

Farm and Garden.

Passing Summer.

Where the red rose waves good-bye—
Where the south winds sadly sigh.
We shall bid farewell to summer as a
dream that had to die;
For the snows of winter loom
Spectral white against the gloom
Of the shadowed sky that stretches
over fields bereft of bloom.

We shall miss her lanes of light
In the sweep of winter's blight—
We shall mourn her passing beauty as
we come to say good-night;
All her golden yesterdays—
All her sunny, flowered ways—
All the sweetness of her twilight where
the moon drifts through the haze.

We shall miss the dreams we knew
From her silvered dawn of dew
To her dusk of purple shadows where
The red stars tumble through;
All the music we have known
From her songsters, northward down,
Carried to us from the copes as a
dream of song is blown.

But the red rose waves good-bye
And a shadow clouds the sky
As the south wind whispers to us in
the murmur of a sigh;
Just a step across the way
And the somber sky is gray
Where the only light that lingers is a
dream of yesterday.

—Nashville Tennessean.

AIM FOR QUALITY IN SHEEP BREEDING.

Some Hints to Beginners in the Management of the Flock.

Begin slow and go slow. Grow up
with your work. Many of our most
prominent flock masters started this
way. If you start with pure-bred stock
don't start with show stock, but rather
at the bottom of the ladder. As an
amateur you will meet with discouragements,
but keep on and you will be
successful in the end. If you start
with grades use nothing but pure-bred
rams. Sell your culls to the butcher
rather than to the novice. The sheep
is a very bad animal to doctor, therefore,
urges the Farmers' Voice, keep your
flock healthy. Be careful not to
buy disease with your flock. Sell your
customers a good animal; it means
doing business ultimately with their
friends. Don't be everlastingly changing
breeds; be a stickler. Don't attempt
to tear other breeds than that
which you are handling to pieces. Have
singleness and tenacity of purpose.

Don't invent new makeshifts; such
bring disaster. Keep salt, worm
powders and fresh water before your flock
at all times. Be regular in feeding.
Change pastures often. Don't charge
your mistakes to bad luck. Don't allow
your new purchases to die of homesickness.
Don't try to raise February
lambs in summer barns. Visit your
State and county shows and don't fail
to examine the contesting carcasses at
the fat-stock shows. Train your eye
to detect the thrifty or unthrifty animal.
Don't feed your sheep molasses
rations until you enjoy such yourself.
Where possible, pasture your sheep by
themselves. Stick to your business until
you have built up a reputation and
things will come easy to you, but re-
member reputations are not a ready-
made product. You had better buy
scrubs than pure-breds unless you are
prepared to give the pure-breds proper
care. Use only the best blood on the
male side. Study individually as well
as pedigree. Infusion of blue blood is
one of the best tonics to be administered
to the flock. Observe caution
and avoid all hazardous undertakings.
Let the sheep you keep be the best of
their kind. Condition powders are all
right in their way, but good feed and
care often dispense with their use.
Don't breed indiscriminately; have an
ideal and breed to it. If you like sheep
for dollars and cents only you had better
keep out of the business. Good
books and the advice of good breeders
are safe guides, but experience will
teach you something they cannot tell
you. Remember that the British breeds
are children of care. Don't expect to
raise good stud sheep without succulent
rations. Change your flocks in the
cool of the morning or evening
during the hot summer months. Don't
allow a dog on your farm unless it is a
well-trained shepherd dog. Don't
sell out because prices are very high
or very low. Keep on and in a series
of years you will make just as much
out of sheep as out of any other business.
A small, well-managed flock is
more profitable than a large one poorly
managed. Don't allow your sheep to
shift for themselves. No matter what
class of ewes you keep, use only pure-
bred rams. Don't feed timothy hay
if you can help it. Don't feed grain in
excess. Use oats in the breeding flock
in preference to corn. Increase the
grain ration just before lambing. Feed
lightly for several days after lambing.
Don't put your money into elaborate
barns before you have found out your
ability as a shepherd.

Mating Poultry.

