

AS COLORS ARE WORN.

TWO OR MORE ARE USED TOGETHER.

Greens and Blues Are Popular in Combination—Many Wearers of Walking Skirts Are Endangering an Admirable Fashion by Over-Trimming Them.

New York correspondence:



JUST as the walking suit with short skirt has apparently become an established feature that a season's changes of styles cannot detract from, some women are beginning to endanger the admirable fashion by making the suit too dressy. It isn't intended at all for such treatment, and the fact hardly should need emphasis. But the plainness of simple tailoring, the grade best suited to the walking suit, isn't often acceptable for long to women who are especially fond of elaborations, and then there are many more who rarely can afford tailor attire

of inelaborate sorts and also in dressy get-ups, yoke and sleeves being more or less highly wrought in the latter. Blues are similarly set off, though they do not seem to be so often the choice as is green. An illustration of their use appears in the initial picture, the original of which was a gown of gobelin blue silk voile, with bands and yoke of point de venise. Greens and blues are combined, too, in ways that create striking additions to the gay gowns of color, and in ways, too, that really are easier than they seem, for these matings are not so daring, after all. Tricks of color combination contain more that is new than does the offering of new shades. Some of these combinations were made in the three dresses of the next group. In the first, light fuchsia silk was trimmed with black brussels lace over black silk. In the next, gray crepe de chine was set off with, besides its shirrings and ruffings, raised pink chiffon roses put on white guipure. Last here is a tan veiling trimmed with tan and blue passementerie and buttons. Rose is being put with gray, and the trick is gaining acceptance, but a very little of the color is preferable to more than a little of it.

With shirt waists of simple and of elaborate sorts, and with fancy waists of the most dressy sorts imaginable, the separate waist idea is in the most flourishing state possible. And as to the more ornate of these desirable garments, their standing as to dressiness is of the best. The skirts with which they may be worn may not be of the plainest, as was the case when last fancy separate waists were a general fashion, so now the costume of fancy bodice and skirt is one of considerable elaborateness. The extreme-



SOME OF SUMMER'S COLOR SCHEMES.

of the perfection order. So from both these groups of women are drawn those who make the mistake of over-trimming their short-skirted suits. Now and then the error is in the employment of too much tailor trimming, but more often it lies in ornamentation not used in severe tailor get-ups.

ly highly wrought character of these garments will be indicated from brief description of the examples sketched here. The upper pair were cream taffeta, Irish lace and pearl beads, for the left hand one, and pale blue mousseline de soie, with yoke of embroidery and hand embroidered ruffles, for the other. Below



SEPARATE BUT TO HARMONIZE WITH THE SKIRTS.

Much of the lighter shades of green is to be worn during the summer. They are noticeably abundant in the silks designed for shirt waist suits. Leaf green is a favored shade. White in yoke and sleeve finish is the accompaniment for gowns

these were a pink soft taffeta waist finished with smocking and narrow white passementerie; a white chiffon waist with insertions, bandings and yoke of Liere lace, and a black crepe de chine waist trimmed with valenciennes and fringe.

Sherlock Onto His Job.
The modern Sherlock was trying to find out if the missing girl had a suit-or.
"Show me her gloves," he commanded.
The gloves were brought forward.
"Ah," said Sherlock, "one glove was never worn at all, and that shows she had an engagement ring on her finger."
—Chicago News.

Truthful Salesman.
"No," protested the lady customer, "I don't want these shoes. The soles are too thick."
"Is that the only objection?" asked the diplomatic clerk.
"Yes," she admitted.
"Then I'd advise you to take them, madam," he continued. "I can assure you that your objection will soon wear away."

As Others See Us.
Her—And do you really think my new portrait looks like me?
Him—Yes, it really does, I'm sorry to say.

Cause and Effect.
He—Have you noticed how happy Miss Elderleigh looks this evening? I wonder if she is engaged?
She—No, it isn't that. She has quit wearing tight shoes.

Unsatisfactory.
Edyth—Why do you doubt Mr. Slowman's sincerity? His voice has an honest ring.
Mayme—Yes, but that isn't the kind of ring I'm looking for.

Great Bargain.
"Oh, I've found a grand intelligence office," said Mrs. Van Albert.
"Charge you \$1 for one cook?" asked her husband.
"One? Why, they agreed to let me have four cooks for \$3.98."—Chicago News.

Just a Pointer.
"Why did you yell out when you sat on Rover?" asked the pretty girl. "He didn't bite you."
"No," chuckled the silly young man, "but he's a sharp dog."

Matter of Choice.
Wiggins—I understand your uncle died of a complication of diseases.
Muggins—Either that or a complication of doctors, I'm not sure which it was.

