

DARK BLUE TAFFETA THE BEST FOR THIS CHARMING COSTUME

EVEN among those who are not slow to adopt the extremes of a new mode (when the mode suits their individual style) are found many who have balked at the present loosely hanging and somewhat incongruous lines in skirts and jackets. They do not suit certain types at all. On the



most fashionable of thoroughfares in New York, and even in fashion-loving Paris, one sees a great number of women who have insisted upon modifying the present styles in order to make them becoming.

But they have cleverly managed to retain certain popular features, that could be introduced into their conservative designs, by which they pay

due respect to the edicts of fashion and show that they are cognizant of all that is going on. There are numbers of stylish tailor-made costumes (in fact, more than half of those seen on the promenade) that have no suggestion of the fashionable "slump," but are smart and pretty. More often than not there is a little drapery in the skirt. The blouse is easy fitting and usually made with a basque. Borders of fur finish the collar, and cuffs of the sleeves. In many three-tiered skirts (with flat flounces) either the lower or upper flounce is edged with a band of fur, the same fur reappearing on the small, jaunty hat or the close-fitting turban.

Such a conservative and charming costume is shown here, made of taffeta in one of the lovely dark blue shades. There is a bit of rich Persian silk in the collar and a narrow border of dark fur around it. The hat, with facing of dark blue velvet, has a soft crown of the same. The brim is outlined with fur and the fancy fan ornament at the side is made of it.

A bag of black silk thread crocheted and posed over a blue silk lining, makes a smart accessory. The throat is open with blouse of soft cream lace and blue chiffon worn under the jacket.

Such a costume must appeal to women who realize that much drapery and many furbelows are not for them. A plump figure is almost ridiculous in draperies and swathings that are bunglesome and not any too easy to manage on the slenderest persons. She is a wise little woman who does not let the mode run away with her judgment, and, noting the street clothes on our parade grounds of fashion—there are a good many of her.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

For Short Visit.
It is called a "fortnight box" this small trunk. The box has a special compartment for shoes, and that the daintiest of footwear will not be scratched the compartment is lined with canton flannel, says the New York News. Specially shaped boxes are for veils, handkerchiefs, neckwear and hats, and there is a separate tray for blouses.

Effective Automobile Veil.
One of the new automobile veils is made of marquisette in Persian colors—a blue ground, with red and green figuring. It has a square insert of fine white net, of the washable sort, which covers the face.

For Morning and for Afternoon



ONCE, or even twice in a while, we see a pretty hat that does not have a soft crown. Such is the sensible and very shapely street hat covered with silk and faced with velvet, which is pictured here. Its brim lines are especially good with the prevailing modes in hairdressing. There is a little lift at the front and a flare turning upward at the sides, where the brim widens. The sweep of these lines reminds one of a pair of wings, and there is a lot of snap and vigor in hats of this kind.

American women like the "tailor-made" hat, that is, the practical, simple hat for street wear, just as they do the tailored gown. Apparel of this kind is better expression of themselves than any other. Nothing can wear them away from a devotion to ideals of simplicity and finish in clothes to be worn on the street or for traveling.

Handsome made wings (that is, wings made of feathers selected by the manufacturer) are mounted at each side. They are short and soft and touched with vivid color. They are to be had in all sorts of colors and color combinations.

Velvet facings are usually in white or a soft pink. Both these and some of the new coral shades are very becoming to their wearers. Facings and

veils are marvelous for helping out the complexion.

A very pretty small hat of hatters' plush, trimmed with a wreath of ostrich, finished with a plume, amounts to a means of carrying off a splendid trimming. The shape is graceful in itself but almost concealed by the soft mass of ostrich which surrounds it. This is a hat for the visiting toilette, the club meeting or reception, the afternoon tea and the carriage ride. The model has been developed in many colors—with the body of the hat in black or other dark, quiet color. Ostrich in blue, white, coral, "tango" (which is a deep nasturtium shade), and in vivid green have all been used on models of this kind.

Colors for the body of costumes and hats remain quiet and inconspicuous except for evening wear. It is in trimmings that one may indulge in gay tones, and here they are managed carefully. This reaction to dark colors makes a concourse of people look rather somber. The dash of color in plumes and flowers is a relief to the eye.

Very tall standing feathers appear in all sorts of millinery. The standing plume shown in the picture is modest as to length—and just as it should be in pose.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM



Don't burn the straw.