The terms "cocked-breeding pen" and
"pullet-breeding pen" are used ex-
clusively when dealing with the mating
of exhibition birds for color and mark-
ing. For the former, birds are mated
to produce males of the correct type,
and the females from this pen are gen-
erally not of much use for show pur-
poses. For pullets it is, of course, just
the opposite—that is, necessary to
breed from birds of different color or
with different head points. It is en-
tirely wrong to imagine that the terms
are used to imply that the birds in
these pens are mated to produce more
cockers than pullets and vice versa.
However, for this purpose certain rules
may be followed.

For instance, it is generally found
that if a vigorous cocker be mated
with not more than three adult hens
the male sex almost always largely
predominates in at least the early
progeny. At a later period this be-
comes uncertain. On the other hand,
if an adult cock be mated with not
more than three pullets the result is
very uncertain, the one sex being as
likely to occur as the other, although
usually there is a decided predom-

inance on one side rather than equal-
ity. Again, if an adult cock be mated
with five or more pullets, females are
generally in excess, and what cockerels
there are will be most numerous in the
earlier eggs. Young or adult birds
mated together are very uncertain. But
the fewer the hens and the more vig-
orous the stock the greater is the pro-
portion of cockerels, which are always
more numerous in the earlier than in
the later eggs of a season.—W. R. Gil-
bert, in the American Cultivator.

Makes Dairying Pay.

A man who has been in the dairy
business a few years writes that he
began with some select good grade
cows that averaged him \$12 a year
each in butter and 6,500 pounds of skim
milk per cow for feeding calves and
pigs sweet from the cream separator.
Afterward, he says, he bought two
registered Jersey cows, which were ex-
cellent milkers and made him money.
Then he bought a lot of very promising
Jersey heifers. Now he has a herd
that is yielding him \$100 per cow in
butter and a fine lot of skim milk for
feeding calves. He finds that, while the
dairy business gives him persistent
and active work to manage, yet it pays
him more than any other industry,
and is making his farm more fertile
and productive every year by the use
of the manure. He has come to be-
lieve that pure-bred registered Jersey
cows are most profitable, considering
their calves, butter fat and all, and is
working into that kind of a dairy herd.

Economy of Silage.

The farmer must rely more upon his
own efforts to produce and preserve
upon his own farm those foods that
will supply the needs of his dairy herd.
Commercial foodstuffs have been rap-
idly advancing in price, and many are
now too expensive for the dairy feeder
to consider when compiling his rations.
Silage will help take their places, and
it is the most economical feed on the
farm.

Curing Seed Corn.

The man who merely desires to cure
sufficient seed for the planting of thirty
or forty acres finds no difficulty in
securing some room in the house which
is sufficiently ventilated and which can
be heated so as to cure the corn. The
good seed ears can be tied together
by means of binder twine and strung
on wires. Do not use a laundry room
or any room that is not perfectly dry.

Heavy Horses Best.

A few good heavy draft horses will
do more work on the farm than double
the number of light ones. Practically
every team requires a driver. The
more that team can do in a day the
more economical will the work be.
The light horse is all right on the road,
but he is at a discount when hitched
to a sixteen-inch plow.

Square Deal for Chicks.

For confining little chicks while feed-
ing on older ones cannot rob them,
take a narrow piece of chicken netting
and fasten the ends together in a circle
and you can move it to a clean
place every day with ease.

Beekeepers in the United States.

There are 300,000 beekeepers in the
United States, and the annual produc-
tion of honey has a value of \$15,000,000.

POULTRY NOTES.

Grease of any kind on eggs will spoil
them for hatching.
Only keep as many hens as you can
care for.

A well-kept flock of fowls is a neces-
sary adjunct to a country home.

Put a few camphor balls under the
sitting hen to drive away the lice.

The crocodile, the chicken and the
ostrich take pebbles with their food
to aid in grinding it.

If you do not love your poultry well
enough to give them the proper care
you had better go out of business.

Milk may soil the old hen's feathers,
but there is nothing better for her in
the way of food and drink at this season.

When bumblefoot appears lance the
bottom of the foot and poultice it with
bread crumbs soaked in milk or a
scraped raw potato.

To cure feather-pulling wash the
feathers of the victim birds with a
mixture made by dissolving powdered
aloes in alcohol.

A pound of naphthalene crystals dis-
solved in a gallon of coal oil is said to
make an excellent lice paint for the
roosts.

