Walking Dresses

THE first sketch shows a very stylish costume in Aubergine Amazon cloth, the long high-waisted skirt is perfectly plain and hangs very gracefully. The directoire coat is handsomely braided in black, and has revers of black velvet; the sleeves are long and perfectly tight, and are braided at the wrist. The coat fastens invisibly over the left side. Hat of Aubergine stretched silk trimmed with feathers.

Materials required: Eight and one-half yards cloth 48 inches wide, one-third yard velvet, 5 yards coat lining.

In the second a more simple costume is illustrated, it is in royal blue fine serge. The skirt is cut walking length, and has a box-plait arranged up the center of front, buttons are sewn as trimming to just below the waistline. The coat is semi-fitting and has the sleeves cut in one with the bodice part; the fronts are cut in steps and edged with braid of the same color, braid also edges the other parts of the coat. Hat of blue felt trimmed with flowers and ribbon.

Materials required: Seven yards serge 46 inches wide, 6 yards braid, 4½ yards coat lining.

ROLLERS PROLONG LINEN LIFE.

Hint for Care of Dainty Trifles Dear to Feminine Heart.

All the pretty centerpieces, buffet, bureau and table covers can be kept so much more perfectly in linen closets and sideboard drawers if rolled round a sufficiently long pasteboard roll. The regular mailing case or tube will fill the bill if it is of the length required. A dainty and washable cover for it can be made, tube-shaped, of white linen, into which the roll should be slipped. One end of it may be permanently drawn together and the open end arranged with a casing and tape, to close after the roll is replaced. On this should be rolled all of the embroidered and lace-trimmed covers as soon as they come from the laundry, and before they have been folded.

One matron tells of a roll on the wall of the butler's pantry. This is a device for linen in daily use; but because of what Howells so aptly calls the "invasive, pervasive dust," the permanently arranged roll could not be recommended for freshly laundered linens.

PRETTY CLOTH WAIST.

Pretty waist of wine-colored cloth or cashmere, made with plaits and a scalloped yoke which furnishes the little plastrons.

The edge and the buttons and buttonholes are of satin of the same shade, as are also the cravat and girdle.

The long, tight sleeves are trimmed to correspond.

BLACK SHOE THREAD IS BEST.

Excellent for Fastening Millinery Ornaments in Place.

When trimming a hat the great problem is how to fasten the ornaments in place. Fine thread and needles do not seem to be adequate for the purpose, and, in fact, they are not. The best thread to use is black shoe thread and the best needle is a so-called "glove needle"—one with a three-sided point that may be run easily through almost any substance. With these two allies at hand it is not so very difficult to sew whatever is required, but it is worth while to mention the different sorts of trimmings and how to sew each to the hat, says a writer who would encourage home millinery.

Velvet bows should always be made with shoe thread, and it should be wrapped around the loop of the bow so it will be quite firm. It should then be sewn to the hat with the same thread and the needle just described.

Quills and feathers may be attached to the hat in the same way, but when the tips of ostrich plumes must be caught and held at a required angle, it is better to use a very fine black thread and a No. 10 needle. The stitches are then practically invisible, and the result will be very satisfactory.

Bandanna Kimonos.

As this is a season of vivid colors, even room robes and dressing sacques have taken on brilliancy. One sees less of the pale blues and pinks always used for these garments.

One of the new ideas is to use the immense cotton handkerchief called a bandanna, or rather several of them, to make up a short kimono for room wear.

Five of these are apt to make a good-looking garment. One should get them in yellow and red, with a wide selvedge, which does not need a hem or trimming. The edges are put together by ribbon run through buttonholes and tied in little flat bows on top.

Toilets of Silken Tissues.

All toilets of dress and of ceremony are of silken tissues. Silk, rather left in the background for several years, is pursued now with a lovely ardor. In plain silks and satins, in ottoman with coarse and fine cords, crepes and meteors, to say nothing of the silk-faced satin cloth and silk cachemire, they present a wonderful variety from which to select a costume. The draping wrinkling folds of these soft, thick stuffs in their colors show changing lights like those of precious stones, or reflect the metallic glow of silver, gold and bronze.—From a Paris Letter to Vogue.

They Serve Who Patient Wait.

We oft are tempted to complain of the slow dull life we are forced to lead, of our humble sphere of action, of our lowly estate, of our having no room to make ourselves known, of our wasted energies, of our years of patience. So are we forgetful of the Father who is directing our life, or think that God has forgotten us; so do we boldly judge what life is best for us; and so by our complaining do we lose the use and profit of the quiet years. O men of little faith! Because you are not sent out yet into your labor, do you think God has ceased to remember you? Because you are forced to be outwardly inactive, do you think you, also, may not be, in your years of quiet, "about your Father's business?" It is a period given to us in which to mature ourselves for the work which God will give us to do.—Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, D. D.

