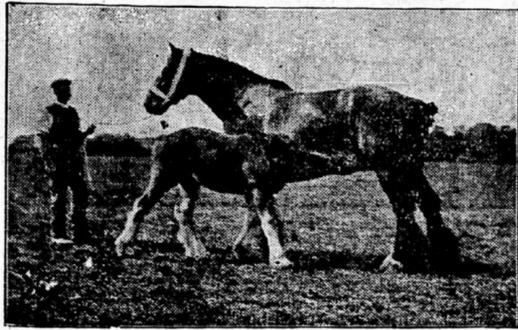


FARM HORSE FILLS IMPORTANT PLACE



A Money-Maker on Any Farm.

(By C. M. SCHULZ.)
When the active working season on the farm will have a little let up, the farmer can have a moment to spare to ascertain of what value his brood mares have been.

He will remember, in the first place, that they have each given birth this season and have raised to weaning age a nice promising colt that bids fair to develop into a good salable horse later on.

These youngsters are increasing in value and as they are yearlings now will help to make their living next season as two year olds. The brood mares have also done much farm and road work.

Probably I make a mistake in crediting each mare with a colt every year; so it is safer to say that counting for accidents a mare should average two colts every three years.

It would be rather a hard matter to say just what product she will give her owner each year of her working and breeding life. So much depends on her quality and especially upon her capacity as a sure breeder and likewise as a good mother.

Mares, like cows, differ greatly in their flow of milk and many times a medium-sized animal with heavy milk flow capacity will raise a bigger and better colt than a much larger animal whose milk flow is insufficient.

The practical horse breeder and the farmer of experience is well aware of these facts and one will often be surprised to see farmers keep breeding mares that to the uninitiated appear to be indifferent specimens.

Say that a farmer has bought a mare in January for \$150. She is five years old and he breeds her in March. The stud fee is \$25, but the money is not due unless the mare proves to be in foal.

The colt has cost \$25 at birth and at weaning time, four months later, he would be worth, if a good individual and a good grade, say, \$40.

By next spring he should be worth \$75, and at two years old should bring \$100 to \$125. Now he can be put to work.

From then until he is four years old he should earn his feed—say \$75 a year—and give a profit of \$25 per year, although \$50 would be nearer the mark.

At four years of age he should be

worth \$200, judging from the way well-bred, well-broken and well-known horses are now selling.

We will say that a breeder is lucky enough to have raised a pair of four-year-olds, sound, good lookers, hearty, with snap and style, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds each, for the pair \$400 can easily be had in any of the big markets.

These are not fanciful figures but are based upon actual experience of everyday farmers of breeding, raising and selling colts.

Every farmer should, if possible, keep one or more good brood mares, not broken-winded, worn-out, city hacks, but sound, well-shaped, well-bred animals that possess individual merit and whose progeny will sell readily when the dealer comes along.

Any breeder of experience knows well that almost as much depends on the brood mares as upon the stallion in the raising of any breed of good horses.

Many colts take their conformation from their mother, especially from their shoulders back. For instance, if a mare has wide, ragged hips, her colts are most liable to inherit this tendency. Many colts also inherit their dispositions from their dams.

Brood mares should be sound, of quiet disposition, strongly built, and they should be well cared for.

The mare can be worked up to a week or two before the colt is dropped. In fact, she is better off for the regular exercise, but she should be handled by a careful man, who will not excite her, and she should have a roomy bay stall for her sleeping quarters.

Although many may disagree with me, I am firmly convinced from nearly 30 years' experience on breeding farms, that it is a risky business purchasing aged mares, who have spent the best years of their lives doing work in the cities, and trying to make brood mares of them.

In the first place when a mare has arrived at that age, and has never had a colt, her chances of getting in foal are lessened each year.

Furthermore, it is safe to say that a reasonable proportion of these mares have slunk their colts, and for this reason they have been sent from the farm and sold in the cities, where they can do excellent work.

