

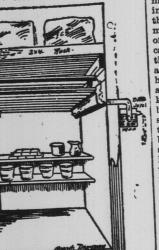
## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 10, 1899. OUT OF DOOR ATTIRE.

## REFRIGEBATING ROOM.

ats and Description of a Dairy Cooling Reom That Are Self-Explanatory -How to Build It.

Pork is worth money, and it is pretty certain there will be little falling off in pork values this year. anyway. The trouble is that we have too few sows to do the breeding, says The Nor'-West Farmer. This difficulty can be met in two ways 1 Br saying a good few of "Buff Jersey," in Hoard's Dairyman, gives the following cuts and description of a cooling room that are self-explana-

do the breeding, says The Nor'-West farmer.
a cooling room that are self-explanatory:
a. The material is to be found in any linear yard.
a. Any good cargenter can build them.
b. They can be built of any size, from a kitchen chest to a large room for storing butter or working it in.
f. The packages of butter will not take mould, but keep bright and dry.
f. They care very economical of ice.
f. They are readily cleaned.
In 1899 I put a small room in a creamer, that would hold 600 pounds of butter was so small that the refrigerator stood only four feet from boiler—a very trying position—but for all of that the temperature was at 42 degrees. On Springside farm we are using a chest that I built hast spring that holds 400 pounds of one-Dound prints and 803 400 pounds of one. I have often weighed the drip, and when room was up to 96 or 100 degrees the waste was but one pound per hour. This cooler cost just \$11.05 for



INTERIOR VIEW OF SIDE. material, about the cost of freight for a

Instantial, about the cost of freight for a refrigerator from Chicago. I will give as brief a description of manner of making as possible. For a room of any size make bottom first of four or six inch flooring; to start, out flooring enough for first course-the width the room is to be, and length-take 3x3 inch strips, lay them down 18 inches apart, and on them lay two thicknesses of best odorless building paper and on these strips nail the flooring; turn the floor over, so naked strips will be upper-most (the strips are three inches shorter all round than the flooring): now put on twe more thicknesses of paper, and lay en flooring three inches shorter than the floor you now have; lay on these two more thicknesses of paper and put on a lest course of flooring.

CALF FEEDING DEVICES. Two Methods Whereby Much of the A Northwest Paper Advises Intensive Trouble Incident to Raising Calves

May Be Aveided.

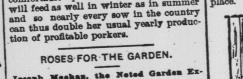
Where a number of calves are running Where a number of calves are running together in a pen or paddock it is always a difficult and trying job to feed one calf alone. The accompanying illustrations show how this difficulty can be avoided. Fig. 1 shows a calf feeding manger that some have built into the side of their calf pens. It is 38 inches high, with a shelf for the nails 8 inches from the ground and a

the pails 8 inches from the ground and a



TO FEED CALVES-FIG. 1. board in front to keep the pails in place

The shelf for the pails in place. The heat he second time. The management, into a day of milk fast enough. By the third week a few quarts of warm skim milk can be put in a trough out of reach of the mother sow, that the little ones the will to get along on their own hook and handled in the same way they will be that she has nothing to do but keep in the tast she has nothing to do but keep in the tast she has nothing to do but keep in the tast she has nothing to do but keep in the tast she has nothing to do but keep in the tast she has nothing to do but keep in the tast she has nothing to do but keep in the tast she has nothing to do but keep in the tast she has nothing to do but keep in the date in the same way they will be the so as to dry off the dam gradually. After that she has nothing to do but keep in the date in the same way they will be the so as to dry off the dam gradually. After that she has nothing to do but keep in the date in the same way they will be the thing trim on. summer feed till her that she has nothing to do but keep in the date in the same way they will be that she has nothing to do but keep in the date in the same way they will be that she has nothing to do but keep in the date in the same way they will be that she has nothing to do but keep in the date in the same way they will be the thing for piec of a lages. With comfortable quarters this second litter will feed as well in winter as in summer and so nearly every sow in the country and the one may every sow in the country and the sould be rusual yearly product.



Joseph Mechan, the Noted Garden Ex-

A SECOND LITTER OF PIGS.

Animal Cultivation.

CLINGING COSTUMES. The Fashionable Skirt In Different Lengths and Styles.

The only way to attain the extreme of the clinging effect now fashionable is to discard all fullness of underwear, wearing but one petticoat, which, while profusely trimmed below the knee, is tight as an





BENGALINE TOILET. imbrella case above. Combination suits

THE WARDROBE.

