

### VOILE BEST MATERIAL FOR BLOUSE

BLOUSES (that really blouse), like nearly all the belongings of women, are best liked in filmy materials. Cumbersome clothes are in retreat; everything has to be soft and clinging, and nearly everything must be sheer. Some people are much scandalized at this liking for filmy stuffs, but in blouses it must be conceded that such fabrics make up into the most refined apparel that can be imagined.

Voile has proved to be the most durable of thin fabrics. It is used



therefore in place of mull and batiste for waists which must stand much laundering. It is splendidly reliable. Strong laces (Cluny or torchon, or Irish crochet) are used in trimming these voile waists, and hand embroidery is worth while on a fabric which gives such good wear.

At present the prettiest waist show small patterns in embroidery designs. Big, coarse flower designs had a brief

### Sashes for the One-Piece Cloth Gowns



THERE are so many different designs in sashes that they have to be classified and named. Those designed to be worn with one-piece cloth gowns are made ready to adjust and are fastened with hooks and eyes. The one-piece cloth gown (with considerable lace and chiffon in the bodice) is crowding the separate blouse and becoming at least equally popular for ordinary wear. But sashes designed for wear with blouse and skirt, and those to be worn with one-piece gowns, differ considerably.

Plaids, Roman stripes and brocades are favored for cloth gowns, although there are plenty of plain sashes finished with touches of plaid or bordered with velvet ribbon. A very popular sash is made of plain satin, shaped at the ends and lined. Hand-embroidered flowers or conventional designs make the handsomest finish for these. Such sashes are made usually without loops. Recent designs show sashes of velvet ribbon with embroidered roses applied to them. These roses are cut out from ribbons or bands manufactured for the purpose, and the roses are sewed to the velvet with an appropriate embroidery stitch or a buttonhole stitch.

Short sashes of brocade ribbons are liked for cloth gowns. They are wide and there is a liking for a flat bow as a finish, worn at the front. But there is absolutely no rule as to how the sashes and girdles, which are so prominently featured in the season's styles, shall be worn. They wander about the figure in any direction the wearer wills and fasten at any point that it pleases her taste to choose.

The Roman girdle is made of heavy, soft ribbon in brilliant stripes. It is adjusted about the waist, easily extending above the normal waist line and finished with a flat, shirred bow. There is an occasional exception to this method of finishing, however. For slender people a bow of three loops fastening at the left side helps to fill out the figure and enlarge the

vogue, but it never became very general. Now sprays of small flowers, or dots or little figures are done in fine careful embroidery at the front of the waist. Further decoration is added by means of fine tufts and narrow insertions of lace.

A batiste waist is pictured here with very narrow Val lace and sprays of small embroidered daisies furnishing its decoration. The Val lace is not so durable as Cluny or torchon, but if laundered carefully at home will last as long as the batiste. Batiste is the daintiest of fabrics for these wash waists. Nothing else will look quite so fine.

There is nothing more elegant than these hand-embroidered blouses. It is a pleasure to think that any woman who embroiders can provide herself with the finest of them at very little outlay. If bought, one must pay for the handwork, and this brings the price up to an extravagant point—say from five to fifteen dollars. Without doubt the same waist can be made by the capable needlewoman for two or three dollars. Mrs. Millionaire can't have anything better, because there isn't anything more elegant or more dainty than a well-made hand-embroidered blouse. If one has time to make numbers of them, batiste is a good choice of material. But for wear and tear, voile in fine, strong quality will stand the strain.

**Bath Bags.**  
Make cheesecloth bag four or five inches square and fill with a mixture as follows: One-fourth pound oatmeal, two ounces finely shaved toilet soap and two ounces of powdered orris root. Drop the bag into the bathtub just before taking your bath. Moisten and rub the body with it, just as with soap. The bag may be used several times if dried after each using.

**Kid Gloves Easily Cleaned.**  
Saturate a handkerchief in gasoline and shake dry; rub this over the soiled gloves, and see if they are not cleaned as easily as when dipped. Kid retains a disagreeable odor when dipped in gasoline, and this process is usually sufficient to do the work properly.

