

Sashes Give Distinction to the Gown



If there are girde or sashless dresses designed for the new season, they seem to be keeping out of sight. Everything has a sash which does not define the waist line, but wanders above and below and around or diagonally across and terminates wherever it sees fit, sometimes at the bust, sometimes under the shoulders, again half way to the knees, and reasonably often somewhere near the waist line.

Nearly all the girdles are of the new and beautiful ribbons. Some of them are of silk wrapped about the figure and extending from below the bust to the swell of the hips. To sum up the matter, you may wear a sash or a girde of any sort of ribbon you choose and posed to suit yourself.

Four fashionable designs are shown here. The first is called the "Dresden," and is made of moire ribbon in all colors, with border and stripes in Dresden patterns woven in. It consists of a girde, a short, standing loop and a long falling loop with one end forming the sash. At the heart of this two-looped bow is a buckle made of narrow velvet wound over a foundation of buckram. The velvet is in a dark shade of the same color as appears in the body of the ribbon.

This is one of the most popular of all the many sashes now in vogue. It requires about three yards of ribbon, and is supported by narrow stays when fitted to the waist.

The girde without ends pictured next is called the "Alsatian," taking its name from the bow of two loops, and equal in length, which furnishes it. It is made of soft, mersa line ribbon. The heart of the bow is held in place by two shirrings over soft cord. A yard and a quarter will make this girde for a waist of average size, say 24 inches. It is an easy matter to calculate the length required, since it takes a trifle more than a half yard to make the two loops. Adding to this the waist measure with a little allowance for making and fastening above or below the waist line, the length required is ascertained.

The wide and soft sash pictured next

with its suggestion of a butterfly bow, is called the "Geisha." Wide ribbons are chosen for this, and an ample allowance for encircling the waist, since it is worn rather high.

The ends are trimmed diagonally, and hemmed. The hem is finished with hem-stitching or bordered with a velvet ribbon in the same color as the sash. This sash will require three yards and perhaps a little more. It depends upon the length of the ends. The shorter one, as a rule, is half a yard long. The character of the design admits of shorter ends, but hardly of longer ones.

The carefully made and beautiful girde shown at the right is appropriately called the "American Beauty." A soft, wide ribbon in rose shades is chosen for this, which is designed for afternoon or evening gowns. The ribbon is laid in four plaits and tacked to stays. The overlapping end of the girde is finished with a shallow loop. Just at its base two very realistic roses (made of ribbon) are posed with a bit of millinery rose foliage and stems, are sewed to the ribbon and the stay which finished the end. Hooks and eyes provide a means of fastening.

The story of sashes is a long one. There is the "Wishbone" and the "Sultana," both our interpretation of oriental ideas. There is the "New York" and the "Roman Girde," both excellent for plain cloth dresses, and the last particularly effective. Then there is a big family of bordered sashes, and all those girdles of brilliant and rich brocades, with which the deep and somber colors used in costumes are made to glow color, which rioted during the summer, until our fashions were color mad, has recovered. Emerging from an all black and all white reaction (or a combination of these two) it is to be handled from the standpoint of art during the fall and winter that are before us.

And it is the sash more than anything else which will provide vivid touches to enliven our apparel.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM



Build yourself a silo.  
The breed of a cow isn't all.  
A poultryman works all the time.  
Shade is necessary in the hog lot of course.  
Disease waits at the doors of damp poultry houses.  
No one should expect to get sound colts from unsound sires.  
If butter is oversalted or overworked its delicate flavor is ruined.  
If you keep sheep on the same pasture year after year trouble is sure to follow.

When soft shelled eggs are very numerous there is something lacking in the ration.  
When in full bloom is the best time to plow under weeds in order to destroy them.  
Plenty of bedding in good season will often help materially in saving a litter of pigs.  
As a rule hens that lay steadily during cold weather are indifferent hot-weather layers.  
Hardiness does not go by color of plumage. Hardiness depends upon the care given to fowls.  
Dairy farming is more carefully studied today than ever before and it pays well for this.  
The good cows in the dairy are the ones that make the profit. The loss is with the poor milkers.  
When bean vines are wet, let 'em alone. Cultivate or hoe them only when dry, or they'll be rusty.  
A mare may be safely worked up to within a week of foaling provided she is never subject to heavy strains.