Don't forget that water is quite as
important as food and should be given
clean and fresh.

The hen that lays the egg is the one
that is always busy scratching among
the litter for grain and feed. Get rid
of the idlers.

Use every possible means to rid the
premises of rats before the early
chicks and ducklings hatch. The poultry
keeper has no worse enemy.

The effectiveness of whitewash in the
poultry house is much increased by
applying it hot and getting it into
the cracks and corners. Always add
plenty of salt.

Drain the milk through a clean flannel
cloth or through two or three thick-
nesses of cheese cloth.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as
it is strained. The cooler it is the
more souring is retarded. If covers
are left off the cans cover with cloth
or mosquito netting.

Never mix fresh milk with that
which has been cooled, nor close a can
containing warm milk, nor allow it to
freeze.

If a good dog contracts the habit of
sucking eggs a dose can be made of red
pepper and pecan, put in an empty
shell, pasted over with white paper,
and Mr. Dog will soon lose his ap-
petite for fresh hen fruit.

The pale-faced sitting hen is lousy.
Remove her from the nest, rub insect
powder through her feathers, provide
her with a dust bath of dry earth, and
while she is taking it put a handful of
insect powder in the nest.

To save the annoyance of foul-smell-
ing chicken boxes in which you have

live poultry, slip two or three sheets
of thick paper in the bottom. When
empty throw these away.

The roosts in the poultry house
should be low, so that the fowls need
not jump from any great height, which
often causes humpback—a swelling
of the bottom and side of the foot.

Next eggs are side of guide pullets
or strange hens to locate the nest boxes,
but that is about the extent of it. The
old theory that the presence of nest
eggs induces egg production has long
since been exploded.

One of the worst things the neat
poultry keeper can do with the eggs is
to wash them. The warm water
opens the pores of the protecting shell,
and the egg decays in a very short
time. Better dirty eggs than spoiled
ones.

BIG MONEY FOR IDEAS.

Riches Await Man Who Will Invent Time-Savers.

It is agreed on all hands that inven-
tion offers one of the surest roads to
fame and fortune, and one of the short-
est, too. Now there is no lack of in-
ventive genius; there never were so
many clever people in the world as
there are to-day, but somehow their
energies are not always applied in the
right direction, and so they fail. It is
just the old story of eyes and no eyes;
you cannot see what is wanted.

There is a plumber laboriously pour-
ing melted lead over a pipe joint and
smoothing it down with a leather pad.
Can you not think of a way to join
these pipes cold, and to do it quickly
and thoroughly? If you can there is a
fortune waiting for you. And here is
a nice easy little invention, guaranteed
to bring in thousands, just a simple
and effective means of fastening panes
in window frames. Surely it is a slur
on the inventive genius of the age that
we should still have to resort to putty
in this enlightened twentieth century.
Then there is the parlor carpet. Have
you ever thought what an unsanitary
institution that carpet is? However di-
ligent a housewife may be, she cannot
keep it clean. The dust goes through
the fiber, and whole worlds of microbes
are safely lodged in its soft pile.
Now just think out a cheap and san-
itary covering for floors, soft and warm
to the feet, and you will have no need
for an old-age pension.

Have you ever seen a tram driver
leaning over with a long crowbar to
shift the points at a junction, or a
man at the corner with a lever for the
same purpose? Devise a plan whereby
the driver, by simply pressing a foot
plate on the car platform, might move
the point whichever way he desires,
and every tramway company in the
country will take up your invention.

Tramways suggest roads. The wealth
of a Rothschild is waiting for the in-
ventor of a satisfactory paving ma-
chine. At present the rule seems to
hold that what is good for the wheels
is bad for the hoofs, and vice versa.
That is to say, where the road is
smooth and the wheels run easily there
is no grip for the hoofs, and where it
is rough the vehicle is hard to drag. Then
there is the motor to consider. Pro-
pelled by the back wheels, it is bound
to skid if the surface be at all greasy.
What is wanted is a smooth, hard, ab-
sorptive surface, with at the same time
a perfect grip. If this is too hard for
you, try to invent a spike that could
be quickly fixed on a horse's shoes—
by the driver—to give grip in time of
frost.