Greece a Pastoral Country.

About one-half of the population of Greece are agriculturists and shepherds.

RATION THAT IS BEST FOR THE DAIRY COW

Common Mistake Made in Corn Belt Is to Feed Too Much Corn—By C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairying, Missouri Agricultural College.

The ordinary pasture grasses, especially blue grass, when in the growing state, contain the proper proportion of nutrients to enable a dairy cow to produce the maximum amount of milk of which she is capable. The winter ration, on the other hand, is liable to have these nutrients out of proportion. This is one point wherein common practice falls far short of continuing the summer conditions throughout the winter. The feeding of a ration not properly balanced is one of the most common mistakes made on the average farm in the corn belt on account of the usual abundance and cheapness of corn and corn fodder.

Many farmers have corn fodder and timothy hay for roughness and practically nothing in the way of grain but corn. From such a selection of feeds it is impossible to make a ration that supplies the necessary nutrients for heavy production of milk. It is possible to make a fairly good ration using these feeds for roughness, but it is only possible to do so by buying large quantities of mill feeds that are rich in protein. The thing for the farmer to do is to raise the feeds he requires on his own farm, as far as possible, and it is possible to produce practically all that is needed to make a balanced ration. The place to begin in considering the feeding of an animal is always with the roughness, since the character of the roughness determines to a large extent the kind of grain it is advisable to feed.

The cheapest source of protein is in legiminous hays, including clover, alfalfa and cow pea. If an abundant supply of any one of these hays is on hand, the problem of making an economical balanced ration is very much simplified. The use of these hays makes it unnecessary to buy any cottonseed meal for ordinary dairy cows, and makes it possible that the principal grain used be corn, which usually is our cheapest grain. Even cow pea or alfalfa hay alone, with corn for grain, makes a fairly good ration for an ordinary dairy cow, and such a ration could be substituted with good results for that of timothy hay and corn fodder. When hay is purchased, it is always best to purchase one of the kinds mentioned, as the price is about the same, or lower than that of timothy, which is far inferior as a milk producing food. If any hay is to be sold from the farm it should be timothy hay and not clover or cow pea hay.

The third summer condition, which we desire to continue throughout the winter, is that of a supply of succulent feed. By the term succulent feed is meant feed having that property possessed by green grass. Such feed has a value outside of the actual nutrients it contains on account of its favorable effect upon the digestion of the animal. There are two methods in use for supplying this succulent feed during the winter season. One is the use of root crops and the other the use of silage. In some parts of the world the use of root crops is almost universal, and is the solution of the problem. In this state the use of silage is far more practical, however, than the use of root crops, and for that reason it is recommended exclusively for this purpose.

The following rations supply the necessary material to produce milk economically. If the cow will not give a good flow of milk in the early part of the milking period and when fed a liberal amount of one of these rations, it indicates she is not adapted by nature to be used as a dairy cow and should be disposed of. The amounts given are considered about right for the cow giving from 20 to 25 pounds of milk a day. For heavy milking cows these rations would have to be increased, especially in the grain, and for light milking cows the grain should be decreased. In making up these rations it is designed that the cow be given all the roughness she will eat and sufficient amount of grain to furnish the proper amount of digestible material. It is not designed that these rations should be sufficient or best adapted for cows that are being fed for making records, for which a very maximum production is desired regardless of expense.

Johanna, Holstein, Wonderful Wisconsin Cow—Production for Year 1907-8, 13,186.2 Pounds of Milk, 477.98 Pounds of Fat (Average Per Cent. 3,62); Net Profit, $95.31.

Some Good Dairy Rations.

	Pounds.
Clover hay	20
Corn	5 to 6
Bran or oats	3 to 5
Clover hay	20
Corn and cob meal	6 to 9
Gluten or cottonseed meal	2
Alfalfa or cow pea hay	10
Corn fodder	10
Corn	7 to 9
Bran	2
Alfalfa or cow pea hay	15 to 20
Corn	8 to 12
Corn silage	10
Clover hay	12
Corn	5
Bran	4
Corn silage	20
Alfalfa or cow pea hay	15
Corn	8 to 10

FEEDS, SEEDS AND WEEDS

A Danger to the Farm—By E. H. Jenkins, Director Connecticut Experiment Station.

There are a number of mixtures sold as feeds which contain large quantities of seeds of undesirable and pestilent weeds of which a considerable portion are alive and will, under proper conditions, promptly germinate and grow.

The weed seeds are not always quickly detected by casual inspection, because they are variously mixed with chaff and oat hulls, with linseed, barley and corn products and are often mixed or smeared with molasses.

These facts are naturally not mentioned in the statements of composition, yet they are more important to the buyer than the chemical analysis.

A moderate food value may be granted to ground weed seeds, or to some species of them, but it is very doubtful if small whole seeds are broken up and digested by the animal.