Cut away all dead branches as soon as discovered and cover the wound with paint to prevent further decay.  
Clover has the ability to obtain nitrogen from the atmosphere and incorporate it in its roots, stem and leaves.  
Treat the hired man as a human being and furnish him with a cottage home, not a shack stuck behind your big red barn.  
The acid of cream unduly sour destroys more or less of the butter fat and if kept too long a bitter condition is set up.  
The real test of value in a horse is strength, lively action and endurance and combined in the lightest weight possible.  
The amount of limestone to use per acre varies. When soil is acid it requires from one to three tons per acre to correct the acidity.  
There is not enough temper in the whole township to conquer a balky horse; so there is no use for you to match what you'd get against one.  
Mixed rations are more economical than the feeding of any particular article of food exclusively as some foods assist in the digestion of others.

It is just as necessary to keep the sheep supplied with green crops after the meadows give out as it is to keep the stock going in the same way.  
Charcoal and grit should be kept where the fowls can have access to them at all times. They are a preventative as well as a cure for indigestion.  
Look out for the cattle flies when they make their appearance, and by the application of some preventive help to keep them free from these troublesome pests.  
The critical period in the young turkey is generally at an end when six weeks of age. Inbreeding, lice, dampness and improper food are the main causes for great mortality.  
Scrub poultry may serve a good purpose in the pot, but they should not be permitted to propagate their kind. Scrub hens should be mated to pure breed males so that the breeding has an upward rather than a downward tendency.  
If your poultry yards are bare they no doubt get hard and baked these hot days. Spade up a part of them preferably in some shady corner and see how the fowls will enjoy dusting in the soft dirt. It will more than pay you for your trouble.

Sheep must have shelter.  
Poor cows are never cheap.  
Make capons of the cockerels.  
Keep only the money-making hens.  
Ground bone can be fed alone or in soft food.  
Exposure to hot suns will quickly stale fresh eggs.  
Have some way of telling the oldest eggs and keep them sold.  
It is a good rule to scald out the drinking vessels once a week.  
It takes grit and pluck to be a poultryman this kind of weather.  
Too much corn in the feed in warm weather makes the hens fat and lazy.  
Plan to have at all times a blanket of loose earth on the surface of the fields.  
The lazy, sleepy looking sow, that fats easy is not the one to pick for a breeder.  
Overhead racks are bad for the horse's eyes and make the horse inhale dust.  
Handling butter beyond what is strictly necessary does more harm than good.  
The cow's face will indicate her condition as surely as the face of a human being.  
Brood mares when nursing their colts should be given foods for the production of milk.  
Men may give good advice, but you must make good use of your own sense in following it.  
Never lightly roll off the responsibility of home life upon the shoulders of the school teacher.  
But it is a mistake to rely solely on broilers. It is better to have a broiler and egg combination.  
One good thing about the garden is that the things we get from it do not taste so much of money.  
See that every egg you sell is strictly fresh. A few bad eggs will give a bad name to the whole lot.  
The destruction of the weeds and the saving of moisture will more than repay for the extra labor.  
If your flock is properly managed and cared for there will be little or no use for medicine and tonics.  
Separator milk, if fed while it retains its natural warmth has a feeding value of four cents a gallon.  
For early spring mating use one drake to five or six ducks. Later the number of ducks can be nearly doubled.  
Watch the man who uses a Babcock tester on his cows the first time. Ten to 1 there will be a change in his herd soon after.  
Dairy farming may well include the raising of dairy stock, hogs and chickens, in connection with the marketing of butter fat.  
Nearly every one can keep hens, but can every man make the hens keep him? Hens do not pay unless they are given suitable care.  
A food may be so lacking in palatability that a cow will only consume a sufficient amount to sustain herself and of course returns no profit.  
Land is not a mine from which you can take ore in the shape of soil fertility year after year without apparent diminution of its earning power.  
Unless soft food is being given troughs should never be used for feeding. Scatter grain among litter and let the fowls scratch and hunt for it.  
Prune out old canes of raspberries and blackberries, and burn them. Thin the hills to three or four shoots. Cultivate and add some manure to the soil.  
If we secure the greatest returns from hog pastures and forage crops the grain foods, which serve as a supplement, should be fed in limited quantities.  
The stable manure has been put on the garden or truck patch, the corn or wheat field, but rarely is it thought necessary to apply plant food of any kind to the orchard.  
Beef cattle may be raised on many farms, and there are good reasons for raising them. Not the least of these is that they provide a means of building up the farm in fertility.  
There is no better germ slayer than an ounce of carbolic acid added to a pail of whitewash. Give the walls and ceiling of the hen house a good coating working it in rather thick in all cracks and crevices.  
Medium sized, but plump turkeys are marketable all the year round, so that at any time when there is a surplus they may be sold at fair prices, but to secure the best prices they must be young, and in good marketable condition, not too fat and not too large.

