



### Newest Ideas in Yokes.

Quite the newest thing in yoke is the square outline, although many prefer to cling to the pointed yoke, finding it more becoming. The yokes are made of lace or eyelet embroidery with stock attached. The square yoke has also made its appearance on the strictly tailor-made suits. Here, however, it is made up of starched chemise order, with upright collar, such as used to be worn exclusively with severe shirtwaists half a dozen years ago.

At the front of the collar on each corner are embroidered beautiful motives, such as flowers, butterflies or a design in eyelet embroidery. This gives a truly feminine touch on so uncompromisingly stiff an affair.

To state what colors are to be worn is impossible. There is a perfect craze for vivid shades of yellow and orange, which comes under the name of coque-de-roche. A touch of it is generally flattering to the face, its brilliant coloring often bringing out hidden charms of color in complexion, hair and eyes.

### Ribbon Cuffs.

Ribbon cuffs are a novel feature of some fine evening coats.

A lovely creation in biscuit broadcloth (it looks white in the evening) shows the very broad sleeves to be gathered into correspondingly broad cuffs. And these cuffs are of ribbon. Of the very broad ribbon but one width is required, the pretty, figured stuff being draped down to a width of five inches. In this way nearly three-fourths of a yard would be required for each sleeve. The delicate greens and pinks are especially exploited on the ivory grounds of these lovely ribbons. Naturally, the striking novelties here suggested do not exhaust the uses to which ribbon is put, though the others are not as surprising.

### Lovely Hats in Violet.

The violet hats—too definite for day wear, but at night they come out in soft, bewildering, beautiful shades and styles. Yet the violet refused to be pushed back for street wear entirely, so those dark, rich "plums" have come to the fore. Made of velvet, and trimmed with roses of varying shades, that tone in perfectly, the "plum" hats have a certain beauty and suggestion of conservatism in their make-up.

### Parisian Feature in Coats.

In Paris long coats fitted in the back and sides, but made plaited or ruffled, with the fullness shirred or belted, are in evidence. They are, as one importer expresses it, "a cross between a directoire redingote and a Russian moujik," and are slightly bloused.

### Cloth of Many Virtues.

The silk-warp Henrietta cloth has been seen lately made up in modish gowns for afternoon wear, and very handsome it is, too. It has the lustre of silk, the warmth of wool and much body, while it drapes in graceful folds.

### Dainty Little Frock.

Gumpe dresses always are attractive and this one is peculiarly so owing to its novel sleeves and square neck. The dress itself is shown in blue merized chambray with bands of white embroidery, the gumpe in dotted baste, but many other combinations might be made. All the seasonable lines and cottons are desirable for the frock of immediate wear while all dainty wools will be admirable for colder weather and the gumpe can properly be of any pretty washable white fabric. To make the dress for



Design by May Mantou.

A girl of 10 years of age will be required 4 1/4 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 32 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 16 yards of banding and 1 1/2 yards 32 inches wide for gumpe.

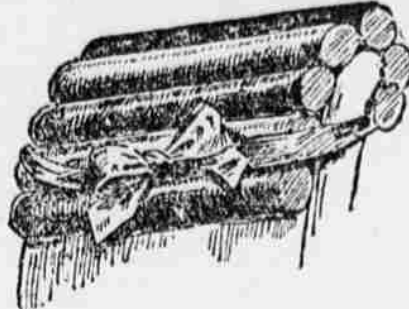
### Bonnets for Little Girls.

The most charming old-fashioned poke bonnets (the 1830 shapes) are

shown for children. They are for the most part done in all white, but pale blue and dainty pink shades are also shown. The trimmings consist of silk drawn on cords, folded ribbons, fluted laces and ostrich tips. Nothing can be more picturesque and lovely than a little girl dimpling and smiling in one of these quaint bonnets.