Sheep are good foragers.

Hogs suffer for the want of water.

For winter lambs the ewes should be bred in July.

Eggs in winter mean money and the lack of them means loss.

Good roads mean good schools; good schools good citizenship.

Good roads bring the producer and consumer in personal contact.

Marketing the products of the farm is of equal importance as their production.

In order to obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock, properly fed.

Butter churned too soft cannot be properly washed, and so contains a great deal of buttermilk.

Turkeys should always be allowed free range because they are unprofitable when placed in confinement.

Considerable loss is occasioned on many farms every year by allowing crops to become too ripe before harvesting.

One bushel of oats, four pounds of rape, and a bushel of field peas makes a splendid acre seeding for temporary pasture.

Cement has come to be regarded as one of the cheapest, as well as the best and most durable materials for stable floors.

Regular careful milking permanently improves the animal as a milk producer, aside from directly increasing the milk flow.

Cows should be given all the pure water they can drink, not less than twice a day. It has a decided effect upon the milk production.

A good cold weather protector or storm door for the house, can be made by tacking a piece of oilcloth, muslin or roofing over the screen door.

Before you rid the dairy herd of the "robber cow" make sure that she is having a fair show by being supplied with the proper rations, care and shelter.

There is no better time than now to get rid of the poorer cow. Feed is too high to waste it on cows that could not pay their board when feed was cheaper.

No other farm animal requires so much kindness as the dairy cow. Handling the heifer in a roughshod manner is an excellent way to make an unruly, nervous cow.

The dairy farmer can raise hogs cheaper than anyone else and naturally more important than the cost of feed this makes a better profit for him from this one line.

When we put blinds on the bridle of the nervous horse we only add fuel to the flames. Do not forget this important fact when you go to work that "fool horse" or that "onery cuss."

Your chickens require plenty of air but not of the drafty kind. It is much better to have the whole side of your house open than to have the air streaming in through a knothole.

To prevent bad flavors in butter great care must be used in milking. In handling the milk and cream, and in making the butter. Everything used must be kept in a sanitary condition.

The White Holland turkey although somewhat smaller than the Bronze, is noted as a good layer and economical meat producer, and their feathers are worth considerable more than those from the Bronze.

In developing the pigs for breeding one should handle them rather differently than when he is feeding them for market. Such pigs need feed richer in protein, in other words, more flesh-forming foods.

An acre of soil nine inches deep, if of ordinary fertility, is estimated to weigh about 3,000,000 pounds, and contains about 2,000 pounds of nitrogen, 3,600 pounds of phosphoric acid and 6,000 pounds of potash.

When the new stock sow or boar is received at the farm, put by itself for a month or six weeks at least. If at that time it seems perfectly healthy and has been improving in flesh, it is safe to put it with the other stock. This is a safe preventive of the introduction of disease on the farm.

Don't crowd the poultry.

Deep plowing in the fall.

Rape has a high feeding value.

Lime prevents poultry diseases.

Colts should be weaned when five months old.

Few hen houses are equipped with enough nest boxes.

Kindness to live stock has a money value often overlooked.

It is best to milk the cows in the barn, even in hot weather.

A good cow should have a good flow of milk ten months out of twelve.

When proper care is exercised the life of a peach tree is from 12 to 16 years.

Good roads in your vicinity add to the selling price of the products of your farm.

The amount of humus in the soil indicates in great measure its richness in nitrogen.

Keep the horses well cleaned, but remember that you can be cruel with the curry comb.

Dispose of all the old unprofitable hens for they will only be profit eaters during the winter.

In fattening turkeys, better feed lightly the first ten days, gradually increasing their rations.

Never work a team of colts together until they are thoroughly broken, as they will worry each other.

A handful of shelled grain is always more effective than a club in inducing a pig to travel where you want it.

The poultry houses must be a scene of constant effort to prevent lice and vermin from this time until spring.

You cannot expect a cow to give large quantities of milk unless she has plenty of feed and quantities of water.

Young trees heeled in over winter should be in a location where water cannot collect, and stand about the roots.

It is not advisable to keep the late hatched turkeys for breeders. The more mature the fowl the better the breeder.

In most localities the building should face the south, as this insures the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter.

It is all right to dehorn calves as soon as the button starts, either with caustic potash or any of the prepared dehorning compounds.

