

WASHABLE LINGERIE

MANY CHARMING AND PRACTICAL DESIGNS SHOWN.

French Ideas Improved Upon by American Makers of Underwear—All Kinds of Laces Have Sanction of Fashion.

The best of French ideas have been adopted by American designers and transferred into washable lingerie. Such a display of charming and practical conceits are glimpsed in the lingerie field that each one seems prettier than the other. It is gratifying to note that even in the moderate-priced undergarments the quality is not sacrificed for the benefit of cheaper showy trimmings and workmanship.

Laces of all kinds are used on feminine underapparel. Valenciennes, binche, fancy net laces, milan and ribbon laces such as bruges, are amply used. Openwork embroidery in English and Madeira styles in the form of motifs, wheels and flowers meet in various ways with lace trimming. Little tiny plaits alternating with handmade openwork are features of the white lingerie, which does not permit of a touch of color to mar its snowy fairness.

The newest lingerie is of silk voile trimmed with a succession of frills and footings.

A nightgown trimmed with ribbon threaded through puffs of net in empire style had rather wide satin ribbons used to draw the tucked upper part together and relied more upon the grace of outline and daintiness of material for its charm than upon any adornment of lace.

Nightrobes of lustrous pussy willow taffeta are made in redingote style, trimmed simply with bows of ribbon and picot edging. A row of large eyelets just below the bust and another row just below the knees allow wide ribbons to be drawn through and tied in bow knots. Deep square scallops at the hem finish the rather full skirt portion.

Almost all the chemises have removable shoulder straps. They are made shorter than usual and have gained in width what they lost in length.

EDICTS OF FRENCH MODISTES

Likelihood of a Return to the Small Waist—The Latest Thing in Dance Petticoats.

The French designers say hips are still flat, and there is no sign of a curve in them, but the normal waist line may lead to the small waist, which in turn, will call for rounding hips.

Designers show a desire to revert to the Louis V fashion of the small elbow sleeve, with its deep ruffle of lace.

Quite the latest thing in dance petticoats are the loose-scalloped, or petal-floanced skirts, as they are called. The petticoat is of organdie, in sheath model to the knee. From it depends a founce of scallops or petals six inches wide, gathered full enough to hang close together, though each scallop is trimmed all the way around the founce by a beading through which the ribbon is run.

The founces are of dotted Swiss lace and insertion trimmed, of dainty shadow embroidery, in dainty ruffled net, and in lace medallions, with lace insertion and edging. Two other new petticoats worth mentioning are the ones in pique and satine. They have darts enough to fit well without being bulky, and are finished with six-inch embroidered or tucked ruffles at the bottom. Their special appeal is that they are not transparent under thin gowns.

WITH PANTALETTES



French Modistes Were so Charmed With the Pantalette Idea (Although they Were Worn Way Back in 1863) That They Decided to Adopt It and Worked Out This Charming Model for Fall Wear. So Popular Has It Become Abroad, That Over Here, the Petticoat Manufacturers Are Already Beginning to Make Plans to Offset Its Effect on Their Industry. The Model is a Three-Piece Street Costume. The Pantaloon and Waist Are Combined. The Material Used is Black Broadcloth Trimmed With Russian Fitch.

BETTER THAN NURSERY BIB

Little Eating Apron That is Sure to Become a Favorite With Mothers of "Kiddies."

Away with the bib and its naughty strings that will knot or the buttons that will not button! Here is the dearest little eating apron that ever covered dainty ruffles or Dickens suits, and when mother realizes what a very simple matter the making of such an apron can be, she will hasten to fashion one for the little girl or boy in the nursery. A Turkish towel or a simple huck affair can be turned with a snip of the scissors and a few stitches into a comfortable, easily managed apron. At about two-thirds of the length of the towel cut a hole large enough for the little head to slip through. Bind this with tape, or scallop it if you wish a little extra fanciness. The shorter side is then gathered or plaited into a belt, made from wide tape on a piece of old towel, which passes around to the front and holds the apron in place. Cross-stitch may make the little apron still more attractive, especially if the design be the favorite nursery chicks, buffines or kittens. While the linen or huck toweling is prettier, the Turkish toweling is really more practical because of its absorbent qualities. It saves crying over spilled milk.

Coats Button High.

Many of the coats are being made to button up high on the chest, with deep collars at the back. This will permit the stoles of fur to fall gracefully on either side, and not necessarily to be drawn up very high to the throat.

FEEDING IN A DAIRY

Error Made in Giving Too Much Cheap Concentrates.