### Novel Chair Back.

Here is a charming design for a chair back, which can be strongly recommended, not only as a comfortable head rest, but also as a cover to disguise a shabby or faded chair. It may be made from odds and ends of cloth, silk, velvet or lengths of ribbon, and is composed of a series of



seven divisions or rolls. Each of these is first made up separately, and filled with feathers, vegetable down, wadding or any other stuffing that is available; then afterwards sew them together. Cloth and velvet shades alternately of harmonious shades of sage green or terra cotta would have a pleasing effect.—Montreal Herald.

### Bit of Unique Contrast.

A white evening coat has a bit of color in its collar, which is of sky-blue velvet. Another goes a step further and uses strong royal blue, in the prettiest of ways.

### Pretty Fancy in Scarfs.

There are new scarfs of soft, crepey stuffs, fringed, and printed with great shadow flowers, or with tiny groups sedately ranged along the borders.

### New Kind of Zibeline.

Closely sheared zibeline, not the long-haired kind first introduced, is the madish stuff for the coming season.

### SHE SQUARED THE ACCOUNT.

Little Debt to Bank Wiped Out in Easy Manner.

"I have a profound admiration for women," remarked Col. John S. Flaherty, manager of the Majestic theater, New York, "but as business men they fail to impress me. One of my friends recently deposited \$100 in a bank to his wife's credit, introduced her to the cashier and paying-teller gave her a check book, and started her on a financial career.

"Within a week she received a notice by mail saying that her account was overdrawn and asking her to call. She took the notice and went to the bank and asked what it meant.

"It took some time for the cashier to explain, but he finally told the woman plainly that she had no more money in the bank.

"How can that be?" she demanded. "I still have a lot of checks left."

"That may be," replied the cashier, "but you owe us eight dollars."

"Is that all?" she asked. "I will fix that." And she took a pen, wrote a check for the amount, and handed it to the cashier.—New York Telegraph.

### Was He Vain?

In one of the big stores the other day a woman stood in a little booth demonstrating the value of somebody's complexion lotion and face powder. A long line of women, with complexions of every degree of beauty, were waiting in line to "get a try" at it. After thirty or forty women had been "beautified" a fat little bald-headed man stepped up to the demonstrator.

"Do you mind fixin' me up, too?" he asked.

"Certainly not," said the demonstrator.

"Well, I shaved myself this morning and I did a bad job of it. I wish you'd paint me."

The demonstrator grabbed up a cloth dipped it in carmine, and smeared it over the little man's face. Then she smeared on the white lotion. When she was through with him he looked like a beauty mask.

"He looks real purty, don't he?" said the woman just behind him.

"Oh, what a ludy complexion," said the little German woman who came next.

"Say, are you kiddin' me?" asked the little fat man as he turned to walk away.

"Who says men aren't vain?" asked the demonstrator as she made a quick swipe at a woman's face who was waiting to be made lovely in appearance.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### In Memory of Shakespeare.

A slip from Shakespeare's mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon is to be set out opposite the town hall of the borough of Southwark, London, which is a stone's throw from the Old Newing ton theater, where Shakespeare acted in 1594-96.

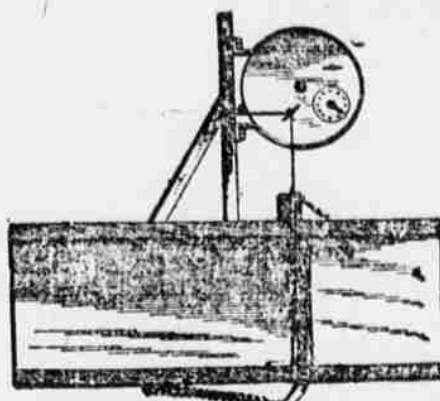
## SCIENCE and INVENTION

### Electricity Kills Insects.

The Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift (Berlin) announces that it has received from M. Lokuzjewski the description of an apparatus for the destruction of insects, of their larvae, and of caterpillars, the apparatus having recently been presented to the Odessa Technical society. Under a wagon drawn by horses or run by an alcohol motor there is placed a small dynamo. This dynamo is moved by a system of gearing placed on the axle of the vehicle, the dynamo being connected with an induction coil in front of which is placed a Wehnelt interrupter. The negative pole of the induction coil is connected with the iron framework of the vehicle, that is connected with a series of metallic brooms placed behind and under the wagon. These brooms may be moved in a vertical direction, and as they give forth a large shower of sparks, any insect within the range of the broom is destroyed. The wagon should follow immediately behind the plow, as the latter, by opening the earth, brings to light insects and larvae.

