Two Costumes

THE costume at the left is violet satin finished cloth. The blouse is trimmed in an odd way with bands of the material, buttons and straps of cord. The plastron and sash are of black liberty, the latter knotted low in front with fringed ends.

The wrist ruffles and those on the blouse are of lace, as is also the little gulmpe. The plain skirt is simply finished at the bottom with rows of stitching.

Green velvet is used for the other costume. The blouse, with lapped tailor seams, crossed slightly in front where it is ornamented with passementerie buttons. The wide revers are also ornamented with these buttons and with motifs of passementerie. The crossed waistcoat is of tan-colored satin trimmed with cord and embroidered dots. The chemisette is of dotted tulle the girdle is of green liberty. The long sleeves and the skirt are trimmed to correspond with the blouse.

PARTY DRESS OF VELVETEEN.

Rich Costume Designed for Girl of from Fourteen to Sixteen Years.

There are so many beautiful shades in velveteen that it is difficult to know which to select; the skirt of this is quite plain; it is a circular shape. The velveteen is arranged in one deep fold over each shoulder, and smaller folds form the sleeve. The

vest is of finely tucked soft silk and insertion, and the under-sleeves are the same; the waist-band is shaped and cut in scallops in the front, buttoning over.

Materials required: 10 yards velveteen, 6 yards insertion, 1 yard silk, 36 inches wide.

Cretonne Bed Spreads.

The renewal of things Colonial has brought about the fashion for bed spreads of old world chintz. These substitute the spreads of Marseilles. They hang nearly to the floor, are slashed to fit the two lower posts, and are edged with three-inch linen lace.

There is an oblong piece made to match for the pillows. It is always better to use what is known as day pillows under this. They are studded with a hard substance and made to stand firm and full.

Waistcoats in Fur Coats.

Paris has started the fashion for wearing gold embroidered waistcoats set with beautifully colored glass beads in coats of fur.

The Little Bertha.

All sorts of berthas are used for trimming the draped bodies of crepe, voile and chiffon cloth gowns. Sometimes these berthas are of broadcloth in a matching tone and embroidered in self-colored silks. Again they are of coarse net soutached, embroidered or appliqued in self or contrasting colors; but in nearly every instance they are shaped like the ever-while popular jumper—the shoulder straps terminating just below the bust line and at the top extending out over the sleeve. To accompany these berthas there are bandings to finish the sleeve and narrow edges to finish the collar.

About Skirt Belts.

One important feature about a well-fitting skirt is the belt. This should not be more than half an inch wide when completed and should be made of taffeta or lining that is not too thick. Skirt belts made of belt tape are not always successful, because it is hard to obtain the proper kind of belting. Imported models always have a belt of belt tape on the skirt, but it is thin and pliable. A heavy belt is, when turned over and finished, is positively impossible.

ROSES ON ALL WINTER HATS.

Of Every Color and Hue, and the Larger the Better.

Roses of every color and hue, big as cabbages, are smart on winter hats. It is the color that takes. Of course a luxuriant big rose, though of satin and silk and in the shades of pink never to be seen on a real flower, helps to enliven the feelings. A rose hat makes one feel positively young, and young faces more than ever like flowers themselves.

The ribbon roses which adorn a dressy hat just from Paris are made of many shades of pink satin ribbon in one instance, and in another of curious shades of dead white and greeny white to look like a bride rose.

It may seem folly to pay four dollars for a single artificial rose, yet that is what fashion is doing, and the ribbon roses cost as much if not more.

The keynote of the year is simple elegance," said the milliner as she carefully extricated a large hat to fit on my head for the reception. Simple elegance."

Truly it looked so. It was a turban rather large, and over the malline finished frame was folded a point lace scarf with little ermine and sable tails rounding the crown. A narrow twist of vieux bleu supple ribbon gave the color note—that was all. Other turbans—the coming hats—were as superb in scarfs of ottoman silk in rich colors.

Fancy Muffs.

