

HOUSE-HOLD TALKS

Hints From Paris.

The smooth, supple broadcloths which are to be the fashionable fabric for the coming autumn and winter are being manufactured in browns, grays and plums chiefly for street wear. The new shade of brown called onion, which is a lovely golden brown, will be one of the leading shades in browns. There will be several leaf greens, mole grays and nickel grays. Of blues little is said, but, of course, there will be several shades of rich blues, as there always are. For house wear there will be delicate heliotropes, light blue, light gray and pale green, and tan and certain pinks, including raspberry, cherry reds and several rose pinks, as well as white and champagne.

Lace for Ankles.

A pair of lace medallions, left over from the summer frock, can be put to excellent use in trimming stockings to match the gown.

For instance, with a pongee gown piped with lace medallions, a plain pair of tan lisle stockings were made very smart by the use of lace medallions, one just above each instep.

They were first applied on the stockings with silk thread, in very fine stitches, then the lisle beneath was cut away, and the edges of the stocking buttonhole stitched closely and finely to the wrong side of the medallion. Worn with brown suede shoes, they gave a dainty finishing touch to the costume.

The Fashionable White.

No material is more effective for the afternoon costume of white than the new bleached Shantung pongee which is shown in this very charming model combined with cream colored point d'esprit enriched with motifs of silk applique. Both waist and skirt are among the latest shown and take



Just the soft, full folds that render the silk at its best. The deep yoke of the waist is peculiarly good in effect, while the tucks give needed weight to the pongee and the simple full skirt gives the long lines that mean an effect of height. To make the waist for a woman of medium size will be required 6 3/4 yards of material, 21, 5 1/2 yards 27 or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards 18 or 3/4 yards 40 inches wide for yoke and bertha; to make the skirt 9 1/2 yards 21 or 27 or 5 3/4 yards 44 inches wide.

Very Dainty Dessert.

Slice a thin round from the stalk ends of oranges and remove the contents. Place the skins in cold water for an hour to let them harden; then drain and when they are quite dry inside fill them halfway with pink jelly. Put them on ice and when the jelly seems firm fill them up with blanc mange or cream. Again lay them on ice and cut into quarters before serving. Place little sprigs of myrtle between the quarters. Lemons may be used instead of oranges if preferred.

Now for Pinafiores.

The old-fashioned pinafore of childhood has been adapted for modern grown-up use in a very smart and convenient fashion. The modern pinafore is of Japanese silk, cut in one piece, with a lace yoke and some caters. It is intended to protect a more elaborate gown, and can be drawn in with a sash if desired. It perfectly serves the purpose of a pinafore without imparting an appearance of dowdiness.

Vienna Puffs.

Sift into a bowl two cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of salt; cream one level tablespoonful of butter; add by degrees the yolks of four eggs; then add alternately the flour and two cupfuls of milk, then the beaten whites of the eggs; fill buttered earthen cups half full and bake twenty-five minutes; this will make fifteen puffs.

Vogue of Fluffy Parasols.

The summer girl of to-day, while she is athletic and appears on the links, on the tennis court and in the automobile in plain, severe and almost mannish garb, satisfies the longing for daintiness in the afternoon and evening gowns and in the fluffiness of hats and parasols. Nothing is more fluffy and charming than the carriage parasol, a tiny, fan-like parasol. In recent years used almost wholly by elderly women. But the girls of to-day have recognized in the prim old-fashioned sunshade a means of enhancing their beauty, and behold the little carriage parasol blossoms like a garden. One seen recently was a tangle of white chiffon and violets hung over a foundation of white silk under lace. The appearance was more like an overgrown bouquet than like an undersized parasol.

Pretty New Colors.

New colors are continually making their appearance and many of them are very attractive. Onion is the name given to one of the new colors. It is a creamy white tinged with gray and green. Gooseberry green is another new shade, and pale blue and lavender combinations are quite as popular as they were last season. The new shades and colors are a source of inspiration to milliners. For example, a hat of pale blue silk has the crown covered with little ensembles in all shades of lavender and knots of deep purple ribbon are the only other trimmings. Orchids decorate pale blue hats, and pansies in purples and lavender embellish both light and dark blue straws.

