The flounce falls in soft undulating folds and widens as it approaches the back, forming admirable lines. The placket can be at the centre back or left front seam as desired, but in either case should be provided with an ample underlap and an abundant supply of hooks and loops, that there may be no danger of gaping.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size thirteen yards of material twenty-one inches wide, ten one-half yards twenty-seven and inches wide, eight and seven-eighth yards thirty-two inches wide, seven and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide or six and three-quarter yards fifty inches wide will be required when flounce is used; nine yards twentyone inches wide, seven yards twenty-



FIVE-GORED SKIET. seven inches wide, six and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, five and a half yards forty-four inches wide or

Artificial Indigo. So much progress has been made in

the production of inalgo by chemical processes that the producers of the natural article are threatened with serious competition. The East Indian cultivators are urged to call in the aid of science to improve their methods before the artificial can have a chance to drive them out of the market. The natural indigo, however, has one advantage over the artificial -it contains certain substances that facilitate the operation of dyeing and that are not found in the artificial.

That Detective Faculty.

He had been observing a tall, rather spare man, walking up and down the station platform, and wishing to cultivate a new faculty he was developing, he walked up and addressed the stranger.

"Pardon me, sir," he said politely, "but isn't one of your shoulders higher than the other?"

"Yes, it is," answered the stranger shortly.

"And if I mistake not one arm is at least an inch longer than the other from a habit you have of extending it in a straight line when you walk?"

"What do you mean?" "Do not get angry. I am investigating some fine scientific tests. You also drag one leg when you walk, showing to a close observer of those tell-tale facts that at some time of your life you have done time and acquired the lockstep habit."

Probably he was right in his conclusions, but he never knew. When the stranger was through with him he was such very small potatoes he might have been swept up in a peck measure. And he didn't care a continental whether the theory of Hemlock Shermes was the right one or not. He had enough.-Chicago Record-Herald.

What Was It, Anyhow? The train had just recommenced 4ts

journey toward Bedale. What did the porter say was the

next station?" asked one passenger of another.

"Excuse me," said passenger No. 2, you mean what is the next station. t's still a station, you know." "You're wrong. What it was, wasn't

it? Is is was, but was is not necessarily is." "Now you're getting ridiculous," said the second speaker irritably.

'What was is, and what is is. Is was is, or is is was?" "Don't be foolish! Was may be is but is is not was. Is was was, but if was was is, then is isn't is, or was wasn't was. If was is, was is was,

isn't it? But if is is was, then-"Listen. Is is, was was, and is was and was is; therefore is was is, and was was was, and is is was." "Shut up, will you! I've gone by

my station already!" And there was silence for awhile. London Answers.

Forgot Her Part.

A well-known Countess was announced to speak at a costers' gathering in the East End recently, so the little daughter of one of the costers-a flower, seller-was deputed to present the Countess on her arrival with a beautiful bouquet.

The evening arrived, with an enthusiastic audience in the hall, and presently the Countess was announced.

The little girl, who had been coached as to what to say, walked along the platform to where her ladyship stood, and in her confusion convulsed every one with laughter by shouting out:

"'Ere yer are, mum. Only a penny a bunch-market bunch for a penny!" The Countess smiled, accepted the flowers and the child got the penny .-London Spare Moments.

Bruisers at the Coronation.

Now that the coronation is a current topic of conversation, it may be noted that the court officers who will be intrusted with the conduct of the pageant will doubtless have no need to resort to an expedient to preserve order which was deemed necessary when the king's great uncle, George IV., was crowned in 1821. It was then feared that the numerous sympathizers with Queen Caroline would create a disturbance at the door of Westminster Abbey. So a noted pugilist of the day, "Gentleman Jackson," who taught Lord Byron boxing, was instructed to hire some twenty well-known bruisers. These gentry were attired as king's pages and posted on duty. - London

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Ninepenny Umbrellas.

The umbrella has taken a firm hold upon the native of India, or st any rate upon the Bengali. No less than 3,000,-000 umbrellas are imported into the country every year. The quality of these umbrellas is not described, but as those imported from England (about three-fourths of the whole) are sold wholesale at one rupee apiece, and those from foreign countries at eight annas apiece, something may be left to the imagination.-Lahore Civil and Military Gazette.

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