Afternoon Gown of Three Fabrics



An exquisite afternoon gown combining crepe, Georgette, taffeta and chiffon, all in the color known as wistaria, might be just as pretty developed in others of the fashionable colors. But it could not be prettier. In a season when one is almost bewildered by the diversity of style here is a gown to swear by. It is excellent in lines and composition and it is adorably refined.

The moderately wide skirt is laid in plaits about the waist at the sides and back, with the front left plain. The plaits are not stitched down, except at the waist line, where the skirt is joined to a plain blouse of chiffon. A very wide border of taffeta, finished with a three-inch hem, is set on at the bottom. Above this, at an interval of three inches, a second band of taffeta appears. It is about four inches wide and finished with a narrow machine-stitched hem at each edge.

The sleeves of chiffon are cut full at the top and narrowed from the elbow down. They are long and close fitting about the wrist, terminating in a small snapped cuff piped at the ending with the taffeta. A narrow taffeta band combine them at the wrist, and they wrinkle along the arm in a way that is very soft and pleasing to the eye.

The collar is a band of taffeta embellished with a simple pattern in embroidery. This embroidery reappears on the over-bodice of taffeta at the waist line.

The over-bodice is a seamless model which fastens at the back, where it narrows to a wide girde with ends that make soft, hanging loops. Its edges are finished with a narrow piping of the taffeta.

No gown could present more useful features to the needlewoman who is considering the remodeling of a last year's dress. Narrow skirts may be cut up into borders and bandings to use on the crepe or satin or light wool fabric for this year's skirt. And from last year's bodice, by one of the several jumper patterns to be had of pattern companies, an over-bodice for this year's gown may be made.

Something New in Neckwear



In neckwear the introduction of black velvet or black satin, with sheer white fabrics, has brought about some very beautiful novelties. Many of these are in the effect of the choker collars, like those so fashionable on coats and cloth gowns. Others open at the front in a narrow V, like those shown in the picture.

The high-necked models give opportunity for a becoming management of lines to adapt the collars to either the long or short neck. In one model, called the "Brinkley," in honor of the famous Nell, there is a high collar of black satin laid in irregular folds and wired to stay in place. It is lengthened into points at the front, and these points extend below the line of the neck. This satin band opens at the front in a V, in which the points do not quite meet at the bottom. It overlaps a crushed band of very sheer organdie which extends across the front space. A full jabot of the organdie, with woven-in border and hemstitched edges, is set on to this band. It falls in an especially charming cascade from the base of the high collar.

Another high collar, with jabot attached, employs black velvet ribbon with organdie. A wide band of organdie has pointed tabs with hem-stitched edges set on at the front and back, at its upper edge. The lower edge is finished with a narrow hemstitched hem. The band, above the hem, is laid in fine plaits.

A band of velvet ribbon is sewed along the top of the collar under its lower edge at the front. It is edged with an effective pattern in flet lace, and is graduated in width to fall in a point extending nearly to the waist line.

The collars pictured here are of organdie finished in one case with hemstitching and in the other with both hemstitching and lace. They are so clearly set forth by the photographs that descriptions are not needed.

Julia Bottomley

Woolen Flowers Retain Favor.
Woolen flowers, used by the milliners all summer on straws and linen and silk, are reappearing on velvet and felt and fur, and flatly applied conventionalized flowers of other materials are also liked.

HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

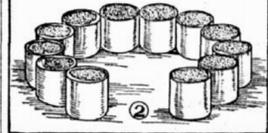
By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

BACKYARD CAMP STOVES.

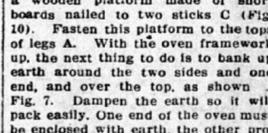
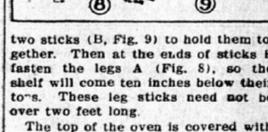
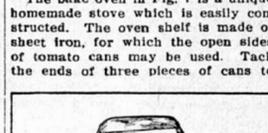
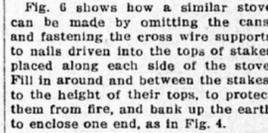
The place for a boy to learn the building of campfires and camp cooking is at home, and the backyard is as good a location as any for the home-made camp stove.

