

The Farm

Fashion Notes

Good Roads

Apple Pomace.
Apple pomace, placed in a silo like corn ensilage, is said to be easily kept in good condition, and may be fed to cattle in connection with other foods to advantage. Ten pounds of the apple pomace is considered sufficient for a cow one day, as an addition to the usual ration, and they relish it very highly. The silo also affords a method of saving apple pomace which otherwise would be wasted.

First Class Milk.
The man who produces a really first class milk should have a better price for it when sold, and here is where he needs to be up to date in business rules and requirements, as well as a salesman. A neat, clean wagon, well painted and well washed, as an advertising investment, is, I think, a paying proposition. The driver should always have a pleasant smile and dress according to the class of trade he is catering to. I have great respect and admiration for the man who does not know how, but is trying to learn and improve, especially in the handling of a product so delicate and easily spoiled as milk, but I have no use for the man who says that anything is good enough, and distributes a milk that is liable to cause sickness and death to little ones that are obliged to take what is given them.—Weekly Witness.

A Winter Wheelbarrow.
A very convenient and useful wheelbarrow sled may be constructed as follows, says Farm and Home: From a piece of two-inch plank cut a runner,

THE WINTER WHEELBARROW.

a. Then make two rear runners, b, of brace iron or wooden wagon fellows. Frame these together and attach to front runner by the bed pieces, c, which are two and one-half inches wide, one inch thick, three and one-half feet long. Put in the rocking pin, e, as long as the width of the bed. Attach it to the bed pieces, c, by a piece of hard wood, d. This should fit tightly through the upright part of the runner, a.

"Pig Poulterers."
Don't keep breeding stock overfat. Give the pigs a creep where they can get feed apart from the sows. Pumpkins are an ideal regulator and will beat many "crack" stock foods.

Don't walk among dead and diseased swine and then let your own snuff your germ laden boots and clothing. A pedigree is of small value when attached to a scrub. Provide plenty of shade and pure drinking water in hot weather, but let the pigs have sunshine if they wish it. Scours in little pigs seldom occur where the sow is properly fed and housed; heating food and filthy quarters are the cause.

Growing stock and breeding stock require plenty of exercise, causing strength and good appetite. The man who gives his swine the manure pile as their ration is hatching out trouble in the way of cholera. Rheumatism is generally caused by damp sleeping quarters. Provide a dry, clean bed always. There is also danger in the sour swill barrel.—Tribune Farmer.

"Must Be Vigorous."
Wherever I have been among the farms of different States there seems to be a failure to appreciate the difference between fowls of fine constitution and those of a little less than average vigor. No doubt this is because the conditions in general assume a fairly good average constitution. The fact that birds running at large are not likely to be so closely observed as those in confinement also plays a part.

One who raises fancy stock soon learns to rate a good constitution higher than any other feature, except in the case of fine exhibition birds. If he wants to buy a bird for a breeder, one of his requirements particularly noted is sure to be, "Must be vigorous." Sometimes it will read, "Must be exceptionally vigorous," and at this time of the year, when the culling of the flocks practically decides the amount of success that is to follow the next season's operations, it is well for every one who handles domestic fowls, either for utility only or as extra fancy stock, to learn not only to distinguish between the bird of fine constitution and the one with a weak hold on life, but also to harden his heart against giving the latter "the benefit of the doubt."—C. S. Valentine, in Tribune Farmer.

Keep the Onion Field Clean.
I can bear witness that it is necessary to keep the onion field clean if a good crop is to be expected. Onions do not cover the ground as completely with their tops as do some other plants, and it is therefore necessary that more work be done with hoe and cultivator. The corn crop, the potato crop, the bean crop, all shade the ground with their tops and help to keep down weeds, but we have very little help of that kind from the onion.

I remember the field of a neighbor of mine that I used to see every day during one summer. He got behind with his work and paid more attention to his corn than he did to his onion field, which covered several acres. The weeds came up thickly, and it was not many weeks before their roots formed almost a complete mat in the soil and checked the growth of the onions. When the man got around to cultivating that field he declared that it was useless to attempt to get the weeds down, as they were thrifter than the onions. The onions had been dwarfed, and the work of cleaning out the weeds would not be paid for by the onion crop now already stunted and cut short, in spite of anything that could be done.