ELEGANT GOWNS.

3

## Elaborate Costumes For Fashions ble Occasions.

Except where tailor made costumes are Except where tailor made costumes are concerned there is no such thing as sim-plicity. Ruffles, tucks, plaitings, cording, folds, lace, embroidery, passementerie, ap-plications, buttons, buckles and class are all utilized as trimming, with draps



ies, rosettes, bows and bands of ribbons and velvet. Then there are spangled tulkes and gauzes and fringe, both silk and bead-

Exquisite evening gowns are made of lace and guipure shaped to the figure withouta seam and flaring out at the foot of the skirt with the circular flounce effect.

and guipure shaped to the light of the seam and flaring out at the foot of the skirt with the circular flounce effect. These are worn over satin, usually whits oream or eeru, and are very rich. Ball gowns are divided into two classes. —those for the dancers and those for the guests who do not dance. The former are of the most vaporous materials—spangled and embroidered tulle and gauze, broche-mousselines de sole, light piece lace and the whole range of crepes de chine and thin liberty sliks. The second division-of costumes is richer and heavier in ma-terial and trimming, with longer trains. The gown illustrated is of black sating. CLOTE CAPE. ble basque, opening slightly at the throat to show he masculine collar and cravat. This last style is exceedingly fashionable, although unsuited for warm weather. The cape shown in the cut is of sliver gray cloth, the shoulders and the part over the top of the arms being heavily orded. The seams are so arranged that sleeves are simulated, and lines of sliver cord border the edge of the cape, above sleeves are simulated, and lines of silver cord border the edge of the cape, above which is a vine of black and silver emborid-ery. The ruffied collar and the cravat are of black satin, and there is a trimming of black satin choux fastened by jeweled or-

and less dispinations decorations and the sating. The gown illustrated is of black sating, the princess redingote opening over a sking of orange silk with black lace embroides ed with jet. The redingote is also heavily embroidered with jet, as are the large re-vers of orange silk, which join at the back to form a deep point. A ruffle



For the Open Air. Bicycle skirts are not lined, as that would increase their weight, and are made rather scant. On the inside of the hem a facing of leather is often placed. A deep-er facing of silk may be employed when the skirt has a tendency to slip upward and cling there, as is sometimes the case with rough fabrics. For summer denim or heavy duck makes a cool and service-able bicycle suit, which does not become wilted and stringy, like crash. Trousers of the same color should be worn beneath a bicycle skirt, or tights of thin jersey cloth may be adopted instead. No petticoat is required—in fact, petti-coats are to be avoided as useless and cum-bersome. The bodice for outing gowns is more varied than the skirt. It may be a bolero, which is frequently adopted now, or it may be a very short jacket, close at the back

Bicycle Gowns and Other Costumes

For the Open Air.

set of strips three inches shorter than the floor you now have; lay on these two more thicknesses of paper and put on a last course of flooring. You now have two perfect dead air paces, which is a better non-conductor than any filling, and will always be sweet. Inside of room, sides are put on the same as bottom, except at the corners where, as a matter of precaution, I al-ways put an extra thickness of paper. The sen as bottom, except at the corners where, as a matter of precaution, I al-ways put an extra thickness of paper. If add the fooring. In height of building leave enough room erechead for ico chamber (two feet air inches is about right). Now comes the principal feature of the room, namely, the ice racks. Tour inches below where the two feet six inch line is from celling of cooler, nall securely a 2x6 scanting on long with foor of ice chamber. The ice pans, or drip catchers, are made of 2x6, and 11½ inches deep in middle, turn 2x6 over and take of corners trongs run same way as ice rack. Be-fore placing them have tinner makes strong zine or galvanized trough full width of 2x6, and 11½ inches deep in ers, and plane, so the 2x6 will be a grad-trong in or galvanized trough full with the form celling is the racks. The ice pans, or drip catchers, are foore placing them have tinner makes strong zine or galvanized trough full width of 2x6, and 11½ inches deep in ers and plane, so the 2x6 will be a grad-to gine and have an outie pipe solderst a. long enough to go through cooler and are trap is put to enot mile side straight; and make of a schough to go through cooler and are trap is put to end. This trough run-long way of room below kee rack, one and nailed two or three inches lower long way of room below ice rack, one end nailed two or three inches lower

