

Of Interest to Builders.

Prof. Charles L. Norton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology says that a great deal more care should be taken in protecting steel work and wrought iron work from corrosion. Concrete is a far better safeguard than stone or terra cotta against fire, he says. The Boston skyscrapers are viewed with suspicion by Prof. Norton.

Women are sure all men have habits of extravagance which need correction.

Smallest Monarchy on Earth.

The sovereign who reigns over the smallest monarchy in the world is the king of Cocos, a group of islands near Sumatra. These islands were discovered about 300 years ago by the captain of the Keeling, but were comparatively little known till 1825. When Mr. Ross, an Englishman, visited them he was struck by their beauty and took up his abode there. It is his grandson, George Ross, who now holds sway over the Cocos.

Making It Emphatic.

Concerning a certain archdeacon in the English church a tale of modesty is told. He forbade one of his friends to call him "doctor," saying, "If you call me doctor I will do the same for you." "Oh, but you can't," replied the other. "I am not a doctor." "You soon will be," was the answer. "I'll see — if I am," came the retort.

Elephants Long for Freedom.

In captivity elephants always stand up when they sleep, but when in the jungle, in their own land and home, they lie down. The reason given for the difference between the elephant in captivity and in freedom is that the animal never acquires complete confidence in his keepers, and always longs for liberty.

Lightning and Trees.

Prof. Assmann, one of the German government meteorological experts, says that lightning seldom strikes in a forest where the trees are dense and of about the same height. Danger exists only where isolated trees rise high above their surroundings.

Try me just once and I am sure to come again. Defiance Starch.

Unresisting Victims of Button Trust.

Why are there two buttons, or even one, on the sleeves of a coat? The writer took a census of his buttons and found that 60 of them were unnecessary. He is particularly anxious as to the two buttons behind on a frock coat. Taking a survey of the whole human family he finds that there are 800,000,000 buttons worn, all of them useless.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wife Drove Pests Away.

A Yorkshire man whose poor relations pestered him continually, married the worst scold in the county in order to have a guardian who would protect him from the importunate legacy hunters. The venomous and incessant vituperation of the woman had the desired effect.

Insects Don't Touch Rice.

A remarkable fact connected with the rice plant is its almost entire immunity from the attacks of insects, and from those diseases which infect the cereals and other vegetable growths, as also that it supplies a wholesome diet for one-half the population of the world.

Force of Blue Whale.

A blue whale, harpooned by a Newfoundland whaler in Placentia Bay in March, 1902, towed the steam whaler Tuma 122 miles, the screw being reversed, at full speed the whole time, and not until twenty-six hours elapsed was exhausted and killed.

BUILDING FOOD

To Bring the Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food which will always bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over those than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die."

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well."

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centers and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

POULTRY



Temperature of Sitting Hens.

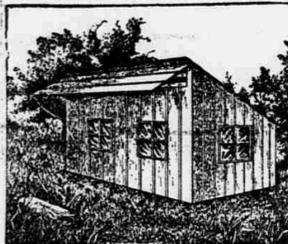
A close observer of poultry says that hens differ greatly as to the temperature of their bodies at brooding time. Some hens have a high temperature, and such are good producers of chicks; as the heat is very necessary for the work of developing the chicks. A hen with a high temperature will leave her nest for a considerable time each day, and still the results of her brooding be of the best. There are other hens that have a low temperature and are very poor producers of chicks, whether they stick to the nest all the time or not. We have not made a study of this matter and do not know how much truth there is in the opinions of the so-called close observer. Testing a number of hens by means of a reliable thermometer should shed some light on the problem.

More Yard Room.

Where fowls are kept yarded they do not often have the amount of yard room that should be given them. On our farms restrictions of this kind are not necessary, as land is worth too small a price to make it necessary to lessen the amount the fowls should have. The small amount allotted to the poultry is often due to the cost of fencing. But the larger the yard the less the cost of fencing. If no top rail is used, four feet will be found high enough for a wire fence, if the yard is of good size. The smaller the yard the higher will the fence have to be, as the smaller the yard the more strenuously will the fowls try to get out of it.

