



RAISING CALF ON SKIM MILK

Much of Success Depends Upon Care of Little Animal—Proper Shelter Is Essential.

(By F. A. BOARMAN.)

In case of the sterile calf which will become a feeder, while he should be growthy, he should be kept reasonably fat. He is the calf which should have the corn and should have the fat-making foods.

He should be reared in just the opposite direction, as compared with the heifer calf. It will not hurt the steer calf even to have his drink or skim milk when he is six or seven months old, if there is a surplus but skim milk cannot be utilized to as good advantage as in the case of the heifer.

The best skim milk calves are those which are born in the fall of the year. Their young life is spent in a more favorable season. The milk they get as a rule will be in better condition than the milk which the spring calf will get.

If you select dairy blood for your herd, one of the things which should attract your attention when you make your final decision is the vitality of the breed you select.

This shows up particularly strong in the calf during the first few months of his life. Dairy breeds, as you know, are not all equal in vitality. My experience in raising calves on skim milk has been confined principally to the rearing of Holstein calves.

I want to say in this connection in our own herd a calf never sucked its mother and in this way, after ten or twelve years of breeding, the sucking instinct was largely bred out of the calves. These calves were easily taught to drink.

Not all of the success of rearing skim milk calves depends upon the feed or upon the breed. Very much indeed depends upon the care of the calf, and feed without proper shelter will avail but little.

The calf must be made comfortable in warm as well as cold weather. If he is not failure will result. Let your feeding arrangement be such that each calf get his share.

Do not, as I have seen on many farms, pour the milk into a tub or a trough and let the calf fight for his share. There is no chance for disagreement on this point. This is not feeding.

It will be found advisable, summer or winter, to arrange that each calf can get his individual share of the food, in a yard in the summer time, or in a pen in the winter.

If you have plenty of time it will be found advisable to tie each calf at each feeding. Tie around each calf's neck a ring two inches in diameter with a light rope.

Give each calf a place at a post and staple to the post two feet above the ground a rope not more than eight or ten inches long with a swivel snap in the end.

Have these ropes far enough apart to prevent the calves from reaching each other and you will have no trouble from the calves sucking one another's noses or ears. Keep the calves tied until the milk is licked from their chops and noses.

If the calves be of about equal size they may be turned loose to a trough in which is the grain food.

HORSE-BONNET IS IMPROVED

Does Not Limit Movement of Animal's Ears and Causes Air to Circulate.

Mr. John M. Davies of Plattsburg, N. Y., has invented a horse bonnet of smaller dimensions than heretofore, which will not limit the movement of the ears of the horse, says Scientific American. Within the bonnet a drum



Horse Bonnet With Drum.

Is suspended provided with a perforated bottom, while a diaphragm is stretched across the upper face of the drum. The diaphragm carries a weight which, owing to its inertia, causes the diaphragm to flex in rhythm to the movement of the horse's head while trotting or walking. This causes the air in the drum to be alternately expelled and drawn in, thus producing a circulation within the bonnet.

Rearing the Lamb.

If necessary to rear a lamb by hand, a New York state farmer says he finds the lamb the best judge of amount of milk required and feeds at first nearly all it will drink, which is almost one-quarter of a pint every three hours, the last feed coming at 9 p. m. After the grass starts the feeds are gradually reduced to one-half pint three times a day. The milk fed in this way will yield larger profit than if sold to the cheese factory.

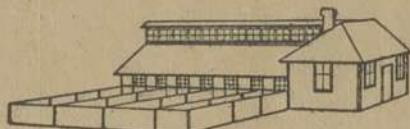
RAISING SWINE FOR PROFIT

Success Is Determined by Intelligent and Constant Care to Details and Judgment.

Success in hog raising is determined by intelligent daily, sometimes hourly care and attention to small details, and good judgment. When a farmer decides to become a hog raiser, he should plan to stay permanently in the business. For the capital, labor and time required there is no business that will pay larger profits, in many sections of the country, than hog raising. With an expert stock raiser as high as 300 per cent. net profit has been made in six months under ordinary farm conditions.