It has been proved that fermenting manure kills many weed seeds when they are kept in it for some time, but common experience fully justifies the belief that the farm may be stocked with weeds which com along with the manure.

Weed seeds which are scattered abundantly wherever feed and feed residues are scattered, will surely make their appearance in the fields. Thus charlock appeared last year quite abundantly on the station land, where it had not been seen for 26 years at least. On searching for the cause, it appeared that the junkos or snowbirds had been fed with wheat screenings on a flat roof in the neighborhood during a severe winter and the charlock seeds in the screenings had no doubt been blown from the roof to the lawn.

Certain manufacturers claim to destroy the vitality of the weeds which they mix with feed, but in no one of those above reported has even this measure of protection to the purchaser been thoroughly done. Ih has been apparently attempted only in case of the sucrene feeds.

All of these weeds are characteristic of grain screenings which are the refuse separated from grain, in order to make the latter marketable or fit for milling. These screenings vary a good deal in quality. Thus an analysis recently made here of wheat screenings showed about 33 per cent. of flax and shrunken cereal, 15 per cent. of foxtails, 8 per cent. of bindweeds and pigweeds, 15 per cent. of weed seeds of other species and 21 per cent. of dust, broken seed and sand. Even such a mixture is much better than many others which often contain very little, if any, wheat or flax.

An average price for screenings is $12 a ton in Chicago or $16 in Cincinnati.

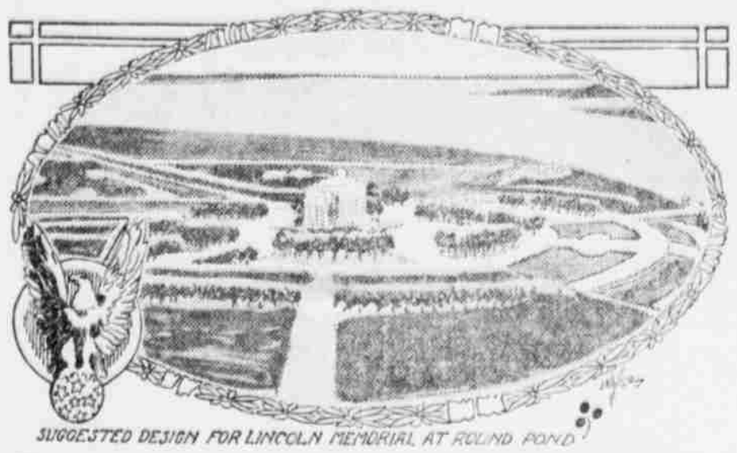
Mixed with molasses and chaff or hulls, and in some cases with really good feed materials, some of them sell at prices which are nearly as high as those paid for first-class feeds.

Made in considerable part of inferior materials and charged with weed seeds, they are dangerous on the farm.

Feed at Noontime.—Noontime is the best time to feed raw vegetable foods like cabbages, beets and turnips.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON

PLAN OF THE COUNCIL OF FINE ARTS



SUGGESTED DESIGN FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT ROUND POND

The national movement for more beautiful and orderly towns and cities has been growing remarkably since the Chicago world's fair pointed the way to better things. Today art commissions exist in dozens of communities and are carefully working out local problems with the idea of some day removing the stigma of ugliness and inconvenience which foreigners have impartially placed, though they are ready to admit it is well deserved.

But the communities have till now had to go it alone in the matter of beautification. The federal government, which with the great amount and monumental character of its buildings might naturally be expected to lead the way, has been of very little help indeed. During its existence it has spent $500,000,000 in buildings, and a great part of that within twenty years. The record is filled with costly and monumental blunders. It is doubtful if any country in history has so amazingly childish an accounting of extravagant stupidity in its building operations. Yet practically the only check on further mistakes till now has been the architectural office of the treasury department, which, by the good sense of a single appointee, has in very recent years raised the standard of appearance and usefulness of the new post offices to something like real excellence.

And now comes an important step. President Roosevelt has appointed a council of fine arts, consisting of 24 architects, four painters, four sculptors and a landscape architect, all men of the highest standing. In making the appointments he issued an executive order directing that "before any plans are formulated for any buildings or grounds or for the location or erection of any statue, the matter must be submitted to the council I have named and their advice followed, unless for good and sufficient reasons the president directs that it be not followed. The supervising architect of the treasury will act as the executive officer for carrying out the recommendations of the council."

At the same time Senator Newlands of Nevada introduced a bill in the upper house legalizing the council as an advisory board and making the office of supervising architect of the treasury a bureau of fine arts, to superintend all matters relating to the construction and placing of federal buildings of all departments and all questions of their decoration and furnishing, the purchase or acceptance of paintings or sculpture, and the purchase and planning of public parks coming under federal authority, all with th advice of the "council of thirty," as it has been nicknamed.