HALTER-BREAKING COLT NOT DIFFICULT



Turned Out to Pasture.

(By J. M. BELL.)  
Twenty-odd years ago the writer met a New York horse dealer; this same dealer came to Virginia and bought a farm. He wanted to raise colts in addition to small farming.  
First there was a pure bred Percheron stallion, then a number of well set, well made draft mares—good individuals, no nondescript, but as this article deals with the colt proposition we'll get back to it.  
At thirty-six hours of age they were haltered and left in the stalls—one to a stall, of course, as their dams slept there at night.  
Very soon the colts were perfectly halter-broken (long before they were weaned) and in being halter-broken they were taught one of the most important things in horse breaking, namely, to stand tied when hitched.  
This one quality is about half of the education of a horse, and without it no horse is properly broken.  
The dams of these colts were worked regularly on the farm, earning their own living and at the same time making something for their owner.  
When old enough to eat solid food they were fed each day and later on turned out to pasture, but still were given some extra feed and their mothers' milk until ready to wean, when they were put out in a good grazing field.  
The dams were well fed and regularly worked at least eleven months out of the twelve, if the weather permitted.  
They kept in good working order, did good work all the year round and four out of five raised a thrifty colt.  
Never let a colt grow to any age and size without halter breaking him. Hundreds of valuable young horses are much injured in disposition by letting them run until they are from two to three years of age and then for the first time cornered in a stall by several farm hands, which may be a frolic to the latter but quite contrary to the former.  
A wild, green colt is as strong as a bull when thus cornered, a man tries to throw a noose over the terrified animal's head, he misses, the colt springs to the far side of the stall, rears and attempts to break over the partition; back he is forced by a fellow with the handle of a pitchfork or some other equally serviceable weapon.  
Again they try the noose, and this time successfully. The sweating, plunging young animal is now drawn up to the partition by three husky farm laborers, a bridle is placed on his head, the doors are opened and with a bound the colt plunges out.  
Men are hanging to the end of the long rope, an end of which is run through the bit.  
The colt reaches the end of its tether with a jerk which nearly dislocates his jaw; he is brought suddenly to a stop, when one of the men walks up to him.  
The colt backs, the three fellows at the end of the rope jerk and swing on it until the colt comes to a standstill, with eyes staring and the sweat running out of every pore.  
Now he is forced to move. Away he springs, to be jerked back suddenly. In the course of an hour the men and the victim are equally worn out and the colt, having received his first lesson, is put back in the stable with the bridle on and the rope dragging to be left in this way until another day, when the same idiotic performance will be repeated.  
So much for this kind of halter-breaking. There should really be no kind of halter-breaking except the sort that takes place when the colt is from three days to three weeks old.

PIG-EATING HABIT ONLY IN OLD SOWS

Characteristic Never Laid at Door of Young Mother—Remedy Found in Exercise.

It is a well known fact that the pig-eating propensity is an attribute of an old sow; the characteristic is never laid at the door of the young mother. If not the old it is the mature bred sow; she with the second or third litter, and it will be found that she is usually of the slow, sluggish disposition.  
An argument put forth is that this is the falling of the domesticated, but uncivilized hog alone. Under natural conditions the mother will sacrifice her own life for that of her young, but the reverse has never been heard of.  
Why, then, with this fact should we be led to believe we feed our hogs too much; that the cure is more animal food and protein? Why cultivate a taste for meat?  
Which sow is it that most needs protein? Is it the gilt that must grow both her own frame and her litter, or is it the mature sow that has only her litter?  
It is a known fact that on stock farms where as many as fifty or more brood sows are kept they and their progeny run after the cattle.  
The only feed of these sows may be corn in the winter, either fresh or in the droppings of the cattle. In this bill of fare it is seen that protein is conspicuous by its absence, yet from these farms come no reports of pig-eating sows.  
Instead, the complaints of the sow with a tooth for her own offspring come from farms where the sows are kept in a small 8x10 pen, living a life of idleness and suffering from a sluggish liver, constipation, malnutrition, anaemia, melancholia and various other ills, and curable, all of them, according to experiments in turning them out to exercise and scouring for a morning's breakfast.  
However, if exercise must be denied, the man who must needs keep his sows in this 8x10 pen can at least see that her bowels are well exercised.  
A little amount of bran is a good thing to add to the ration. It is used for mechanical effects only, so enough should be used daily to keep the bowels open, their action vigorous and the passages soft.

