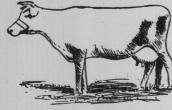
JERSEY AND GULHNSEY. Farm Life in These Two Thrifty Little Channel Islands-A Keen Demand for Land.

Agriculturists visiting Europe should not fail to take a tour in the English Channel islands, of which Jersey and Channel islands, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal, writes F. C. Cappell of the first-named island in the American Agriculturist. Here they will see some primitive methods still in force, but they will see how much may be made but they will see how much may be made out of a small speed if formed in a thore. out of a small space if farmed in a thorough and careful way.



MAINSTAY OF THE JERSEY ISLANDER. tomatoes, etc., without using artificial tomatoes, etc., without using artificial heat. They also grow early spring flowers, chiefly daffodils, narcissi, iris, ixias, freesias, etc., large quantities of which are sent daily to the principal English towns. Kidney potatoes are also shipped to England in immense quantities, and so large is their growth in Jersey that their exportation gives the chief success to its

The Channel Island cattle are milkers essentially, and are treated as such, protected from bad weather, fed rather sparsely, but kept warm in shippens (cowsheds) in winter and tethered on the (cowsheds) in winter and tentered of the state of the sta treat their cattle very kindly, each being spoken to by name, taught, commanded, rarely scolded and never abused. Threughout the islands cattle are very plentiful and very similar both in feature and disposition. All heiter calves are reared; position. All heller caives are reared; veal and beef come mostly from other lands, but none to live. Only Ireland is allowed to import cattle and they have to be killed within five days of landing. In Jersey the butter is always of good color, although it is sometimes very soft. igh it is sometimes very soft, metimes hard and granular. The whole milk generally is churned. It is shut up in a cupboard or close room for three days, often for six, to ripen or get ready for churning, and in various ways exposed to loss, as if only indifferent quality of butter was sought. The best butter is made in Guernsey, if we may judge from market values, being about 50c to 60c per pound in Guernsey and 33c to 36c per pound of

17 ounces in Jersey.

Land is very expensive in both islands and consequently house rent is dear. Living is fairly cheap. Wages are about the same as in England, or, say \$3 to \$4 a



A JERSEY BULL AT HOME. week for a day laborer. These islanders all desire to live upon their own land, and that necessarily creates a keen de-mand for the land and an artificial value, as almost everyone with money buys some land and puts up glass houses. The islands are used as seaside resorts by visitors from England, especially in the spring. The language spoken is a patois, not pure French, but a mixture of Normandy and Brittany French. The towns-people all speak English. The French coast is only one-half an hour's steam from some points, and in the case of a war between England and France, the Channel islands will be the first to feel

The Grade Draft Horse.

As a rule the favorite farm and family As a rule the favorite farm and family horse is the Grade draft horse. It can do all kinds of farm work, can haul heavy loads, and can walk and trot well in harness. To raise good draft horses active, vigorous draft mares should be kept for breeding purposes. By breeding these to pure-bred sires and haudling the offspring properly a horse can be secured. offspring properly a horse can be secured that will do all the farm work and serve that will do all the farm work and serve for driving to town as well. One reason why the Grade draft type is a favorite family horse is because it has a charac-teristic intelligent disposition and is gentle for the women or children to drive alone, while at the same time it is strong and active and is always ready and will

kin the large cities hundreds of these In the large cities hundreds of these Grade draft horses are used for the surrey and carriage. They cost less to keep than two small horses and are not overloaded even with four persons in a rig. They command high prices in United States cities when properly broken, and are or the right type and are active. Mares that will raise a good colt of this type every year are worth a small fortune to every farmer, especially now, when to every farmer, especially now, when the demand for good horses is greater than the supply in some places.

Farm fewer acres and rent the balance

of the farm.
Sawdust is a good absorbent when

than cats, it is said.