Fancy muffs will be a fad of the season, and in them there is a chance for employing all the cleverness in design and needlework that a woman possesses. In a muff broadcloth and feathers may be most charmingly combined, and a neckpiece to match may be evolved. Black velvet with black ostrich tips can be worked together with astonishingly artistic results, while artificial flowers, either as a substitute or in combination, are lovely.

The Turnover Back.

The very stiff linen collar has fallen into disrepute except for business wear. Softer neck effects are considered desirable, and the sheer, embroidered turnovers are being worn again in combination with fluffy jabots, rabatties and tasseled silk or velvet cravats. Worn thus, the turnover, of course, fastens in front like a linen collar, and the edges are held neatly together by a fancy brooch.

Silk Skirt; Cloth Coat.

Among the best of the new costumes is seen the combination of Ottoman silk and liberty broadcloth. The skirt is of silk, long, flowing, and untrimmed. The coat is also long, is of the cloth, and usually has revers of silk.

The Smart Scarfs.

Just at the present moment the silks being used for the manufacture of the smartest scarfs have patterns which would seem to owe their inspiration to various phases of nature. Fruits and flowers figure very largely in the designing now as do all sorts of flowering plants and vines. The newest scarfs of this type show another phase of nature in their design. They have round balls of color suggesting suns crossed by fleecy clouds. As the majority of these scarfs are made of gray brocade, the cloud effect is perfectly apparent. One had red "suns," while dark blues and browns also appear in some of the patterns.

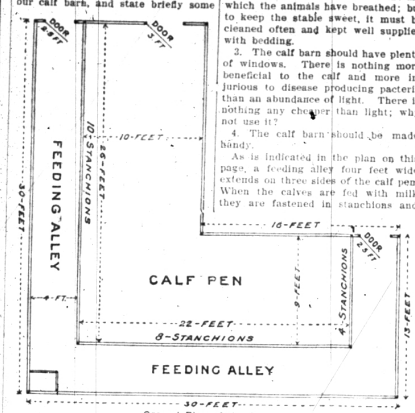
To Cover Hat Frame.

Cut the velvet the exact shape of the hat, allowing about half an inch for the turning of edges. Instead of sewing use liquid glue, and proceed the same as in sewing. Next, cover the top of the brim, and, lastly, paste the facing in. It looks much better than when sewed, and requires less than half the time. Try it; you will be surprised and delighted with the result.

BUILD A CALF BARN AND BUILD IT RIGHT

Some of the Essential Points in Its Construction—By W. D. Hoard.

We have recently received several inquiries asking for the plan of the calf stable on Hoard's Dairyman farm. We herewith present a floor plan of our calf barn, and state briefly some



Ground Plan of the Barn.

of the essentials to be considered in constructing a place for keeping calves.

1. A calf should always be kept dry. In order to do this a good floor should be put in the barn and thickly covered with fresh, dry bedding. It is impossible to raise a strong, healthy calf unless it is kept dry and clean.

2. A warm, pure atmosphere is required for growing calves. A warm stable is made by constructing a wall of at least one dead air space. Sheet on the outside of the 2x4's with drop siding, paper on the inside, and coves with matched flooring. Pure air is provided by the King system of ventilation. This will remove the air, which the animals have breathed; but to keep the stable sweet, it must be cleaned often and kept well supplied with bedding.

3. The calf barn should have plenty of windows. There is nothing more beneficial to the calf and more injurious to disease producing bacteria than an abundance of light. There is nothing any cheaper than light; why not use it?

4. The calf barn should be made handy.

As is indicated in the plan on this page, a feeding alley four feet wide extends on three sides of the calf pen. When the calves are fed with milk they are fastened in stanchions and the feeder has no trouble with them. Each one is held in his place. The wide alley makes it easy to give each calf its milk and other feeds.

5. The calf pen should be made so that it can be divided into several apartments. A calf when but two or three weeks old, when turned into a pen with others two or three months old is more or less handicapped, especially if the younger calf is not strong and rugged. A pen with several divisions permits the grouping of calves according to size and strength.