Chief Problem is to Furnish a Sufficient, and at Same Time Not Too Costly Supply of the Best Protein Foods.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)

According to accepted standards, a cow weighing one thousand pounds will require about one pound of protein a day in a maintenance ration, and one producing from thirty to forty pounds of milk a day will require from one and one-fourth to one and three-fourths pounds additional, or a total of from two and one-fourth to two and three-fourths pounds a day. Our dairy business, especially in the East, has been developed largely upon a basis of cheap protein foods; and as a result many dairymen have been buying and feeding too many protein concentrates, for the purpose of stimulating a large flow of milk.

Some dairymen are feeding each cow daily from eight to ten pounds of gluten and other highly-concentrated protein feeds; but it is my judgment that they are making a mistake and cannot obtain profitable results in the pail or by added fertility in the manure heap.

Our farm crops, clover and timothy hay, corn and other fodder, and forage, with oats, barley, wheat-bran and corn for concentrates, and a little of the more highly concentrated protein foods form an ideal combination to promote health and vitality. We may get a little less milk, but our cows will breed more regularly, and we shall have better calves.

The low percentage of protein, and the high percentage of water in corn ensilage makes it desirable to feed with it an abundance of good clover hay, which makes a better ration than either alone, but one that is far from perfect.

When feeding ensilage and clover hay, a liberal admixture of home-grown grain foods should be added to balance the ration with protein. We should make a constant effort to produce various kinds of proteinaceous forage and fodder crops.

This brings up the question of rotation of crops best suited to the feed-



Head of Superior Dairy Cow.

ing of the dairy cow, and I say unhesitatingly that a rotation of corn, oats and peas, and clover—three-year rotation, will prove the most efficient in a northern latitude. By this rotation, it is possible to get along with a minimum of grain foods, and that only of the highly concentrated sort, worth almost as much for fertilizer as for food.

Corn ensilage is the cheapest food for the dairy cow. Every man who has fed dairy cattle knows that succulence adds value to the cow's food,

and that there is no crop that will afford this as cheaply as ensilage from well-matured corn.

The advantage of a crop of mangels or rutabagas is not so much in their nutritive value as in the fact that they furnish succulence, when the cows are being maintained on dry foods. While root crops are very generally used in England and Germany and are held in high esteem as an appetizer and conditioner in this country, their use on dairy farms is quite limited.

PROVIDE BIRDS WITH FRUITS

Robins, Catbirds and Brown Thrashers Are Fond of Fruit of Redosier Dogwood and Mulberry.

(By D. LANEY.)

If a person wishes to make a birds' paradise, not one of the plants and shrubs in the following list should be left out. It would be well if nursery-men would cut out this list and preserve it:

Mulberry, red, Russian and white; Mahaleb cherry, wild black cherry, wild red cherry, wild chokecherry,



Friend of the Farmer.

European bird cherry, shad tree, native thorn trees, flowering dogwood, alternate-leaved dogwood, mountain ash, wild crabapple, hackberry, buckthorns, hemlock, staghorn sumac, smooth sumac, larch and pine trees for winter food for grosbeaks, crossbills and pine finches; yellow, black, white and canoe birches for goldfinches and partridges; elderberries, seven varieties of Cornus, Berberis Thunbergi for quail; Myrica cerifera for winter birds; red cedar and all junipers, Lonicera ruprechtiana and bella candida, ribes aureum, rubus odoratus, chokecherry, viburnums eight varieties, partridge berry, Daphne mezereum, Buffalo berry, black locust for quail; cercis canadensis, Eleagnus four varieties, malus floribunda catnip sunflower, bachelor buttons, wild roses, crataegus, Hall's honeysuckle, red flowering horse chestnut, privets, hypercums, all native wild roses, poke weed, box elder for evening grosbeaks, and Diervilla hybrida.

For summer food, the fruit of the redosier dogwood, Cornus stolonifera, is eagerly devoured by soft-billed birds like robins, catbirds and brown thrashers. The mulberry furnishes food for a long time in summer and is one of the best in the list.

For spring and fall, the mountain ash and the Japanese crabapples, malus floribunda, are eaten by robins and cedar waxwings. All the honeysuckles are excellent, but the two, Lonicera ruprechtiana and L. bella candida, seem to be preferred. The fruit of the Japanese oleaster, eleagnus multiflora, is greatly relished by many birds in summer.

Making Good Hog Pasture.

The following all make good hog pasture: Rye, wheat, vetch, crimson clover, red or mammoth clover, Canada peas, cowpeas, soy beans, sweet corn, sorghum, field corn, rape, alfalfa and artichokes.

Valueless Fowls.

Some prize-winning fowls or animals are utterly valueless for real utility; and sometimes a non-descript little scrub will turn out more real profit.