Winter time affords an opportunity to make repairs of implements and machin-

GREEN BONES AS FOOD. As Special Material for Egg Production

They Are Without a Rival. The value of a bone cutter exceeds its cost if the cutter is used only one season, but as they are almost indestructible they will last for years. Fresh green bone is almost of itself a complete food, and may be used as a special material for egg production. at about 35 per cent., or a little over one-third. Bone contains about 22 pounds of mineral matter in 100 pounds, 20 pounds The climate is early in these islands, with a fair quantity of sunshine, not much frost and a moderate amount of rain. No hay stacks are to be seen and the islanders nearly all use peat moss as bedding for their cattle. In both islands they make the most of the sunlight by erecting large glass houses, thus putting most of the land to the growth of grapes, ing the fowl in winter when the weather is cold. The albuminoids provide the albumen for the eggs, and the carbonate of lime forms the shells, while the phosphate of lime is an ingredient of the eggs

and is also just the thing to feed to growing chicks to make them grow. Then there is more or less adhering meat to green bone which is largely nutritious and very favorable to the production of eggs. There is no necessity for feeding and very favorable to the production of eggs. There is no necessity for feeding oyster shell to provide lime for the egg shells, as the bone contains carbonate of lime in sufficient proportion for that purpose. Bone is digestible and is a food, yet it also serves as grit; but in that respect no claims are made for it compared with hard, sharp grit. Do not confound green cut bone with ground bone or bone meal. The one is dry and hard, the other is juley and succulent. Another point is that a bone cutter is not a bone mill. The bone cutter does not grind, but cuts (as port.

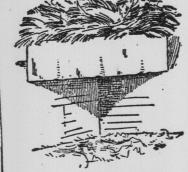
With their cattle they are very successful, chiefly through skillful management. The Channel island cattle are milkers essentially, and are treated as such, protected from had weather, fed rather to feed green hone is to give it in the to feed green bone is to give it in the morning, about a pound to a dozen hens (some give an ounce to each hen, or a pound to 16 fowls), then give no other food until night, but let the hens scratch and work. Two or three times a week half the quantity of bone may be used, giving also cut clover, ground foods, etc., but always give a full meal of whole grain at night, as too much soft food is not conducive to thrift.—Farm and

EFFECT OF SILAGE. It Rather Improves the Quality of Milk and Butter.

Repeated experiments have shown that fear is to be entertained as to the effect of ensilage on the quality of milk. Some of the most progressive dairymen in the country feed it, even those that are shipping milk at fancy prices to thousands of customers. Good silage fed properly is bound to improve the quality of the milk and butter rather than detract from it. If the silage is kept in the tract from it. If the silage is kept in the barn with the cows, and parts of the silage refuse allowed to pile up and rot in the corners of the cow stable till it becomes a fetid mass, then very likely the milk will be affected, for it is beleved that the odors of such masses will readily impart themselves to the milk. readily impart themselves to the milk. This is denied, we know, by those who assert that milk will not take in odors when in the warm state, but we are suspicious of that kind of reasoning. One dairyman says that he began the feeding of silage with a good deal of fear, but after he had fed for some time. his commission man wrote to him that his butter was the best in quality that it had ever been at that time of year. As the seller of the butter knew nothing about the silage being fed, the letter was taken as a proof that silage, rightly fed, improves rather than detracts from the supplier of the butter. quality of the butter. Similar incidents are constantly coming to light, and this is only part proof that silage is one of the best-friends of the dairyman.—Farmers'

AN EXCELLENT IDEA. Roosting and Nesting Device Which Prevents Freezing of Combs.

The cut shows a very excellent roosting and nesting device that has done duty in the cold of a Maine winter, says Webb Donnell in Orange Judd Farmer. It is in use for a small pen of Legherns -- a breed that must be kept warm at night, if eggs are to be had at this season of the year.



ROOST PROTECTED BY NEST.