The breed to raise is the kind the grower likes best. There are more differences in the individuals of any breed than there are between choice animals of the different breeds. A good hog, well bred from a prolific strain of any of the popular breeds of hogs, will make money for the farmer when handled right.

Well finished hogs of the proper weight are always in great demand. Hogs weighing alive 220 to 250 pounds

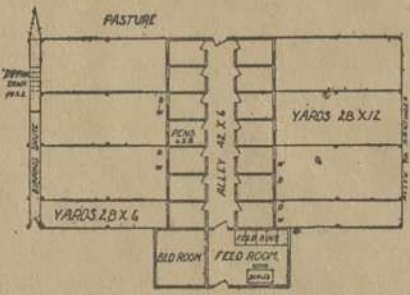


Building and Yards.

each, will supply cured hams weighing 16 to 18 pounds, and sides of weighing 10 to 12 pounds each. These weights command a premium of 75 cents per hundred pounds above lighter hams and sides.

Well finished hogs, only, are wanted. The hog should be well fattened and rounded out, the flesh coming well down on the hocks, and the fat on the sides should be from 1 to 1½ inches thick. In a finished hog the flesh will be firm and hard to the touch and the hair will be smooth and lustrous. The flesh should be firm, the fat pure white and the best consumers want a good proportion of lean.

Many farmers neglect their hogs through the summer, stunting them, and stunted hogs do not finish well.



Ground Plan of Piggery.

An unfinished, stunted hog weighing 150 pounds will dress about 65 per cent. Bacon from such hogs sells at wholesale for one-half that from finished hogs. The bacon from the unfinished, light hogs, when cooked, consists of skin and flabby, soft meat, and the consumer is dissatisfied.

The flesh on the live, unfinished hog is soft and flabby to the touch and the hair has a dead appearance. The meat from an unthrifty hog is always soft and that from thin hogs is usually soft.

Special attention should be paid to housing the swine. Hogs are more disturbed by wind than any other farm animal and their shelter should thoroughly protect them from wind and from draughts.

The piggery shown here is a satisfactory building where a permanent one is wanted. The partitions between the pens are movable in case it is desired to use the building for fattening hogs. The doors leading to the yards are raised from the central alley by means of ropes and pulleys.

A shut across the ends of one set of yards makes it an easy matter to dip hogs regularly. It is 6 feet to the eaves and 16 feet to the ridge above the pens. Additions to this house can be made when desired and the building remain just as convenient.



Shear the sheep before their wool gets to be a burden.

Keep the sheep pens clean. Dirt and foul odors affect sheep quickly.

Never feed the young pigs on the ground, especially if it is dusty or muddy.

No sheep has yet been developed which excels in both mutton and wool production.

Sheep must be grown rapidly while young if they are expected to attain a large size.

A horse that is afraid of the electric cars can never be taught what they are by whipping.

Sell your wool on a rising market. Nine times out of ten you will miss it if you try to keep it for something better.

If a good lamb comes from a good ewe, save it for your own flock. Don't let any butcher talk you into selling it.

The boar pigs should be castrated at two to eight weeks old, so they will recover from the effects before weaning time.

There is little money in poor sheep. They will just about eat a man out of house and home. Good ones or none—that's the motto for us all.

Sufficient care is not exercised by many in weaning out the ewes that breed irregularly, and because of this the uniformity in the size of the lamb crop is reduced.

THREE SMART COSTUMES



Muslin Dress.—This dainty dress is in white spotted muslin worn over pale blue crepe-de-sole. An overskirt is made of the muslin gathered to a belt of the crepe, and cut with points at the back and sides; muslin embroidery edges the overskirt; the bodice is also trimmed with this, and has a deep frill of lace gathered to a tucked collar of crepe; the cuffs are also of crepe.