It will not pay to put on extra help for a few days if the onions need to be cultivated, especially when the weather is wet and the plants and weeds are growing rapidly. After the growing season is largely over it is not a matter of great moment, or not so great as

it was earlier. But now for the next few weeks no time should be lost in attacking the weeds in the onion fields and the smaller they are at the time of being disturbed the better for the crop.—John Axminster, in Farmers' Review.

Feeding Lambs.
W. B. W. Scott's Bluff County, Neb., wishes to know how we fed the lambs this year on Woodland Farm, how much corn, hay and silage, and what gain they made.

We do not know. A few years ago we kept quite an accurate account of what the lambs ate, for then it was essential that we should, for we were treading on uncertain ground. Of late we have not kept so accurate an account of things. Here, roughly, is what we have done. The lambs were bought in November on the Chicago market. There were two lots; one weighed forty-seven and a half and the other fifty-four pounds on the average. We put them on feed as usual in the sheds, giving alfalfa hay alone for some days, then alfalfa hay with a little corn silage added. The corn silage was made from well ripened corn, so that it had on it a good deal of grain and was not much acid. The corn silage and alfalfa hay formed the main ration until about Christmas, when they were carefully introduced to ear corn. We never shell corn for lambs, but break the cars into short lengths right at first.

About January 1 the 1000 lambs were eating 1900 pounds of alfalfa hay per day with 2800 pounds of silage. They were getting hardly any other grain at that time, but later it was slowly increased in amount. We fed the 1000 lambs nearly all the silage that two silos held, the silos being sixteen by thirty-two feet and filled twice—that is, allowed to settle, then filled again—perhaps 200 tons of it. They consumed much less corn than any lambs we had ever before. They gained well and the death loss was light. We sheared them early in April and shipped them May 12, when they weighed clipped eighty-eight and one-half pounds. We seemed never to be able to make them double in weight of late years. They all ran in two lots.

We like silage, made as we make it, of ordinary corn that matures in our country and allowed to ripen well before being cut. These lambs made us a fair profit, though we sold them for \$1 per hundredweight less than we were offered a month earlier.—Joseph E. Wing, in the Breeders' Gazette.

Soiling Dairy Cows.
Soiling is that system of feeding cattle in which the animals are deprived of pasturage and kept in small inclosures, food of every kind being brought to them. It especially applies to the system of cutting and bringing to cattle roughage in a green state. The process began in Europe, and had a very natural development. First the cattle were tethered and allowed to pasture within a certain circle indicated by the rope that held them. As they devoured the green herbage growing within this circle, the herdsman cut and brought to them grass and other food plants from fields in which the cattle would not be allowed to go. The Europeans early conceived the idea that on the recently tilled soils producing grass, and a heavy growth of it, the tramping of the cattle would compact the soil and make it unproductive by causing the soil particles to pack so closely together that no air could be admitted. The land had by that time become so valuable and the holdings of the farmers so small that they could not afford to lose the use of a single foot of it. The European herdsman in the best tilled portions of Europe learned from experience that he could raise more grass on a piece of land by keeping it in meadow than by allowing it to be used as pasture. This was in part due to the fact that he would not cut his grass until it was at a height where it would produce the best weight per acre. The roots of such grass struck deeply and drew nourishment from a thicker layer of soil than the pasture grasses that were kept close to the ground. It will thus be seen that the soiling system has developed as a natural result of the increased value of land.