There are scores of little things ur-
gently wanted, which would certainly be
used, and for the invention of which
no technical knowledge is required.
One of them is a really good tin opener.
Something that would cut the tin open
with one round sweep, without a risk
of mashing the fingers or ruining the
temper.

TWO ASTRONOMERS.

The Troubles of One of Them Over a Great Discovery.

"Caleb, we've got it!"
The early morning light was throw-
ing its feeble rays through the ob-
servatory. The two astronomers—
their shaggy heads together over the
table, whereon were spread large
groups of figures—gazed at each other
in solemn awe over the wonderful dis-
covery they had just made.

"Yes," whispered the one who had
spoken. "Here it is; there is no er-
ror. We have checked off everything.
In three months, eight hours, thirty-
nine minutes and twenty seconds—
nineteen—eighteen—seventeen—sec-
onds from now this comet, the largest
one known in the history of the uni-
verse, will come into conjunction with
our orbit, and this little earth, with
all its inhabitants—everything—will
vanish utterly, in the twinkling of an
eye."

The other astronomer took up his
pencil, his hands trembling with ex-
citement.
"That's right," he muttered. "We
have allowed for everything. There
can be no mistake. We have aimed
independently at the same conclu-
sion."

He smiled triumphantly.
"It's a great discovery, Gideon!" he
exclaimed. "Think of it—the greatest
discovery known!"

Then he turned and looked at his
companion fixedly.

"There's only one thing that trou-
bles me," he observed.

"And that—"

"Who's going to give us credit when
it all comes true?"—New York Life.

Plasters and Cuts.

Although clost plaster is useful in
protecting small scratches or abrasions
of the skin from harm, it should not be
used over any considerable cut or
wound in process of healing. These
will heal much faster if simply cov-
ered with a bit of soft linen held in
place at the ends with strips of sur-
geon's plaster.

Straw Hats.

Head-wear made of straw was al-
ready in use among the ancient Greeks,
but straw hats like those we wear did
not come into use in Europe until half
a century ago.

Easy Anyhow.

"He lost all his money on a shell
game."
"He's a sucker."
"No, a shell fish."—Houston Post.

Woman's Sphere.

Weakest and Strongest.

Which is the weakest thing of all
Mine heart can ponder?
The sun, a little cloud can pall
With darkness yonder;
The cloud, a little wind can move
Where'er it listeth.
The wind, a little leaf above,
Though ere, resisteth.

What time that yellow leaf was green
My days were gladder;
But now, whatever spring may mean,
I must grow sadder.
Ah, me! a leaf with sighs can wring
My lips asunder!
Then in mine heart the weakest thing
Itself can ponder.

Yet, Heart, when sun and cloud are
pined
And drop together,
And at a blast which is not wind,
The forests wither.

Then, from the darkening deathly curse
To glory break—
The strongest of the universe
Guarding the weakest!

—Mrs. Browning.

LOVELY WOMAN MUST BE PINK, NOWADAYS.

Even Smile Must be of this Hue
Writes "Woman of World."

"Those mysterious influences which
decreed at certain times that we must
do this or that," writes the "Woman
of the World" to a society periodical,
"have at this present time decided that
lovely woman must be pink, not merely
so as regards her complexion, which,
of course, can easily be shaded to suit
the requirements of the moment, but
pink as to her whole tone. Even her
smile must be of this hue."

"How is this to be done? Had we
heard that blue was the required color
we should have grasped the possibility
of carrying out the command. But
how is one to be pink? Nothing is
so easy, we are assured, and the 'pink'
smile is warranted to succeed where
every thing else fails. The secret is
not only to wear pink, but to have
one's whole environment of the same
tone, to use perfume compounded of
flowers which have some tone of it in
their coloring."

"Naturally, it is not given to all
women to be able to 'make up' pink or
to use it in any shade. For them, for-
tunately, there exist other colors
which bring them luck, but those whom
it suits should in no circumstances
neglect to be pink."

"When you smile pinkly it is under-
stood that your whole face is suffused
with a radiant glow, that your eyes
as well as your lips smile, and that
you look as if you meant it. We all
know what black looks are, and I fan-
cy most of us know what a gray smile
means. There have been occasions
when I have seen women's faces 'sick-
ened over' with a positive shade of green
as they have smiled at a hated rival.
Those of us who can manage to be
pink will assuredly score successes."

