

# AT FASHION'S SHRINE



A SMART TRAVELLING COSTUME A CHIC CREATION

We have heard since the summer season a great deal about the "War on Sleeves," but if this war still continues it must be fought with the winds, for there are no longer two sides to the question; short sleeves—except for evening wear—are now, practically, non-existent, and for one three-quarter-length sleeve we find three full-lengths. For afternoon costumes, to be worn on occasions of ceremony, we find the three-quarter-length sleeve very much used, but all the coat sleeves are long or are worn over blouses, or bodices, which show the tight sleeve reaching to or over the wrist. Most women will find the long, rucked-up sleeves very becoming; and some dressmakers insist on mounting them on a light lining, but my personal taste is all against this plan. The sleeve will wear much better if lined, but then it will never look so smart and pretty as the sleeves which are made of supple material and allowed to push up against the arm, like a mousquetaire glove. In point of esprit—for evening wear—these sleeves are delightful, and the upper part, from the shoulder to just above the elbow, should be comparatively full, so that the net may fall in soft folds. From elbow to wrist the sleeve should then be gathered on the inner seam and fastened with tiny hooks and eyes—the piece extending over the wrist being shaped like a small bell and allowed to reach the knuckles.

"Fashion" has always been—and ever will remain—a mysterious and uncertain personage. She takes delight in strong contrasts, and is just now giving us one in this very affair of sleeves. In the day-time we are to cover our arms completely, and at night we are not to cover them at all! Once again—and one cannot but rejoice at the fact—it is the fashion to permit the upper part of the arm to be seen in all its beauty. It is a well-known fact that the average woman does not possess a really perfect forearm, but that in many cases the upper part of the arm is a thing of distinct beauty; it is generally white and plump, and nothing can be more graceful than the shoulder outline, when we are permitted to see it. Many of the latest models of evening gowns coming from the best Paris dressmakers show bodices with practically no sleeves. They have beautiful shoulder straps of passementerie or jeweled lace and floating lengths of transparent material; are permitted to outline the arm, the ends tied in loose bows or hanging straight down in wing fashion. On all the finest embroideries—and, indeed, braidings—of this season we find numbers of small tassels introduced, tassels to imitate the petals of a large flower or to hang in frankly impossible bunches from the center of a cluster of leaves. Tassels—and of the most beautiful kind—are enjoying a field day this winter, and on the newest evening wraps they are absolutely ubiquitous.

## LATEST IN SHIRT WAISTS



The coat and skirt costumes are the universal wear of the moment, and will be for the next few months, and hence the shirtwaist is an indispensable part of every woman's wardrobe. The trio of waists illustrated above are made after the same pattern, but are of different patterned cloths. The first is of a pretty striped flannel cloth, nonshrinkable and durable, while the second is of a more elegant material, the new and beautiful shadow-striped

velveteen. The third waist is made of a check flannel of finest texture. Some of the new striped effects are particularly smart and adapted to shirtwaist wear, as for example soft alternating shades of blue and green, or again a white striped with black and natter blue. The shirtwaists shown above are made with a collar band, so that any kind of neckwear can be used with them, while collars to match can be made and are quite the proper thing.

### COMFORT IN OLD SPAIN.

Taking One's Ease in a Town of the Hidalgos. After the days work we liked to sit on the wall overlooking the road and the town and watch the sunset glow of gold and rose fade from the sky and the twinkling lights in the city below shine out one by one. Then would the historian point out the wonderful story told by this old Spanish town. The climate is kind to masonry, and many relics of the old Roman city were still in a state of usefulness. After these the swarthy Moor had built his city in substantial and gorgeous style, so that the Spaniard of to-day had had little reason to build his own walls, but has passed within the halls of the Mohammedan, and lives care-free, with his cigarette quietly sending up long curling ribbons of smoke to intertwine with the heavily carved ebony rafters above, still flaked with the old ivory and pearl of a dazzling past. When the still night air enveloped the city the sereno walked abroad

with his heavy blanket wound about his throat holding spear and lantern. Around his waist was a huge leathern belt, with rows of narrow pockets filled with keys. The old keyhole joke has found no place in Spanish humor, for, when a householder approaches his home in the quiet, chilly hours, three sharp claps of the hands brings the sereno. He peers into the face of the sereno for recognition, looks down into the key pocket for the right key, gently leads him to his domicile and, quietly opening the door, with a low bow ushers him in and with softly spoken "Buenas noches" unlocks the portal and mournfully calls out the hour—"Dos horas, sereno"—perhaps—Scribner's. Island Washed Away. Elmore's island, between Hinsdale, N. H., and Vernon, Vt., in the Connecticut river, has been washed away by a freshet. The island was several acres in extent. John Burns' Library. John Burns is said to have the best working library of any member of the English house of parliament.