The practice is old in Europe, but it is new in the United States, especially in the West. Only on our most intensively cultivated farms is it being used to-day. Generally it is introduced for the purpose of relieving the pasture land from useless pasturage and adding to the amount of land that can be tilled. In some cases it is employed because the pastures are too far from the barns to make pasturing advisable. I noticed that this was the case at Biltmore, N. C., where Mr. Vanderbilt has a herd of 100 Jerseys. At the time of my visit the pastures were located so far from the barns that it was not advisable to use them. Therefore, green grass was daily fed to the cows in their stalls. Soiling is a profitable operation if it is properly conducted. It is very easy, however, to make a great mistake in the feeding of cattle being soiled. This mistake is in supposing that cornstalks can take the place of ordinary pasture grass. The cow, if left to herself on the pasture, will generally find all the protein food she needs, because many of our pasture grasses, especially Kentucky blue grass and Canadian blue grass, are rich in protein; and these kinds of grasses should be cut and fed in preference to cornstalks. Cornstalks are, however, a very good part of the green ration, provided they are not the whole of it. The most desirable feeds for cattle being so handled are cornstalks, grass, clover, alfalfa, and, to some extent, roots, including beets, carrots and turnips. Soiling will continue to increase with the advance in the price of land. It is only one phase of intensive farming.—M. G. Thurston, in Tribune Farmer.

Stale Mail Bags.
The Belgian Government discovered, some time ago, that the leather bags used for the mails in the Congo Free State were often stolen. Investigations proved that natives in the postal service took them, cut out the bottoms, and gave them to their wives to be worn as clothing.

New York City.—Nothing that fashion 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 combinations. In the case of the model



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. Tucked Princess Gown

the material for the coat itself is coral red broadcloth, the revers, belt and cuffs are of velvet and the trimming 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 utilized, anything that is sufficiently light in weight to be tucked with success being appropriate. Chiffon velvet and chiffon velveteen are exceeding fashionable, and the many cloths and novelties are suitable.

Done in Brown.
Very effective is a brown broadcloth redingote suit, the coat of which reaches to within four inches of the edge of the walking skirt. The skirt is lined throughout with white taffeta, and it buttons up (single breasted) with a dozen velvet buttons trimmed with silver, in the dark antique effect. It is open up the back of the skirts nearly to the waist line, and is fitted with three tabs and three buttons by which it may be fastened together. It has hip pockets, this jaunty garment, and stitched velvet facings finish the collar and cuffs. An inlaying of white broadcloth further adorns the collar. The seams of this garment, which at the front replace the darts, are carried straight up to the shoulders, and the corresponding seams in the back of course join them exactly. This suit is altogether smart and tailory in effect.

Marabon.
Fluffy, filmy, dainty, becoming, and less expensive than ostrich is the marabon, that softest and most exquisite part of the adjutant's plumage, for the marabon is the African variety of the adjutant. Almost invariably it is made up into strands, four or five of them forming a boa or stole, and six or more a muff. The ends are left to sway in

tail effect. There are softly becoming pelerines, too, and other smaller neck pieces. Any and all are to be had in most colors, and some of the latest are shaded, the tints growing lighter towards the ends.

Gold Cuffs.
Both collar and cuffs are noted in gold on one pale blue broadcloth evening coat. There's no "rash" effect, however, since a yet paler blue sou-tache braid is over the gold in a mixed-up effect suggestive of the walls of a Troy pattern. In addition to this a touch of black in the shape of tiny buttons is introduced at the edges.

In Gray Tones.
Gray tones are going to be immensely popular, and it is with these will often be seen some of the most artistic color combinations. A somber shade like gray will be taken as a foundation upon which to build a splendid color harmony.

A L'Empire.
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 an upper rigging, which is a cross between a yoke and a bolero.

Tucked Shirt Waist.
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 wens with the simple tailored suit, and it also is much to be desired for home wear, both with skirts to match and those of contrasting 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 lined or unlined as preferred. In this case it is made of plaid taffeta, stitched with beading silk, but while plaids are to be much worn during the entire season there are a great many figured, striped and plain materials which are equally desirable, cashmere and henrietta being well liked, as well as the more familiar wash flannels and silks.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, 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 joined to straight cuffs, which are closed with buttons and buttonholes. At the neck can be worn any fancy stock lining.



which may be preferred, but the plain one of the material is always correct. The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one, three and a half yards twenty-seven or two yards forty-four inches wide.