SELECTION OF BREEDING HOGS

Taken as a whole, there is no marked difference between the early maturing qualities of the Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or Berkshire breeds of hogs. Neither has it been proven that one has any marked superiority over the other as to the rate at which flesh may be laid on or the cheapness of gains. The characteristics of these breeds are well marked, and there are special points of excellence that one breed may possess to a greater degree than the others; still, considering the factors which determine almost entirely the profit or loss in hog raising, namely, fecundity, rate and cheapness of gains, no marked difference will be found between individuals of the same breed than between any of the above breeds taken collectively. It is therefore necessary whether breeding pure-bred hogs or grades to consider the individual carefully when selecting breeding animals.

The fecundity of sows always appeals to hog raisers. The size of litters varies with breeds to some extent, but still more with individuals. Statistics compiled by the Indiana experiment station show that the average size of several hundred Poland China, Berkshire and Chester White litters were: Poland China, 6.5 pigs to the litter; Berkshire, seven pigs to the litter, and Chester White, 7.5 pigs to the litter. However, litters of these breeds will vary from three or four to ten or more pigs to the litter. Confinement and overfattening tend to reduce fecundity. Again, sows that are sluggish or overrefined in type are usually indifferent breeders. So far as known the sow controls the size of litters, and since fecundity is largely an individual or family characteristic it is good policy to select brood sows only from litters of which at least seven pigs have been successfully raised.

In selecting breeding hogs, either male or female, the following points should receive consideration: Form, size for age, quality, and feet and legs.

To thoroughly inspect a hog, it is necessary to view it from the side, front and rear, both standing and in motion. From the side the hog should show a rather short head, full jowl and neck, a strong rather arched back without any depression back of the shoulders or at the loin, a deep body of good length and a deep, well rounded ham. From front and rear the side lines of the body should be straight and parallel, and this will be true if the development of shoulder, spring of rib and ham are uniform.

Good quality is indicated by fine hair, medium bone, absence of wrinkles and general coarseness. Hogs coarse in type mature slowly and fatten indifferently. Those possessing harsh hair and skin and showing wrinkles will produce inferior pork.

Breeding hogs should have short, strong legs and strong, upright pasterns.

Lack of sufficient bone, as shown by weak, broken down pasterns, is a common defect noticeable in brood sows, especially those that have been fed largely on corn. In fact, feed has much to do with development and strength of bone. A low, weak back indicates weakness, and no young sow showing such a defect should be saved for breeding. These two defects—weak pasterns and backs—may be readily noticed when the pig is moved and often when standing. Other common faults are coarse shoulders open on top, poorly sprung, short ribs and narrow loin.

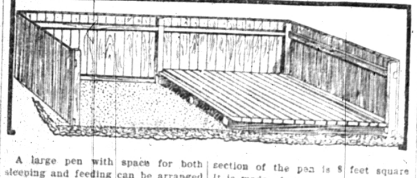
None but pure bred boars of good form should be used, and only those possessing early maturing qualities. By selecting vigorous, well formed sows of prolific families and pure bred, early maturing boars of good quality, the best combination is secured. This combination of good qualities may be secured in one breed, but more often hog raisers attempt to secure them by selecting sows of one breed and boars of another. There is nothing radically wrong with this plan if market stock is the object, still equally good or better results can be obtained by sticking to one breed and making a careful selection of all breeding stock.

Praise for the Hog.—Speaking of the hog one authority sings his praises in the following words: "The hog is a machine that oils itself, puts ten bushels of feed in less space than a bushel measure, and in so doing doubles its value. He can carry it to market on its back. Corn, barley, oats, grass, rape, clover or any of the by-products of these, loaned to a well-bred, thrifty hog, is money at big interest. In fact, it is a mint; the grains and grasses are the bullion which, put into the hog, are transmitted into coin. It is an honest mint, and gives 16 ounces avoirdupois of edible meat. Properly bred, fed and intelligently handled, this automatic packer will pay off our debts, furnish the money to improve the farm, place a piano in the home, a carriage at the door, as well as means to educate our boys at the agricultural college."