### Feeder for Stock.

One of the disagreeable tasks in relation to the care of horses, cows or other cattle is the necessity of arising early and supplying them with feed. This is especially true with milk dealers, bakers and many others who are compelled to get up an hour or two before serving their route in order to feed their horses. This is also the case on Sundays with all drivers of teams. Automatic time stock feeders are not new to the trades, by any means, but few are as simple as the one shown in the illustration. This is so constructed that the feed may be



### Allows the Feed to Fall.

automatically released at a predetermined moment by attachment to an alarm clock and fed into a trough or manger.

A chute, through which the food is to be passed, is shown in the illustration, with a hinged door at right angles to the inner wall thereof, the door being connected with an arm which projects through the wall of the chute. This arm is fastened to a spring held to a pin in the outer wall of the chute. A bracket supports a clock upon the other side of the chute, the clock having an alarm attachment. The key which winds the alarm apparatus is connected to a spring-pressed bolt which is mounted in the wall of the chute and designed to support the hinged door when the same is weighted down with food. As the clock runs down the cord withdraws the bolt, and when the proper time is reached the door is released and the food falls down to the manger. After the door is relieved of its weight the spring will cause it to resume its normal position. This would also be very useful in large establishments.

The patentees are John R. Ray and William E. Sankey, of Salem, Mo.

### Would Exterminate Rats.

Unrelenting warfare against rats is advocated by Sir James Crichton Browne, who says that people nowadays are living under sanitary conditions which will seem as shocking and wrong to their descendants 200 years hence as conditions that obtained two centuries ago appear now. In advocating a crusade against rats, as the great carriers of disease, Sir James suggests a new form of relaxation. "We have with us," he says, "lots of gilded youths whose time hangs heavy on their hands, and who might vary their amusements by rat-catching, which must be quite as exciting and elevating as pigeon shooting. If the sporting papers would give a description of the battues and reports of the bags, with odds on the favorite rat-catchers and portraits of the record-breakers, those pernicious little rodents would soon become scarce—unless, indeed, enthusiasts should take to breeding and laying them down as we do pheasants. Great things may be expected when sport, fashion and sanitation join hands in rat-catching."

### Seismographs on Railways.

An indication of the swift progress of the Japanese mind in practical science is afforded by Doctor Omori's recent report on the measurement of the vibrations of railway carriages by means of seismographs. The primary purpose of the seismograph is to measure the oscillations of earth quakes. Japanese engineers use it for determining the proper balance of locomotives and the state of the permanent way on railway. Many practical advantages in the saving of fuel and the detection of faults in construction have thus resulted.

### Improved Decoy Ducks.

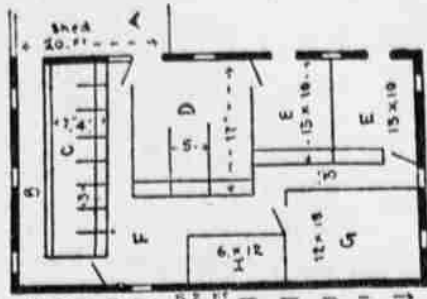
A decoy duck that will flap its wings and rise from the water has been put on the market. The decoy is mounted on a rod which fits into a tube whereby the decoy may be anchored. The decoy is connected with a cord to the shore or wherever the hunter is and when the latter pulls the bird moves.

