

FIVE DAIRY COWS AND TWENTY ACRES OF CORN

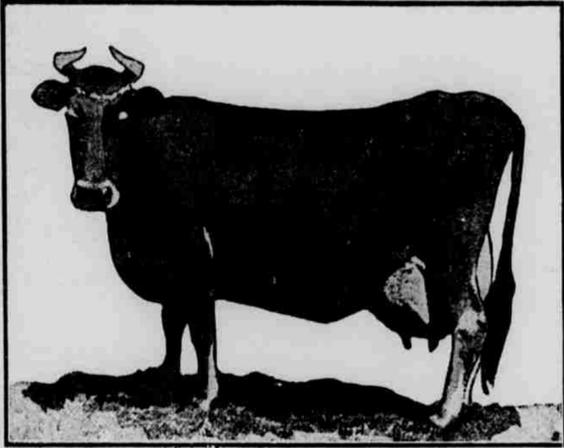
Fair Returns of an Illinois Tenant's Dairy and Poultry Business Figured Out in Detail—By Arthur J. Bill.

The following items of cost and profit of a small tenant's business for one year may be of interest, not for striking results, but as showing a fairly clear farm account in three features. Mr. Nollach rents a part of Mr. Leigh F. Maxey's 160-acre farm in Sangamon county, paying \$75 per year for the house, barn, lots, orchard and garden, covering about five acres; \$5 per acre for 20 acres of pasture, and one-half the corn raised on another 20 acres. The writer understands that the tenant also makes money by labor outside the farm. The place is well equipped and there is much fruit of several kinds. The total expenses for the year 1908 were: rent, \$175; hay bought, \$70; chicken feed bought, \$77; poultry supplies and lumber, \$23; total, \$345.

Five cows are kept and 1,275 pounds of butter were sold at an average price of 21½ cents per pound, making \$404.81. Three calves were sold for \$27.41. Three hogs, having

Figured in another way, Mr. Nollach estimates that his total expense for the year was \$524, leaving him a net income of \$39.69, but this expense must include the family living.

But to examine these accounts separately, Mr. Nollach estimates that the five cows at \$209.95 worth of grain and \$62.30 worth of hay, a total of \$272.25, or \$54.45 per cow. Deducting this large feed bill from the money received for butter and calves, we have \$159.97 of profit, or \$32 per cow. This is a little more than the average income of the best one-fourth of the dairy cows of Illinois, as figured out by the state experiment station from the full year's record of 554 cows in 26 herds. But strictly speaking, a part of this \$32 should be credited to the work of butter making, and again the cows should be credited with the skim milk fed to the pigs and with the milk used by the family. In thus considering the dairy business alone, it should be remembered that, on the



Jacoba Irene, Queen of Illinois State Fair.

milk as part of their ration, were sold at six cents per pound, amounting to \$10.80.

Two hundred and fifty hens were kept and from these, 1,144 dozen eggs were sold at an average price of 16 cents, \$183.04; chickens sold, \$100.73; turkeys sold, \$56.90; total of the place



Plymouth Rock Cock and Hen.

at \$54.69, which would include the sale of \$11 worth of other products than those named above.

The tenant's half of the corn amounted to 650 bushels, most or all of which was fed on the place. Deducting the total money expense named, \$345, from the income, \$854.69, the profit is seen to be \$509.69. And to get the man's net income for the year's work there must be added to it whatever money he earned outside of this farm.

crop side, the farmer made, in addition to the above cow returns, whatever profit there is in raising the high priced corn of last year. The 650 bushels at 70 cents would be worth \$455.

The total income from the poultry was seen to be \$304.67. The tenant's full estimate for their keep was \$124.52, plus \$23 for supplies and lumber, \$147.52 in all, leaving a net profit of \$193.15 from the poultry. This lumber was for equipment that would last several years and need not all be charged to the 1908 business.

A large item of expense allowed in figuring the \$509.69 of profit, but not specifically referred to there, is the corn that three work horses ate, but if they were used to earn considerable money outside of the farm, only a part of their expense should be charged to the farm. This account, though not exact and complete in every item, throws much light on the total income and the separate sources of income from this little place.

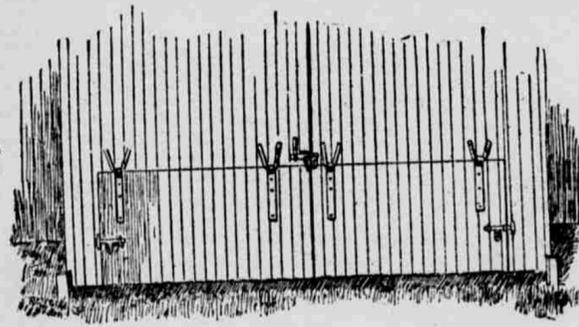
Cement Promotes Thrift.

