

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 11, 1899. SPRING FASHIONS.

# COSTUME BALLS.

SOIL OF COAL ASHES. Flower Lover Tells of His Experience With Various Plants,

we came into possession of our present home the side yard sloped pre-cipitously toward the east and was food-

JERSEY RECORD. Milk and Butter Accomplishments of Costa Rica.

1.04

James E. Dodge, herdsman of the Hood farm at Lowell, Mass., writes as Hood farm at Lowell, Mass., writes as follows to Hoard's Dairyman: I inclose found would grow there, and tried to be two years' record of Costa Rica. She two years' record of Costa Rica. She two years' record of 21 pounds 61/2 ity at least a few of the hardiest flowers, has a weekly test of 21 pounds 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ounces butter. Hope it is not too long. Am feeding this herd for large, econom-ical, yearly yields, as I believe this to be the two measure of a corrier relation to the same shown 16 feet in length be the true measure of a cow's value. Costa Rica was born Jan. 20, 1885,

and for making this record freshened



COSTA RICA. milk average Babcock test 6.06 per cent

fat, which is an average milk yield of 27 pounds 11 ounces, with an average butter yield of 1 pound 15 ounces per day, and this, on an average grain ra-tion of 12½ pounds per day, with 30 pounds silage and what hay she would at in winter and pasture in summer, and this by a cow nearly 14 years old at the end of test.

In reporting the test-if one may call it such-of Costa Rica it may be of interest to dairymen to give her breeding. She is by Upright 6147, sire of 12 tested cows out of 15 registered daughters, whose dam was Modita, test 16 pounds 8 ounces, with 6 daughters in the 14 pound list, and herself a daughter of Laura Lee, dam of 4 in 14 pound list. Costa Rica is dam of Chirp, test 19 pounds 1 ounce, and Merry Maiden, the winner of grand sweepstakes award World's fair dairy tests, Chicago, 1893.

A Cheese Lesson. A leading grocer in an eastern oity gives the following experience and draws a lesson from it for the benefit of



His Own Experience.

be that the next morning the cream will

be ripened nicely and will shine sleel;

Now that we have come to the churn

we will proceed with the churning,

POWER BUTTER WORKER.

WINTER BUTTER MAKING. An Iowa Correspondent Writes From S. P. Brennen of Iowa writes inter-

cipitously toward the east and was food-ed with water during every rainfall, says a writer in Vick's Monthly. Not wish-ing to have the expense of grading, we began filling the lower side with coal ashes and a few winters sufficed to remedy these evils, but tradition said: "You cannot raise flowers in ashes," therefore we fought the weeds which we found would grow there, and tried to be follows: and rolled. On one side we dug a trench for sweet peas, about 16 feet in length. In this we planted a sweet pea collection. The weather being very cold, they did not germinate until late in Aprit, and as amount of stirring, and the result will and for making this record irestened Oct. 19, 1896, and again Oct. 17, 1897, after being dry one month. In the two years, less one month when dry, she gave 19,194 pounds 6 ounces and glossy on the surface when it is stirred and emit that fine acid aroma

which is so much desired in cream. Now, if all the conditions have been netting (six feet) and were covered with carefully taken into consideration the buds and blossoms. A row of nasturtiums was equally fortunate and bore more flowers throughout the summer than cream will be at a temperature of 54 or 56 degrees, which I think is a desirable temperature for winter churning. Now, those planted in proper garden soil. Dahlias were another success, bulbs planted in ashes and well watered daily you see, by this way of handling we have not lost our grip on the tempera planted in ashes and well watered daily outstripping those in rich loam and bear-ing more and more handsomer flowers than we had ever before raised. We have tried several other varieties, but cannot ture and at the same time have been developing a fine flavor for the cream; also we are ready to proceed with the churning without delay, which will also yet speak positively as to results, although be quite a saving in the matter of fuel. the plants are growing well. Clover sown in May caught well, and walking over its "I do not think much of the practice of holding cream 48 hours, especially

green, luxuriant surface you would not dream that beneath lay several feet of in winter. It is easier to hold 48 hours in the summer and get good results coal ashes. than in the winter, at least with me.