Straw hat of pale blue trimmed with pink roses.

Materials required: 4½ yards muslin 42 inches wide, 6 yards insertion, 8 yards crepe-de-sole, 1½ yard lace.

Visiting Dress.—Amethyst crepe meteor is chosen for this smart dress; the princess part is cut with rather short kimono sleeves. The center front is continued much longer than the sides and forms a sort of panel; the lower part is slightly gathered to edge of princess upper part.

Russia braid in straight rows and loop pattern forms a trimming round the entire edge.

The yoke and puffed undersleeves are of white chiffon.

Toque composed of small flowers, with chiffon taken round and arranged in a rosette at the side.

Materials required: 7 yards crepe meteor, about 4 dozen yards Russia braid, 1½ yards chiffon 44 inches wide.

Dress for Girl From 16 to 18 Years.

A dress in the sailor style is always so becoming to young girls; it may be made in linen or serge. Three tucks are arranged each side back and front of skirt and blouse, on the skirt they are stitched about four inches, and on the blouse to waist. A darker colored material is used as a trimming; three straps of different widths edge the skirt, collar and cuffs; the belt is also of the darker, and the singlet, which is in white, is trimmed to match.

Straw hat trimmed with ribbon.

Materials required: 6½ yards 48 inches wide and about 1½ yards dark material.

VALUABLE SEWING HINTS

Things Worth Knowing for My Lady of the Needle—Avoid the Knot.

The geimpe of plain sheer tulle or net is more frequently used than that of tucks. The yoke is extremely shallow, and the clear flesh tint is the usual color.

A dainty little workbag, just fitted to hold the embroidered collars and belts and other paraphernalia of the summer piazza, is of figured lawn, over a lining of light blue china silk. China silk makes a good lining; by the way, for bags which are to hold embroidered silks and other things which might be likely to catch upon rougher fabrics. On each side of the bag is a semicircle of lace insertion, bordered with a shirring of blue baby ribbon. The embroidery hoop handles are covered with blue ribbon.

The use of a knot is to be avoided in sewing and not to be tolerated in embroidery. The accomplished needle woman rarely finds it necessary to start with a knot, save in gathering or basting. Sometimes a tiny one is slipped under a hem, but it will show on right side if material is sheer and makes an ugly lump in ironing. Two or three over and over stitches taken on wrong side of material is as secure as a knot and much more slightly. In embroidery there is no excuse for a knot. Two or three tiny stitches taken on outline or in body of work where it is afterward covered will hold any stitches. Knots only tend to an untidy wrong side, which no good embroiderer will tolerate and make the work rough in laundering.

Summer Frills and Fixings.

Dutch necks and collarless dresses are spilling the demand for ear-height collars and some of the departments tell you frankly if you ask for extremely high ones that they do not have them. There is a sort of craze among the girls who like to be odd and "quaint" for the low collars with colored embroidery to match their suits and with them, of course, go embroidered jabots or bows to match. One needs an extra trunk this season for more trifles such as this if one's wardrobe is half equipped with frills, collars, neck fixings generally and belts and sashes. This is to say not a word about the chiffon overwaist that daughters prodigal of time are making by the score for the varying of their toilets.

Hats Still Elaborate.

A noticeable point in the woman's linen costume this year, however, is that, while the tailored lines run to the simplest, in the dress, it is nearly always offset by an elaborate hat. This may be in the form of a floral turban, or something built up in the "nabob" turban form, of masses of fancy fowl, or tulle, with shot effects; or it may take the form of a large, wide-crowned hat with a huge bird upon it, massed and veiled with tulle. This shot effect has even invaded the field of the linen itself, of which a few examples have met my eye, though invariably in very expensive weaves.—Harper's Bazar

VERY LATEST IN GLOVES

Chantecler Gloves Have Come to Match Chantecler Handkerchiefs—New Hints.

Tucked long gloves are in again, and will stay for the summer.

Pink silk gloves are reversible to yellow, and just match the tearose gowns.