Strawberry Gelatine, Fruit Salad.

Soak a level tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cup of cool water and dissolve by standing in hot water. Add the juice of half a lemon, three-quarters of a cup of sugar dissolved in a little hot water, and one and one-half cups of mashed strawberries rubbed through a sieve fine enough to retain the seeds. Add more sugar syrup if necessary to sweeten more. Turn into a border mold to harden. Turn out and fill with a mixture of seasonable fruit, such as sliced oranges, bananas, cherries, pineapples, etc. Sweeten with powdered sugar to taste and chill on ice.—Good Housekeeping.

Home-Made Wrist Frills.

Now that there is such a rage for real lace, and also for sleeve frills the wide-awake girl will utilize any old-fashioned handkerchief trimmed with lace, such as real Valenciennes or Duchesse, which she may be fortunate enough to possess, for making sleeve flounces. By cutting them directly in two, joining the lace and linen carefully, and shaping the linen to fit the wrist, a very pleasing and satisfactory effect is obtained.

Mint Punch.

Put into your punch bowl a cupful of granulated sugar; add the juice of six lemons, and stir until the sugar melts. Put in three peeled lemons sliced very thin, and leave in the ice until you are ready to use it. Add then, a dozen sprays of green mint and a quart, at least, of pounded ice. Stir well for a minute, and pour from a height into it, two or three bottles of imported ginger ale.

The Latest Idea in Sashes.

Sashes of soft ribbons, such as louisine and liberty taffeta, are shown with the ends knotted at intervals and caught with a small artificial flower in the same tint as the ribbon. Yellow roses, rose buds and cowslips are used with canary color sashes, forget-me-nots with blue, almond blossoms and roses with pink, and poppy buds and geraniums with cardinal ribbon.

Colors for the Summer Girdle.

For silken girdles to wear with thin summer frocks, nothing approaches in daintiness and popularity the pompadour and Dresden ribbons, with borders of a solid color. Another favorite combination for girdles and corsets is choux in the pastel shades. A striking instance, which tones perfectly with champagne frock, is champagne, blue and lavender in pastel shades of louisine silk.

The Popular Turquoise.

The woman who is fond of turquoise stones will like the new dog collars formed from four, five or six strands of small ones, and held in place by straps of rhinestones. These new collars are enjoying a heavy sale with summer girls. They look very pretty with gauzy gowns intended for summer hops.

Lovely Japanese Fans.

Lovely fans of black and gauze have Japanese decorations representing a flight of butterflies. The motifs which are executed with true Oriental craft, are produced by a combination of water color painting and tiny sequins—gilt or silver.

Gold Stamped Leather.

Gold stamped leather is coming in rapidly. It is used for some very handsome belts, as well as for hand bags and pocketbooks. Dark blue and black, and occasionally white, are seen stamped with gilt or silver.

LIVE STOCK



Fattening Cattle in the South.

Any man that travels through the South, especially if he is acquainted with the great stock raising districts of the West and Northwest, will be struck by the fewness of the beef cattle he sees on southern meadows. Here and there a family cow is to be seen, but, for the most part, the beef animal is wanting. Yet the South needs live stock, and, on account of the mildness of the climate, live stock should be easily and cheaply raised. This is the view taken of the matter by some of the leading agriculturists of the South. As a demonstration of the ability of the southern states to fatten and market cattle of high quality the Louisiana station undertook the growing of 16 Angus calves which they purchased in November, 1901, in Illinois and immunized against the Texas fever. The calves were then taken to Louisiana and fed largely on by-products from the three great staples of that state, cotton seed oil, ripe bran and molasses. This last winter the 16 steers were sold in the Chicago market at the top price for the week. The journey to Chicago required six days from Baton Rouge, and some severe weather was encountered during the trip. As the animals took the highest price for the week, the natural inference is that as good beef can be made on the by-products of Louisiana crops as on the corn of the corn belt; and the by-products of Louisiana are cheap in price, and labor is also cheap there. At Baton Rouge the steers were grazed on the pastures during the spring and fall, but received all the time an extra feed of the materials we have mentioned. This test was of calves born above the quarantine line. The station is now about to enter on another test of feeding calves born below the quarantine line, to demonstrate that it pays to raise beef in Louisiana as well as to feed them there.