The place in Fig. 1 is started by inclosing a space about 18 inches in diameter, except on one side, with tomato cans or cans of that size, filled with earth, for the fire-pot (Fig. 2).



Bank earth around and over them as shown in Fig. 1. Then, to provide for hanging cooking utensils over the fire, drive a three-foot stick into the ground each side of the fireplace, and connect nails in the tops of the sticks with wire. Pots are to be suspended from this wire by means of pothooks bent out of wire (Fig. 3).

Fig. 4 shows a camp stove with sides built of earth reinforced with tin cans. The walls are straight instead of round, and they are placed about four inches apart at one end and ten inches apart at the other. It is best to provide cross wires to support the utensils on. Bend these



two sticks (B, Fig. 9) to hold them together. Then at the ends of sticks B fasten the legs A (Fig. 8), so the shelf will come ten inches below their tops. These leg sticks need not be over two feet long.

The top of the oven is covered with a wooden platform made of short boards nailed to two sticks C (Fig. 10). Fasten this platform to the tops of legs A. With the oven framework up, the next thing to do is to bank up earth around the two sides and one end, and over the top, as shown in Fig. 7. Dampen the earth so it will pack easily. One end of the oven must be enclosed with earth, the other provided with a board hinged to the platform by means of leather or heavy tape (Figs. 7 and 11).

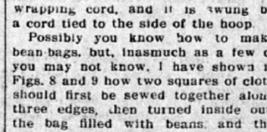
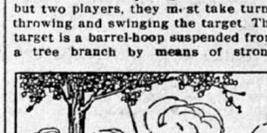
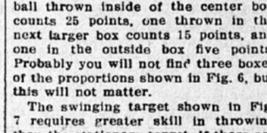
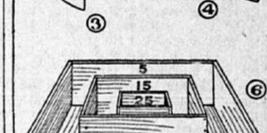
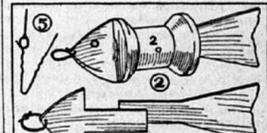
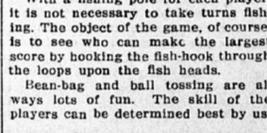
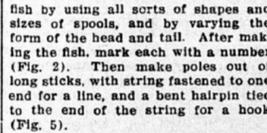
When Delia Scored.
Former Mistress—"I would like to give you a good recommendation, Delia, but my conscience compels me to state that, you never got the mess on time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way. Delia—"Yes, might jist say that Oi got the mess the same as Oi got me pay."—Puck.

Caused by Overheating.
Blowholes and pinholes in castings are caused by overheating the metal while melting. Pinholes are nothing but small blowholes.

OUTDOOR FISH-POND AND OTHER JOLLY GAMES.

You can play fish-pond in the backyard, where the sidewalk can be the make-believe pier from which to fish, and homemade dummy fish can be scattered about in the grass to stock the make-believe pond (Fig. 1).

First prepare a large enough supply of fish to make a worthwhile "catch." Fig. 2 shows an idea for a queer though easily made variety. This fellow has a spool body and a cardboard head and tail. Cut the head by the pattern of Fig. 3, and the tail by Fig. 4. Punch a hole through the head and tie a loop of string through it, as shown in Fig. 5; then mark eyes and a mouth on the head. You can make different varieties of



fish by using all sorts of shapes and sizes of spoons, and by varying the form of the head and tail. After making the fish, mark each with a number (Fig. 2). Then make poles out of long sticks, with string fastened to one end for a line, and a bent hairpin tied to the end of the string for a hook (Fig. 5).

With a fishing pole for each player, it is not necessary to take turns fishing. The object of the game, of course, is to see who can make the largest score by hooking the fish-hook through the loops upon the fish heads.