POTATO CULTURE. Frequent and Deep Plewing Will Bring

and Keep the Land Preductive. The Cornell Experiment Station made some studies on potato culture last sea-son, and a recent bulletin says: To ex-plain the uniformly high vield we must then make a study of the treatment which all plots have received. It is prob-

which all plots have received. It is prob-able that frequent and deep plowing has done much to bring and keep the land productive. The land has been turned from two to three times each year, and the pulverizing which has resulted there-from has liberated sufficient plant food to mature large crops. In addition to the plowing the land has been frequently harrowed and cultivated and the inten-sive culture which has been given has

than other to secure quick drainage. On opposite side of room from gutter, secure a 2x4 to lay first course of drip boards, convex side up, and three inches inches in the secure growing crops with the VIEW OF END, SHOWING ICE RACK AND DRIP BOARDS. sive culture which has been growing could be liberated all the plant food that could be used by the growing crops with the amount of moisture that was present. Seeds should not be cut for any consider-able time before planting. If it becomes the considerable time after potatoes are cut the cut pieces should be dusted with plaster and spread out in a moderately moist, cool place. At least they should not be allowed to become dry. If planting is done very early in the spring the ridges may be permitted to remain ten days or two weeks before har-rowing down. If planting is done someconvex side up, and three inches apart; these drip boards rest just over drain, four inches is room another. these drip boards rest just over drain, four inches is room enough. Directly under the three inch space, and two or three inches lower down, place concave 2x6's, one end resting on drain, and other end a little higher. You now have an open pan, can see ice every six inches, but no water can drop on floor. The drip boards are not fastened, but can be taken but no water can drop on floor. The drip boards are not fastened, but can be taken down and washel readily. The rack for ice is not fastened, but can be removed at any time. Make doors on same plan as sides and bottom. This room, built as above, will hold the same degree of tem-perature at all times and is very inex-nensive. Outside can be finished with remain ten days or two weeks before har-rowing down. If planting is done some-what late the ridges should be harrowed within a week after planting. In the case of early planting there is usually enough moisture present so that the ridging may temporarily prove a benefit by enabling the soll to become warm. In the case of late alerting all the moisture should be pensive. Outside can be finished with cornice and panel work, if one so desires; the soli to become warm. In the case of late planting all the moisture should be put on two or three coats of paint anyconserved, and this is best done by level-

ling the ridges. Where the soil is natur-ally too wet the ridges may be beneficial way. With the exception of the jack for the separator, shafting in the creamery is in-variably put overhead. Make the floor of concrete. in that they hasten eraporation and the consequent drying of the soil.

**Ecep the Hees Sharp.** All the hoes and other small tools used in cultivating soil, including cultivator teeth, should be sharpened at the begin-aing of the season, and kept sharp there-after. In stony ground a hoe will need a little touch of the grindstone needs even Cultivating Trees. All trees, whether fruit or ornamental ones, should be cultivated for several years to have them do their best. To let Sing of the season, and kept sharp there-after. In stony ground a hoe will need a little touch of the grindstone nearly every day. This may seem a small matter, but the time used in keeping small tools sharp is not wasted, as it enables the workman to work more effectively for a day thereafter.

hungry calves' heads and sides. FISH CULTURE.

The Proprietor of Dentonia Park Farm Says That It Pays.

There has been a little interest shown There has been a fittle finance of the farm. A reader wrote us recently for informa-tion as to the kind of fish to raise, how to go about their culture, and whether it would be better to make a pond or to make use of a creek for the purpose. We referred the question to Mr. W. E. H. Massey of Toronto, proprietor of the Den-tonia Park Farm, situated a few miles out of Toronto, says Farming. On his farm, which is fitted up with all modern conveniences, Mr. Massey has several fish ponds, which are giving good returns. He believes that fish culture could be successfully carried on by many eastern of late in the culture of fish on the farm.

successfully carried on by many eastern farmers, and writes as follows: "I am quite satisfied that fish culture could be corride to a state that fish culture "I am quite satisfied that fish culture could be carried on successfully en many of our farms where there is a suitable water supply, and fortunately eur farms in eastern Canada are for the most part abundantly previded with good water, very many of them having spring creaks very suitable for fish culture. "It is much better to utilize ponds for this purpose than creeks, as it is neces-sary to make provision against freshets and floods.

and floods.