White kid gloves are stitched in colors to match the frock. Lavenders and pinks are especially favored.

The stitching itself is varied; a broad chain effect is new and pretty. Yellow lisle gloves are cool and washable, and look like the fashionable but heavy chamolis.

Thin brown cloth gauntlets are good for the horsewoman.

Chantecler gloves have come to match the chantecler handkerchiefs. A tiny rooster or a golden pheasant is embroidered at the elbow.

And this new embroidery and back-stitching can quite easily be done by one's self, which is their chief attraction.

FOR THE YOUNG BRIDE



Gingham Gowns.

Ginghams with grounds of gray or of the "blond" shades seen in cloths, lend themselves particularly well to combination with bright plaids, and some charming frocks of these tones are made up with flowered, striped, or plaid materials, piped with brilliant blue, red, or green, to which are added other accents, such as a belt or stiff little bows of the same brilliant tone.—Harper's Bazar

MODES of The MOMENT



HE week is full of excitement, social and sartorial; sales are no longer in the air, but on the earth, and we have the opportunity of observing the many uses to which we can put short and long pieces of material and trimmings. Included among these as being most suitable, I would vote for the black and white striped cottons, and those innumerable Shantung, much decked with braid to match, or faced with black satin, which are offering themselves so persuasively throughout the length and breadth of the land of sacrifice, writes Mrs. Aria in London (Eng.) Madame.

Of course, the very best quality of Shantung is the most desirable, but the cheaper ones, so that they be not depended upon for durability, may be credited with some virtues. Of the very best there are many imitations now on the market, but when you can secure the genuine I advise you to do so, even should the model be somewhat soiled, for it is amazing how well the very coarse ribbed good Shantung will clean. A great number of the finest opportunities include this, a capital specimen being ivory in tone, made in redingote fashion, opening at the front with revers down to the waist, to show a shirt of tucked chiffon. The skirt is narrow enough to look elegant and not sufficiently limited to be absurd. The shoulders and sleeves are cut in one in kimono fashion. The braiding extends round the back and over the top, while Saxe blue is used for the lining of the revers and of the cuffs. Completed by a hat with a crown of the light color, and a monster bunch of oats and two or three blue cornflowers at one side, tied together with a narrow black velvet band and bow. This achieves a conspicuous success. On the whole, I find the lighter tones of Shantung more becoming than the darker, which, however, have a great vogue, and are, again, the better for some tracery of braiding. Amongst capital clothes in reduced circumstances I have met a gray Shantung, bearing on the short-waisted bodice and kimono-shaped sleeves an elaborate device worked in many colored beads, these being the same kind as those used to make the old bead purses, and, like them, opalescent, and the pattern of roses and leaves had an old-fashioned charm. These little beads are also used in conventional designs, and I doubt not they will put in more frequent appearance in the autumn, but at present they are just making a second bid for favor. They must needs be accomplished by clever fingers until such time, of course, as the machine steps in, and we can buy this bead-trimming stitched by machine and mounted on net—a possibility which will, no doubt, be ours in the near future, if I am right in my conjecture that opalescent beads are to be amongst the next season's most welcomed novelties.

But amongst this season's, which we have by no means finished, let me chronicle foulard, which in the brightest cherry color asks and deserves acceptance, veiled with black nixon; and it is not an unusual circumstance to meet this in union with collarband and sleeves of some other brightly-colored contrasting satin. Either green or blue being thus allied to a red and white patterned foulard it is a new state of affairs quite welcome after the monotonous tale of black which dress, perforce, has so sadly told during the last two months.

As a reaction, doubtless, we may also consider the brightly-colored feather boas which are now pleading for purchase. To these, however, I have not yet become reconciled, white and black seeming to be more becoming; yet I must own Wedgewood blue and bright red have their devotees, such boas reaching to the waist and bearing very thick tassels at the ends.