Coats to Fit Body Closer.

The newest in regular coats, as they
are understood, will be without being
tight-fitting, quite closer to the figure
than those worn during the summer.
The form will be more clearly defined.
The plainer coats, buttoned straight
down the front or cut away to display
a trim, neat vest of a contrasting color,
will also be favorites.

As a rule the new coats will be per-
fectly straight all around the lower
edge.

They will be cut away in the front,
sometimes displaying the skirt panel.

The shoulder line will be a reason-
able length, not a bit exaggerated, and
the coat sleeves will be full length.

Broadcloth will continue as a fa-
vored fabric for dress suits, as the soft,
supple weaves will be preferred.
A few rough tweeds will be seen, but
smoother woads and rough-faced un-
finished woads will be most popular
made into suits for business and street
wear.

Braid, both plain and in fancy
weaves, will be much used for trim-
ming. Touches of black satin, too, will
be in favor.

The Etiquette of Jewelry.

It takes instinctive good taste to
know when jewelry is allowable and in
good form. Very often, however,
women, knowing perfectly well that
they are violating the law of good
taste, persist in the promiscuous wear-
ing of jewels at all times of the day.

Jewels, excepting rings, should never
be worn except when the costume is at
least semi-dressy. Necklaces and brace-
lets are most distinctly out of place
with a strictly tailored gown, although
rings are allowable.

It is conservative to say that orna-
ments should never be worn before 12
o'clock midday, and it is better to
avoid them until after 3 o'clock in the
afternoon.

Just as men always wait until after
6 before wearing evening dress, just as
no one would ever wear a watch with
a ball gown, these little laws of fastid-
ious fashion are quite universally
obeyed.

As to Length of Skirts.

Skirts are longer. For all but the
typical walking suits they are very
long and sweeping, while the street
suits have taken on another inch and
just escape the ground. This rule will
apply to the wash materials, and wash
materials are going to prevail to an
extent not known for many seasons.
Frocks of this order will be made up
in the same semi-tailored style as rules
other fabrics at present. If anything,
the skirts will be more elaborately
trimmed, but always in such a way as
to lose none of that semi-tailored ap-
pearance. For this reason frills are
tabooed, or when used are flattened by
cross strips and bandings. For linen
suits, which will hold first place among
washable materials, colored trimmings
will be popular.

Autumn and Winter Hats.

The extreme models among the new
winter millinery are so hidden in
plumes, so ponderously trimmed with
big velvet rosettes, opening like a full-
leaved lettuce, as to make it difficult
to form any approximate idea of their
shape unless you have first examined
the hat untrimmed. Are they large?
Enormously so; and yet the hats them-
selves are a trifle lower in crown than
were the late summer models. The
fact of the matter is that the really
elegant woman will not take to the ex-
treme in anything, and the large, the
very large, high-crowned hat which ap-
peals to the majority has already been
discarded by the more discriminating
woman of fashion.—Harper's Bazar.

The Parted Pompadour.

If a woman can arrange a pompa-
dour with a part in it she is lucky in-
deed. This classic style of hair-dress-
ing has come back into first favor.
The hair is not smoothly brushed
back from the parting. We doubt if
even in classic days the lines were so
severe. It took the trying days of the
civil war to invent such severity.

The hair is fluffed out at the sides,
and if one feels that it is barbarian
to roughen the hair from beneath,
which does break its ends and takes
all the luster out of it, then one may
resort to either of these two methods:
Use small, thin pins on a string under
the hair over the ears, or a soft roll
of malines in the same shade as the hair.
Then, at the back, twist the hair into
a soft figure 8.

Latest Lingerie Hints.

Silk petticoats with embroidery ruf-
fles and satin petticoats with linen
ruffles are among the novelties. And
this offers a suggestion to the woman
who has a worn-out satin petticoat,
which might be freshened with a tan-
colored linen ruffle. An old satin pet-
ticoat may be brought back to life by
the addition of a ruffle of dark brown
and blue checked silk, above which
there is a puffing of plain brown silk.