Turkey House.

In the accompanying cuts, are shown two views of a turkey house, illustrated by the United States Department



TURKEY HOUSE (FRONT VIEW).

of Agriculture. In the front, near the top, is seen a ventilator, which should always be open except in exceptionally cold weather. The roosts are placed near the front of the house and are on the level. The back view shows the slide door, which should be left



TURKEY HOUSE (BACK VIEW).

open during the day, that the turkeys may go and come at pleasure.—Farmers' Review.

Geese.

The last census reported 5,000,000 geese in the country, and about forty times as many chickens. This shows the relative importance of the goose raising industry to that of the chicken raising industry. It is, doubtless, true that it would pay our farmers to raise more geese than they do. Goose raising has not largely passed into the hands of specialists, as has the industry of raising ducks. The goose requires a great deal of room to do well, and for that reason the farmer has the advantage over the specialist. Most of the geese in the country are raised on farms, but generally in small flocks. They use a large amount of pasture and this is one thing in their favor, as fields of clover and alfalfa can be turned into goose meat at little cost. The goose feeds very largely on grass, but needs water to swim in to do the best.

The fact that the goose does not lay a large number of eggs, and that it requires a good deal of room, have conspired to render the goose popular with American farmers. In spite of this, however, the statistics show that there are more geese in the country than ducks. The goose could be used much more advantageously on some farms than any other domestic bird. There are on a good many farms marshy fields that are too wet for cattle or other farm stock that would make acceptable pasturage for geese. Some of these fields could not be drained without great expense and some of them lie so low that it is doubtful if drainage would ever be effective. This is just the place for a goose run, the frequent pools of water giving them the places necessary for swimming and hunting.

Geese raisers declare that geese do not thrive so well in large flocks as do ducks. The "why" is not explained. There may be no "why" except lack of care and crowding in too close quarters. It is probable that it is due to decreased opportunity to find food, especially where the birds have to hunt much of it themselves. The larger the flock the greater in proportion will

be the amount of food the farmer must give, for the number of bugs found will be less per goose. Geese do not require much attention, and that should make them popular with the American farmer, who has more area than available labor. After the goslings are a week old they show a decided determination to take care of themselves, if a good range is given. Perhaps this characteristic has been taken too much advantage of by some of our farmers, and accounts for the lack of success with geese in some instances.

The geese of the country comprise a good many mongrels, the parents of which were imported so long ago that their breed names have been lost. The most profitable breeds are those that have been introduced in comparatively recent years, such as the Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African and Egyptian. Canada or Wild Geese are being raised to some extent. The farmer that goes into goose raising will find it will pay him better to grow the distinct breeds than to raise geese of no known breeding.

"Quail on toast" is a common delicacy that is in repute with epicures. Some of them were shocked when they learned that squabs were being palmed off on them for quail. They will perhaps be more shocked when we tell them that now the "palmer" have gone a step further and are palming off very young chickens for squabs. Recently in visiting a poultry yard we were told that a dealer had been round and paid good prices for chicks just beginning to lose their down. He said he was buying them to sell to the market men for squabs, who would sell them to the restaurateurs and hotel men, who would serve them to the customers as quail along with toast. Now can some one find something to palm off in the place of the unfeathered chick?

The color of the chick at time of birth does not indicate the color of the mature fowl that is to grow out of it. This leads the amateur to conclude that certain chicks from eggs that he purchased as from pure breeds must have been wrong. The amateur will have to wait till the chicks have matured before he can be certain of the variety they are. A chick entirely black is not common, and the chicks of black breeds are generally canary-colored on the under part. The colors come out right when the feathers grow.

The poultry raiser needs to concern himself more about the conditions that surround his flock than about the breed, though the breed is important. Bad conditions will spoil the results from the best of breeds.

The man that raises poultry largely for market will, generally, settle down to one variety; but the man that wants to learn all he can about fowls will keep numerous breeds.

Chickens are like money; they can always be disposed of at a fair exchange. The prices for fowls are quite constant.

