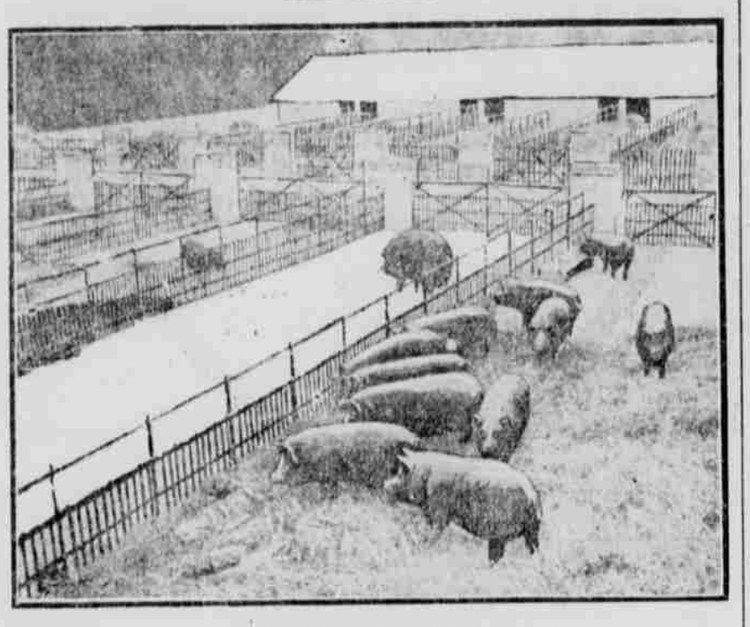
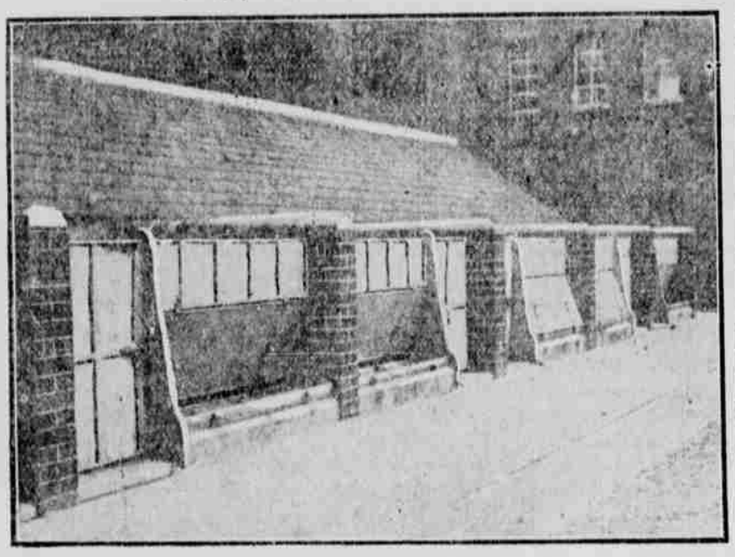
AN ENGLISH PIGGERY THAT IS KEPT CLEAN

Arrangement of Pigsties and Feeding Troughs Reduces Bad Conditions to a Minimum.



A Corner of the Piggeries.

A picture which we give of the piggeries at Minley, England, will show that the owner does not fall in with the proverbial saying that connects pigs with dirt. As a matter of fact, the animal has suffered from having had a bad name. A pig always does best when it is kept with a due regard to cleanliness, warmth, light and fresh air. It will be seen that the provision for these necessaries has been carefully thought out as far as regards this herd. Some critics might perhaps object that the buildings and yards are almost too well done. Cleanliness is attained in some places by the erection only of temporary sheds for the animals, and these are periodically burnt to the ground—a most effectual method of clearing out the germs of disease. At Minley has been followed a very different practice and the result has justified the means taken to achieve it. The pigsties themselves are well built and of a spaciousness that leaves nothing to be desired in regard to the allowance of fresh air. The same characteristics may be observed in the yards, which have been designed with passages that render the work of feeding and inspection extremely easy. This system has been carried out even as regards the feeding troughs, which have been planned with the object of making the work of feeding as easy as possible and of insuring that the food receives the smallest possible amount of contamination.



Feeding Troughs.

WHITEWASH WITH THE SPRAY PUMP

By W. H. Underwood.

It is generally understood that many of the most disastrous diseases that come to our herds of live stock are caused by germs of one kind or another that may remain dormant for years in litter about the stables. Such are hog and calf cholera, lump jaw, navel ill, infectious abortion, tuberculosis, etc. There are also parasites that infest the barns which cause barn itch, scab, mange and kindred diseases. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the barns be made clean and kept as clean as possible.