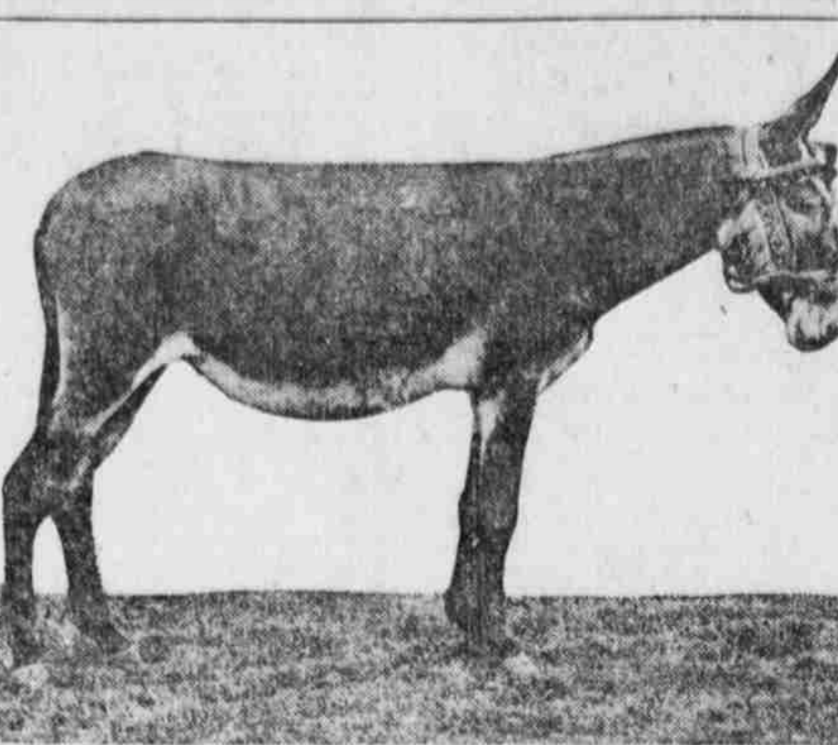
### NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM By William Pitt



Have a cement floor.  
A sheep is a good grub-hoe.  
Crowding hens invite disease.  
Keep the sheep uniform in type and size.  
Quick profits from hogs are usually greatest.  
The pen of pigs that is uneven in size needs assorting.  
About fifteen different breeds of sheep are now recognized.  
The root cellar needs ventilation in order to prevent mold and decay.  
Have you cut out and burned those old raspberry canes that have fruited?  
Hens are supposed to be honest, but they are frequently caught stealing a nest.  
Weed seeds, shrunken grain, and bits of earth and stone never will grow wheat.  
Reliable statistics show that sheep are relatively free from disease dangerous to man.  
The foundation of all successful dairying must be the education of the individual dairyman.  
If the little colts are slow to shed their coats, feed a little oil meal or use the horse clippers.  
A steer that can get it when he wants it will consume about one-fifth of a pound of salt per week.  
Feed your horse clean food; if your oats are dusty, clean them, and don't feed hay full of dust or dirt.  
The type of the sheep that combines a large body with a good fleece is the one for the small flock owner.  
The United States government looks upon the poultry industry as one of the greatest industries in the country.  
One mistake in hen culture is not to feed the hen well when she is "dry." A molting hen is doing hard work.  
As young pigs grow their rations should be gradually increased, as quick growth is necessary for the best profit.  
The cow with the biggest appetite, other things being equal, is the one which will give the most milk and butterfat.  
Corn silage and alfalfa hay make an ideal ration for the dairy cow which requires little, if any, grain to balance it.  
The main reliance of the poultry breeder is the certainty that he will always have a fairly profitable market for his meat and eggs.  
It isn't necessary to be without a job just because there isn't much field work to do. Fall is a good time to slick up a bit around the place.  
Some poultrymen in order to obtain the best prices for their broilers hatch from October 1 to February 1, and have all the stock marketed by July 1.  
When hens become too fat the result is apt to be egg bound, soft and irregular shaped eggs, dizziness, apoplexy, liver complaint and kindred diseases.  
The folks that eat eggs are more and more demanding good fresh eggs. That is just what they will get from the nests of the up-to-date poultry farmer.  
The finest remedy for scaly legs is to dip the parts affected in a solution of equal parts of sweet oil and coal oil, in which has been mixed one or two handfuls of sulphur.  
In selecting ducks for breeding purposes size of frame, length of body and general activity should be looked for. Without size of body we cannot expect to obtain large ducklings.  
There are profits in raising good horses and mules as one of the features of farming. Get a few good mares and let them bring you a good income raising horses and mules.  
The skin of the Langshan is a pure white, and not a dark or bluish white. The meat is fine grained, tender and juicy, thin skin and small bone, and while possibly not so much admired in the market as the yellow-skinned breeds, none surpass it for tenderness and flavor when served on the table.