Time spent in clearing up an orchard in the fall of the year will be amply rewarded with better and cleaner fruit the next season.

The young heifer that is not kept growing, that is not kept in good condition during the early months of her life will never make up for it later.

The horse that is all the time being tapped with the whip never knows what his master means by it, and comes to think he means just nothing.

Keep the drinking fountains not only well rinsed out, but from time to time wash off the slime that will accumulate with sand, a rag and warm water.

Wheat makes good hog feed, fully equal pound for pound to corn, but it should be either ground or soaked. The hogs cannot make good use of wheat fed dry.

If you build hoppers to feed your birds in this winter, build them in such a manner that there are no rough protrusions to injure the combs of the birds.

The season for studying the feed ration is at hand. Be sure that you feed your cattle most economically and in such a way that they can make the best use of their feed.

Sheep are very particular about the condition of their feed. They will not touch hay that has been nosed by other stock, neither will they eat grain over which rats or mice have played.

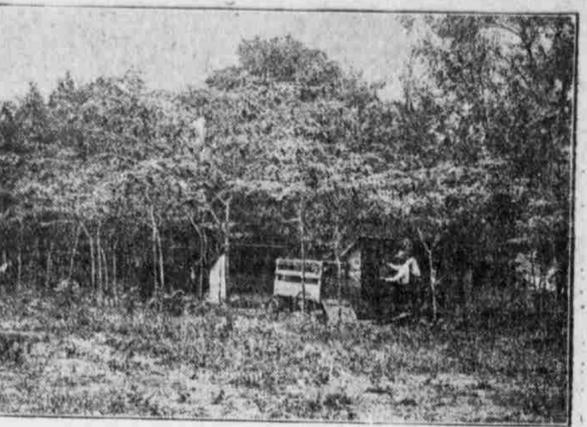
Did you know that one-half of an egg is nutrient while only one-fourth of meat is so? Therefore it is easily seen that one pound of eggs is equal in food value to two pounds of meat.

The value of grains as poultry food, and which they relish the best, are: wheat, oats, corn, barley and buckwheat. Rye is of the least value, and fowls very seldom eat it, and then only when very hungry.

Clean out the orchard and plan to let the hogs or calves run in it next year, if you cannot keep weeds down. The better plan is to plow it up and plant to some crop that will not rob the soil of the elements needed for the fruit trees.

Immediately after dressing poultry it should be thrown in ice-cold water and allowed to remain until all the animal heat has left the body. Neglect to do this is apt to cause the carcass to turn green in parts by the time the destination is reached.

SERUM CHECKS RAVAGES OF HOG CHOLERA



Check Pens.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)
During the cholera epidemic of the fall of 1911 a farmer came to Veterinarian Hadly, of the University of Wisconsin, and wanted to know what was the matter with his hogs.

"It is not cholera," he declared, "for I had that on the farm about ten years ago, and the pigs behaved differently then."

"Wait a minute," declared Doctor Hadly. "Before you go on I will tell you the symptoms of those animals. They exhibited a loss of appetite, they were chilled and trembled, their temperature was two to five degrees above normal, the skin was scurvy, and the coat hard and dry, they hid in the litter and resented being disturbed, they walked stiff and sore and stood about with their hind legs crossed, they—"

"How did you know that?" interrupted the farmer excitedly. "That is just what ailed my hogs."

"I was simply describing to you the symptoms of acute cholera. The other time your herd probably had the chronic form of the disease; there is a great difference between the two forms."

The symptoms of cholera must usually be confirmed by a post-mortem examination. The hog is strung up just as it is slaughtered for the butcher and the carcass opened. If cholera is really present, the lymph-glands will be red and congested, the kidneys diseased, the marrow of the backbone dark to almost black, the lungs congested and the bowels show ulcers and sores.

Serum a Preventive, Not a Cure.

The serum used in hog cholera is not a cure, but is intended as a preventive measure in case of an outbreak, or where an outbreak is threatened. In some cases hogs may contract the disease and die before the serum is obtained.



A Sacrifice to Science. Hog in Crate Ready for Immunization. He Has Been Scrubbed and Cleaned to Perfection.

serum has time to take effect; so it is very important that the treatment should be applied as early as possible, in case the disease makes its appearance.