The roost is put across the corner of the pen, and a piece of burlap is stretched before it. A few crosspieces are laid across the corner at the curtain's upper edge, and on these is piled a lot of waste hay, making a very warm roosting place. The Leghorns delight to fly upon this hay and lay their eggs, under the impression that they are stealing away their nests. Humoring a Leghorn in this way is conducted to laying, and the aggs can easily Humoring a Legnorn in this way is conductive to laying, and the eggs can easily be reached. As the whole thing can be put up in five minutes' time, there is no excuse for frosted combs on the Legnorns.

plants. It is particularly useful for garden plants and to fortify weak seedlings.

A French authority places the amount of manure of a fowl per year at an average.

Sawdust is a good absorbent when used as bedding.

Barley will grow wherever wheat will. and is less liable to rust than wheat.

Chicago commission men keep owls to keep rats and mice away. They are better than cats, it is said.

Winter time affords an opportunity to winter time affords an opportunity to the complex receives of implements and meable. Soft Food and Disease. make repairs of implements and machingry for next season's use.

With a home-made wooden snowplow and a horse all the walks about the house could be cleaned of snow in a few minutes.

Grow plenty of grass and keep all the stock that it will support. Farmers who have made money usually have made it through live stock.

The wind that comes through a orack in window or door is biting cold in winter, and it is just as cold when it comes through the crack of the stable.

The wind that comes through a orack in window or door is biting cold in winter, and it is just as cold when it comes through the crack of the stable.

The wind that comes through a orack in window or door is biting cold in winter, and it is just as cold when it comes through the grains are essential to success. When too much soft food is allowed the crop frequently remains full and food dees not pass through the gizzard.

THE CORN KERNEL. Its Chemistry Explained in a Bulletin Issued by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin 53 of the Illinois Experiment

Station treats of the chemistry of the corn kernel. In part it says: By mechanical means the corn kernel has been separated into four different parts. These may be designated (see cut) as a, the coat, or hull, of the kernel; b, the hard glutenous layer underneath the hull much thicker at the sides than at hull much thicker at the sides than at the crown; c, the chit, or germ, and d, the starchy matter constituting the chief body of the kernel. The germ is about 19 per cent. of the kernel, but it contains nearly twice as much mineral matter and three or four times as much oil as all of the rest of the kernel. The germ is also rich in protein, but the chief part of that rich in protein, but the chief part of that constituent is contained in the glutenous layer. The hulls and starchy portion of the kernel consist largely of carbohy-drate bodies, the former containing a considerable amount in the form of fibrous

In the manufacture of starch or glucose sugar from corn these different parts are separated much more perfectly it is possible to do by hand. The by-



CHEMISTRY OF A CORN KERNEL. products, hulls, "gluten," and germs, separate or mixed, are sold as food stuffs under such names as "gluten feed," "germ meal," etc.

By chemical analysis the average provimets composition of complete beautiful analysis.

proximate composition of corn has been found to be as follows: Carbohy Ash. Protein. Fat. drates.
Per cent. 1.39 11.63 5.27 81.71 Different varieties of corn have been found to vary greatly in composition from the above. Fleehig, a German in-vestigator, found 13 different varieties of corn grown under uniform conditions to show the following variations in compo-

sition:	Carbohy-
Ash. Protein. Maximum 1.73 12.63 Minimum .1.29 9.00	Fat. drates. 6.22 84.08 5.02 80.68
Difference. 0.44 4.68 The writer's investigation that, while large samples single variety grown under ditions are markedly unito sition, single ears from show wide variations. The proximate composition ent ears of Burr's white purposes seed and the correct see	uniform con- rm in compo- the same field se variation in s of 50 differ- e corn grown

from the purest seed and under very uni-form field conditions was as follows: Carboby Ash. Protein. Fat. drates.
Maximum 1.74 13.88 6.02 85.73
Minimum 1.09 8.35 3.95 78.92 78.92 Difference, 0.65 5.53 2.07