#### THE FARMER'S LOT. In the Main It Is a Prosperous and a

Happy One. Because the farmer does not receive every year for his crops and stock a high price, he should not permit himself to grow indifferent and think farming a nonpaying business. Like any other voca-tion farming has its ups and downs. Some farmers, however, seem to think that "hard times" are going to be with us always. Not so. The ambitious, pro-gressive, scientific farmer is prospering to-day and has no time to complain. Those who take a gloomy view of every-thing, and see failure where there is suc-Because the farmer does not receive

which, of course, is done in the usual thing, and see failure where there is suc thing, and see failure where there is success, can never hope to improve their conditions by will-o'-the-wisp methods.
Above all, the farmer should be hopeful and not easily discouraged, which is in most cases unwarranted. Your own efforts will do more toward satisfying the mortgage on your farm than the political party with which you may be allied. Practical, scientific, well directed, carefully studied work are the farmer's way, but when the churning is done then I have a way somewhat different from many. Now, if the butter has sep-arated nice and clean from the buttermilk I proceed to draw off the butter.

must use utmost care and exercise good judgment. I have a tank large enough fully studied work are the farmer's weapons with which to combat adversity and win the abundant prizes nature offers. A disgruntled, apathetic farmer, who thinks those of his calling absolutely lost and can never get out of debt, is a curse to any community. The condition of the farming class of to-day is, in the main, prosperous. Au occasional "howler" is found in every section, but he would be pessimistic in the Celestial city.—Agricultural Epitom-

Interesting Novelties Prepared For Fancy Dresses In Old and New Variețies. The season of fancy balls is in full tide, and there is the usual rivalry with respect to costumes. There would seem to be variety enough to afford a choice to every-

body, but there are fashions in fancy dress

body, but there are fashions in fancy dress as in ordinary attire, and character cos-tumes which were liked at one time have now lost their prestige, and there is a clamor for something new, something original, something that has not before been seen. This demand is difficult to satisfy, for, as was truly said many cen-turies ago, there is nothing new under the sun, and if there were nothing new then there is not likely to be now. estingly in The Creamery Journal as "My way may not meet the approval of all, but it gets the last half cent a pound at the other end of the then there is not likely to be now. National costumes, especially those of Russia and Japan, were sought after a road, and that is what we are all working for. In the first place, I never chill winter or so ago, but now those have lost favor, as have all the old standbys—milk-maids, peasants, pierrottes, knights, morn-ings all the screene of the A character my cream as soon as I am done separating. I put warm water, say, 70, 80 or 90 degrees, according to the temper-ature of the weather, then do the usual



bined, on an elastic foundation. The belts bined, on an elastic foundation. The pends are perhaps an inch and a half wide, and have a buckle to match, either straight or forming a point in front. A great variety of designs is seen, and jet and steel cabo chons and bands are sometimes intermingled. Some extremely attractive and novel

SATIN COSTUME.

percales for shirts and shirt waists are shown, the same patterns being used for men and women alike. The ground is of DIRECTOIRE GOWN. from a well known book is one of the most satisfactory to adopt provided the appropriate costume is striking and charmen and women anter. The ground is of a solid color—blue, rose, lilac or an at-tractive, dull green of a medium shade, the design being in white or black and white combined. Fleurs-de-lis about an teristic. Birds and animals are among the newest impersonations, and the ex-treme fashions of 1830, 1848 and 1860 are treme fashions of 1830, 1848 and 1860 are also liked. Egyptian and oriental attire is likewise favored and is invariably bril-liant and picturesque. The bat costume had a great success in Paris, but is already old and, being not specially beautiful in itself, lost its charm with its novelty. The picture illustrates an attractive directoire costume, consisting of a very short waisted gown of pink and white striped silk, embroidered around the edge