In cleaning the stables go over the boards and walls with a stiff brush or broom to remove the cobwebs, dirt and litter that is attached to them. I have seen stables where the ceilings were so festooned with cobwebs that the boards above were almost hidden from view. Such accumulations are filled with millions of germs, many of which are disease promoters.

Having cleaned the boards and walls as suggested, then give them a thorough dressing of some dependable sheep dip, and then one of lime and salt.

A spray pump is an ideal implement with which to apply the lime and salt mixture, but a cheap brush or an old broom will answer the purpose very well. Lime and salt are cheap, so do not be too stingy with them. I would suggest slacking at least a half bushel of fresh lime, with hot water, in a barrel and afterward add sufficient water to the mixture so that it will spread evenly and easily. The addition of a half gallon of salt will make the whitewash stick to the boards and stone walls. It is an advantage to apply the lime and salt mixture while it is still hot, especially during cold weather.

It is very necessary that the barns and outbuildings be given this cleansing before the live stock go into winter quarters. It will add to the appearance of the buildings and also be of very great assistance in maintaining the health of the live stock.

Bigger Profit.—It costs no more to raise a pound of poultry than it does to raise a pound of pork, yet the poultry sells at a much higher price than pork.

THE LAW ON BUTTER RENOVATION

The United States department of agriculture has published the following amended regulation relative to renovated butter:

Regulation 15.—Whenever any manufacturer's package of renovated butter is empty it shall be the duty of the person who removes the contents thereof to destroy utterly the tax paid stamp on such empty package. Any person having in his possession empty renovated butter packages the tax paid stamps on which have not been destroyed will be liable to a heavy penalty.

Original packages of renovated butter for export only may be covered with cloth, jute, or burlap, provided that there be stenciled on the covering of the package in black letters on a white background, the words, "Renovated Butter" in one or two lines, in full-faced Gothic letters not less than one inch square. The words "For Export Only" must appear in one line one inch below the words "Renovated Butter," in full-faced Gothic letters not less than three-eighths of an inch square. These markings are to be the only markings on one side or surface of the package.

Where possible, inspection will be made before the outer covering is put on the package. If, however, inspection be necessary after the outer coverings have been placed on the packages, the exporter or his agent will be required to remove the outer covering from any or all packages designated by the inspector.

Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to change or dispense with the requirement of Regulation 25 here of in any way.

A Good Ration.—One good ration—in fact, an ideal one—is: Corn, eight parts; bran, two parts; meat scrap, one part; clover or alfalfa meal, one part; middlings of some kind, five parts.

Not So Hard.—The production of good, clean milk is not the complicated business it has often been regarded. It simply requires intelligence and care.

Feed Roots.—Roots have a most healthful effect on the digestion and assist in the assimilation of the grain foods. Dairy cows relish them.

Two Good Ideas

The sketch on the left shows one of the new coat costumes, in which the skirt and bodice part are joined and put on together. Our model is in cedar green tweed. The bodice is on the lines of a blouse, having three tucks on each shoulder, stitched to waist at back and bust in front; the slight fulness is pleated into the band. The fronts are buttoned from the waist to bust, then above the bust the buttons are put on for ornament only; the waist is set to a band to which also the skirt is attached; buttons and buttonholes are used for fastening quite down the front. Hat of stretched satin lined with velvet, and trimmed with a handsome feather mount.

Materials required: 5½ yards cloth 48 inches wide, 8 yards satin 42 inches wide, 2½ yards passementerie, 1 dozen yards cord.

Here is an evening coat for girl from 14 to 16 years of ago. A pretty soft old rose-colored satin cashmere is used for the coat; it is lined throughout with mercerized sateen in white. The form is that of a long loose sacque with sleeves to the wrist. The deep turn-over collar is of ermine with loops and long ends hanging in front.

Materials required: 4 yards 46 inches wide, 4 yards double width sateen, collar, and 2½ yards ribbon.

DRESS FOR SCHOOLGIRL.

In Navy-Blue Serge, with Pretty and Appropriate Trimming.

For school wear a dress of this style would be exceedingly useful. Navy-blue serge is chosen for it, the skirt is plaited, the plaits are wide and far apart. A fancy braid trims the foot of skirt. The vest is of tucked silk,

the tucks being arranged in groups of fours, a strap of material and braid edges it. Three small tucks are made on each shoulder; the plain sleeve is set into a turned-back cuff, trimmed with braid.

Materials required: 6½ yards 48 inches wide, 8 yards braid, 1 yard silk.

Shoes and Hose.

Low shoes with handsome buckles and fine transparent silk stockings are worn with all of the smart short day gowns, even when cold weather really makes them seem unseasonable. But in this case flesh colored stockings in fine wool or closely woven thin cotton are worn under the silk hose, giving the effect of transparency, and yet plenty of warmth. Just as flesh colored, tight fitting silk jerseys are worn under the white or black tulle guimpe and long sleeves, which almost invariably accompany the afternoon dress.—Vogue.