Public Benefaction.
ARTICLES have been printed from time to time showing the cost of bad roads to the country, and how good roads would annually save millions of dollars to both producers and consumers in the United States. But the value of good roads does not rest upon a money standard alone. There are other and equally as important considerations. For several decades the census figures show that the cities have been increasing much faster in population than the country. Much of the best brain and brawn from the farm is going to the cities because of the isolation of farm life. Man is a social creature, and if he can't get association in one place he will seek it in another. The wealth of the nation depends largely upon the farmers. They are the wealth-creators, and if we would increase our farm products and improve the land we must keep our young men at home instead of sending them to the cities. The way to destroy the isolation of farm life now so discouraging to young men is to build good roads. Many young people in the country are deprived of fair education because of bad roads leading to the schoolhouses, and because bad roads render impossible the consolidation and bettering of the schools that are accessible. Good roads would get more of the boys and girls in school, and lessen the average of illiteracy in most of the States of the Union. Bad roads keep thousands from attending church and Sabbath-school, and thus are a bar against civilization and the spread of the Christian religion. Good roads are needed to make life desirable upon the farm, to increase the average of intelligence by putting people in close touch with the world and each other, and for the advancement of education and for Christianity.

How are we to have good roads? With the burden of road construction and maintenance thrown almost wholly upon the farming classes, our highways, as a rule, are no better than they were fifty years ago. Thus has time and experience proven that local systems are inadequate, are failures. We can have good roads only when the expense of building and maintaining them is somewhat equally distributed. All the people contribute to the National Treasury, because the money in the Treasury is largely derived from taxes on consumption. National aid to good roads, as provided in the Brownlow-Lattimer bill, promises the only solution of the question, and the solution of the question is a national obligation. Every country on earth that has good roads secured them by recognizing road building as a legitimate function of government, and it is safe to say we shall never have them in the United States without the Federal Government leads in the movement.

Rural Mail Carriers and Roads.
It must be thoroughly understood that in providing for the constant care and maintenance of the highways in the country, money is scarce and taxes are high, and that voluntary effort must be made in the way of contributions to get good roads without overburdening the taxpayers. No one class of citizens in the State travel the roads so frequently and under such adverse circumstances as the free rural mail carriers, men inured to the weather and suffering many hardships to bring the mail daily to the door of the farmer. It would be a wise act for the town officials in charge of the highways to ask the mail carriers if they would not voluntarily form associations for the purpose of reporting daily the condition of the highways over which they travel. Printed blanks could be used so as to relieve the carriers of the necessity of much writing, and the receipt of the daily record would be invaluable in directing the highway commissioners to the spots in the road needing attention. The mail carrier could report daily on printed forms the condition of the highways. He should report it in good order when it is so, and he should report the spot requiring attention when it needs it. A system of inspection thoroughly made by the mail carriers would aid road officials in giving constant attention to small repairs, thus saving the expenditure of the taxpayers' money for large repairs, which need not have been made by the official.—New York Tribune.

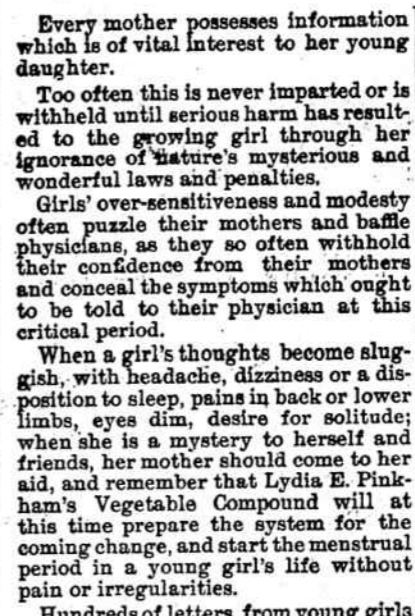
Autos Hard on Roads.
When automobiles were only beginning to come into general use their friends were fond of declaring that among the advantages of the new vehicles over their predecessors was the fact that instead of hurting road surfaces by passing over them, they would have the contrary effect of improving them. And nobody doubted this particular claim, for it seemed obvious that broad, soft tires would not only not work the injury of narrow steel ones, but would tend in a marked degree to make smooth and easy the way for all of us. Experience has hardly borne out the prophecy. It was forgotten that the automobile propels itself by pushing backward with the lower surface of its rear tires against the surface of the road, and that the force thus exerted, in the case of the larger machines and when moving at high speed, is far from small in amount. The effect of its application is seen, first, in the production of dust in clouds hitherto unknown in ordinary highway traffic, and, second, in the rapid wearing away of all except the very best roads wherever the number of automobiles is at all large. The truth is that the automobiles have not solved our old road problem; they have only promised to make its solution unnecessary—at the cost of a wholly new road problem; and our success in solving the other was not so prompt or so nearly complete that we can very confidently expect soon to cope with the present difficulties.—New York Times.