sign, 1848 and 1860 are an and oriental attire and is invariably bril-ie. The bat costume in Paris, but is already specially beautiful in with its novely. consisting of a very of pink and white ered around the edge it up over a black ik bolero with short, milk. Then I especially prepare the wash water, and here is where one striped slik, emoroidered around the edge with black and caught up over a black sllk skirt. A black sllk bolero with short, puffed sleeves and white revers is tied in front with black ribbons. The hair is ar-ranged to form a bunch of curls upon the crown of the head, and a pink fillet is has a deep yoke of white satin striped with black and revers to match. At each side are vertical bands of white silk covered with black are delivered white silk covered with brandebourgs of black passemen-terie. The tight sleeves have turned back crown of the head, and a pink fillet is striped cuffs and a striped band near the top. There is a cutaway coat basque and a draped belt of black satin. A white hat JUDIC CHOLLET. HOUSEHOLD NOTES. a draped belt of blick are worn. and pale gray gloves are worn. JUDIC CHOLLET. Pretty Illuminations For the Dining and Ball Rooms. Women who are interested in novelties in little fancy articles—and many women are interested either with reference to home decorations or with an eye to at-tractive merchandise for fairs and church sales—may like to know of a new idea in that line. An ordinary water bottle or carafe, with a spherical body and a short neck, is converted into the semblance of a balloon by covering it with silk gauze of a bright color, red, green, yellow or blue, and Ball Rooms. CONFECTIONERY HOLDERS. Pretty Ideas For Simple Easter Gifts. The custom of sending confectionery as a gift upon holiday occasions or birthdays, a gift upon nonthly occasions very prevalent, at Easter, etc., is becoming very prevalent, and instead of inclosing it in the usual candy box provided by the confectioner candy box provided by the confectioner the donor places it in a silk bag or a satin lined casket, which may serve some other purpose after the candy has gone the way balloon by covering it with silk gauze of a bright color, red, green, yellow or blue, the gauze being gathered closely around the neck, where a large ruche of the same material is placed, concealing the top. The glass bottle, being transparent, is in-visible inside the gauze, and the balloon is hung up as an ornament or may be used as a suspended flower holder. Housekeepers are always on the lookout for attractive novelties, especially for the for attractive novelties, especially for the

CHILDREN'S STYLES.

### Attractive Spring Fashions For

The shape is of transparent net, and the tulle, which is of turquoise, rose, violet, yellow, green or even brown, is gathered into sufficiently thick folds not to be really transparent. The light, bright colors are notably the prettiest. Extremely attractive belts are seen made of jet beads, or jet and steel beads com-



GIRL'S TOILET. blouses of exactly the same shape, but composed of the sheerest white nainsook, enriched with very fine embroidery, which almost covers them. Such waists are only suitable for small boys, of course. They

look absurd upon a boy of 10 years. Black stockings continue to be preferred for children, especially for dress wear, un-less colored shoes are worn, in which case the hosicry matches the shoes. Golf stock-ings are sometimes chosen for large boys, and stockings of a brighter, finer plaid are and stockings of a brighter, finer plaid are often adopted with the pretty little kills suits of black velveteen combined with plaid. Short socks are always pretty for little children, but are entirely unsuited for winter weather even in the house, and their use is responsible for present colds and future rheumatism. Children's legs are not, as a rule, sufficiently protected. The short skirts of little girls and the knee-breeches or kilts of little boys leave the-legs exposed to cold even when flannel drawers and long stockings are worn.

New York cheesemakers. It would seem that this lesson is equally pertinent to every cheesemaker in the country. The grocer advertised: "Old cheese, a year old today. It is rich and mellow and of delicious flavor, but not strong." He had the goods, plenty of them, and they were just as advertised. All day and late in the evening the people gathered

around that cheese counter, waiting to be served, like the crowd at the Friday bargain table in a department store. Cheese melted away about as fast as the attendant could cut and put it up. Very few asked the price. The quality

was there, and they were willing to pay for it. It was high enough to cover what was paid the producer a year ago, storage, interest on the investment and fair retailer's profit. There was probably more cheese sold at that counter on Saturday than there will be of the average run of grocery cheese in a month. There is an object lesson in this incident that the cheese producers of central New York would do well to study. They are making cheese for export, competing with countries that can produce good cheese at lower cost than trations. The pullets evidently laid more here and selling to a combination of eggs, but the cut does not tell the whole operators in the poorest cheese market m earth. There is a trade right here at home that will take all the good cheese offered at twice what the maker gets for the article produced. It is a fact that here in the cheese center of the United States it is difficult for the critical consomer to find a satisfactory piece of cheese. The grocer referred to filled a long felt want, and he was rewarded

#### Complicated Separators.

with a big trade.

There are a great many dairymen and farmers who are constantly adding sep-arators to their conveniences, and, although each manufacturer sends a book of instructions, many purchasers fall down and declare the machines are more work and trouble to care for than the gain of having them. If they would thoroughly learn how to manipulate them, there would be nothing but praise said of any of them. The machines all run at high speed and need watching and caring for, the same or more so than any other machine used about the farm, but when properly washed, scalded and put together properly there is no need of difficulties in operating them. There are makes that are very complicated and have more parts than are essential to do the work, but a machine of this kind must be babied just so much more. Never discard the separators, for just so soon will there be money lost in the dairy. - Live Stock.

Slow Ripening Cheese The anxiety of cheesemakers to have their cheese come early into market incheese was pressed thoroughly so as to have a firmer texture, it would keep until times when there is little good cheese in market and higher prices could be obtained for it. But the firm cheese has so much less moisture than the porous cheese that the price does not pay the maker. -Boston Cultivator.