Bean-bag and ball tossing are always lots of fun. The skill of the players can be determined best by using



"No!—I Said Calumet!"

"I want what I ask for—I know what it would mean to go home without it. Mother won't take chances—she's sure of Calumet—sure of light, wholesome, tasty bakings—of positive, uniform results—of purity and economy. I can't try any other."—Received Highest Awards New Gold Medal for Purest in Powder Can.

CALUMET Baking Powder

Lay aside your favorite brand once and you'll never go back to it. Calumet is the world's best Baking Powder—it's moderate in price.



Cheap and big can Baking Powders do not save you money. Calumet does—it's pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.

GAVE A TOUCH OF REALISM

Member of Congregation Helped Out Minister Who Was Discouraging on the Theme of Hades.

Gov. James F. Fielder of New Jersey smiled when reference was made to realism. He said he recalled an incident that happened in a little country church.

One Sunday night the good parson of the aforesaid church chose Hades for his theme, and even as he eloquently discoursed an absent-minded member of the congregation began to toy with a nickel-plated match safe. Finally the matches caught fire and the same was necessarily dropped to the floor and covered with a large foot.

"It is wonderful, Mary," whispered an elderly woman to a friend in the seat ahead of the match-playing parishioner. "It is simply wonderful!"

"I suppose you mean the pastor's remarks, Sarah," responded the other in a subdued voice.

"Yes," answered the first, gently sniffing the sulphur-scented air. "I have heard Brother White preach many a sermon, but none so realistic as this."

Vilna's Napoleonic Veteran.
In Vilna, which is temporarily in the possession of Germany, lives Peter Lassieff, one of Europe's "old men," for he was born in the year 1789, says the London Chronicle. When Napoleon invaded Russia, and got as far as Dvinsk, he was in need of a guide. But the inhabitants had fled. Lassieff's family, hiding in the recesses of a forest. But curiosity drew him, and he hid in a tree to watch the invaders. He was seen, captured and taken before the emperor, who ordered him to act as guide to the vanguard of the army. This he did for 36 hours, and then escaped. He fought against both of his country's present allies, against the French at Borodino, and against the English in the Crimea. Tired of making history, he took to making bricks, but now lives in retirement with his son and grandson.

The Byplay Minstrels.
"Mr. Interlocutor, can you tell me what class of people are fondest of bad company?"
"No, Mr. Bones, I cannot. Will you tell us what class of people are fondest of bad company?"
"Why, doctors, Mr. Interlocutor."
"And why doctors, Mr. Bones?"
"Because the worse people are the oftener they visit them."

"As soon as the police have restored order that the bricks and tomato cans have been removed from the stage, Mr. O. Sufryn, Marckel will render his pathetic ballad, "When I'm Dreaming of Garlic I'm Dreaming of You."

The Worst Way.
"What sort of fellow is Jibworth?"
"Very impractical. He's the sort of man who would elect to take a sight-seeing trip in a submarine."

His Uppermost Thought.
Mrs. Blank—How had I better have my new dress made?
Blank—Small in the bill.

FENCING FOR SHEEP IS TOUGH PROBLEM

Most Sheep Raisers Use Woven Wire From 30 to 40 Inches High—Put Barbs on Top.

(By E. RUSSELL, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

The fencing problem has always loomed up big to the beginner in raising sheep. It is not, however, a very difficult one if it is undertaken in an intelligent manner. It does not require a heavy fence to hold sheep, though barbed wire will not make satisfactory sheep fence. Most sheep raisers use a fence constructed of woven wire from 30 to 42 inches high, with five to nine horizontal wires and 16 to 20 stays to the rod. Any fence coming inside these limits, if put up with a post each 14 to 16 feet, will prove satisfactory for sheep. If a 40-inch woven wire is used it should have at least one barbed wire on top of it. It usually pays to put one or two barbed wires on top of the woven wire, however, as this will make a fence that will turn horses and cattle as well as sheep.