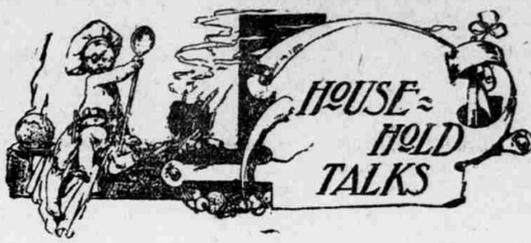
Model Dairies.

There are as yet few model dairies in the country, but we believe that more of them will come into existence as the boards of health in the cities press the investigations that they are making into the conditions of the farms in the country that supply milk. The Chicago inspectors have been going out, as we have reported in past issues of this paper, and they have found a good many dirty dairies and a few clean ones. Reports say that in other large cities the Boards of Health are taking the same steps. Here and there they have found dairies that were models in every particular. The barns were high and dry. The light was abundant in the stables. Cement was used wherever possible and water was supplied to every nook. The stables were washed out after each milking and the cows were kept in the cleanest possible condition. Some of the owners of these dairies even insist that the cows be curried before each milking, but most people will regard that as perhaps unnecessary. Absolute cleanliness does not require that unless the cows are shedding their hair. The appointments of a model dairy require that the ventilation of the barns shall be of the best, and that the windows be large enough and so placed that light can reach to every part of the building. The feed troughs should be washed out daily. The lack in this regard is one of the causes of bad odors in the milk. On some farms they are never washed out, and at every milking the scent from them crosses the stream of milk that is falling into the pail. It later reappears as a disagreeable taint in the milk or butter.

The Cheese Situation.

According to reports from various parts of the country, the condition of the pastures thus far this summer has been such as to favor the making of cheese. The best quality was however made in the early part of the season, the quality of the milk deteriorating as the weather became warmer and the pastures shorter. The cheese that was stored was largely of the early-made kind. Most of that being made in the middle of the summer is shipped directly to market, as there is no demand for it for storage. The market is said to be sluggish and almost no cheese is being purchased to send abroad.

Many a farmer has weakened the constitutions of his animals by feeding too heavily of corn. This feed makes fat, but when fed in too great abundance deprives the animal of vigor and lessens the breeding qualities.



Peach Liqueur.

Take mellow, full flavored peaches, wash but do not peel, slice, and put in a stone jar, which must be set for six hours in a kettle of boiling water. Cover the peach kernels with brandy and let stand till next day. Strain off the juice from the peaches, taking care not to squeeze the fruit hard enough to make the liquid muddy. Measure the juice and for each pint take a generous pound of the best refined sugar. Put sugar and juice together and let stand until next day, then bring the mixture to a boil, skim thoroughly, and strain it again through a bag of double cheese cloth. When it is cool add to it the brandy in which the kernels have been soaked, putting one pint of spirit to two of tyrop. Let it settle, and if not perfectly clear strain again. It ought to be either a clear pink, a bright yellow or a white, according to the fruit used. Use clear glass bottles. Put in the kernels, also a blade of mace, tied to a bit of yellow lemon peel, and a fragment of stick cinnamon. Cork, seal and keep in a dark place. The liquor improves with age.

For Toilet Details.

A capital notion is a large case of flax linen, daintily embroidered, with different sized receptacles for holding gloves, veils, cravats, waist ribbons and the hundred and one details that nowadays go to make up a well-turned-out woman's toilet. Veils carefully handled will last a long time, whereas, tossed into drawer without being folded, and stretched out to their original width, they scarcely last a week in a condition one would term respectable. The tendency of all these open-mouthed woven things is to shrink. The fancy for the long gauze veil, with deep hem border, grows apace. That these spend quite half their life thrown back over the hat in nowise affects their popularity. Indeed, for such were they apparently ordained, the smart French and American elegantes flagrantly adding an ordinary fine, russian net for actual use.

Batiste With Embroidery.