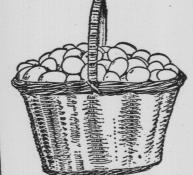
Winter Dairying. Winter dairying is no business for a lazy man or one who will neglect is for any reason.

and the stand of the stand of the

Pullets Win the Profits. Comparative results of last year's poultry experiments at the Utah station are graphically shown by the two illus-



churn." largely in early winter when prices were high, and the actual profit from the pul-lets was five times that from the hens. The hens were three and four years old,



PULLETS' EGGS. but there is every reason to assume that two-year-olds would have likewise compared badly with the pullets. The experiment emphasizes one of the a b o prin-ciples of egg production for profit: Keep early pullets — American Agriculturist.

Canadian Ostmeal. The value of the oatmeal imported into Great Britain in 1896, was \$1,610,701. Of that Canada contributed to the amount of \$267,569. With the soil and climate admirably adapted for the grow-ing of large crops of oats of fine quality, from Prince Edward Island to Van-couver Island, it seems that Canada should have a larger share of that trade. From personal examination, I am able Canadian Oatmeal. From personal examination, I am able to certify that oatmeal from Canadian their cheese come early into market in-duces them to make a soft, porous cheese into which air easily enters and which consequently ripens early. But cheese thus made cannot be kept for a long the source of a considerable quality of seeds time without having its quality much catmeal of a considerable quality of seeds deteriorated. If a larger proportion of or hulle. Better machinery or better or nulls. Descer both, are required, al-workmanship, or both, are required, al-though I have found some samples of Canadian oatmeal quite faultless in that Canadian oatmeal quite faultless in that respect. Since my return I have been able to give information to several oat-meal millers concerning a possible outlet in Great Britain, 'and trial shipments are being arranged for.—From Prof. Robert-son's report.

The heart of an adult horse beats 30 to 40 times a minute, of an ox 45 to 50, of a pig 70 to 80, and of a sheep 70 to 80 clear.

to hold water enough for one which is all that I use except in ex-treme cases. Now I have a steam pipe in this tank to warm the water. I warm it to 56 or 60 degrees, according to the temperature of the room and weather. By using the water this way the butter is in prime condition to work. As there is no set rule by which butter shall be worked, it will be necessary for the butter maker to use utmost care in working. "There is one thing not to be lost sight

of, and that is, don't get in a hurry in, working your butter, especially if a combined churn is used. It is my honest conviction that nine tenths of the tronble which has arisen in the use of the combined machines has been caused by the butter maker trying to rush them. I find it takes ordinarily just about as much time to handle a churning of butter in a combined machine as it does on the old worker. But don't understand. me as being against the combined machines, for if there is any machine which is an absolute necessity in a well ordered creamery it is a combined

Bad Flavors In Cheese.

This is a very important question to every patron of a cheese factory, for it means a serious loss in revenue to every one. Mr. Kirk of Scotland recently delivered an interesting lecture on this subject. The main argument of the lecture was that bad flavors in cheese were the inevitable results of dirt which had been introduced into the milk either directly through a want of sufficient cleanliness in handling the milk or indirectly through the cows drinking dirty water or eating contaminated food. Dir-ty buildings, dirty udders, dirty milkers, dirty dishes, dirty dishcloths and dirty water supplies, argued Mr. Kirk, were the causes which produced a pro-lific crop of bad flavors in cheese. Flavors in milk, whether good or bad, were living flavors, as they were due to bacterial organisms. Filth of any sort was the one and only breeding ground of the malign bacteria producing bad flavors in milk or cheese, and as the bacteria, when once they get an entrance into a medium so favorable for their development as milk, multiplied with inconceivable rapidity, it follows that the slightest speck of filth introduced into milk will inevitably mean the introduc tion of a rapidly increasing colony of infective noxious germs. - Hoard's Dairyman.

Experience With a Pit Sile.

Quite a little has been said lately with regard to the danger of using pit silos, says a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. As I am the possessor of a pit silo I think I must say a word in relation to it. We put one in about five lights are so commonly used there are pit silo I think I must say a word in relation to it. We put one in about five years ago this fall. We have filled it for the fourth time this fall, and you may be sure it has come to stay. We usually commence feeding about the middle of November and continue to feed until the latter part of August. A year ago we were unable to get it empty before it was time to fill again. This summer we emptied it the 20th of Au-gust by feeding it to the hogs as well as the cows. The cows ate it as greedily in summer as in the winter. So, you see, I have occasion to be out and in the silo in hot and muggy weather dur-ing the summer as well as in the win-ter, and I must say that I suffered no inconvenience at any time. The silo is inconvenience at any time. The silo is the back velvet bat is trimmed with y

CLOTH COSTUME.