The dainty white lingerie combina-
tions are worn by women who want
to appear slim, and the newest of
these are finished with a handsome
trimming of wide insertion around the
neck, through which there are drawn
some colored embroidery threads to
give the appearance of an embroidered
underslip.

After the Honey-moon.

The wife of a business man with a
small income has a rather monotonous
life as a rule. There are so many du-
ties that must be done over and over
again, day after day, week after week,
year after year. Her husband's work
may be just as hard, just as much a
"grind," but at least he sees fresh faces,
talks things over with other men.
That is why he can do so much for her
by making a habit of stopping up to tell
her, in the evening, all the interesting
little bits of talk and news he hears.
Many men often will not take the
trouble to do it, more's the pity.

Sashes.

Sashes are used effectively on the
new gowns. They serve the purpose
of girdles, hip yokes and shoulderettes.
A wide, handsomely embroidered scarf
of old pink chiffon ribbon was worn
one day around the shoulders in direc-
toire fashion; the next time it made
its appearance it was a hip scarf, knot-
ted a little at one side to fall in long
and limp lines to the very hem of the
gown, while on another occasion it was
worn around the waist as a high and
much-folded girdle, with two loops and
ends falling in the back.

Lorgnette Chains.

The new fan or lorgnette chain are
exceedingly pretty, and one design in
French gilt, set with groups of stones
or mock jewels, such as coral, jade,
topaz and lapis lazuli, is particularly
effective. At the same price there are
long, slender chains of gilt and gun
metal ornamented with rhinestones set
so that they look like a string of dew-
drops.

Bolero Will Not Down.

For morning wear we see the short,
pleated skirt and a short coat, all in
tussore, with perhaps a piping in
striped or spotted fabrics. These are
smart and neat, and will be seen later
on abroad, invariably accompanied by
a hat trimmed with wide wings, which
still continues the rage in the world
of millinery. We note, too, that some
of the short corselet skirts show the
bolero.

Craze For Pockets.

The demand for pockets among
women has become so great that now,
in almost every garment intended for
women, one or more pockets are to be
found. In the new hosiery pockets
are woven in the stockings when they
are made. They are set in deep, and
will hold letters, money and jewelry.

Embroidery For Lingerie.

The dainty-colored embroideries are
being used for lingerie hats to accom-
pany frocks in which the same em-
broideries appear.

Hats That Are Becoming.

The hat that gets of straw of a be-
coming shape. The big, natural, rough-
straw sailors, rolled up at one side,
are the best, although black and white
chip are both chosen.

More Grace Required.

Of course, every woman who desires
to wear the sheath skirt will practice
and practice to make herself more
graceful, but will she feel repaid?

Tassels to Finish.

Big tassels finish the ends of some
of the newest scarfs and tulle boas.

FOL-DE-ROL.

A long gold chain has flat rings of
jade at intervals.
Satin stocks an inch wide have a
tiny bow in front.

Dutch collars are made of lawn and
lace, linen and embroidery.
The high ruffling on the collar of the
frock is distinctly a Paris fashion.

Bretelles of it are crossed over the
shoulders and run into the belt back
and front.

Women who like fancy work and a
new touch on their gowns are going
in for embroidery of ribbon braid.

One French gown of black chiffon is
entirely lined with pompadour silk,
with a black background and the roses
showing with elusive color through the
outer folds of the chiffon, make the
dress beautiful in the extreme.

Venetian bead necklaces are having
a great vogue, the delicate colors and
combinations serving to enhance any
costume to which they are allied.
Smaller beads, worked after the old-
world style into chains and necklaces,
are also in great request.

No more useful garment could be in-
cluded in a trousseau for debutante or
bride than a princess slip of pompa-
dour silk. It is charming when worn
under lingerie and chiffon in winter.

Dainty antrons and matinees are made
from alternate strips of wash ribbon
and val lace. For the girl who wears
flannel prettier than a ruffle of wash
silk and lace, which, by the way, does
not cling to the form as flannel does.

There is a long coat effect about
many of the tunics of fashionable tail-
or-mades. The appearance is the re-
sult of the running of the short lines
of the bodices into the long lines of the
skirts. In