Two of a Kind.
Lady (to applicant)—Yes, I need a good cook. How old are you?
Jane—Saure, mum, an' it's nayther av us as'll liver see 40 agin.

A Trifling Matter.
"Why, Willie, I'm ashamed of you for being sent home the second day of school. I suppose you broke one of the teacher's rules?"
"No'm, I broke her glasses this time."

Family Affair.
Jack Gayboy—I'm going to kiss you.
Miss Buddlets—Don't you dare; I'll call mamma.
Jack Gayboy—Oh, never mind; I kissed her in the hall as I came in.

Didn't Like Him.
Blax—What is your private opinion of old Juggernaut?
Knox—Well, he's just the man I'd like to see my mother-in-law marry.

Pa's Idea.
Little Willie—Say, pa, what's a bachelor maid?
Pa—Really, I don't know, my son unless it's a spinster with money.

Home Industry.
"Let me show you some Japanese orle-a-brac," said the clerk in the big store.
"Oh, no," responded the man with the fierce mustache. "I'm a Russian sympathizer. Don't want anything from Japan."

"Oh, you needn't worry. All this was made in the United States."—Chicago News.

It All Depends.
"Do you believe in second marriages Mr. Stimpurse?" asked the fair dl corce.
"Well—er—that depends," replied the cautious Mr. S. "How much—er—alimony did you get out of your first?"

A Better Combination.
Jenkins—What's this talk about your applying to the Legislature to have your name changed to Montmorency?
Sniffkins—My wife objects to "Sniffkins."

Jenkins—Hub! she was glad enough to take that name when she married you.
Sniffkins—Yes, but we've got a baby boy now that we've called "Claude," and my wife wants a prettier name than "Sniffkins" to go with it.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

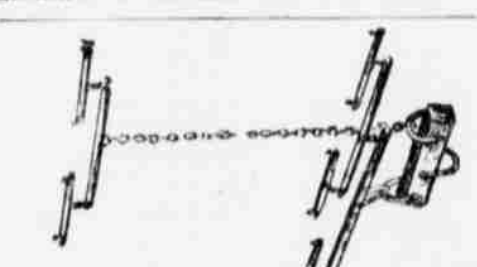


The Fin Coultter.
The cut herewith illustrates a style of plow coultter which is often used in the West. It is made from high-grade crucible steel about three-eighths of an inch thick, and cuts through the soil easily. There are certain conditions under which the rolling coultter will not work well, and then the fin coultter can often be used to good advantage. Years ago the land side of the share was always dovetailed and the cutter set in level, but later manufacturers and blacksmiths have simply riveted or bolted the steel to the share without dovetailing. This is cheaper than dovetailing, but the latter method causes the plow to run better than when the cutter is bolted to the side. The fin coultter is always slanted well back and is rounded back at the top. When made in this form, wear does not so soon impair its usefulness as if the edge were made straight like a cutter which is cast on the share. A fin coultter made with a straight-cutting edge



and rounded forward at the top would soon wear so that grass, roots, trash, etc., would not readily pass upward and off at top of coultter. A few years ago I bought a plow with fin attachment, the cutter having been put on by the manufacturers. It was such a clumsy affair that I would have done much better to have bought the plow and had the smith put the cutter on, for it was over one-quarter thick and stood forward at top so much that it would not work at all until it was remodeled. There was one nice feature about this cutter, in that it was bolted on with stove bolts, so it could be taken off and put on again, as conditions required.—Geo. T. Pettit, in St. Louis Republic.

Five-Horse Equalizer.
A. J. Ratan, of Treesebank, Man., writes the Nor'-West Farmer inclosing a sketch of a five-horse equalizer. He says: "I have had considerable experience in breaking up grub land and have found that the very best results come from a good strong fourteen-inch grub plow. Two men, an ax, brush scythe and five horses comprise the best outfit that can be obtained for any field. In order to equalize the combined strength of the horses an evenner is made on the plan shown in the illustration. A piece of timber 3x5 and fifteen inches long is selected. An inch hole is bored three-fifths of the distance from the end for the clevis



which attaches the timber to the plow ring. A three-horse attachment is fastened to the short end, a chain is attached to the long end of the piece of timber running between the two off side horses through their neckyoke ring and attached to a double-tree clevis for the lead team."

Cattle and Meat Inspection.
The departmental report of the Bureau of Animal Industry from which Secretary Wilson prepared that part of his annual report relating to live-stock matters will show an increase in the number of government meat inspection depots from nine in 1891 to 156 in 1903. During this year 11,000,000 live cattle were inspected by the bureau agents, 11,000,000 sheep, 1,000,000 calves, 31,500,000 hogs and a few horses. Of these animals about 125,000 were rejected, subject to the result of post mortem examination. The post mortem inspections for the year show practically the same figures, a total of 37,261,629 carcasses, of which 78,472 carcasses were condemned and 64,489 parts of carcasses condemned. The figures show 344 horses slaughtered for food purposes.