Wooden Candlesticks.

There is quite a return at present to the use of mahogany candlesticks for the bedrooms and living room. They are even used on supper tables.

The mahogany is old with a high polish and stands quite high on a flat base. The candles are used without shades. A pair of them is a good finish to a mahogany bookcase, also to a mahogany desk.

SHOULDER SEAM LEFT OUT.

Paris Model Has the Sleeve Cut in One with the Shoulder.

A new cut of bodice shows no shoulder seam. The sleeve that tightly molds the arms is cut in one with the shoulder. The fitting is achieved by the under part. The one-piece effect wonderfully shapes the shoulder. I noted this new sleeve in a gown worn by one of a group of women. Of deep puce colored velvet the princess tunic trailed beautifully limp in its slender pointed tail. Instead of buttoning in the ordinary fashion at the back of the arm, the sleeve closed on the inside seam under a line of silk loops and oval olives. A tiny guimpe of tinted tulle laid over gold net filled the small round at the neck. Rich gold and silver embroidery, mingled with pale colored silk embroidery in relief, adorned the whole front of the corsage. Extremely chic was a third costume. Short and close, the skirt was hemmed with a band of skunk fur.

The corsage, plainly cut to show no seams, and loosely fitted, was held at the normal waist line by a narrow leather belt, the buckle covered with leather. Epaulettes of coarse, leather covered lace, framed a square guimpe of tucked ecru mull that mounted into a high-curved choker. From the edge of the square a narrow tablier fell to the belt. Buttoned on each with large cord loops it cunningly concealed the closing. With the advent of the one-piece gown for afternoon street wear, the uncomfortable and untidy back closing is disappearing. On nearly all such gowns the closing is marked by a line of buttons set straight or in fanciful fashion.—From a Paris Letter to Vogue.

The Little Collar Button.

"Little, but oh my!" So annoying when it is not flat enough and jabs into the back of one's neck all day; and even more objectionable—for a woman can endure a good deal of physical anguish—when it presses against the outside linen of one's hand-embroidered collar and leaves an indentation that rubs itself gray against one's coat lining.

Just obviate the whole difficulty by sewing to every shirtwaist collar band at the center back a small flat linen-covered button that is of English manufacture. It is the flattest button on the market, and has a metal middle through which to sew instead of a shank.

Time to Get White Goods.

Every woman has arranged her household duties so that she may seriously attend the white sales. Now is the time to restock one's underlinens and also to buy white materials of all kinds for summer dresses. Embroidery flouncings, insertions and bandings are most reasonable in price and infinite in variety. Deep Swiss flouncing of excellent value, wide enough for the skirt of a young girl's frock, was seen at only 98 cents a yard. There was also narrow flouncing to match. Many bargains in allover embroideries are to be found. Now is the time to buy for blouses or frocks.

EARTH HIGH-PRESSURE BOILER

WHY THE OLD MUNDANE SPHERE DOES NOT BLOW ALL TO PIECES.

MAP SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL EARTHQUAKE ZONE

A WHITE HOT LAVA STREAM BY NIGHT

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING VOLCANIC TIDAL AND EARTHQUAKE CONDITIONS

If scientists could only sink a test tube down into the center of the earth they might be able to ascertain more accurately just what is going on within the far interior and might more nearly tell what is going to happen on the earth's crust. The appalling disaster in Italy has forced home again the fact that the earth is really a high-pressure boiler, with intermittent eruptions and earthquakes which carry destruction to man and the works of man. What with volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tidal waves occurring in some places, what is to prevent similar unexpected outbreaks in others? Nothing at all, under similar geographical conditions.

These and many other questions and answers have probably arisen in the mind of every speculative man and woman since the dawn of the new year, when the full extent and horror of the Italian disaster began to be fully realized. And it is scarcely to be expected that very much consolation will be derived therefrom, or even from the statements of some scientists regarding this earth's internal troubles, their alarming causes and probable disastrous results.

It is not very comforting, for instance, to be solemnly informed that we are living to-day on the outer shell of a high pressure boiler, which leaks badly in certain weak spots and "blows out" with alarming frequency, along a certain weak plate which is geographically known as the "earthquake belt."

If you take a map of the world and draw a broad line straight across the Pacific ocean, from the Philippine islands to Panama, thence across the Atlantic ocean through the British West Indies to Spain and Italy, thence continuing across Europe and Asia to Japan, and on to the starting point in the Philippines, you will see exactly where the earthquake belt lies.