## FROST-PROOF WATERING SYSTEM OF CONCRETE

One Which Will Practically Run Itself in the Winter Time—By Joseph E. Wing.

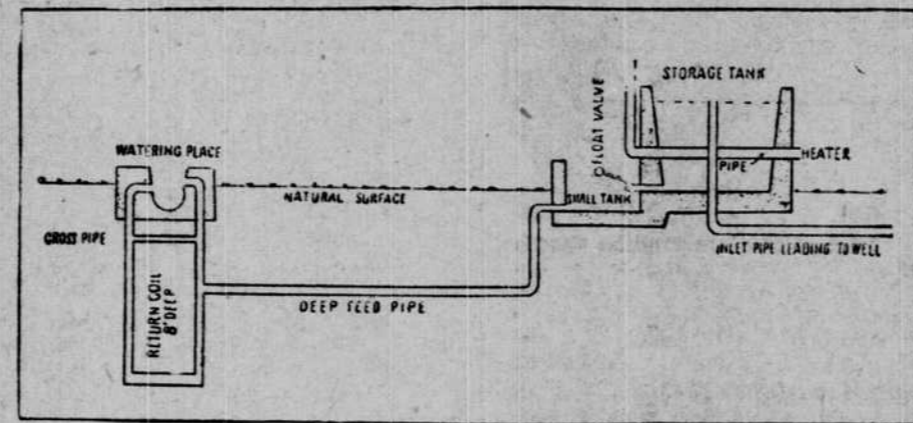
Let the central storage tank be a good-sized one, round or square, and in building if a section of cast-iron pipe about ten inches in diameter can be secured and passed through it and at one end connected with a vertical line or pipe it will be wise. A little fire can be built in this pipe and the chill taken off the water, besides the warmer the tank water is kept the less danger of the watering places freezing.

Beside the storage tank, or at some convenient spot, must be a small tank to have float valve and be connected with all the watering places. These of course must all be on the same level. This small tank may be protected by a heap of straw or manure so that frost will not affect it at all. Whenever an animal takes a mouthful of water from a drinking place

there will immediately set up a circulation, which will continue steadily as long as there is cooling going on, or heating either. Thus the water will never freeze lower down than the cross pipe in the loop. It would be well, if the diggins is not too hard, to put these loops down at least eight feet in the earth.

Then if there is at the bottom a bit of large cast pipe, say four inches, into which the vertical pipes are screwed, all the better, since the circulation will be better. This arrangement will not freeze lower than the cross in the pipe till the whole earth freezes up. If litter is packed around the drinking bowl, and it is covered at night, it will be well-nigh frost-proof.

Care must be observed in these drinking fountains that sediment does not enter the pipes; the bowl may be



Design of the System.

the water is lowered in this secondary tank and at once a fresh supply comes in from the main tank.

Now for the main problem, the individual drinking places. Perhaps it is impossible to construct them so that they will not sometimes freeze a little at night when not in use. They may be protected with hinged wooden covers that will help greatly.

Lay the pipes supplying them very deep; that will greatly help. Something may be done to prevent from reaching far down the pipes by providing a return to make the water circulate; the idea is that one or the other of the vertical pipes will have in it a colder column of water, and

deep, with chance for sediment to collect below the orifices of the pipes. The illustration shows the coil or return pipes both reaching to the bowl, one higher than the other, and with also a connecting cross below. This lower cross should be of smaller pipe than the vertical, perhaps one and one-fourth inches for the main pipes and one inch for the cross. Then there will always be water circulating, even though the fountain should freeze, which it will not be apt to do. And keep the bowl cleaned out. A brass screen at the end of each pipe would be good. If the bowl is a foot deeper than the pipes all the safer.—Breeder's Gazette.

## EXPERIENCE IN HOG FEEDING

By C. C. Pervier, Illinois Farmer.

We ought to pay more attention to the selection of the right type of feeder, regardless of breed. It took me five years to bring up the average gain per hog to 30 pounds per month from birth to time of sale. If we have 40 young brood sows we would select for breeding stock the 30 which have made the greatest growth and development.