Women, disguised as men, have often served as soldiers.

A Horrible Death.
A revolting form of punishment is still practiced in Afghanistan. At the top of the Lataband Pass there was recently discovered, by a party of English tourists, an iron cage containing a shriveled human body. The cage was suspended from a pole. The mummy was that of a thief who had been imprisoned, and allowed to die of thirst and hunger in this iron cage.

A Parisian actor who formerly made a good income in his profession is now earning his living as a cab driver.

FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD
Mothers Should Watch the Development of Their Daughters—Interesting Experiences of Misses Borman and Mills.



Every mother possesses information which is of vital interest to her young daughter. Too often this is never imparted or is withheld until serious harm has resulted to the growing girl through her ignorance of nature's mysterious and wonderful laws and penalties. Girls' over-sensitiveness and modesty often puzzle their mothers and baffle physicians, as they so often withhold their confidence from their mothers and conceal the symptoms which ought to be told to their physician at this critical period.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at once relieve her. It is a happy womanhood, which had at that time disappeared.—Myrtle Mills, Oquawka, Ill.

Miss Matilda Borman writes Mrs. Pinkham as follows: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my months were irregular and painful, and I always had such dreadful headaches. But since taking the Compound my headaches have entirely left me, my months are regular, and I am getting strong and well. I am telling all my girl friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Matilda Borman, Farmington, Iowa.

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free, from a source that has no rival in the experience of woman's ills, and it will, if strong, lead her to a happy womanhood. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of cures of female ills of any medicine that the world has ever known. Why don't you try it?

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(First Letter.) "I am but fifteen years of age, am depressed, have dizzy spells, chills, headache and back-ache."—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Makes Sick Women Well.

PRICE, 25 Cts
ANTI-GRIPINE
TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY
IS GUARANTEED TO CURE GRIP, BAD COLIC, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
I want to sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't guarantee it. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.
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ANTI-GRIPINE
FOR WOMEN
troubled with ill effects to their sex, used as a toilet is marvellously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, breaks inflammation, cures soreness, cures hemorrhoids and nasal catarrh. Pains in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is in fact more effective, healing, germicide and economical than any other medicine.

Modern Conveniences.
The elevators of a twenty-two-story building in Gotham recently stopped in the middle of the forenoon and the higher tenants promptly divided themselves into two classes. One class went without lunch and stayed through the afternoon, and the other class went out to lunch and then decided not to attempt to climb back again.

The Shepherds' Bulletin, of recent date, estimates the wool clip of the current year at 300,000,000 pounds.

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\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN
W. L. Douglas's \$4.00 Clit Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

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LEE ELECTRIC INSOLES
cure RHEUMATISM Simple, Inexpensive, EFFECTIVE.
Write for Descriptive Leaflet and Testimonials.
LEE ELECTRIC INSOLE CO., Pack Row Building, New York.
When Baby Has the Croup Use Hoxsey's Croup Cure. It cures and prevents Pneumonia and Euphorbia. No opium. No narcotics. No pills. No drugs. No medicine. No cost. No trouble. No delay. No danger. No pain. No suffering. No death. No sorrow. No regret. No remorse. No shame. No dishonor. No reproach. No blame. No fault. No guilt. No sin. No crime. No punishment. No hell. No heaven. No paradise. No glory. No honor. No praise. No reward. No penalty. No consequence. No result. No effect. No action. No reaction. No influence. No power. No force. No energy. No strength. No courage. No valor. No bravery. No heroism. No patriotism. No loyalty. No devotion. No sacrifice. No martyrdom. No heroism. No patriotism. No loyalty. No devotion. No sacrifice. No martyrdom.