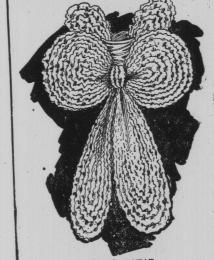
drawers and long stockings are worn. Long leggings should always be provided for out of door wear in winter, as much illness will thereby be avoided. A pretty gown for a young girl is shown. It is of light blue taffeta, the skirt having tiny ruffles edged with black relvet. Over

tiny ruffles edged with black velvet. Over this is a tunic trimmed with velvet bands and having a Louis XV bow at the side. There is a plaited bodice, and a bolero trim-med with velvet. The tight sleeves have caps covered with ruffles like those on the skirt. JUDIC CHOLLET.

### BARGAIN SALES.

Flannel Shirt Waists at Reduced Prices.

Although spring is still some distance Although spring is still some distance away, merchants are busily clearing out their shops for the reception of spring stock and are closing their winter lines of underwear, heavy bedding and thick ap-parel of all kinds, and now is the time to-secure good bargains. Among other artisecure good bargains. Among other arti-



PUFFED CRAVAT. cles being sold at a reduced price are flancles being sold at a reduced price are flan-nel and velveteen shirt waists, which are really often very useful in the summer time for the mountains, the seaside or ocean voyages. There are many summer resorts where the air is decidedly cool, es-pecially in the morning and evening, and where the ordinary percale or dimity shirt-waist is too thin for comfort. At such places the waist of French fiannel, which of all candy. Glove or handkerchief boxes of wood or leather or covered with hand painted glazed linen are favorite recepta-cles, while silk bags, prettily made and protected from damage from the bonbons by a liberal allowance of waxed paper in-side, are also very attractive. These bags may be made like a workbag or a shop-ping bag or may be shaped to hold an op-era glass and when filled with nice confec-tionery form a universally acceptable gift. Silks should not be washed with soap. Warm bran water is considered best for them. They are to be rubbed softly and then rinsed in cold water, squeezed as dry as possible and hung in a moderately cool place. They should never be dried at the iire. places the waist of French flannel, which may be had in any of the fashionable colors, is extremely useful and looks decided-ly smart with white linen cuffs and collar and an up to date neckscarf. The French finnel waist may also be washed if it is done carefully, and that is where it has the advantage of the velveteen waist, which is apt to catch dust and cannot be cleaned except with a clothesbrush. Sear let velveteen waists are very attractive, let velveteen waists are very attractive, however, as are those of bright blue or green, worn with a black skirt. Shirt waists of this description are now being closed out at half price, and women who could not afford to buy them at the begin-ning of the season can easily afford it at

The picture shows a costume of dark ue drap merveilleux. The skirt has an Black satin ties, either the small bow Stue drap mervenieux. The same cloth, outlined application of the same cloth, outlined with black, at the base of the tablier, and a border of similar embroidery surrounds the front. The tight bodice 'has a short or the large plastron effect, are still worn, especially with bright colored waists, but colored cravats are also seen in great varicolored cravats are also seen in great vari-ety. The Windsor tie, plain or plaid, has again returned, the Roman scarf continu-to enjoy favor, and there are scarfs plain silk, fringed at the ends, among the new importations. As for fancy cravats, their name is legion. A picture of one is given. It consists of a wrinkled collar of pink monscelling de sole, with two round basque and a wide bertha and opens over basque and a wide bertha and opens over a guimpe and vest of mandarin velvet. Brandebourgs of black passementerie con-nect the fronts of the bodice, and the bod-ice, bertha and wrists of the plain sleeves are decorated with embroidered applica-tions. The valois collar matches the ber-tha and there is a cravat of cream here pink mousseline de sole, with two round tabs at the sides covered with fine puffings. tha, and there is a cravat of cream lace. The hat of dark blue chenille is trimmed In front is a bow with rounded ends all The hat of dark blue of cherns, jeweled pins with black fancy feathers, jeweled pins and large choux of dark blue and yellow JUDIC CHOLLET. covered with the puffings. JUDIC CHOLLET.

of all candy. Glove or handkerchief boxes

VELVET TOILET.

decoration of the dining room and draw