The value of a tasteful wrapper that can be slipped on with ease and which invites relaxation is well understood. This one is exceptionally attractive at the same time that it is wholly simple and is adapted to a wide range of materials. As illustrated, however, it is made of white batiste figured with pale green and is combined with a collar and frills of embroidery. The fronts are plain and loose, but the back is laid in inverted plaits, which provide additional fullness, and to the lower edge is joined the gathered flounce. The quantity of material re-



Design by May Manton.

quired for the medium size is 11½ yards 27, 10¾ yards 32 or 6¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yards of all-over embroidery and 7 yards of edging 8 inches wide.

Symphonies in Colors.

Color symphonies are engaging the attention of both milliners and dress-makers at the present moment, when novelties in the way of new modes are no longer forthcoming. All sorts of fantastic ideas are being employed, and so that the colors harmonize there is no limit to the quaint and lovely conceits that a true artistic modiste can achieve. One of the most original of these creations for evening wear—but it is, alas! only for the fortunate few—is a "sunrise frock," in which all the tints of the sky at sunrise are skillfully blended. The soft, cool gray of dawn, rose pink, an indescribable blue and a sort of mauve haze that trembles into white are all intermingled so softly that one is conscious of no details of the gown—only of the wonderful general effect.

Girl's Apron.

Pretty aprons are ever in demand. This one is novel and becomes ornamental at the same time that it serves the practical end of protecting the frock. As illustrated it is made of white lawn with trimming of embroidery and fancy stitching, but all the materials used for aprons are equally correct, white for the better sort, colored chambray, gingham and the like for those of harder usage.

The apron is made with a yoke, that is extended at the front to give a stole effect, fronts and backs. The main portion is gathered at its upper edge and attached to the yoke and front and the closing is made at the center back.

The quantity of material required



for the medium size (8 years) is 2½ yards 32 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of embroidery to trim as illustrated.

Pretty Necklaces.

Gold beads look very pretty worn above the low collar of a summer blouse. They are confined to day wear at present, while longer chains of rare stones are liked for evening.

Coral necklaces, as well as those of turquoise beads, have come in with the reappearance of gold ones, and when becoming either of these is a very effective ornament. In one of the prettiest long chains the fine gold links are interspersed with oblong bits of cut aqua marines and swung on the end of the chain is a large locket trimmed with the same stones, only smaller, and in the center rests a single diamond.

For Tailor-Made Gowns.

Chiffon cloth is being largely used for tailor-made gowns this summer. It is perhaps the most fashionable of all the thin fabrics, and, while it has all the suppleness and evanescent beauty of chiffon, it also possesses the durability of cloth, and works up into the most fascinating of dresses. In the soft pastel tones it is exquisite, and it lends itself so very easily to the picturesque draperies and gagings that are now the mode. Lace is a charming adornment, especially that of a fairly coarse weave, and it looks well in conjunction with galloon, or silk braid, or even embroideries.

Shepherd's Plaid in Early.

Shepherd's plaid has made its appearance earlier than usual this year. As a rule, one encounters it only when summer is drawing to a close, and the "ping-pong" of the sportsman's gun is heard echoing across the moors. But for once in her career, fashion has anticipated matters, and shepherd's plaid is included among the check patterns considered modish in the way of tafetas and voiles. Some very becoming shepherd's plaid gowns have been seen in gingham and fine lawns, but the insistent little black and white check looks at its smartest in chiffon cloth.

The Collar for Silk Frocks.

For wear with silk frocks and ribbon stocks there is a decided demand for the modified medic collar, which takes the place of the plain ruching, now rather out of date. The new medic ruffle is of net or lawn, edged with valenciennes or mechin lace, knife pleated, and is from one and a half inches to three inches deep. It stands out very stiff and somewhat snugly from the stock.

A New Fad in Ties.

Grass-green tape ties in white canvas golf and tennis oxfords are a late summer fad at the country clubs, links and tennis courts. Both men and women have taken to wearing them.

No Time Lost.

A mother, after days of preparation for a week's absence from home, suddenly remembered, after the train was well under way, that she had left a bottle of a certain well-known remedy within reach of the middle-aged little fingers of her three-year-old son. She remembered, too, that there was nothing that the child loved better than the aromatic contents of that particular bottle.

Hurriedly calling the porter, the anxious mother prepared a message to be telegraphed from the first station. It read: "Hide bottle of Robbie's medicine. Left it on table in my room."