A few tests of this kind will doubtless start the southern farmers to the growing and feeding of cattle. The great bugbear has been Texas fever, and it was supposed that no live stock industry could thrive below a certain badly defined line. If the South goes into stock raising, a new day will have dawned there, and agriculture in the South will receive a new impetus. There are northern stockmen who have been for ten years predicting that the farms of the Gulf States would yet carry great herds of well-bred cattle.

Pure-Bred Cattle in Argentina.

Americans are interested in the cattle conditions in Argentina for two reasons. One is that Argentina is a competitor of the American stockman in the English market, and the other is that the Argentine farmer is becoming a large buyer of blooded bulls. Whether these bulls are to come from England or the United States, the American stockman is interested. In either case it raises the price of American bulls, by drawing on the American supply or diverting the exportable English supply from the United States to Argentina. Just now the Argentine stockmen are making extraordinary efforts to improve the quality of their cattle, as is evidenced by the high prices they are paying for good bulls. Frank W. Bicknell, a special agent of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, says that the demand for Shorthorn bulls is increasing at a great rate. There is a better demand for young bulls of this breed than ever before. Every ranchman is endeavoring to raise up the standard of his herd. The aim is to produce steers for export of such fine finish that they will be able to compete successfully with the cattle being shipped from the United States. This demand for bulls has been stimulated by the planting of alfalfa on the great stock farms, for this has enormously increased the animal-carrying power of the ranches. In some cases three times as many animals can be kept as when the ranges were left to the native grasses. The English quarantine against Argentine cattle has rather helped than hindered the business, as it has determined the Argentine farmers to send out chilled meat, which costs only one-fourth as much to transport as did the live cattle, and sells for as much in the English market. Last November the highest price ever paid for a bull in Argentina was paid for an imported Shorthorn, the price being \$7,260. At the same time two other bulls were sold, one for \$3,960 and the other for \$3,080. It is evident that our stockbreeders have strong competitors to face in the stockmen of Argentina.

Question of Speed.

The general farmer has little or no interest in the trotting horse except in so far as he may be used to cross on slower horses to give their progeny enough speed to make them useful as carriage horses. The farmer cannot afford to waste his time trying to develop trotters. The trotting horse is not a farm horse, as his great speed can be of no use except as a means of gambling. Who wants to drive a carriage horse at the rate of a mile in two minutes? What we do want in horses for the farm is the speed that appears in the walking gait. If our fair managers wanted to really improve the speed of farm horses they could establish contests in walking.

See that the waste land is cleared and put into service.

FARM SCIENCE



Weed Out the Poor Sheep.

Ewes intended to be used in the flock must be only of the best, wisely selected for the object in view, says W. W. Cooper. The flock is now well established, and should be kept well weeded out, only the best representatives of the breed being retained. This system wisely followed for a number of years will tend to establish in a higher degree the uniformity of the flock. The poorer ones may be culled out and fed for the block. In no case are they to be retained or sold for breeding purposes. Scrubs will appear in the best of flocks at intervals, through freaks in breeding; consequently, one requires to be ever on the watch. Much can be accomplished in the successful management of sheep along these lines. It is a matter of some importance to have your flock well at all times. Something can be done in this regard to add to their already good form, by dressing and trimming the wool from time to time. This remark applies more particularly to the Down breeds. A fine, smooth appearance is presented to the eye on the surface of back and sides. It is always to the advantage of a breeder to have his stock look well at all times and seasons of the year. A flock well kept is always to be preferred to one such as is too often seen, showing the appearance of neglect. Sheep are very unsightly when not cared for properly, but when in a healthy condition and well looked after there are no other animals of the farmyard more worthy of your profound admiration.