Good Profit in Sheep. A shepherd can make from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent on his investment in mutton sheep, according to his skill. A good breeding ewe can produce enough A good breeding ewe can produce enough wool to pay for keeping her. A ewe can be kept in thrifty condition, being fed such coarse fodders as straw, clover hay and corn fodder, with one-half pound of and corn fodder, with one-half pound of grain daily when she requires it, at a cost of one cent per day, during the period of most expensive feeding. To pay for her keep she needs to produce no more than ten pounds of good wool, and that a mutton ewe can do. In addition to the wool the returns from a ewe will be at least one lamb—the average of the mutton breeds is nearer one and one-half. From the facts derived from our experimental work it is safe to say that, charging foods at market prices, nutton experimental work it is sale to say that, charging foods at market prices, mutton can be put on the market on foot for at least three cents per pound. Such mutton as can be furnished at that cost will sell for six cents, and the sheep should weigh 150 pounds. Here is a profit of \$4.50 from a sheep under the most moderate circum-stances. I have known ewes of mutton breeding to produce each year a clean profit of ten to fifteen dollars.—Western Plowman.

The Value of Poultry Manure. The excretions from fowls are very valuable as fertilizers. The excretions from pigeons contain more nitrogen than that of any other domestic animal. Hens that of any other domestic animal. Hear rank next to pigeons in this regard, and geese and ducks are the poorest in nitro-gen. The reason that pigeons and hens stand so high is because they live chiefly gen. The reaches they live chiefly on grain, while geese and ducks prefer herbaceous parts of plants, sometimes green aquatic plants, which are poorest in the most important elements of manure. The nutrient principles of plants found in fowls' excrements are chiefly in a condensed form, easily dissolved. It should, therefore, be used in small quantities. It should not be spread in dry weather or on dry ground, because it has a corrosive action, which soon injures the plants. It is particularly useful for garden plants and to fortify weak seedlings.

A French authority places the amount

A French authority places the amount age, 5.5 pounds for a pigeon; 12.1 pounds for a hen; 18.7 pounds for a duck, and

24.2 for a goose.

Angle of a Horse's Foot. By the angle of a horse's foot is meant the angle formed by the wall and the ground surface of the foot at the center of the toe. In order to get the feet alike of the toe. In order to get the feet alike in shoeing trotters horseshoers usually measure the length of the toe and the height of the heel from the coronet to the bottom of the wall. It is well to remember that different horses may have toes and heels of the same length and height, and yet the angle of the foot may be different in each case. A study of a picture of the bones of the leg will show just what is meant by a straight line striking the center of the pastern and coffin joints. It means when a straight line will pass through the center of both position bones and the coffin bene.—Horse Review.

THE FASHIONS.

Latest Developments In Outside Garments For Little and Big Girls. For young girls and little girls a variety of the Connemora cape has been revived-a long wrap, loose in front and gathered a long wrap, loose in front and gathered in to the waist by a strap at the back. A capuchon lined with silk is often added.

The most novel jackets have a long basque, often sewed on, and are trimmed with stitched silk straps, darker than the cloth and simulating a voke, bolero or

cloth and simulating a yoke, bolero or vest. Sometimes there are several over-lapping revers or vests of different sizes Fur is employed in profusion, and diverse kinds are more often combined than ever. Wraps of two furs require no other



JACKET. trimming, although they often receive it and are additionally enriched by revers or collar of guipure over bright silk, satin or velvet, embroidered with gold, silver,

Theater and ball wraps are always loose and light in order that they may inflict no injury on the delicate gown beneath, but they may the warm because of steel or jewels. but they must be very warm, because of the need for protection for bare arms and shoulders. For wear over silk and satin shoulders. For wear over silk and saving costumes, which are not specially fragile, velvet or brocade, fur lined, may be used. ble-silk or satin with a quilted satin lining and narrow fur or down trimming be-

ing very appropriate.

Today's illustration shows a jacket of light beige diagonal cloth. The long basque is sewed on, and the entire garment, which is tight fitting, is finished with stitching. It orens in front over a vest of white cloth with long flaps. The valois collar continues down the front in the form of revers. Gold buttons fasten the vest. The toque of pansy velvet is trimmed with mauve flowers.