Getting the Eggs.—We want eggs and lots of them, in winter. This is not always possible, but the chances will be better if we make good conditions for egg production. Feed the hens some form of meat—green cut bone if it can be had—give some grain in a deep litter of straw, to be scratched out for food and exercise and make the poultry house warm clean and light. These things will help. Don't keep the hens fat on corn; but give them enough protein feeds so they can lay.

Are They Laying?—The early hatched pullets should have settled in for steady laying.

Make a Sectional Floor for Hog Pen



A large pen with spaces for both sleeping and feeding can be arranged with a floor on one half to insure a dry bed. The size of the whole pen is 8 feet by 16 feet, so that the floored section of the pen is 8 feet square it is made of strong materials, usually 2-inch by 4-inch stuff, and rests on cleats in the bottom of the pen.

TO WHOM IS HONOR?

RECORDS SILENT AS TO AMERICA'S FIRST HUMORIST.

Progenitor of Long Line of World's Most Distinguished Men Has Yet to Be Identified—Is It Nathaniel Ward?

Who cracked the first joke in America? The early records do not state We are not even quite sure as to the first American who tried to be funny on paper. Of course some of the very earliest colonists in both Virginia and New England wrote humorous and sarcastic accounts back home.

One might call to mind John Pory of the Jamestown settlement, whose letters to the home folks were quaint by witty; Francis Higginson, sturdy old New Englander, sometimes dangerously near joking, and some would say that William Wood of Massachusetts by his sprightly New England Prospect (1634) deserves the place as first of the numerous fathers of American humor.

But the first man to do it with malice aforethought and with the intention of publishing also seems to have been the New England preacher, Nathaniel Ward (1578-1652). It was he who wrote the first American book of humor, "The Simple Cobbler of Aga wam." Other books he composed, but as they deal extensively in promises of volcanic landscapes in the next world they cannot with propriety be called funny.

Ward was a widower of considerable standing in point of time when he perpetrated the "Simple Cobbler," a fact which may have some bearing on the tenor of his remarks, of which there are many, concerning women.

"To speak moderately," says he, "I truly count it a fathom beyond the ken of my understanding to conceive how those women should have any true grace or valuable virtue, that have so little wit as to disfigure themselves with such exotic garbs, as not only dismantles their native lovely luster, but transslouts them into gant bargeese, ill shapen, shotten shellfish, Egyptian hieroglyphics, or at best into French flirts of the pastery, which a proper English woman should scorn with their heels. It is no marvel they wear dradles on their hinder part of their heads, having nothing as it seems in the forepart but a few squirrels' brains to help them frisk from one ill-favored fashion to another.

"The world is full of care, much like unto a bubble.

"Women and care, and care and women, and women and care and trouble."

"It is a more common than convenient saying that nine tailors make a man; it were well that 19 could make a woman to her mind. It is no little labor to be continually putting up English women into outlandish casks, who, if they be not shifted anew once in a few months, grow too sour for their husbands. What this trade will answer for themselves when God shall take measure of their consciences is beyond my skill to imagine.

He that makes coats for the moon, had need take measure every noon, and he that makes for women, as often, to keep them from lunacy."—Seasonable Review.

Simple Menu of Queen.

Queen Alexandra, who is retaining her beauty marvelously, makes her daily menu something like this: Before rising she eats a few thin slices of brown bread, spread with unsalted butter. Her 11 o'clock breakfast consists of fruit, a couple of coddled eggs and dry biscuits. A little delicate fish or chicken, a salad and fruit completes her luncheon. With her four o'clock glass of milk she eats a couple of honey cakes. She never eats the heavy elaborate dinner served to the rest of the family. Instead, she has little private dishes of tiny French oysters grilled on toast, stewed celery and a green salad dressed only with oil and salt. She never eats any more elaborate sweet than apple baked with honey. When at Sandringham she makes butter in her own churn in the dairy every day, and then has a luncheon of fresh wheat bread and buttermilk, which she says, is a "meal fit for the goddess," and the most wholesome any pretty woman can eat.

Child Victim of Cupid's Wiles.