I have seen a new form of the skirt, which is gathered into a band round the ankles. Though this is more attractive than the old form, yet it must needs be chronicled. The bands are in threes, all small, the one across the front being shorter than those on either side, which, in turn, are shorter than that across the back. The model which graced, or disgraced, these, was in brown Shantung, and the coat which completed it reached below the hips, while the rolled collar of brown velvet had over it a narrow killing of dull green chiffon, this killing reappearing inside the wrists of the cuffs.

But let me predict another novelty besides the beads which I have already ventured to prophesy as likely to be widely accepted in the autumn. We shall be truly devoted to the tapestry brocades which first made their reappearance last year. Some magnificent examples of these are interwoven with different sorts of metals, and are being used now for evening coats. Those which more closely resemble the furniture brocades are put to the same purpose at less elaborate cost, and the very latest model in black satin coats shows a lining of reseda satin brocade in a

conventional pattern, dull of surface and rather solid of texture.

There is a great rage for white muslin flowers for wearing on dark straw hats—roses, wisteria, laburnums, and irises all being used with special enthusiasm, and, indeed, sharing with oats and barley the attention of the multitude. For river wear, nothing else seems to have been selected, save here and there a Leghorn hat turned up with velvet and trimmed with a plain cockade. A velvet band and lining to light straws are amongst the revivals, and becoming revivals, too; while in a like category may be placed the Madeira work of our childhood's days. This, besides being made in white on linen and on lawn, appears on voile and colored zephyr; indeed, some of the old-fashioned white is dyed pale pink to meet a popular demand.

There is a deal of pale pink about, a pretty order of affairs, especially in those sylvan scenes which are the delight of these days. A black patent leather belt is the invariable accompaniment, and as a departure from the ordinary rule of antelope shoes and stockings to match, I must quote as definitely alluring patent leather shoes worn with pale pink silk stockings, the dress being pink with a pink hat lined with black velvet.

Which reminds me as I write of a capital pale pink Shantung coat and skirt, the coat having broad insertions of coarse yellow Cluny lace. This was worn with a pale pink blouse, and a belt made half of pale pink kid and half of brown patent leather, and was well crowned with a brown



A useful idea for Shantung, light cloth or linen, trimmed with soutache and buttons in the same color. Black Tagal hat lined with white and trimmed with wide white glaze ribbon.

straw hat trimmed with a monster bow of pink lisse.

Very large bows of lisse or millinery net are made in white or in pale colors and set sideways on the large, plain hats. A combination distinctly attractive shows a purple straw hat with one of those huge bows of peacock blue. This was worn with a purple linen coat and skirt, with peacock blue tucked revers and an ivory net shirt decked with devices in peacock blue and violet silk, quaintly Oriental in their outline.

To the wise who are attending the sales I would add a word of counsel. Look carefully for the model evening frocks in white satin. Choosing these of fine quality, you are safe to obtain good service from them, and many of the prettiest are quite plain and simple in outline, with berthe and sleeves in fine net lightly traced with glittering bugles. Also you will find, if you seek, white satin dresses with chiffon tunics embroidered in silk or beads; and amongst notable bargains I would quote one evening dress I have met in black with a tunic or net bearing deep vandykes of jet up to the waist. The net bodice was cut in one with the sleeves over a vest of white net, adorned with the jet vandykes like the skirt.

I advise the seeker after bargains to invest in evening dresses, for they are much needed at the moment, and are reduced to an inordinate degree, owing to the fact that the general mourning of necessity abolished so many chances of wearing festival attire.

Should Use Large Mirror.

Perhaps one trouble with the rank and file of persons whom one sees wearing unbecoming styles in the streets is that they dress before small mirrors instead of taking in their own figures before long glasses. A woman who had been traveling and had been confined to the usual hotel dressing table mirror said the other day: "I had no idea how unbecoming this gown was to me until I happened to look at myself in a mirror in the corridor of the hotel. I was simply horrified. Think of my walking in the street in a skirt that kicks out at the back at every step."