It is very important to have hogs that will grow rapidly and mature easily. Select those that are long in the body, broad across the back, with good hams and shoulders and that stand squarely upon their feet (not those whose hind feet come close together or extend forward under the body). They should be straight on the top, side lines and under lines. Do not keep breeding stock that will not produce pigs that can be made to weigh 300 pounds at 12 months of age.

There should be a variety of other foods besides corn. Soy bean hay makes a good feed and contains sufficient protein for brood sows. Clover hay is also much relished, and alfalfa is even better; every hog feeder should have some alfalfa hay for winter use.

I have obtained the best results by feeding grain but twice a day, and only what the hogs will eat up clean at each meal. Every basket or shovel of corn is counted and if there is any left uneaten in an hour or two, the amount is cut down at the next meal. In feeding too heavy there is a very large waste of grain.

With soy beans, clover and rape it is easily possible to have a succession of green feed until December. I have used rye and vetch in a successful experiment as a winter food. These may furnish green food almost the year around in central and southeastern Illinois.

Neither a hog nor a steer can stand out in zero weather and shiver while eating without loss of flesh and loss of profit. The feeding floor should, if possible, be on the south side of the building. If necessary, put up a protection six feet high on the west and north to make the hogs comfortable while eating.

Keep the floor perfectly clean or otherwise you might just as well feed upon the ground. This will be easily accomplished if the feeding floor is 75 or 100 feet from the sleeping quarters. Never feed in the shade.

Hogs drink often but little at a time and it is absolutely essential that they have all the water they want and whenever they want it, day and night. I have arranged cement barrels in the ground with cement troughs on either side so the dirt cannot get into the barrels, and a tank heater in one barrel keeps the water constantly open in the coldest weather.

Under no circumstances should pigs be allowed to sleep in straw stacks or manure piles or in any place where they will get steamy or sweaty; under such conditions they will become unthrifty and will not pay for the feed they eat. Sleeping places should be well ventilated and the bedding changed at least once a week. I prefer sough hay for bedding though I have used oats straw or shredded fodder.

I keep wood ashes before the pigs all the time and consider them essential to the development of and strength of bone. We have often made mistakes in thinking we can breed for bone. To make a self feeder for wood

ashes, take a drygoods box and put a sloping bottom on the inside of it and then build a trough next to the ground, leaving enough space for the ashes to work down into it. Put a hinged cover on the box and fill with ashes and salt (four quarts of salt to a bushel of ashes); let the pigs have free access to it all the time. I believe coal ashes are constipating. I think it necessary to retain flesh on the brood sow by heavy feeding during the suckling period, but the feed must be gradually increased for two or three weeks after farrowing to reach this full feeding.

The feeding of very nutritious slops too soon after the pigs are farrowed creates a flow of milk too fast for the young pigs, causing them to scour. One reason why I defer the farrowing season until May is that the brood sows may run in the grass two or three weeks before farrowing time; nothing will put them in better condition.

## THE ROBBER COW

By Prof. D. H. Otis.

It frequently happens that farmers, hearing of the profits to be derived from private dairying or from a newly established creamery, become intoxicated over the prospects, and as a result every cow that can be bought in the neighborhood, regardless of quality, is drafted to contribute her milk to the milk pail. A partial record is kept for a few months or perhaps a year, and, after estimating the cost of labor and the cost of feed and subtracting this total cost from the total income, the profit is either a minus quantity or so small that the conclusion is reached that dairying doesn't pay. This dissatisfaction is frequently contagious, and a number of farmers in a single community have been known to quit milking their cows because they have found by experience that there is no money in the business.

A man might with just as much propriety go to Arkansas, buy up all the razorback hogs he could find, and after a year's experience declare that there is no money in raising pork, as to say that there is no money in milking cows. Undoubtedly there are far too many "razorback" cows in Kansas and Missouri as elsewhere; cows that are actually "eating their heads off," to say nothing about the expense of labor or interest on the money invested.

**Albumen in Milk**—Milk albuminoids (nitrogenous matter). Casein, which forms some 85 per cent. of the total albuminoids, exists in milk combined with lime in a semi-dissolved condition, and possesses a certain degree of opacity (lack of transparency). It forms with the fat chyle ingredients of milk curd, and of full cream cheese. Albumen differs from casein in being completely dissolved in milk, and in separating from the serum when milk is heated to from 158 deg. to 167 deg. Lactoglobulin, mucoid protein and fibrin are other nitrogenous substances which exist in milk in small quantities. Milk albuminoids represent that part of the milk which forms flesh in the growing animal or human being.