An hour later she received this not altogether soothing message from the boy's father: "Too late. Bobbie got there first."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Few Americans in Europe.

Travelers returning from Europe declare that the scarcity of Americans at continental resorts is very noticeable this season, and hotelkeepers are complaining that not in years have they come upon such hard times.

Wiggle Stick
WASH BLUE
Costs 10 cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other kind of bluing.
Won't Freeze, Spill, Break
Nor Spot Clothes
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Wiggle Stick
around in the water.
At all wise Grocers.

Wild Dogs of Central Africa.
The wild dog of central Africa, an explorer writes, is common enough. He is an ugly looking beast, with a pied body, coarse hair, short head and large upright ears. These wild dogs play fearful havoc with game, occasionally clearing out whole districts precisely in the same manner as the red dhole of India, before which even the tiger is said to retreat.

"Pen Stammering."
"Pen stammering" is the name given by Dr. Bertillon of Paris to a difficulty in writing analogous to stammering in speech. Many persons, he says, are incapable of writing even one of the letters of a word as long as any one is looking at them. Hypnotic suggestion, he thinks, will cure this nervous trouble, as well as writer's cramp.

Greater New York's Pay Roll.
Some idea of the size of Greater New York may be gained by the statement that there are 40,000 employees on the pay roll. This is a greater number than many South American republics and petty monarchies of the old world carry, including their standing armies.

Old Man's Secret.
Alpena, Mich., Sept. 5 (Special).—Seventy-five years of age but hale and hearty is Mr. Jerome K. Fournier of this place, and to those who ask the secret of his splendid health he gives the good advice "Use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

When asked for his reason for so strongly recommending the Great American Kidney Remedy, Mr. Fournier related the following experience: "I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills because they cured me of Diabetes. I suffered with my kidneys for a long time and suffered terribly from these Urinary Troubles that are so general among aged people. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and eight boxes of them cured my kidneys, regulated my water and made me feel like a hearty young man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make the old feel young because they make sound kidneys. Sound kidneys mean health and health is the other name for youth.

Most Spoken Languages.
There are 382,000,000 Chinese speaking the same language, making Chinese the most spoken language. There are so many dialects which are entirely different that they seem scarcely to belong to the same tongue. The inhabitants of Mongolia and Tibet can barely understand the dialect of the people in Pekin. Putting Chinese aside, the most spoken languages are as follows, in millions: English, 120; German, 70; Russian, 68; Spanish, 44; Portuguese, 32.

Condemns Top Hats.
The London Medical Press thus issues a call for heroes: "The top hat is ugly, unhygienic and embarrassing. Its sole claim to support is the appearance of respectability it gives. If only a few medical baronets would drive to their consultations in Panamas and cloth caps they would break the tyranny of habit over health and comeliness, and at the same time earn the undying gratitude of their humbler conferees."

Refreshments in Church.
Family pews were introduced at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Some of these had a table and fireplace, also curtains and window blinds, so as to secure the utmost privacy. This led to abuses. In some of the closed pews card playing was not uncommon and the tedium of a long service was sometimes relieved by light refreshments.—The Reliquary.

Snake That Stole.
While working close to a farm house at Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, a laborer was astonished to see a snake, over a yard long, swim across a stream. With some trouble he captured it and found in its mouth a cheese cake which it had stolen from the farm house larder on the other side of the river.—London Daily Express.

Allen's Foot-Ease, Wonderful Remedy.
"Have tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, and find it to be a certain cure, and gives comfort to one suffering with sore, tender and swollen feet. I will recommend ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE to my friends, as it is certainly a wonderful remedy.—Mrs. N. H. Guilford, New Orleans, La."

University Celebration.
The University of Freiburg had a grand celebration recently—processions, fireworks, illuminations, addresses, the occasion being the rounding out of the number of students to 2,000. One of the speakers referred to the fact that the number 1,000 was reached in 1885, and he was much applauded when he pointed at a babe in the arms of a nurse as the future four-thousandth student.

It's but a slipper step from smartness to sin.