Cement is a promoter of thrift. It is so easy to work that the farmer and his help can utilize their spare hours doing a little at a time. For example, they can start with a small feed floor in the barnyard, then add a walk to the barn, then to the well, then continue it to the house, then around it, etc.

Care of Plow.

Now that the plowing is all done, wipe off all dirt from wood and iron-work. Give a good coating of oil to the metal parts next spring so there will be no delay in getting the plows to scour.

BARN DOORS FOR LAMB FEEDING



E. A. Ross, Livingston county, Michigan, has devised a plan for letting feeding lambs out and in a driveway without opening the large doors and unduly exposing the interior. His barn is so arranged that he does his feeding on the ground floor, there being no basement to the barn and the bays raised eight feet from the ground by a board floor. This gives the whole basement of a barn 36x84 feet for feeding purposes. While doors were provided at one end for the sheep, it was desirable on account of partition dividing the basement into two apartments, to provide an opening near the main doors on the rear side of the

barn. The accompanying illustrations show how our subscriber accomplished this without the necessity of keeping the large doors open and exposing the whole interior.

As indicated, the trap doors, which are three feet high and six feet long, are hung on specially made hinges and fastened at each end by small push bars. When the large sliding doors are drawn together and securely fastened, there is no difficulty of handling the secondary doors. During the day the doors are raised but when desired can be lowered and everything made as snug as one pleases. This plan has been worked for two years with very satisfactory results.

Two Pretty Styles.



One phase of the moyen age princess is demonstrated in our first illustration, the style being suited to either house or street wear. As illustrated, the dress is made of pale gray cloth, with a yoke of moire in the same tone, and a yoke of fancy net. The cuffs are also of the moire, but the buttons and piping used are of gray velvet in a slightly deeper tone. For theater or other evening use this gown could be of white, or cream, or pale blue, or dull rose cloth, or serge. The evening serges are very handsome and within the means of most house sewers. For street wear, serge or cheviot would be good choices, and with these the yoke and cuffs could be of the same with a braid finish.

For a medium figure 5½ yards of double width serge is enough for this gown. The second model gives one of the evening dress aspects of the moyen

age. It is made of all-over and bordered fancy net. Any bordering sufficiently wide, however, to cut the top of the garment could be used for it, as well as a pretty figured silk, Swiss, or dotted or checked muslin, with all of which materials the lace-entre-deux and ribbons here employed go charmingly.

With a thin white material, such as net, lace or Swiss or barred muslin over a tinted slip and with ribbons in the same color, this gown would be charming for any of the holiday functions soon to come. If a low effect is desired, the line of the neck could be made round and the guimpe left off, in which case the line at the bottom of the bodice, and those of the sleeves, should be cut plain.

For the medium misses' figure four yards of all-over net, and six yards of bordering would be required for this dress.

TURBANS GIVEN NEW NAMES

Milliners Work Hard Thinking Up Designations for That Form of Headgear.

Evidently the turban is to take on as many kinks and curls as the milliner can devise. And with each new kink comes a new name.

We have had Turkish, Uhlan, Russian, Cossack, Sultan; now we are to have Rembrandt, Henry III., Hussar, De Stael, Drum Major and Napoleon. Some of the furs of which they are made are of the ultra-fashionable ring-tail; also ermine and sealskin, Australian opossum and moleskin. The drum major turban is trimmed with a circlet of antique gold and bronze set with jewels.

The latter are very new and smart and will not stir the wrath of the Audubon society. A thick quill is used; then the long, coarse fur of the monkey is put in it at each side. It is amazing what influence the Audubonists are having on millinery and these fur quills are one outcome of it.

Bronze lace is widely used for trimming, and ermine and sealskin without trimming are among the most distinguished turbans of the season.

Another model that has startling distinction is of moleskin trimmed with an heroic pansy made of blue and violet bugles with a gold center.

OF CLOTH OF GOLD.



A beautiful but costly turban for evening wear or formal afternoon occasions is made from cloth of gold. It is artistically and beautifully draped and has for its sole decoration a gorgeous paradise aigrette in natural coloring.

PROPER LENGTH OF SKIRTS

Fashion's Decree Makes Distinct Variations in Dimensions of the Garment.