**Lambs and Cows' Milk**—Lambs can be raised by hand on cow's milk. Do not dilute it, however, for it is already lower in solids than ewe's milk. Feed every two or three hours at first until the lamb is a few days old. The secret of raising lambs by hand is in feeding often and only a small quantity at a time. Of course, see that the milk is heated to the proper temperature—about 92 degrees Fahrenheit.

## SKILL IN MENDING

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF WIFELY ARTS.

Many Garments Can Be Saved from the Rag Bag and Made Neat and Serviceable if Properly Handled.

In darning damask a square of cardboard is basted on the right side of the cloth and the darning is done on the wrong side. The worn edges of the hole should not be cut away, thus making a square or round darned patch; instead, the jagged edges are left and the needle woven skillfully in and out until the space is filled. Start this mending one-half inch outside the hole and continue until the rent is entirely surrounded. These stitches must be taken so they will not show on the right side, and the needle should be passed through the raised pattern of the damask, taking up the threads as though one were darning, and in working back those left are taken up, and so on, just as one would darn. This strengthens the linen around the hole and prevents the darned hole from tearing away, as is always the case when it is not reinforced, thus making the last state worse than the first.

The holes that come from ordinary wear and tear are mended in this way, but accidents will happen and jagged tears and clean knife cuts are sure to appear some time. These require a different treatment.

If the knife cut is discovered before it goes to the laundry the trouble of repairing is lessened, for all that is necessary then is to draw the edges together on the right side, baste a strip of cardboard over the rent and darn neatly on the wrong side, as directed above. In this case the reinforcing previously described may be dispensed with, as the linen will not be thin on the edges of the cut as it always is around the edges of a hole. Of course, one must go outside of the cut sufficiently far to give the necessary strength, but the aim in this work is to conceal the darn. When complete, cut away the stitches on the right side that were used to draw the edges together.

Supposing such a rent has not been discovered until after the linen has been laundered, then the simple darning will seldom suffice. Instead darn the cut and at the back hem down neatly a strip of white linen tape. This should entirely surround the slit.

Three cornered or other jagged tears are more neatly mended if the tape is used. When possible do the darning first and apply the tape afterward, but when the jagged edges are very open the better way is to sew the tape at the back and darn down to it on the right side.

### Quilting Ruffles on Machine.

Hem the strips of goods which you wish to plait and proceed as for common machine ruffling, making the stitch long and loose. Set the ruffer at its highest notch and after the entire length has been gathered go over it again with the same side up. This time stitch through the hem at the opposite edge. If you are careful to start with each stitch or plait corresponding with the one on the opposite edge, the little plaits will continue evenly to the opposite end.

Now press the strip with a hot iron and then sew it on the garment. Pull out the unnecessary row of gathering and shake out the plaits, and you will find the quilting handsome and accurate.

### Economical Suet Pudding.

One cup solid suet, chopped fine. To this add one cup best molasses and one cup sweet milk. One teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves. Sift one level teaspoon soda through three cups sifted flour, using a little of the flour to dredge one cup seeded raisins and one cup currants, pinch salt. Steam three hours. Keeps well to re-steam when needed.

**Sauce for above:** Beat one cup pulverized sugar and one-half (scant) cup butter to a cream; add one cup milk slowly, lemon extract. Set in a bowl on top of teakettle and stir till white and creamy. Serve when well dissolved.

### Neverfailing Pie Crust.

For two ordinary sized pies allow one pint of pastry flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth pint of cold lard, one-eighth pint of cold water; sift salt and flour together, then put in the lard until the flour looks like meal; then add the water, mixing it in lightly with the finger tips. Divide the pastry into four parts, roll out until one-eighth of an inch thick for the under crusts and line the tins.

### Creamed Oysters in Peppers.

Heat a quart of oysters to the boiling point. Drain and make a sauce with the oyster liquor, cream, flour, butter, salt and pepper, add the oysters. Cut around the stems of red or green peppers and remove stems and seeds. Fill the cases with oysters, sprinkle with buttered cracker crumbs, and set in the oven to brown.