Halter-break the colts.  
Handle potatoes carefully.  
Do not set hens in the fall.  
Good cows have their off years.  
Water the horse before feeding.  
Alfalfa does not make as good silage as corn.  
Good fences have a great deal of trouble.  
Keep your horse's mane and tail well cleaned.  
A cow that is underfed is never the most profitable.  
Cool the team by driving it slowly the last mile or two.  
The best time to save seed potatoes is as you dig them.  
Skim milk, clover and shelled corn form an ideal ration for pigs.  
Why not take a colt or a few of the best calves to the county fair?  
If you are working for lots of mutton, use a good, large, meaty ram.  
Every farmer should be horticultural enough to furnish fruit for his family.  
The requisites for a good blackberry are hardiness and productivity.  
If you want a sleek horse give him some oil meal once in a while in his feed.  
Ventilating the stables is one of the best ways of repelling unhealthy conditions.  
An inferior ewe should never be sold to an uninformed person as a breeder.  
Some egg farmers candle all eggs each day as they are received from the nests.  
Old raspberry canes should be cut and destroyed as soon as the fruit has been gathered.  
Don't let the flowers go to seed. The plants bloom better if the flowers are cut each day.  
No wide awake gardener can afford to neglect the state fairs with their displays of vegetables.  
Next to a good hired man, one of the handiest things to have about the place is a sack of cement.  
Overfeeding of green cut bone is apt to cause leg troubles, diarrhoea, bowel complaints and worms.  
A hog may be considered half made when past the weaning period without being stunted in its growth.  
Look for vigor in the ram you propose to use. If he has not got it, turn him off and get one that has.  
It is usually mere guesswork to tell the age of a hen by her appearance after she has passed the pullet stage.  
A hen over two years old is fit only for the pot and to mother chickens. She is past her profitable laying days.  
Have your fowls so tame that you can go among them without causing fright. You will get better egg production.  
The pure-bred sire and a dam of the same type of as good blood as it is possible to get will usually bring a desirable colt.  
If you live where stones are plenty and they are found in most sections, never wade through winter mud in going between house and barn.  
The very best horses will never bring their worth on any market unless in good flesh. It is a ruinous policy to send a thin horse to market.  
Never depend on luck. Know your business. Keep strict account and records and study them. Have application, patience, perseverance and be a hustler.  
Green bone is a complete food. It contains the nitrogen for the albumen, the phosphate for the bones of the chicks and carbonaceous matter for the yolks.  
Experiments have proved that a hen in good condition will eat, on an average, three ounces of mash in the morning, two ounces of grain at noon, and four ounces of grain at night.  
The laying hen is not apt to become overfat. Nevertheless, it is a mistake to keep her on a diet of corn expecting her to manufacture eggs from that article. Corn is no egg food.  
Pigs should never be fed on the ground in a yard or pen where their own excrement abounds. Changing from place to place in the pasture does very well in summer, but in the winter a good feeding floor should be provided.  
Horses are just as liable to sunstroke as men. A sunbonnet can be bought for 25 cents, which will go a long way toward protecting them. A bucket of water and a big sponge should always be kept in the field during the excessively hot weather.

### STICK TO DRAFTERS AND HEAVY HORSES



Prize Donkey Mare.

Many farmers make the mistake of fooling around with trotting horses. Breeding trotters is a distinct branch of the business and initiation into making a success of it requires a training of years.  
Stick to the drafters and the heavy carriage horses on the farm; they are always saleable and will bring good prices.  
Some men say mud should be allowed to dry on a horse's legs before being removed. Don't believe it. Mud should be washed as soon as the horse comes into the stable and his legs rubbed thoroughly dry.  
Farming communities may be easily sized up by the quality of its horses.  
Poor and worthless old plugs, pulling at the harness, keep company with the poor and shiftless individuals holding the lines.  
The mule is the most tireless worker on the farm, eats less than a horse and does more work.  
A mule is also an excellent saddle animal if one well learns the trick of saddling him.  
His feet will stand the hard road better than those of the horse.  
Prepotency is a fixed characteristic in all pure bred sires. The grade sire is a proposition we should steer clear of.  
No one point in the horse is more essential than well shaped hoofs and sound hoofs. The value of a horse depends to a large extent upon his feet.  
The fact that a horse is imported does not add one cent to his intrinsic value for breeding purposes.  
The horse that is afraid of the automobile never can be taught to pass it quietly by whipping.  
A very young colt should have plenty of sleep and rest.  
A mule's age cuts little figure in a sale. No one seems to care how old a mule may be. However, he will bring from \$150 to \$200 when he is full grown if he is big, smooth and strong.