OUT OF DOOR GARMENTS. Wraps of Various Kinds For Wear

Wraps, capes and jackets meant to acwraps, capes and jackets meant to accompany elegant gowns should either match them or else be brought into some harmonious relation with them. A marked dissimilarity between the gown and the wrap is now considered very undesirable in visiting and other fine costumes. Jackin visiting and other fine costumes. Jackets and mantles entirely of fur are usually left in the carriage or the hall, but more elaborate outside garments are worn into the drawing room. In case a woman walks



CALLING COSTUMB. when she makes calls, instead of driving, she usually covers her somewhat el dress with a long redingote, which she leaves in the hall.

For regular walking costumes cloth For regular walking costumes doth wraps are usually preferred. The long redingote, tight fitting or with a loose front, ornamented with circular ruffles, stitched tabs or fur, is having much success, but any long coat impedes movement and is not desirable for persons who walk a great deal or who are easily tired. ment and is not desirable for persons who walk a great deal or who are easily tired.

The cut illustrates an attractive visiting gown of satin cloth of reseda green. The plain skirt is adorned at each side, below the hips, with horizontal applications of

white mohair braid, terminating in tre-foils. The tight bodice has a bolero back, folls. The tight bodice has a bolero back, terminating at the waist line, while in front it has round vest flaps, crossed by a stitched strap secured by a gold button. The front of the bodice is trimmed in military style with applications of white mohair braid, and there are large mink revers. The valois collar is lined with mink. The sleeves are decorated with braid and have fur edged cuffs. With this gown is worn a hat of reseda green felt, gown is worn a hat of reseda green felt, trimmet with violet velvet and white plumes astenge by a jeweled ornament.

JUDIC CHOLLES.

Complexion and Hands, In some cases a poor complexion arises mainly from lack of exercise. Women who live an entirely sedentary life have a slow circulation and usually a bad digestion, and these are fertile causes of a muddy appearing skin. Exercise gives rapidity to the movement of the blood, stimulates di-gestion and calms the nerves, and is fre-quently more beneficial than any sort of medicine, although it should



dulged in immediately after meals. Phydulged in immediately after meals. Physicians are beginning to recognize the fact that drugs are not the most potent restoratives and that exercise, peace of mind, congental society and recreation are not merely luxuries but necessities if good health is to be preserved.

Chapped and rough lips are not only mainful, but disfiguring, and it is advis-

painful, but disfiguring, and it is advis-able never to go into the open air without able never to go into the open air without previously using a little glycerin or vase-line upon the mouth. To moisten the lips with the tongue has a drying effect upon the skin ultimately and the habit is one to be rigorously avoided.

Toilet soap of inferior quality is extremely injurious to the complexion. Only the best soap should be employed, and that does not necessarily mean the soap most expensively got up with lace and

most expensively got up with lace and ribbons. Pure glycerin or clive oil soap unscented is very good and not specially

An illustration is given which shows a An illustration is given which swhom simple but attractive hat of golden brown felt. It is of the new, three cornered shape and is trimmed with lapis lazuli blue satin, which forms a drapery around the round erown. In front a fancy leather is passed through the satin, and at the left side a bunch of white violets is placed under the brim.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WRAPS AND JACKETS.

They Harmonize With the Style of Gown Over Which They Are Worn. The jacket may have a short or long basque, as is desired, and the basque may be cut in one with the bodice part or may be sewed on at the hips under stitched straps or galloon. There are two distinct styles, equally well worn—one entirely tight, the other straight in front and tight at the back. The little jackets which accompany tailor made gowns are very short and are usually open in front over a vest or plastron of cloth of a different shade. They are finished with stitched straps, rows of stite ing or, for more pretentious use, with embroidery.

Wraps and gowns are now cut in such harmonious correspondence that they form

harmonious correspondence that they form a complete whole, the wrap not appearing as a separate adjunct, having no real relation to the gown. With trailing skirts



WALKING TOILET. have come in the long, graceful redingote and the softly rippling long cape with rounded fronts and a circular flounce. With a short walking skirt the long or

With a short walking skirt the long or short jacket is appropriately worn.