Good Breeding Stock.

Very few men can make money out of hogs if they have poor breeding stock. It may be that here and there a man can raise scrubs and make money out of them, but it has to be under conditions where the feed costs practically nothing. That is not the circumstances under which most of our readers are raising swine. With them the competition with other breeders is strong, and feed has to be purchased often at a very high price. This high-priced feed must be put into an animal that can make the most possible out of it in a short time, and this is the reason why good breeding stock only is safe for the farmer on high-priced land. Then the farmer must have good breeding swine because he wants animals that will give him numerous progeny. It is safe to buy sows from men that make a business of breeding and who consequently feed their animals in a way to give them both strong bone and muscle. Such animals have vitality and tend to produce a large number of pigs rather than the small litters that some are in the habit of bringing forth every year. It is no easy matter to secure the kind of stock a man needs. A good many herds will be looked over before the purchases are made. The good animals will cost considerably more than the poor ones, but, for the foundation of a herd, the expensive ones are likely to prove the cheapest in the long run.

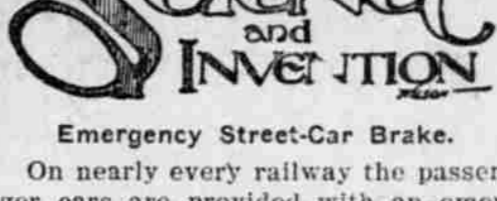
Spraying a Preventive, Not a Cure.

The man that believes in spraying should spray whether there seems the least call for it or not. Spraying does not make up for losses already sustained from the attacks of fungi or insects. It will not cause new leaves to grow where the old ones have been eaten off, and it will not cause the fruit to improve after it has been shrunk by reason of being deprived of food that the leaves failed to elaborate, they having been destroyed by either insects or fungi. Some of our most enterprising horticulturists have accomplished wonders by simply spraying, on the principle that they would thus insure themselves against the presence of their enemies in the fruit orchard. Their trees have responded remarkably—so well indeed that they have been led to believe that previously their trees were assailed far more seriously by insects and fungus pests than had been supposed. There is no other way to spray successfully. The man that does not spray till the leaves of his trees are eaten up by insects, or till they have turned brown from the attacks of fungi, will pronounce spraying to be a failure.

Tests with Oats.

The Farm Crops Department of the Iowa Agricultural College is making a test on the College farm of 29 of the leading varieties of oats. In addition to the test, Prof. W. H. Olin of this Department, has arranged with Mr. A. E. Cook of the Brookmont Farm, Odebolt, Iowa, for a co-operative test on a large scale of three of the varieties of oats best adapted to Iowa conditions. Six hundred acres have been seeded to oats on the Brookmont Farm for this experiment. One variety has been selected as the best oats for feeding horses and as a heavy yielder. A second variety has been selected to meet the demands for a choice milling oats and samples of the crop will be submitted to the great oat meal combination to be tested for milling. A third variety was selected for good feeding qualities and high yields, it having shown a yield of 102 bushels per acre on large fields. Prof. Olin will make a careful study of the habits of growth of these varieties, their yield and adaptation to Iowa soils; and will report through press bulletins.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Emergency Street-Car Brake.

