NEW YORK FADS

The City's October Silhouette --- Frills and Furbelows.

New York, Oct 15.

The city is throwing aside her queer summer wrappings in which she is hardly recognizable to even old Father Knickerbocker, and is again resuming her normal poise and aspect.

Madison Square is bathed in the rays of search lights that emanate from the beautiful tower of the "Garden" where the "Electrical" is inaugurating the season of shows, and is thronged with people more or less interested in its exhibits. Thursday's receipts went to the "Loomis Home for Consumptives," and Mrs. Irwin and her assistants were on hand to receive the fashionable crowd that came to aid the cause. Many of them motored in from Morristown and the Long Island suburbs, as well as from the Hudson river places. All the nearby homes are filled with well known people many of whom in another month will be settled in their town houses, though a growing continent remains in the suburbs until after the holidays. Motor cars make it easy and practical to enjoy at the same time the advantages of city and country, while the city's many luxurious hostelries are at the disposal of this set when it becomes desirable to spend a day or two in town.

Fifth Avenue Glimpses.

On Fifth avenue one sees interesting or notable people on every block either afoot or driving. Well known members of the theatrical profession, artists and literati, as well as magnates of the business and financial world, and their sisters, wives, cousins and aunts.

The restaurants are full of little informal lunching parties, and people linger and chat with friends and acquaintances in a quite different way at this time of year from the more formal greeting when the season is in full swing, and there is not so much news to exchange in passing.

The Shopping Districts.

The shopping districts show few changes since last spring except at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street where the skeleton framework of the building going up on the site of the old Fifth Avenue hotel, rears its iron structure. The pretty little "Perrin" glove shop has been given up, more's the pity! for it was the most unique little place in New York, an exact reproduction of one on the Rue de la Paix in Paris. McCreery has secured the sale of these gloves here, after their usual fashion of getting hold of all the best and most exclusively merchandise. Specialty shops, as a rule, don't survive very long in their original form. They either branch out and grow larger themselves, or are taken under the wing of one of our great department stores, which are really collections of specialty shops under one roof and management.

A Revival.

Women who own one of the small magnifying glasses used three or four generations back are wearing these at the end of the long chains that have supported many other accessories becomingly.

Lorgnettes in similar form are the correct mode though hardly as decorative as the covered cases in ornamental mental heretofore used. The slender gold frames of the present style glasses are set with small stones; diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls, and often a combination of several colors, but necessarily in very fine design.

Green Hats Galore.

All the extremists are wearing green hats. The men's are sage green with odd bows at the back—if they are the tip of the mode—the women's form is emerald green, usually with agressive upstanding feathers like the head dress of an Indian chief or South Sea islander.

We predict a short life, if a spectacular one for both the masculine and feminine headwear, though at present it goes a long way toward giving the city a green aspect.

The Directoire Silhouette.

The Directoire are "it," to judge from the prevailing type of silhouette but as a rule they are not at all extreme in effect, possibly because there are so many or probably for the reason that they are a far cry from the types depicted as worn at the French races.

The Knickerbocker Girls.

The Knickerbocker girls are wearing much pade and dapis-lazuli in their veils pins, hat pins, brooches, bracelets, sash claps and earrings. Semi-precious stones mounted in dull gold or silver are particularly harmonious with the prevailing types of day costumes and manufacturers have competed very successfully with the hand made styles or ornament and produced articles at a less cost that are almost as attractive.

Don't take cold, but if you do, don't fail to take Kemp's Balsam to prevent serious consequences. Nothing else is so valuable in treating coughs and colds.

ADVICE ON THE CULTURE OF EGGS

(By James Dryden.)

Eggs are 50 cents a dozen because the hens don't lay. The main reason why they don't lay is because this is not the natural laying season. In a state of nature fowls lay and breed in the spring season, and they haven't got quite away from that habit. Old habits die hard with hens as with men. This explains why with little care the hen will lay in the spring and with much care in the fall and winter she won't lay or very seldom will. But through centuries of training and breeding the hen is gradually getting away from her old habit of laying a few eggs in the spring and hatching them and it is possible now with the proper skill in handling to make her lay in winter whether she will or not. But the first thing we have to learn is that to get eggs in winter means a fight against nature, against the old hen nature. Winter is not the natural laying season.

When a pullet has reached maturity, no matter at what season of the year, if she be maintained in good health and vigor and gets the proper kind and quantity of food, she will lay eggs if she has the laying capacity. Let us analyze that sentence a little.

The first point raised is a question of maturity. The pullet must be mature before she lays. If a pullet lays in October she must be hatched early enough in the spring so that she will reach maturity in October. A Plymouth Rock hatched the first of April should lay the middle of October or first of November. If they are to lay a month earlier they should be hatched a month earlier. The Leghorns should lay the first of October if hatched the first of April.