A picture is given which illustrates a new model of a walking gown. It is of mauve satin cloth, the skirt having a tunic of the same material, both skirt and tunic being bordered with black embroidery. The ight coat bodice has a long, rounded basque and opens over a plain ery. The ight coat bodice has a long, rounded basque and opens over a plain plastron of maize silk, across which it buttons by a tab. The belt is of maize silk embroidered with black and closing with a topaz buckle. The bodice, basque, wrists and duple sleave caps are edged with and double sleeve caps are edged with black embroidery. With this gown is worn a white feit hat trimmed with white Eumes and a drapery of maize silk.

More than one-half the weight of t leaves consists of woody fiber, a substance insoluble in water and therefore incapable of yielding a particle of nutriment.

FASHION NOTES. Items Concerning the Care of the Skirts, Bodises and Out of Boor At-Many double skirts are wern. These

many double skirts are wern. These consist of a full length skirt with a deep, circular flounce and a narrow sheathlike overskirt reaching to the knee. The lower skirt is lined with silk, as is the flounce of the constant also. The upper skirt is unlined except for a facing of the silk, which serves to give firmness to the edge and supply a substantial support for whatever trimming may The bolero of otter or astrakhan is work

again this winter, but it does not stop at the waist line in front, being, instead below it in points or scallops. is ornamented with large revers, round or square, and has a valois collar lined with bright shirred silk. Red jackets braided with black are at

Crepe de chine, which is a truly che



TRAVELING WRAP. -is enjoying a decided vogue and is

Cravats of various kinds are much work They are usually large and may match or contrast with the gown. With a dark costume a bright cravat may be worn to en-

liven the general effect.

A sketch is given of a traveling mantle of plaid cloaking bordered with bias velvet above which is a band of fur. There are large revers of fur and a fur lined valois collar. A lace cravat appears at the threat. This wrap is worn with a plain gown of cloth or cheviot and a hat of beige gown of cloth or cheviot and a hat of beige felt trimmed with beige plumes and red Judic Choller.

EMBROIDERY.

Rich Decorations For Elegant Costhmes-A New Silk Lace. It is hardly possible to avoid repeating over and over that embroidery on the goods of which the costume is composed is the mode, for it is so evident a feature of winter fashions that it must be preferred by perpetually obvenied. To be

feature of winter fashions that it must, perforce, be perpetually chronicled. To be really elegant, however, this embroidery must be beautifully done, and it is therefore not accessible to women who have but a moderate purs unless, indeed, they are skilled embroiderers themselves. A good substitute is a sort of heavy, thick silk lace, which comes in all tints and has the character of guipure, the design being outlined by a silk ord which is of the same color as the rest or a little lighter or same color as the rest or a little lighter of darker. This suggests embroidery where



it is used flat upon the material and is largely employed for revers, yokes, bathas, epaulets and collars. Entire bodices are sometimes covered with it, closely modeled to the figure. Applied on satin of any color it is highly effective. White on a reason or areas on white has a particular.

any color it is highly effective. White one cream or cream on white has a particularly happy result,

Fur plays a most important role among trimmings. Never has it been more used. Not only is it immensely employed in decoration of fabrics, but entire capes, wide collars, coats and redingotes are made of the rarest and most expensive skins. The hat depicted in the illustration is a toque of turquoise blue velvet. The velvet is of turquoise blue velvet. The velvet is gathered at the crown and draped around gathered at the crown and draped around, it. A border of grebe surrounds the toque, ceasing in front under a bow of turquoise, velvet. At the left side is a florist's bunch of parma violets, with foliage. This combination of blue and purple is frequently seen this season, as it was last. bination of blue and purple is hoghest.
seen this season, as it was last.
JUDIC CHOLLET.

The Crank's Locality.

Mr. Sprocket—Pshaw! You can't even tell me the position of the crank on a tandem bicycle.

Mrs. Sprocket—I can if you tell me where you usually sit.—Yonkers States