There are other minor belts, one of which passes southward along the coast of California and Mexico and the west coast of South America. There are evidences observable to-day in practically all parts of the world of other earthquake belts in which tremendous geological changes and upheavals were wrought in prehistoric times.

Even New York city is in an earthquake belt. At some time, probably thousands and thousands of years ago, a mighty earthquake split asunder the rock that united what is now the island of Manhattan to the Palisades of the New Jersey coast. That earthquake formed the Hudson river.

Earthquake belts are admittedly weak spots in the outer crust of the earth—the high pressure boiler on which we live—and there is no evidence that any of them were ever permanently repaired.

Prof. Edward Suess, the eminent Vienna geologist, predicted a few days ago that eruptions would follow the earthquake and tidal wave in southern Italy. He attributed the earthquake to the sinking of the earth's crust, otherwise a buckling of the boiler plates, in the zone of which the Lipari islands are the center. He declared that as the process of sinking went on the Calabrian and Sicilian highlands on either side of the Straits of Messina would be submerged, only the highest peaks remaining above the sea. The strait, he said, would thereby be greatly widened.

Prof. Suess is of the opinion that the earth's crust is gradually shrinking everywhere. There is consolation to be found, however, in his further remark that the life of the human species will be too short to make this phenomenon important to mankind.

The average thickness of the earth's crust, the boiler plates, is generally assumed to be 50 miles and its average density to be about five times that of water. Scientists have estimated that the downward pressure at a depth of 50 miles below the surface of the earth is somewhat in excess of half a million pounds to the square inch. It is a safe conclusion that within a large portion of the earth's crust there exist pent-up gases, particularly steam, under a pressure equal to that exerted by the most powerful high explosives. High explosives probably exert pressures ranging from 200,000 to 350,000 to the square inch.

When a high explosive is detonated the amount of pressure depends upon the volume of gases liberated and the temperature of the gases. Nitroglycerine, exploded in a space where it could not expand, would exert a pressure of probably from 300,000 to 350,000 pounds to the square inch. The pressure would certainly be less than half a million pounds to the square inch, although the temperature of the gases would equal the boiling point of steel. Consequently, with a 500,000 pound force holding in check a 350,000 pound force which is continuously exerting itself in an effort to burst the earth's crust asunder, it is reasonably safe to assume that the stronger force will continue to prevail, for some time to come at least, and that there is not the slightest danger of the earth blowing to pieces.

Unfortunately, as the appalling record of earthquakes shows, there are many very weak spots in the earth's crust. Deep down under the crust, where water has entered through faults, to be entrapped and highly heated, with no room for expansion, it dissolves the rock, and as under the enormous pressures it forces its way through narrow crevices to new positions it cuts new channels in the granite floors, just as in glacial time subglacial streams cut passages through the ice.

Consequently, when the eruption of a volcano takes place, relieving the pressure in the deep passages under it, there is a rush toward the outlet of streams of superheated water made syrupy with stone in solution. As these streams of silica-charged water find vent at the volcano the expansion of the pent-up stream takes place with explosive violence, forming volcanic dust and pumice stone, which are belched forth in stupendous quantities. Then portions of the earth's crust, which have been resting upon a support of steam under dynamite pressures, naturally sag and shift when these pressures are removed or materially lessened.

The vast amount of solid matter ejected at times from volcanoes is difficult of comprehension. The great volcano Krakatoa had been extinct for ages when, in 1883, its top blew off with a shock felt clear through the earth, and with a blast that sent a wave of air around the earth three times, while the fine volcanic dust did not entirely settle out of the atmosphere for more than two years, as was indicated by the unusually brilliant display of red sunsets. It is estimated that more mud was ejected from the mountain on that occasion than the Mississippi river discharges in 250 years. This was the greatest volcanic eruption in historic times. The distance is not too great nor the time too remote for the eruption of Mont Pelee to have caused the earthquakes of San Francisco, Valparaiso and Kingston, while possibly Vesuvius may have played a material part.

Europe's War Chests.

At the present time, and for the future as well, there is lying at the Bank of France, in Paris, a reserve gold store of £160,000,000, which is in fact, writes one correspondent, "looked upon as a war fund, beside which the £20,000,000 of Germany looks very small." But the German "Kriegschatz," or emergency war-chest fund, only amounts to £6,000,000 sterling, and is lying not in the Reichsbank at Berlin, but in the vaults of the Julius Tower, in the fortress of Spandau, near the capital, against the coming of Germany's next evil day. It has been lying there as a dead fund ever since Germany received from France her war indemnity of £250,000,000, from which it was taken.

Like Bringing Like.

"How is it Bill Jones seems able to shovel so much money into the family exchequer?"

He can shovel it because he plays good poker."