Good Points of Macaroni Wheat.
Macaroni wheat is a drought resister, a heavy yielder, an early maturing grain, and has another good point for poultrymen—it has a large kernel. This grain sown by itself, or with oats, and kept in the bundle makes a poultry ration hard to beat. We would suggest getting the smooth varieties, as the strong barb on some of the bearded varieties might be objectionable when fed in the bundle. Mixed with oats, as many do now for horse feed, this heavy-yielding grain certainly bids fair to be a good one.

Testing the Seed Corn.
The Illinois Agricultural College authorities are urging the importance of testing seed corn, and have found in their tests samples from farmers ranging in vitality from 63 to 97 per cent. The importance of testing seed corn cannot be too strongly urged. The following is an extract from a letter received from Professor A. W. Hume of the Illinois College on this subject: "If, as seems probable, we are compelled to select seed corn for next spring from a crib having a large percentage of frosted ears or of ears which for various reasons will not grow, the question is what can be done to help insure our stand of corn for the coming year? It will hardly do to plant seed on valuable land with a certainty that one-fifth will not grow. The best suggestion the writer has to offer to corn growers is that they make a most careful inspection of corn, which they expect to use for seed, whether it be purchased from reliable growers or selected from their own storehouses. We believe it would be possible for every ear of corn planted in Illinois to be tested for vitality. If an ear does not come to the required standard, it may be possible to discard it, thus reducing the amount of seed which will not grow and materially increasing the stand of our corn crop the coming year."

Selecting a Good Layer.
An old country poultryman makes the following suggestions as a help in selecting good layers: "There are certain individual characteristics, one of which is the shape of a bird. If a straight line be drawn from the back of the head to the toes, the hen which is likely to be a good layer will usually have the hinder half of her body largest, whilst a hen which may be suspected of being a poor layer will show more in the front; the reason being that a poor layer makes a better table bird, and has a larger, longer breast, whilst a good layer makes a poor table bird, and has a comparatively small breast, whilst the egg organs are more fully developed. Birds which are good layers are usually very active. They always look healthy, and in most cases their combs are usually fully developed, particularly if they belong to the long-combed varieties which are reputed to be the best layers. A hen with a long comb may usually be regarded as a good layer and if she is not there must be some special reason for the contrary."

Sheep for a Weedy Farm.
A Kansas correspondent has a weedy farm, wishes to try sheep, and wants to know what breed is best to start with in a section where but few sheep are grown and the surplus would have to be sold to the local butcher.

We would get as good a type of mutton sheep as we could conveniently without inquiring particularly as to the breed. We would not take Merinos, however, unless they were pretty well graded up with some of the mutton breeds of which the Shropshire is the most generally known and a very popular breed. We would not get more than twenty-five or fifty to start with and would use a buck of the mutton breeds that we could get most conveniently; Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire or Oxford. If the butchers do not give enough we would kill the surplus and sell them to the neighbors. Where a man has weedy pastures or weedy lands, any kind of sheep will pay even if he has to sell the surplus at low prices.—Wallace's Farmer.

Use for Cottonseed Hulls.
Paper from cottonseed hulls is the latest utilization of a waste product. A factory has been established at Niagara Falls. It is said that a good quality of paper can be made from this material. The diminishing supply of wood and other materials for paper stock has caused a search for substitutes. If the utilization of cottonseed hulls in this way proves a success, it will mean a new industry for the South. Now that the mills have found an honest use for hulls, it is hoped they will keep the stuff out of the meal which they send North.

Setting a Gate Post.
Have a large solid chestnut post to begin with. Then aim to make the bottom of the post immovable. Tamping near the surface is of little use. Make the hole large enough to leave a six-inch space all around the post. Place the post, brace it straight, then put in about eighteen inches of broken rock, and pour liquid cement (three parts Portland cement, two parts sand) into the spaces, making a solid masonry setting. The rest of the hole may be filled with rocks and earth.

Growth of Pigs.
Foster and Merrill in Utah made two tests to compare the relative fattening values of barrows and sows. In the first test of ninety-one days, six barrows made an average daily gain of nine-tenths of a pound, and three sows an average daily gain of eighty-three one-hundredths of a pound. In the second test of 133 days, three barrows made an average daily gain of seven-tenths of a pound, and six sows an average daily gain of eighty-eight one-hundredths of a pound.