Strange is the story told of the death of a little girl at Coutheveoie, in France, who is alleged to have committed suicide during class at school. The teacher noticed that the child looked very ill, and seemed to be seized with a spasm. The girl was barely able to speak, but managed to say that she was voluntarily putting an end to her life. She had taken a dose of strychnine with her to school, and had swallowed it during class. She pointed to a letter which she had written, and which would explain everything. She was not able to do more, and in a few minutes succumbed to the poison. In the letter, which was intended for her parents, she said that she was disappointed in her affection, and that this was the reason why she, though only a girl of 13, had put an end to her life.

Snowstorm Defined.

The Biddeford Journal man explains that any fall of snow in sufficient quantity to "pack a car" is a "storm." This information is given for the benefit of those who propose to keep tabs on the number of snowstorms this winter. In preparing for this work it will be noticed that a cat is necessary, but if you do not own such an animal, it will be easy to borrow one.—Kennebec Journal.

The Chair of Forgetfulness.

"What I want," said the fretful magnate, "is to find some way of forgetting my troubles."

"That's easy," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "Get them to put you in the witness chair during a trust investigation."

She Was Next.

Him—I was reading in the paper today where one of these food cranks says that a couple can live comfortably on three dollars a week. Do you think that possible?

Her—No, Archibald, I do not. But I'll be a sister to you.

EVIDENCE.

"Is your brother a vegetarian?"

"I believe he is."

"What you think so? Have you ever dined at his house?"

"No, but I've smoked one or two of his cigars."

Schools for Missionaries.

The immense Northfield schools and colleges for the training of missionaries and preachers were erected out of the profits derived from the sale of Moody and Sankey's "Sacred Songs and Solos." Miss Ada Ellen Bayly ("Edna Lyall") built St. Peter's church, Eastbourne, England, with part of the money she received from "Donovan" and "We Two." She also presented a fine peal of bells to the neighboring church of St. Saviour and christened them after the heroes of her books—Erle, Hugo and Donovan.

An Encouraging Average.

"I have been looking over my financial operations," said Mr. Easigo. "I must say they are more successful than usual."

"Have you been making large profits?"

"No. I don't expect anything like that."

"But you say you were successful?"

"Comparatively successful. During the month I have loaned money to five friends, and only three of them have quit speaking to me."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sympathetic Envy.

"You seem to speak of birds with a sort of sympathetic envy," said the court official.

"Yes," answered the poet laureate; "I do envy the birds. You see, there are certain seasons of the year when they are protected by the game laws from ruthless attack."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Ponderous.

"Do that orator's opinions carry any weight?" asked one statesman.

"They ought to," answered the other. "They are heavy enough."

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE strengthens old eyes, long for eye strain, weak, watery eyes. Druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

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These Tired, Aching Feet of Yours

need Allen's Foot-Ease. 25c at your Druggist's. Write A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for sample.

It's a bad thing to be known as a "good thing."

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"The Last Best West"

SEE ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The government of Canada now gives to every actual settler 160 acres of wheat-growing land free and an additional 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. The 300,000 contented American settlers making their homes in Western Canada is the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from 25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre; 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley, besides having splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry.

The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—National Editorial Correspondents' Tour.

Low railway rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect.

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Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

It does not contain alcohol, opium, morphine, or any other narcotic, poisonous or harmful drug.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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YOUR HIDE TANNED into HORSE or CATTLE HIDES make fine, warm robes. We are the oldest and largest firm doing this kind of work. Are responsible, and know how. Write for prices. THE WORTHING & ALGER CO., Hillsdale, Mich.

Trafficked with More eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

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bespeaks impending peril. Constant coughing irritates and inflames the lungs, inviting the tearing attacks of deadly disease. Piso's Cure soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces, clears the clogged air passages and stops the cough. The first dose will bring surprising relief. For 50 Cure has held the confidence of people everywhere for half a century. No matter how serious and obstinate the nature of your cold, or how many remedies have failed, you can be convinced by a fair trial that the ideal remedy for such conditions is

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