### Convenience for Sewing.

A very good suggestion for those who sew on a machine is in regard to a pin cushion. Cut a circular hole in a piece of flannel, buttonhole stitch around it, and slip it over the spool spindle before the spool is placed there. Needles and pins can be kept very conveniently in this strip of flannel.

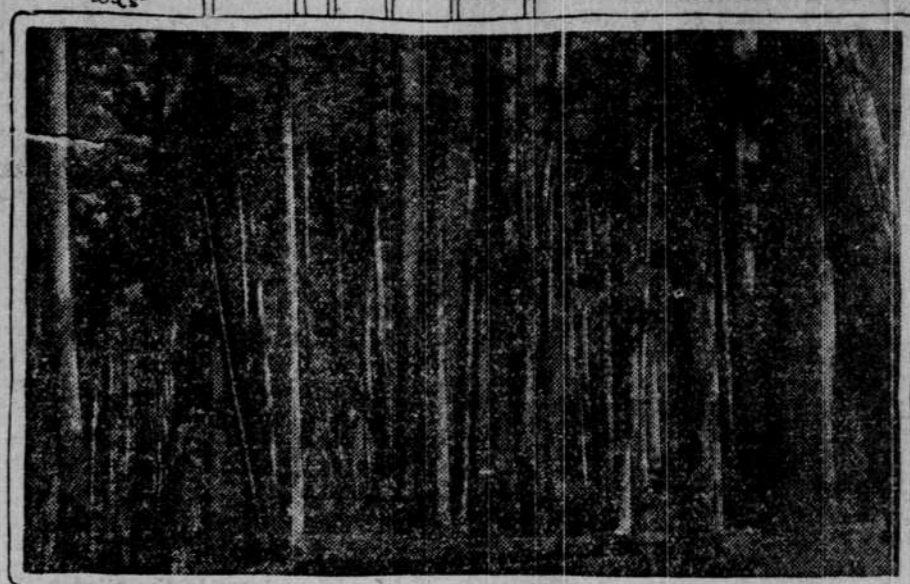
### Fried Apples.

Quarter five apples and remove the cores; leave the skin on. Put in a frying pan one cup of sugar, two tablespoons of butter and two tablespoons of water. Let this melt, then lay in the pieces of apple, peel side up. Cover and fry slowly until brown.—Good Housekeeping.

### Wiping Dishes Unnecessary.

When dishes are washed in very hot soapuds and water, with a little ammonia, they may be rinsed in another pan of hot water and allowed to drain until dry. They will then be just as shiny as if they had been wiped, but the second water must be very hot and clear.

# THE WHITE PINE BUTCHERY



WHITE PINES HELPING AND HINDERING EACH OTHER.

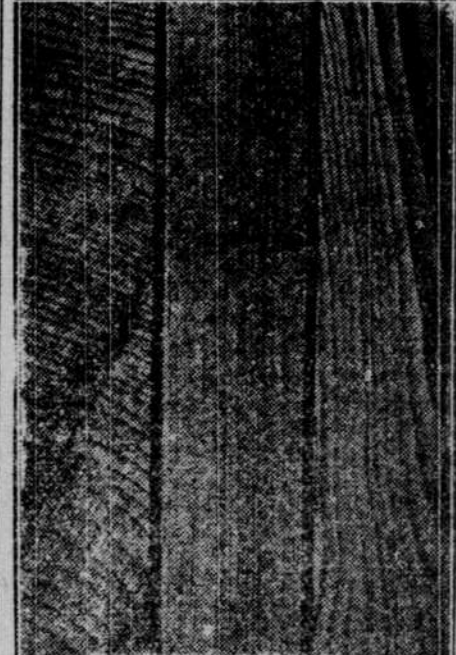
The position which the United States has held as a lumber-producing nation has, perhaps, been due more to white pine than to any other wood. The timber of this valuable tree which has played a most important part in the material development of the nation is fast disappearing and now it is as costly as the finest American hardwoods.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the chaplain of the senate, who has always taken an interest in forestry, deplores the passing of white pine as our foremost wood, and tells how in his own lifetime he has seen the day when "the masts of every vessel that sailed the Seven Seas were made from New England grown pine; while to-day very little white pine is cut in New England big enough to furnish a good-sized spar." He tells also, to illustrate the increasing cost of the wood, that he ordered a set of book shelves on which the cabinetmaker made a price, and then asked whether they should be made of mahogany or white pine.