On nearly every railway the passenger cars are provided with an emergency brake which can be operated by any of the passengers or trainmen the instant an accident occurs, often serving to bring the train to a standstill before the engineer is aware that there has been an accident. Thus, in case an axle breaks on a rear car, the train can be brought to a stop by any one in the car long before the engineer could be notified and have time to reverse the engine and apply the brakes. It is now proposed to apply practically the same idea to the street car, though in this case the motorman, being the one most likely to discover an emergency requiring prompt action, is given control of the brake. This mechanism may consist of a pneumatic pressure system or an electro-magnetic arrangement, as desired, but to actuate it the inventor utilizes an electro circuit. The switch by which the circuit is closed and the mechanism put in operation is located directly beneath the motorman's arm, being attached to his body by shoulder and waist straps. The instant he sees the necessity of stopping the car to avoid a collision or running over some one he has only to drop his arm and close the circuit, when the automatic brake is applied, bringing the car to a standstill before he could have made the first move



Actuated by Movement of Arm.

toward stopping it in the ordinary manner.

Andrew J. Brislin of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the designer of this brake.

Cheap and Safe Lights.

In Great Britain an invention which, it is claimed, gives absolute safety to oil lamps is being applied to practical uses. The device consists of a circular metal box, the size varying according to the candle power required. In the box is a deposit of salt, over which is a layer of cotton waste specially prepared. Running through the cotton packing is an asbestos wick, woven by hand, and which is practically indestructible, and requires only occasional attention. By immersing the box in petroleum or paraffin the cotton waste absorbs the requisite quantity of oil in a few minutes through small lateral interstices. That accomplished and the metal being dried externally, the application of a light to the asbestos wick produces a bright, steady white light, the candle power being in proportion to the size of the box, the consumption of oil being less and, accordingly, the cost being correspondingly cheaper than if the light were obtained from an ordinary lamp.

Moreover, it is claimed absolute safety is assured. The asbestos lamp may be inverted, may exhaust itself, may be thrown down or whirled about, but there is no danger, it is averred, as there is no free oil or oil gas that can be ignited, and consequently there can be no fire or explosion. The patent is said to be applicable to every species of lamp from the modest night light necessary in the nursery through the entire gamut of domestic illumination, to the drawing-room lamp. In the industrial world it could be utilized in every direction, especially when a bright, steady light is essential, such as engine headlights and lights on ships.

The Great Northern and several Scottish and Irish railways are engaged in testing the capabilities of the new process with a view to its adoption in railway work. Every description of lamp—the bicycle lamp, the motor lamp, the carriage lamp, lamps for domestic purposes, lamps in mines—can, it is declared, be fitted with the asbestos patent, and oil of any flash point can be used with perfect safety and with the additional advantage of considering economy. The problem of the safety lamp would appear to have been solved.

Sewing Machine to Cure Insomnia.

The electric sewing machine is described as good remedy for insomnia. A Philadelphia physician has been prescribing it successfully for several months.

Electrical sewing machines are ordinary ones, with a small motor attachment. An electric light current runs them—they are attached to the light as electric fans are—and in operation they give forth a singularly smooth sound.

This sound is what makes them good for insomnia. The victim of insomnia has nerves that are, as it were, inflamed. He needs something that will lull and soothe him. Certain sounds will do this—the sound of rain on a roof, for instance, or the sound of a running brook. But brooks and rain are not always at hand, and hence in their stead the electrical sewing machine is prescribed.

Artificial Milk Trade.

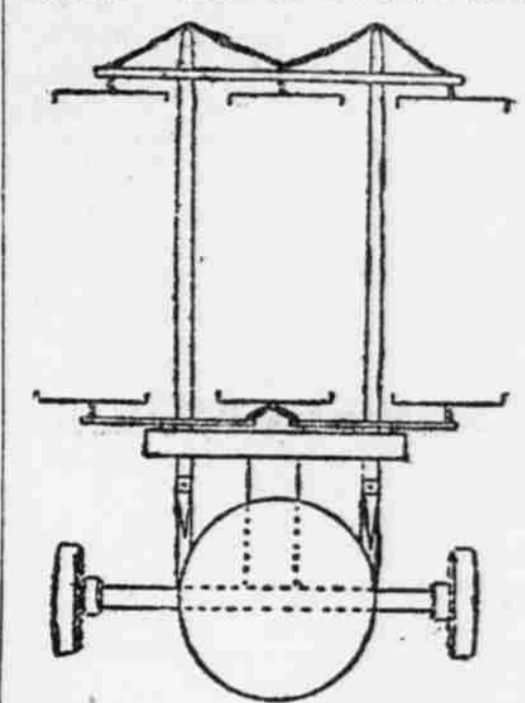
More than \$750,000 worth of artificial milk was exported last year from Germany and France to the United States.