There is confusion in the minds of many concerning skirts. There is so much talk about smart gowns being five inches from the floor for evening and nearly six inches for morning, that women wonder if there is any hour in which the long, graceful skirt is worn.

The strict decree of fashion is this: Skirts five or six inches from the ground for street wear; skirts that sweep the floor in a round train for the afternoon, and skirts five inches from the floor for the evening.

This is the decree! Everyone does not have to abide by it, but numbers of women will accept it in part, if not in whole. They may not have every evening gown made short, or every afternoon frock made long, but they will assentedly have one of each kind to show that they know what is being done in the world of fashion.

Possibilities.

There are some women who are constantly utilizing old material, and then, again, others who discard a shirtwaist, skirt or dress merely because it is somewhat old style or torn in a few places.

A white linen shirtwaist, which was in very good condition, save for a few holes at the neckband and waist line (caused by constant pinning), was saved from extinction by one of the cautious, who converted it into stock collars and belts. The ends of the stocks were square, and on one collar five tiny clovers were embroidered.

There is a satisfaction in knowing that good material is never wasted. The half-worn linen skirt has countless possibilities.

Brocade Hats.

Brocade is much favored for bridesmaids' hats. Perhaps it solves the color problem as well, for it is always possible to secure just the right shade of blue or pink at the silk counter when the felt hats offer no assistance to eager buyers.

Large shapes are popular, and plumes of the same color or contrasting tones are used. The design of the brocade seems especially ornamental and suitable for festive occasions. After the great event these silk hats are lovely for evening wear.

Black Fishnet.

Black fishnet in coarse, heavy silk mesh is used for the all-black blouse and trimmed with black grosgrain ribbon of several widths, advancing from a quarter to an inch. The dullness of the ribbon and the extreme plainness of these little models proclaim them correct mourning for the younger woman. They are lined with lusterless black silk, except their collars and wristbands, which are left transparent.

CHRISTMAS REUNION

HOW TO MAKE THE HOLIDAY PARTIES MOST ENJOYABLE.

A Number of Games That Will Prove Pleasing for Both Old and Young at the Yuletide Season.

By Mary Dawson.

The wealth of new games is so great of late years that the entertainer is apt to overlook the splendid old games, many of which have never been surpassed, if, indeed, we can equal them. Old favorites are especially good for Christmas reunion gatherings because in most cases they require no advance preparation and are easily grasped by the few to whom they are unfamiliar.

One such sport is that called "acting adjectives." To play it one member of the company leaves the room, and each person remaining agrees upon a certain adjective, which he or she will act out when called on to do so. When the retiring player is recalled he asks someone in the group a question. This player must then answer in a way which will illustrate the adjective assigned to him. Thus, a player who has taken the word "noisy" will bawl his reply, and at the same time contrive to let a book fall to the floor with a loud clap.

The man or girl representing "taciturn" must reply in as few words as possible, and so forth. As soon as the guesser has divined one of the concealed words he takes a chair in the circle, while the person whose adjective he guessed withdraws from the room.

"Magic music" makes a lively number in the program, played in this way. One person is chosen to hide the coin or ring. All the rest withdraw, with the exception of the person who will play the piano. The person holding the ring then hides it, acquainting the musician with its whereabouts, and the company is readmitted.

The players now arrange themselves in a row, each one with his hands on the shoulders of the person in front of him. One player, the leader, heading the procession. When the music starts the line of boys and girls goes off in search of the ring, guided in this by the music. This, of course, plays loud and cheerily as the object is approached, slow and dolefully when the procession is headed in the wrong direction, and faintest when they are furthest from the prize.

"Thought transference" is not precisely a game of contest, but there are few better ways to interest a party of guests, and whatever the psychological explanation of the phenomenon, it never fails to create amusement. To arrange it the person to be "subject" is sent out of the room. Two players are appointed to transfer the thought, and these decide upon what simple stunt the player will be required to perform. Thus, he may be required to pick up a book, to arrange a cushion, or to touch the keys of the piano. The rest of the company is informed what the required stunt will be.

The "subject" is then readmitted, and those who are to guide him stand on each side and hold his hands. These thought transferers, as well as the rest of the company, then center their minds upon the thing to be done. In eight cases out of ten the "subject" then wends his way, still holding the hands of the other two, towards the appointed object, and does what is required of him.