In the meantime the house, as a counter move, led by Speaker Cannon, is trying to pass what is known as the McCall bill. This bill makes an appropriation of $3,500,000 to buy 36 acres of land between the capitol and the new Union station, and provides another $1,000,000 to build thereon a memorial to Lincoln. The site is generally regarded as most unsuitable to the purpose, and architects and artists are almost, if not wholly, unanimous in condemning it. President Roosevelt especially requested that the newly-appointed council take the matter up at once.

Most of its members are on record as favoring a very different site. The whole question of the arrangement of Washington has been worked out in great detail, and what is known as the Burnham plan, based on the plans made by Maj. L'Enfant under the supervision of President Washington, is accepted by experts as the last word on the subject. Its fulfillment would undoubtedly make Washington the most beautiful city in the world.

This plan included a great mall from the capitol to the river, with the Washington monument in the center, forming an axis for a cross mall or park terminating at one end in the White House and at the other in another great monument still to be built. The main mall would terminate at the river in the Lincoln Memorial, for which a beautiful sketch design was made, and in a memorial bridge across to Arlington, with driveways along the river shore.

This site the government already owns and the influence of the American Institute of Architects and sympathetic bodies so far has been sufficient to keep new building operations within the plan, though congress was at one time very close to giving the Pennsylvania railroad a great terminal site in the very center of the proposed mall, halfway between the Washington monument and the capitol, a calamity that was only averted, be it said, by the public spirit and generosity of the late Mr. Cassatt, president of the road. At another time the department of agriculture's new building was designed to be placed in the center of the Mall, though better sites adjoined it.

The Union station was finally placed on Capitol hill, about a quarter of a mile to one side of the capitol, and a little back of its transverse axis. Between the station and the capitol there is a broad, straight avenue, so that the visitor's first sight of the city is a clear and imposing view of the gray pile with its magnificent dome. The Capitol square reaches half way to the station, and two of the subsidiary buildings are erected along its boundary. The senate committee building is toward the station. The proposed site for the Lincoln memorial is beyond this building toward the station, and it is very obvious that, being thus near the station, it would not add in any way to the beauty or majesty of the capitol or the capitol group, would not in fact be a part of it, and would obstruct the view of the capitol and thus rather tend to detract from it.

On the other hand, it would be a truly magnificent decoration for the railroad station, as all admit, but sentiment is decidedly against using a great national memorial to such a man as Abraham Lincoln for any such purpose, nor is the station so unlovely as to need hiding in this fashion. A proposal to place the smaller Columbus monument at the station has, however, met with popular acquiescence.

Such is the situation. On the one hand is the station site, championed by Speaker Cannon, and on the other a site chosen by the famous Washington park commission, and which will unquestionably be approved by the "council of thirty," as it has been by practically every architect of note in the country. Here is the personnel of the council:

Architects—Cass Gilbert of New York, C. Grant La Farge of New York, S. B. P. Trowbridge of New York, John G. Howard of San Francisco, Glenn Brown of Washington, Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha, John L. Muren of St. Louis, D. A. Burnham, director of the Chicago exposition; John M. Donaldson of Detroit, George B. Post of New York, Arnold W. Brunner, president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute; Robert S. Peabody, president of the Boston Society of Architects; Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White; William S. Eames of St. Louis, James Rush Marshall, president of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute; Adam Garfield of Cleveland, William B. Mundie of Chicago, Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia, and C. Howard Walker, editor of the Architectural Review.

Painters—John La Farge, F. D. Millet, E. H. Blashfield and Kenyon Cox, all of New York.

Sculptors—Daniel Chester French, Earl Bitter, Herbert Adams and H. A. MacNeil.

Landscape architect—Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

SHARP SHAFT FROM BERNHARDT.

Great French Actress Had Little Sympathy with Record Breaking.

The story of Bernhardt's encounter with the author of "L'Escarpolette" recalls a little incident which took place in Mme. Bernhardt's apartment in New York city the last time she was in this country. The French play written by a young American woman of not very wide reputation had been included in the repertoire of the French actress, which fact rather rankled in the hearts of some of our leading dramatic authors, and the representative or friend of one of them called upon Mme. Bernhardt to remonstrate with her against appearing in "L'Escarpolette," requesting her to produce an American play by a well-known playwright—Clyde Fitch, for instance.

"And who is Clyde Fitch?" asked Mme. Bernhardt.

"He is a young American playwright who writes plays while you wait," explained the emissary.

"Then tell him to wait," snapped Mme. Bernhardt.

Don't Give Up the Classics.

The time is not yet in sight when we can drop that culture which comes from first-hand contact with Greece and Rome and no college claiming to offer a liberal education should put itself in the attitude of discriminating against them.—New York Evening Post.