### FATTENING SHEEP IN A CORNFIELD

#### By Growing Rape and Pasturing It Intelligent Flock-Owner Can Make Money.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)  
As a feeding proposition there is none that affords better profits, considering the amount of capital invested, than fattening sheep in the corn field where rape has been sowed at the last cultivation of corn. The rape should be sowed at the last time the corn is cultivated.  
The sheep may be bought early and pastured or fed earlier sowing crops until the rape is ready for them to be turned into the corn field. The Dwarf Essex rape is the variety best adapted for sheep pasture. About five or six pounds of seed will afford an excellent stand if sowed broadcast after the final cultivation of the corn field, providing that the moisture conditions are favorable for an early germination of the seed.  
Practically no damage will result to the corn crop, the sheep will consume a large percentage of the lower leaves and lodged stalks. Old breeding ewes that have passed their maternity usefulness can always be bought at prices which make them profitable to turn into a rape and corn field.  
Yearling wethers may be fattened in the same way. No grain foods will be required. Rape alone will produce a sufficient increase in weight to insure a good profit. By growing rape in the corn field and pasturing it with sheep an intelligent flockowner may greatly increase his income from his corn fields alone.

### PROPER MANNER OF FEEDING THE CALF

#### Young Animal Should Be Taken From Cow After Fourth Day and Placed in Pen.

The calf may be left with the cow for three or four days, or until the milk is fit for use. The calf should then be taken away and placed in a separate stable, if it is possible, as the cow will give less trouble if she cannot see her calf.  
By missing one feed the calf will usually be hungry enough to start to drink readily and will usually give little trouble when it finds the bucket contains milk. Four pounds of milk per feed three times a day for the first ten days will give the calf a good start, when a small amount of skim milk may be substituted for a part of the whole milk, the amount of the skim milk being increased, so that when the calf is a month old it is getting skim milk entirely. When the calf is two weeks old the feeds may be changed to two per day, with the amount of milk increased as the calf shows ability to handle it. After three weeks the calf will begin to eat a little grain. An excellent grain mixture for calves is made of corn meal, oats and wheat bran in equal parts, with a little linseed meal added.  
To grow calves well they should have just what they will clean up readily at each feed. Plenty of green grass is good for them.  
Calves should have milk until they are five or six months old for best results. If they are forced to subsist on coarse feeds and grain too young they will be stunted, as their digestive system is not developed enough to handle such food exclusively at an early age.

### PROPER CARE FOR THE LITTLE CHICK

#### Expert of Wisconsin Agricultural College Tells How to Feed the Youngsters.

(By PROF. J. F. HALPIN, Wisconsin Agricultural College.)  
For the first ten to fourteen days we fed the chicks at the university farm a little commercial chick feed, which is thrown into a fairly deep litter of hay chaff three or four times a day.  
In the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon we feed a little mash made up of equal parts of coarse ground corn, wheat bran, wheat middlings and rolled oats. Once a day we mix a raw egg in with this mash, one egg for about each 60 chicks.  
As they get older, we gradually increase the amount of raw egg, adding enough water or, better still, milk to keep the mash from being sticky and soggy.  
As fast as they learn to eat it, we mix more and more wheat and cracked corn into the chick feed, so that by the time they are three weeks old they are eating cracked corn and wheat entirely. From the start we give access to dry mash made up at first like the wet mash, except that the rolled oats is omitted after the second week.

### CULLING OUT THE UNDESIRABLE HENS

#### All Fowls That Have Passed Term of Usefulness Should Be Sent to Market.

It is always reasonable to cull out the undesirable birds from a flock. All hens that have passed their term of usefulness should be marketed. While culling should be continued throughout the entire year, the most heroic work should be done in the fall.  
What are called yearlings in poultry are those which were hatched the year before the pullets. They are nearer two years old than one, and make excellent breeders. After breeding pick out of this flock those that are considered unprofitable.  
What we call the two-year-olds are the ones that are going into their second molt. Very often some excellent layers are found among these, and it pays to keep them, but at that age the closer we cull the better will be our profits. This culling, however, can only be successful by close watching.  
No matter how valuable a hen may be, if she proves to be a feather puller or an egg eater, she, too, should be sent with the culs to market.