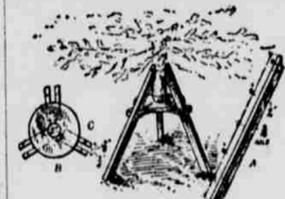
It is most exciting. The audience will probably demand several "sub-

FOLDING STAND FOR TREE

One That Can Be Easily Made and Which May Be Kept for Future Use.

The accompanying cut shows a simple way to make a support for a Christmas tree, says the Scientific American. The material should be of hard or tough wood that will not split easily.

Make three pieces like A, of ¾x2-inch strip, also three pieces like C, of



Folding Tree Stand.

¾x2½-inch strip, and one piece like B; for this the bottom of a peach basket will do very well. In the center of the disk B bore a 2-inch hole to receive the sharpened base of the tree. Fasten the C pieces to the under side of the disk B with screws. Bore holes in the arms of each C piece to just receive a three-inch wire nail. In the top of each leg, A, as shown, insert a small nail or screw to form a point that will press into the tree. Now place a leg, A, in the slot sawed out of C, and pass a three-inch wire nail through the holes.

When the Christmas tree is taken down the legs may be unhinged and the stand folded and packed away for use next year.

A. V. SEARING, JR.

No ear may hear His coming, But in this world of sin, Where meek souls will receive Him still, The dear Christ enters in.

jects" and experiments before their curiosity is sated.

A new game which will appeal to active, lively girls, as well as to the boys, is color base. This is a splendid frolic for the hall or living room, and can be played in quite close quarters.

Each member of the company but one is given a certain color or shade, which will represent his personal safety, since, when standing with a foot or hand on something of that color he cannot be tagged. The remaining player is made "catch" and pursues the fugitives around the room. He must remember the colors given to each, as the pursued, when in a tight fix, will try to deceive him by touching some color not theirs.

When the catch succeeds in catching some one off base and tagging him he changes places with the person caught. It adds to the fun to give the catch a long, flexible stick with a handle of raw cotton dipped in flour tied to one end, with which to tag.

Now for a sit-down game while legs and arms are resting and players take breath. A good one is a contest seeing who can write down the longest list of words suggesting or belonging to the Yuletide season. Pass around blank cards and pencils and allow 15 minutes for working up the lists. Such a list will include the words, holly, mistletoe, St. Nick, Christmas carol, waltz, yule, yule log, gift, greeting, Christmas box, snapdragon, holidays and a long list of related terms. Give a prize to the player whose list proves longest.

To carry the fun a bit further on, get two pictures as large as possible, representing the Christmas saint. "Ads." or illustrations from back numbers of periodicals will do. Cut each picture into six or eight pieces and hide the pieces in odd nooks and corners around the room. When the signal is given players hurry away in search of the fragments. As soon as a player has found a piece he ceases to search, and all those who have found mosaics commence to patch them together. All those who find fragments are entitled to draw for the prize—a Christmas book. This makes a most exciting scramble game, since it is not until both pictures are completed that the unsuccessful players give up hope.

When the company does not include children too young to read or write, composing a Christmas story makes a pleasant pastime. The players are given penny blank books and pencils and each is called on to name a word which must be woven into the story each writes. These words everybody puts down. Twenty minutes is allowed in which to think out Christmas stories or incidents and for putting them into words. At the end of the contest the stories are read aloud and voted on. The best is awarded a prize. If any story fails to include all the given words it is not entered in the competition.

The best place to play this game is around a large table which affords room for the different papers, pencils and elbows.

Have for the centerpiece of the supper table at this Christmas party a large cake iced in white, with wreath or artificial holly and a crown of red candles. In the center have a tiny Santa Claus, with or without reindeer, and a sleigh.

From the cake run scarlet ribbons terminating in souvenirs at the different covers.

Serve for the refreshment hot oyster soup and crackers, cold sliced tongue and potato or chicken salad, followed by ice cream and cake or a dainty jelly or custard. Then coffee, waters and cheese.

Wrap tiny bonbons in squares of tin-foil and pour a little alcohol over them on a metal tray. Let the guests snatch them from the flames with their fingers.

PRETTY NECKPIECE OF LACE



Girls are busy these days making elaborate neckpieces of lace and satin, or net and ribbon. The one shown in the sketch is made from white figured fillet net attached to a high, boned stock of black satin. The bow in front, and the jabot, are merely pinned on and can be replaced by others.

All-White Tree.

An all-white tree is a beautiful novelty. Wrap all gifts in white, fringed tissue paper, tie with white ribbon, decorate the tree with strings of popcorn, white paper chains and bells, surmount it with a large white butterfly and powder it liberally with silver powder that will glisten like snow in the candlelight.