### GROUND FLOOR OF BARN.

Plan Provides for Much Accommodation Within Small Space.

F. M.—I have bought timber for a barn 30 by 52 feet with an L for a straw shed, 20 by 30 feet. I would like to know how I could lay out the basement to accommodate 10 or 12 head of cattle, a root house, a pen for small pigs, two or three stalls, and a box stall for horses. The bents are as follows: 20 feet for large mow; 14 feet drive floor, and 18 feet mow and granary over horses. I do not intend to close in under the straw shed. I would like to arrange so as to have cow and horse stable door under the shed. The barn will run east and west, with shed on the east end.

The accompanying plan provides for 8 single cow stalls; 3 single horse stalls; two box stalls, one of which



### Ground Floor Plan.

A, shed, 20 by 30 feet; B, passage behind cattle; C, cow stable; D, horse stable; E, E, box stalls; F, feed room; G, root house; H, pig pen.

may be used for cattle if desired; root house, pig pen and shed. The manure may be removed direct from both the horse and cow stable into the shed.

### Pump Not Working Well.

J. L. McD.—A well 34 feet deep contains 12 feet of water. A pipe 1 1/2 inches in diameter leads from the well to the stable, a distance of 110 feet, with a fall of 3 feet. After the pump has been idle for a time one has to pump about eighty strokes before water comes. What is wrong with the pump?

In this instance it appears that either the cylinder is too small or too high in the wheel or that the valve is loose in the cylinder and leaking air. If the latter is the case, the pipe empties after each operation, and the whole has to be refilled with a loose valve, which accounts for the large number of strokes necessary. If the cylinder is too small, it would require a large number of strokes to bring the water up to that point in the well, and if it were too high up, especially with a loose valve, it would have the same result. I should recommend the examination of the valve as the most probable cause of the difficulty.—J. B. R.

### Transplanting Bearing Apple Trees.

Sub.—What is the best time of year to transplant apple trees that have been bearing about four years?

The best time to transplant apple trees is early in the spring, as soon as the soil is dry enough. I fear, however, that to transplant apple trees which have been bearing for four years would not be a very successful undertaking and I would not advise doing so. It would be much better to leave the trees where they are, even if it were necessary to use the ground about them for something else, and to plant young trees on the spot intended for these bearing ones. If, however, it is determined to transplant the trees at any cost, the work should be very carefully done and as many roots as possible kept on. The trees should be headed back severely, at least two years' growth being taken off around the tree.—M.

### Transplanting Rhubarb.

L. A. G.—What is the best time to transplant rhubarb which was grown from seed sown last spring?

Rhubarb may be transplanted at any time after the leaves die down in the fall; but with young seedlings I should advise you to wait until spring to move them. There is danger of small roots being thrown above the ground by the action of frost, and if planted this fall they might have to be set again in the spring. Prepare your ground this fall by plowing under well rotted manure; or, still better, plow out trenches four feet apart. Fill the trenches to within six inches of the top with manure, throw in two inches of fine dirt and set the plants, having them three feet apart in the rows. Mulch each fall with manure, which should be forked around the plants the following spring.—C. E. H.

### Power from Water Pressure.

W. H. C.—How much power can I get from 50 feet of a fall of water running through a 2-inch pipe? The spring is about 22 rods from the house.

The amount of power supplied in this instance is so trifling as not to be worth considering. The distance, 22 or 23 rods, together with a small size of pipe, reduces the original head of fifty feet so materially that the power available is only one-seventy-fifth of a horse power.

### Roup in Turkeys.

E. M. P.—Will you kindly publish the treatment for roup in turkeys?

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager at the Central Dominion Experimental farm, recommends the use of a solution of Platt's chlorides, made of a solution of one part chlorides to five parts rain water. Bathe the head and affected parts well and do so several times per day. Separate the sick birds and disinfect the premises.