BUCKWHEAT MAKES GOOD CATTLE FEED

Quick Growing Crop and Straw Is Good Absorbent for Use About the Stables.

(By A. J. LEGG.)  
Thirty years ago farmers were prejudiced against buckwheat as a farm crop. They thought buckwheat a very exhaustive crop and that it ruined their soil.  
Now nearly every farmer in this section grows a few acres of buckwheat, and while it is a quick-growing crop and, of course, removes considerable of the plant food, it does not seem to be harder on the soil than corn or oats.  
Buckwheat will keep down the weeds and keep the soil practically free from them. It is an excellent crop with which to sow grass and clover on account of this, and also because it matures quickly and leaves the young plants in complete possession of the soil.  
As to the value of the buckwheat, it makes a good feed for all the stock and the straw is a good absorbent to use about the stable. The nutritive ratio of buckwheat is about one to seven.  
As to its cultivation, it may be sown here as late as August and mature a crop. It only requires about 60 days in which to mature. An acid phosphate seems to be the fertilizer to use.  
The West Virginia experiment station found that 150 pounds of acid phosphate per acre was the most economical fertilizer to use on buckwheat.  
A heavier application did not pay the extra cost of the fertilizer in increased yield.  
One bushel of Japanese buckwheat, or three pecks of the Silver Hull variety per acre, is enough seed to use.  
The soil should be well prepared, by plowing, harrowing and rolling. It is usually better to plow the ground two or three weeks before seeding. The crop is sown here at any time from May until August, with fairly good results.  
The earlier sowings do not usually yield as many bushels per acre as the late ones, but the seed is usually better matured and weighs heavier.  
Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.  
Where it is difficult to obtain a stand of alfalfa it is quite possible sowing sweet clover a year or two before seeding to alfalfa would prove advantageous. Sweet clover will inoculate the soil and put it into good condition for seeding alfalfa.  
Watering Work Team.  
Water the work team between meals if possible. They sweat out lots of water these days.

Turban Designed for Wear When Using the Motor

TO just what particular country of the far east we are indebted for the turban shown here makes no difference. India provides plenty of models for copies that are effective and becoming in proportion to their fidelity to the original.  
The turban shown here, designed for motor wear, is made of a shaped length of soft, changeable silk. It wraps about the head and fastens with loop and button at the top. Here a pretty ornament, a mock jewel may



be used. The hair, except that about the forehead and a few stray locks about the face, is entirely covered.  
The coat is a mannish, rain-proof affair, with a velvet inlay on the collar and on the decorative straps that finish the sleeves. It is loose and roomy and it is warm.  
The pretty autoist is provided with a small bag made of silk, matching the turban, in which she carries her veil, goggles and what few toilet accessories she may need, when they are not in use. It does not need to be

any larger to accommodate a small coin purse, a handkerchief or two and little mirror. This last slips into a casing at the bottom of the bag on the outside. It is covered by a double flap of silk, the inner flap carrying a few pins.  
Thus equipped the lady is prepared to face wind and weather, dust and flying gravel and to withstand the showers that may overtake even the speediest driver.  
New Fall Draperies.  
A vast majority of housewives will be delighted with the many low-priced materials that are to be displayed among the new draperies this fall.  
These show both woven and printed borders. There are new designs in the sun-fast fabrics, in the madrases, plain and fancy, in cotton rep, cotton armure, mercerized armure, poplins, Flanders cloth, bengaline, double-faced damask and in mercerized Eton.  
A white lace rug? Does that not suggest the irrational epitome? Yet the rug may be as practical as well as a very striking bit of decoration. The "net mesh" of the rug is of heavy ropelike cords. The floral pattern is executed in coarsely knitted leaves and flowers connected by stems that suggest Renaissance applique. Spread over a dark green, blue or crimson carpet its beauty is sufficient to suggest new possibilities in interior decoration.  
Cretonne-Lined Luggage.  
No longer in it considered smart to go about with shabby-looking luggage. As soon as possible every paster is washed from the surface of a suitcase or trunk, every marring scratch is painted over and every bit of brass is polished. But above all, the interior of the luggage is considered. A vaunt with the common looking linen lining. In its place there are the daintiest of flowered cretonnes, tacked to the under side of lid, the upper side of tray and the upper side of the bottom by the nimble fingers of the girl who expects to put her prettiest gowns into the box or the case.