EQUALIZING WORK OF HORSES.

Simple Mechanism That Can Be Attached to Any Wagon.

H. D.—Please publish a plan for a three horse equalizer for a wagon.

The accompanying drawing shows the working parts of a three horse equalizer attached to the front axle of a wagon. It also shows the manner in which the three neck yokes are attached to the two poles. The main trippletree is not attached to the tongues, but to the axle, as shown by the dotted lines. The tongues are not fastened to the wagon, but slip into slots attached to the circle. The long piece to which the three neck yokes are fastened lies loosely on the tongues. Three horses hitched to a



Working Parts of Three Horse Equalizer.

load by the form of equalizer represented herewith will each draw an equal share of the burden.

Floor Paint.

The mixing of paints is a somewhat troublesome process, and as the ready mixed paints can now be purchased so cheap, they are used almost exclusively, especially by amateurs. If, however, you want to mix your own paint, you might try the following recipe, which is highly recommended: Soak two ounces of good glue for twelve hours in cold water, and then melt it in thick milk of lime (prepared from one pound of caustic lime) heated to boiling point. To the boiling glue stir in linseed oil until it ceases to mix. About 3 1/2 fluid ounces of oil is sufficient for the above proportions. Too much oil is corrected by the addition of lime paste. Mix this with any color not affected by lime, and dilute with water if needed. For yellow-brown or brown-red colors, boil in the ground color a quarter of its volume of shellac and borax, making an excellent paint for wooden floors. This mixture is easily applied, covers well, and is a great deal cheaper than the ordinary paint.

Cutworms.

E. C. W.—How can I make a kerosene emulsion to destroy grub which cut down cabbage plants?

The simplest way to make the kerosene emulsion is to boil up one quart of a pound of hard soap in two quarts of rain water. When all the soap is dissolved remove from the fire and while boiling hot turn in one gallon of kerosene or coal oil and churn vigorously with a syringe or spray pump for five minutes. This gives the stock emulsion which must be diluted with nine times its quantity of water before using. I do not think, however, that this would be a practical remedy for cutworms on cabbages. I think you will have far better success by using the poisoned bran remedy, or by wrapping a piece of paper around the stem of each plant at time of setting out.—J. F.

Wild Oats.

D. R.—How can I get rid of wild oats?

The wild oat is an annual plant like the cultivated oat and differs from the latter by its lighter and almost worthless seed, its irregularity in ripening and its persistence in the ground when once introduced. The best way to get rid of this weed is to plow and harrow the land well in spring, or at any rate give the land a stroke with the narrow in spring, and then sow with early barley or oats and as soon as the wild oats, which are early in maturing, begin to head, cut the whole for green feed. There may be two cuttings taken of this fodder and the stubble may then be plowed down. The next year the land should be put in to a hoed crop. It will then be ready for grain again.—J. F.

Building a Stone Foundation.

E. F. Man—Please tell me how to build a stone foundation under a house that has rather light timbers.

The frame work of your house being of light material it would be well to leave the house where it stands, and build the stone wall under it. This can easily be done by building the wall up to the sills between the supports, then take the supports out and fill in the space with stone. In order to have the supports out of the line of wall, have a beam diagonally across each corner of the building resting on blocks on the outside. By having one at each corner it will brace the building. Along the sides and ends run a beam under the sill, resting it on a block on the outside and a post on the inside.

Brazil's Exhibit of Wood.

Brazil has made a remarkable exhibit of 1,000 kinds of the woods of that country in the forestry, fish and game building at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be presented to an American university after the fair.