## POULTRY

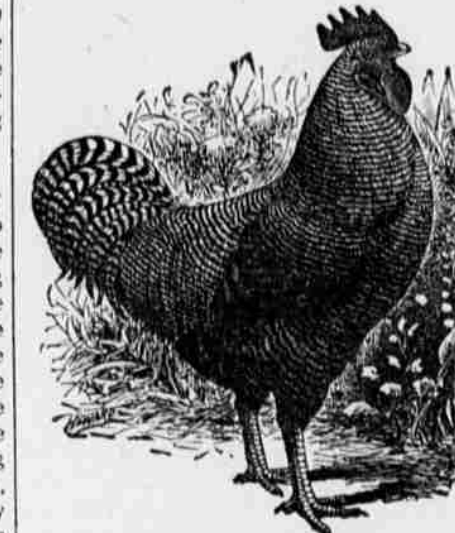


### Don't Take the Advice.

A contemporary says "do not feed sloppy food, as it goes through the gizzard without grinding, which is not the way food should pass through the digestive organs of fowls." That is advice that it is better not to take. The gizzard argument is defective. The gizzard is for the purpose of grinding food that needs grinding, if the gizzard lets the food pass it, it is because that food is already so well pulverized that it does not need further grinding. There is nothing to show that grain ground by a gizzara is any more perfectly ground than grain ground in a mill of human construction. Where the feed of fowls consists largely of whole grain a soft feed once a day will be found very helpful.

### Barred Plymouth Rocks.

A government report says: The Barred Plymouth Rock is of a grayish white color, regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black running in straight, distinct lines throughout the entire length of the feather, and showing on the down or under color of the feathers. The barring is somewhat smaller on the hackle and saddle feathers than on other portions of the body. The bird is of medium size, with broad neck, flat at the shoulders, the breast is full, and the body broad and compact; medium-sized wings that fold gracefully, the points being well covered with breast and saddle feathers. A medium-sized head, ornamented with upright, bright-red comb and wattles; a large, bright eye,



and yellow beak, legs and toes, places the picture before us in its entirety. The difference between the Barred and the Pea-comb Barred is that the latter has a small, firm and even pea-comb, instead of single comb.

For the farmer or market poultryman they are favorites, being of medium size, well proportioned, with a deep, full breast, making a most admirable bird for market purposes. They are hardy, mature early, and make excellent broilers from eight to twelve weeks old. They are good layers the year round, and in winter they lay exceptionally well. Their eggs are brown in color and average eight to a pound. They are good sitters and excellent mothers.

### Prepare for Turkey Raising.

If the turkey crop is short, as it now seems likely, it will be a good thing for those intending to purchase new stock to secure birds as soon as possible. As the birds are sent to market and the supply thus becomes smaller, the demand will increase and the price will rise. The increase of population and the increasing popularity of the turkey as a table bird are factors that are continually conspiring to send up the price of breeding turkeys. If, however, the birds are purchased at this time the buyer should make sure that he does not receive culls. No breeder that has a proper care for his own reputation will sell culls for breeders, but there are some men that will sell for a breeder any kind of a bird they can get the money for.

### The Farmer's Flock.

The farmer's flock should be one of pure bred fowls of some kind. He can afford to keep pure bred birds if any man can. He cannot afford to keep inferior fowls. That the farmer is better situated to raise pure-bred fowls than any other man seems to be evidenced by the number of professional chicken raisers that every year send their fancy eggs to farmers to be hatched and to have the birds from them brought up to a considerable size before being taken home to the poultry farm.

Nest boxes should be frequently renewed if mites are about.

### A Devoted Daughter.

Mrs. William P. Tonry, the only daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Surran, who was involved in the Lincoln conspiracy, recently died at Baltimore, Md. The girl, just becoming a woman at the time of the assassination, had been liberally educated, especially in music, and was one of the most proficient pianists in the South. On the arrest of her mother, the girl gave up her education, her music, and all thoughts for herself to save the life of her mother. She administered to her wants as far as the government would permit, and perhaps a better exhibition of devotion to a mother was ever manifested than the girl's effort to reach President Johnson on the day of the execution in order that she might prevail upon the executive to spare her mother's life or stay the sentence of the military court.