The white pine production has shifted from New England to the lake states, and Michigan was the leading lumber-producing state for 20 years, from 1870 to 1890, with a supremacy based on white pine. In these two decades the output was 160,000,000,000 of board feet, valued, at the point of production, at not less than \$2,000,000,000, or nearly half as much as the value derived from all the gold fields of California from their discovery in the late forties until the present.

The rich forests of Michigan were once thought inexhaustible and lumbering continued in a most reckless manner for years. Suddenly the people awoke to the fact that the thoughtless destruction of the trees had

tered stands in the states of Wyoming, Montana, and one or two other states. At the present rate of cutting the tree will soon be practically a thing of the past. The small stands in the national forests are inconsiderable, but they will be managed with the greatest conservatism by the government through the forest service, and



Wood of the White Pine.

through this method and practice of reforestation it may be hoped that the fine old tree will furnish timber for other generations.

### SANK IN QUICKSANDS TO NECK.

Hunter's Dog Brought Relief When His Master Had Given Up Hope.

John Cronin came preciously near being swallowed by a quicksand in the woods near North Arlington, N. J. Cronin was up to his neck—or down to his neck—in the quicksand when he was saved.

Cronin, who lives on Union avenue, Belleville, went rabbit hunting with Michael Flynn, chief of police of Belleville, the chief's young son, John, and Frank Curren. Cronin's dog chased a rabbit. Cronin ran after the dog and rabbit and so became separated from the rest of the party. Suddenly he walked into the quicksand and, like a shot, sank to his waist.

The more he struggled the deeper he went. The dog, seeing him in difficulty, let the rabbit go and ran around the quicksand's edge, barking and whining. Cronin discharged his shotgun, but his companions thought he was firing at a rabbit. He yelled, but they did not hear him.

His wise dog set off after the others of the party and told them as plainly as he could that Cronin was in trouble. It ran toward them and then away a dozen times, and barked and showed such manifest signs of distress that they followed it.

Cronin was only half-conscious by this time. His friends could not go closer to him than six or seven feet, or they would have been engulfed, too. They finally uprooted several birch saplings and pried him out.

### Campaign for Good Roads.

The National Good Roads association was organized by delegates from 38 states in national convention in Chicago, November 21, 1900, and an extensive campaign for good roads all over the union is in progress. The president of the association is W. H. Moore, St. Louis, and the secretary is Arthur E. Jackson, Damariscotta, Me., with vice presidents representing each state and territory.

### Plan to Copy American Park.

Sir Frederick Borden and General Lake of Ottawa, are visiting the National Park, Gettysburg. They are going to obtain some idea of the possibilities for a similar park on the Plains of Abraham. The invitation comes from the National Park Commission of Gettysburg.

### HE OBJECTED TO FRENCH.

Wanted a Clock That He Could Understand When it Struck.

Howard Wilson, who pitched a couple of seasons for Washington a few years back, is now in the watch and clock business, and whenever any of the ball players want anything in this line they patronize the genial Howard.

Some days ago the versatile Mr. Waddell determined to buy a clock, so that when he retired to his home for the winter he would have a reliable timepiece that would arouse him from his slumbers each morning so that he could be in time for breakfast, which is a meal that Rube thinks a whole lot of.

So going up to the store kept by Wilson in company with Harry Davis and Stocks Seybold, George Edward began looking over the various timepieces that were put out by the accommodating Howard for his inspection.

Rube was hard to suit, and finally Howard said to him: "Ed, here is an extra fine French

clock that I will give you for half price."

"It's a pretty piece of work, all right, Howard," replied the Rube, as he began scratching his head, "and I wouldn't mind owning it, only, you see," he explained, "it wouldn't be any good to me, as I want a clock that I can understand when it strikes."

### Captain of Lost Children.

The Madison street police station, which is a sort of clearing house for lost children, has recently acquired a young man who is about as useful as could be desired. He is Louis Davidson, nine years old, who lives at 253 Madison street, next door to the police station—that is, when he isn't in the station house. Louis is known as the "Captain of Lost Children." When a stray child is brought into the station house Louis converses with him in either English or Yiddish, and if there is anything to be ascertained from that child Louis will ascertain it. Sometimes the "captain" goes out and hunts up the parents of the lost boy or girl. The Madison street police find him a most effective aid in their work.—N. Y. Sun.