Some conditions or disease which resemble cholera are tuberculosis—although this disease is usually much slower in its progress—ordinary digestive troubles due to improper feeding, or unsanitary surroundings and thrax, pneumonia caused by dust, cold or worms.

A hog can be made immune by vaccinating with anti-hog cholera serum, so he will not take the disease. This is called artificial immunity, and may last for a few weeks only, or during the life of the animal, according to the method used in the vaccination.

Hog cholera serum is nothing more nor less than the defibrinated blood of hyperimmunes, with the proper antiseptics added for preserving it, and consists of a saturated solution of antibodies to antagonize the germ of hog cholera.

There are four ways or methods of transforming an immune into a hyper-immune. The first way is the quick subcutaneous method, introducing subcutaneously in the region of the abdominal ten cubic centimeters of virulent blood to the pound of liveweight of the immune.

The objection to this method is that a leakage may be made through the needle wounds, owing to the great

pressure produced by the introduction of such great quantities of blood under the skin causing abscesses.

The second way is the slow subcutaneous method which has less radical effect on the hog, and is less likely to cause abscesses. It takes a longer time to produce a hyperimmune than the first way. Administer doses of one, two and one-half and five cubic centimeters per pound of body weight seven to ten days apart, thus giving the immune ample time to recover from the transitory effect produced.

The third way is known as the abdominal method introducing the virulent blood directly into the peritoneal cavity. The dose is the same as in the first way. Care must be taken not to puncture the bladder.

This method is best employed by suspending the animal by the hind legs and allowing the abdominal contents to rest on the diaphragm, then inserting the needle through the wall of the abdomen about two or three inches below the anterior borders of the pubis, an inch or two inside of the median line to avoid puncturing of the bladder.

The fourth way by intravenous injection. Virulent blood is introduced directly into the circulation by way of the ear-vein at one dose. Five cubic centimeters per pound are prescribed. It is difficult to reach the veins, because of the coarse ears, and often the veins are scarcely visible. However, this method is a trifle more potent. A 150 pound hog requires 750 cubic centimeters of serum.

How the Serum is Obtained.

The hog is placed on the table and then washed, the tail is thoroughly washed with an antiseptic solution and lukewarm water and soap, and then with a weak solution of alcohol. Before preparing the hog bottles are washed and sterilized and covered with a cloth which has also been sterilized. A piece of the tail is amputated, and in this way the blood is drawn from the hog.

From a hog weighing 150 pounds about three pints of serum is obtained at one bleeding. A hog can be bled four times before he has to be hyper-immunized again. The blood received in this way is defibrinated, and the small amount of carbolic acid is added to preserve it, and does not injure its protecting power. The blood is then ready for use.

A hog weighing 150 pounds will yield from 90 to 100 doses of vaccine at one bleeding. A hog can be bled once every eight or ten days. The above are government directions.

After the serum has been tested and found to be potent, it is put up in bottles of three sizes, sealed and stored in a cement cellar, where it can be kept at even temperature, until used.

Some Dangers to Be Avoided.

From the fact that there is always more or less fever caused by vaccination, and more or less danger of the animal becoming infected through the wound made by the needle of the syringe, the following after treatment is recommended:

Spare diet for three or four days, especially of corn, but plenty of water, thoroughly clean and comfortable pens with plenty of clean bedding, with absolutely no chance to get into the mud of any kind. The more mud and dirt the more danger. They should not be dipped or operated upon for at least two weeks after vaccination.

When the disease makes its appearance in the neighborhood, all the well hogs should be vaccinated, and all the sick hogs should be destroyed and burned, and should any of the vaccinated hogs develop cholera, they too, should be destroyed and burned.

This will prevent to a certain extent the spread of infection. Among the most convenient and efficient agents for destroying disease germs rank heat, solution of creolin, carbolic acid, caustic soda or sulphate of copper, fumes of chlorine, chloride of lime, slake lime, lime water and kerosene oil.

All straw, cobs and litter should be removed, and if cholera is present, burned, and a strong solution of some good coal-tar dip or crude carbolic acid, about one part of the dip to twenty of water, used on all woodwork and floor of the pen.

Though hog cholera is not communicable to man, there is danger of anthrax, septic infection and tuberculosis. If a person has a sore on his hand he should not touch a dead animal, or if he should receive a cut or a scratch during the examination, the hand should be placed in pure kerosene at once.