## DAIRY



### Dairying in the South.

Dairying has not yet made very great progress at the South. People that have been south know how difficult it is to get cream at even the best hotels. This shows a lack both in the general public and in the producers. The one does not strongly demand the products of the cow and the other does not try to produce the article and place it where the public can be educated in its use. Reading dairy statistics of the south is not very interesting, as they are too meager. A small herd here and there, often of indifferent breeding, comprises the list of producing factors. Most of the Southern states have no dairymen's associations. This shows the apathy existing among the people on the subject of dairying.

In the South a great many cows are kept in cities, and from these come most of the supply of milk. In the north this is not generally practiced. The cows in the north are kept in the country instead of in the city, and the milk is shipped in over roads that make a point to encourage the milk trade. In the south the milk trade is so little of a factor that the milk train is unknown. The south is, however, moving in the matter of a better milk supply, and here and there a city is appointing a milk inspector to see that it gets only pure milk. Where this is done the milk trade is benefited, as one of the obstacles in the way of a better business in milk production is the suspicion of the public that much of the milk sold is dirty, adulterated or watered. There is no doubt that the time is coming when milk producing will be a great business in the South. The mild waters and the abundance of forage make it an ideal part of the country in which to produce milk.

### Dairy Idols.

Cows become favorites with their owners not altogether by reason of the milk they produce. We have known cows that their owners thought a great deal of because of the kindly disposition of the animals. One cow that the writer remembers gave but a few quarts of milk a day, but she was a pet of the family. She would prefer the company of members of the family rather than of other cows. If the cows were being taken to pasture she would insist on walking by the side of the one in charge of the herd. It is hard to order a cow of this kind sent to the butcher, and many people will not do it. Instead, the animals are kept for a dozen years and not only allowed to eat up the provender without returning a compensation for it, but are allowed to add to the herd more cows after their own ability not to produce milk. These may fairly be called dairy idols. Their owners claim great things for them without being able to substantiate the truth of what they say.

But the family pet is not the only brand of dairy idol. There are the general purpose cows that quite generally have the entire confidence of their owners as to their great value. They are idols that the single purpose-cow men have demolished again and again, to their own satisfaction, but they are still to be found all over the land.

The dairy idol is a thing that can be dispensed with to the advantage of the owners of the cows. The warfare against them will be kept up, and little by little the factors we are warring against will disappear. It may, however, take about as long to eliminate them as it took Christianity to drive the idols out of the pagan world.

### The Palm Oil Decision.

For many months a very important case has been before the United States Supreme Court, namely, whether the commissioner of internal revenue has the legal power to decide what should be considered coloring matter in butter. Oleomargarine manufacturers had used palm oil extensively to give a yellow color to butter. It is said that the very large amount of this used led the authorities to begin suits against the makers, and as fines and penalties the government collected in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. The attorneys for the companies contended that it was unconstitutional for Congress to place in the hands of the commissioner authority to determine what was coloring matter. They said that this was a function that belonged to the courts. They readily understood that if they could bring each case before a court and have it tried by jury there was every reason to believe that they would get favorable verdicts, or at least that the juries would disagree. The supreme court, however, has decided that the act of Congress is constitutional and that the commissioner has the power to say what is and what is not coloring matter. As the commissioner has already decided that palm oil is a coloring matter within the meaning of the law, all butterine containing this ingredient is subject to a tax of 10 cents a pound. This closes the last avenue that seemed to be open by which colored oleomargarine could go out to the people without paying the 10-cent tax.

No branch of the dairy industry has received more attention in recent years or made more substantial progress than that of producing milk for delivery to consumers or shipment to market. Nearly one-third of all the milk cows in the United States are necessary to supply the people with milk for use in its natural state.