The next point refers to health and vigor. The pullet must come to maturity with good health and vigor. She must have had proper care during the brooding and growing period. A stunted chick, a chick hatched from an egg laid by a hen out of condition, a chick that has had to battle with insect pests, or a chick that has not had proper food and exercise, will not be a profitable layer in any season. How to maintain the health and vigor of the flock is the biggest problem in poultry-keeping. To get eggs in winter the hens must have constitutional vigor.

The third point is, that to get eggs the hens must have the proper kind and quantity of food. The hen requires more kinds of food than a cow or a hog. The cow needs no animal food; the hen does. The hen gives more consideration to cleanliness of the product than the cow; she seals it up in a shell of lime to keep it clean and she therefore must have a liberal supply of mineral matter. All foods furnish a certain amount of mineral matter, but not enough to supply all the shell material when hens are laying heavily.

What foods should they be fed? They should have grain; but grain alone won't do. What will happen if the hen eats nothing but wheat? Remembering that she puts nothing into an egg she does not eat, that an egg contains about one-fifth ounce of fat and that if she ate nothing but wheat she would get enough fat for three or four eggs a day and about enough protein for half an egg a day, the thing that will happen will be that she will refuse to make eggs. The hen does not adulterate her product, otherwise she could fill up the egg with surplus fat like some people make butter out of suprious oil or beef fat. She will make an honest article or none at all. The point is that the hen should have such foods as will furnish the necessary food elements in proper proportions; in other words, she should have a balanced ration. There are different ways of balancing the ration. For instance, if the hen has access to wheat, to clover or kale and to grasshoppers, angleworms, and grit, she will balance her own ration. She will eat a little wheat, a litle clover and a few grasshoppers or angleworms and eat enough of each to furnish the egg-making elements in right proportion. An occasional feed of corn or oats in place of wheat would improve the ration.

This much for the food—how shall it be fed? Again you must take account of the nature of the hen. She is a busy creature naturally; that is part of her life, and you must keep her busy or let her be busy. If she has free range on the farm she will [illegible] and digestion in good order, but when you shut her up in yards you are imposing artificial conditions and you must provide exercise for her. I have kept hens for a year on a bare board floor in a small pen and fed them well; they laid about three dozen eggs each during the year and at the end of the year with this sort of luxury and ease they had lost their constitution—and their usefulness; while other hens fed in the same way but with a ground floor and deep litter to scratch in and yards to run in laid over 12 dozen eggs each, and at the end of the year were still in the business. The hen needs exercise. The demand for animal food may be supplied in different ways. Skim-milk, milk curds and buttermilk will take the place of meat if enough of it can be fed. Skim-milk is largely water and a heavy-laying hen can scarcely drink enough of it to get the necessary amount of animal food. There is nothing better than fresh cut lean meat and bones, the danger from uncooked meat scraps, however, being that they are liable to contain disease germs, and unless it is known to be free from disease it is better to cook it. The commercial article of beef scraps put up by the large packing houses are largely used; some of the stuff sold for poultry food is only fit for fertilizer, however. During seasons of the year when insects and worms are plentiful and the fowls have the liberty of the farm little animal food may be fed.

Another point about feeding grain—should it be ground or fed whole?

It is known that a certain proportion of the food of fowls is used to produce energy to grind the food, and from this point of view it is cheaper to have the food ground at the mill. But it has been found by experiment that fowls do not do well when fed altogether on ground food. It has been found to be a safe plan to keep a box or hopper of ground grain before the fowls all the time as well as whole grain. When they are confined, however, in small pens and yards, the grain had been be fed in a deep litter of straw in order to induce exercise.

The final point in this discussion is the laying capacity of the hen. If all the three things mentioned above be properly attended to, there will still be a scarcity of eggs unless the fowls have the laying capacity, and it is no fault of the hen if she hasn't the troubles goes back to her ancestors. This is a question of heridity, and if it be not true that the hens transmits her laying qualities to her offspring the laws of inheritance need revision. The Oregon experiment station is at work on this problem now and we hope in a few years to demonstrate what function or part breeding or heridity plays in filling the egg basket when eggs are 50 cents a dozen. We have demonstrated, however, that no amount of skill or care will make some hens lay. In our experiments we have found hens that never laid an egg and they have varied all the way from zero to about 250 eggs in a year under similar care an management. However, the average farm flock of pullets, treated as outlined above, should lay an average of 150 eggs during the year even though there are some deadheads among them—Corvallis, Oregon, October 17, 1908.

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SUGAR AS A DISINFECTANT FOR KILLING MICROBES

Consul General Richard Guenther writes from Frankfort that in many part of Europe it is customary among the people to burn sugar in sick rooms, a practice which is considered by physicians as an innocent superstition, neither beneficial nor harmful. He adds:

Professor Trilbert of the Pasteur institute at Paris has, however, demonstrated recently that burning sugar develops formic aldehyde hydrogen, one of the most powerful antiseptic gases known. Five grams of sugar (77.16 grains) were burned under a glass bell holding 100 quarters. After the vapor had spread bacilli of typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera, smallpox, etc., were placed in the bell in open blass tubes and within in half an hour all the microbes were dead.

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