Clay Soil Fertility.
To keep the fertility of clay soils it is necessary to add considerable vegetable matter. This is best done by using an available manure and in addition by turning under an occasional second crop of clover or other legume. Even in the natural state clay soils rarely contain much humus. The supply of phosphorus is also limited and should be increased by the addition of phosphate fertilizer to supplement the farm manure.

Picking Chickens.
Instead of dipping fowls in scalding water to get the feathers off—if you will use that poor way of picking—put boiling water in a wash boiler or some big vessel, lay sticks on the top of it to set the fowls on, then let the water boil hard. The steam will loosen the plumage without wetting it. Turn the birds over and over until the feathers come off easily. Do not leave them over the steam long at a time.

Consumption of Poultry.
It has been estimated that 250,000,000 chickens and other kinds of poultry are annually consumed in the United States.

Poultry Most Profitable.
Poultry keeping is more profitable than dairying—for the man who likes poultry better than he does cows.

Benefit of Trap Nest.
The trap nest has destroyed the peace and happiness of the slothful hen.

TRIED CURES FOR POULTRY DISEASES

Avoid Leg Weakness in Chicks by Proper Feeding—Remedy for Swelled Head.

(By E. RUSSELL, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

Leg weakness in chicks is often due to the food being of a fattening nature, and the bodies, in consequence, become too heavy for the muscular strength of the chick's legs. There should be bran in the soft food that is fed, it being one of the best bone and muscle foods that could be given. Afflicted chicks should be given quinine water daily—made by dissolving five grains of quinine in a quart of drinking water. Also add bone meal and charcoal, and also give green food daily.

Very often fowls, from some unexplainable cause, will become afflicted with swelled head and fever. Exposure to a draft of air, while roosting at night, however, is the most common reason, in which case the eye nearest the draft becomes first affected. In itself, swelled head is not a dangerous disease, but when the lumps appear it is one of the first stages of that disease. A very good treatment is to mix one part spirits of turpentine and four parts of sweet oil. With this anoint the head, face and comb daily. Then give, twice a day, a pill composed of equal parts of bromide of potash and quinine—the pill to weigh one grain. Add, in addition, a teaspoonful of chloride of potash to each quart of drinking water.

The looseness of the bowels of a few generally is due to something it has eaten. Increase the amount of middlings in the mash, and add a teaspoonful of charcoal every day to each quart of soft food. Fowls should have charcoal at least twice a week.

Concrete for Poultry Floor.
In making a concrete floor for the poultry house or cellar, have the earth as firm as the natural condition, tamp it if you please, spread two inches of coarse sand, wet it down and apply the concrete while wet three-fourths inch thick. It will hold for all purposes except driving on.

Winter Wallow for Hens.
Don't forget to gather in road dust or sifted coal ashes, so that the hens will have something to wallow in this winter.

Capacity of Colony House.
With the portable colony house 25 hens are about as many as can be kept in one flock, and in the permanent house 50 hens are the limit.

Utility of the Silo.
The man that doubts the utility of the silo is the man that hasn't one.

Friendly Bird.
An English lady residing in the country has a pet blackbird. Last summer the bird's cage was placed in the open window and a wild blackbird flew down to it, looking through for a minute or two at the prisoner and then flying away. A minute afterward the visitor returned, bearing a worm in its beak. This act of friendship was repeated again and again, until the caged blackbird and his mistress had to leave. The two birds had been separated for eight months, but recently

the lady returned to the country, and had not hung the cage up half an hour before the same wild blackbird was seen flying down to his old friend.

Slur on "Mother's" Cookery.
He—"Can't you get this cook of ours to prepare biscuits like mother used to make?" She (who had tried some of them)—"Not unless we lay in a supply of Portland cement. The manufacture of such biscuit without that ingredient is a lost art."—Richmond Times Dispatch.