"It is scarcely wise to advise farmer and floods. "It is scarcely wise to advise farmers generally to undertake fish culture from the beginning, as the taking of spawn, watching the eggs and caring for the newly-hatched fry require a good deal of attention, and can only be successfully done by one who has had considerable experience. The stocking of ponds with fry after they have passed the delicate stage, however, is an easy matter, and the fish for that purpose are easily cared for, and require but little attention, and t will bring a good return for the trouble and cost.

and cost. "Any of your readers desiring to look

into fish culture are welcome to visit Dentonia Park Farm any day except Sunday, where they can learn more in an hour's observation than by reading many books.

Removing the Profit.

It is frequently asked why the per cent of fat in milk should change with-out apparent cause. During a feeding ex-periment at the Nebraska station it was observed that the weather exercised a very heided influence on the fat content of decided influence on the fat content of the milk. During this trial there were ten sudden storms and cold waves. Says gathered in at the knee, although such ten sudden storms and cold waves. says the report: "Of these, seven caused a diminished yield of milk. The per cent. of fat diminished in five cases, remained constant in four, and increased in one. The cows at the time were warmly stabled " stabled.

If such changes happen when the animals are well fed and stabled, what might we not expect with poor food, cold might we not expect with poor food, cold water and stables? The cow can't talk back, if abused, but she can remove the profit from the milk pail by using the fat to keep herself warm, and in a quiet. yet very thorough way, she does so, look-ing after her own comfort before the pocketbook of her owner.—Hoard's Dairy-man.

The fixeye Daisy.

There are many who admire the daisy There are many who that have a safety of the large oxeys, larger and more showy than the common varieties, is not without those who think varieties, is not without those who think it beautiful. But it hardly needs to be added that these are mostly oity people, or those who have not become acquainted with the daisy's peculiarities. It is a most abundant seeder, and once in the land it is almost impossible to get rid of it. Yet there was a time when this vile pest was sent out to be cultivated in gar-dens as a beautiful flower. Some of Its Leading Features This

separate. The gown illustrated is of pearl gray bengaline, the foot of the skirt being out in scallops over an edge of rose red silk. The scallops are embroidered with silver. The bolero, scalloped and embroidered to match is out swar in front to show a Season Berets, toques and hats of all sizes are seen, and there are symptoms of a revival of the directoire hat, with its high crown The bolero, scalloped and emproidered to match, is out away in front to show a blouse of white lace. Cut silver buttons close the bolero, and the plain sleeves are embroidered at the wrists. The collar and belt are of rose red silk. The silver gray straw toque is trimmed with white feathers and mad mass. JUDIC CHOLLET. and large brim. The bolero takes precedence of both coat and jacket in tailor made gowns and is preferred for the most elegant of this class

of costume. In spite of the general adoption of trail-ing skirts, the walking skirt of ordinary length is still worn, for its proper purpose, in Paris by the most fashionable women, who are fully aware of the inelegance of a trained skirt for active pedestrian exer-JUDIC CHOLLET, THE BICYCLE.

What to Wear For a Riding Costame This Year. Many women ride a diamond frame wheel, although they do not make as much noise about it as they used to do.

and red roses.

cise. Many double skirts are seen, but they retain the clinging tendency and follow the lines of the figure closely. The ambi-tion of the fashionable woman of the day Of course for the diamond frame trousers tion of the fashionable woman of the day is to suppress all feminine contours, de-creasing the hips and flattening the bodice as much as possible, and then to incase herself in a costume which renders the or a divided skirt is required, and if the latter is chosen it is better not to have it absence of those contours noticeable. The

CLOTE CAPE.

naments. The lining is of gray satin. JUDIC CHOLLET.

mousseline de sole forms epaulets and out-lines this point, diminishing to nothing at the waist. The collar is of orange sills, at the waist. The collar is of orange the capote also, the trimming of the capote consisting of black plumes and a paste buckle. The cravat is of white lace, form-ing a jabot. JUDIC CHOLLET, ing a jabot.

FASHION HINTS ...

Tailor Made Gowns and Other Contumes of the Day.

The present tailor made costume is tically an adaptation of the riding hab? The skirt has no plaits whatever at the The skirt has no plats whatever at the back and but a single seam and fastents at the front or side, or if it has two alight plats behind there is no placket hole there. Only a graceful figure, neither very this.



nor decidedly stout, can carry such a skirt to advantage, for all defects as well as all to advantage, for all defects as well as an beauties are brought into prominence by it. The new materials are of soft and bril-liant coloring, light and of medium depth. of tone as a rule. A number of blues are seen, blue being an extremely fashionable color this season. There are several bluet seen, blue being an extremely fashionable color this season. There are several blues blues, French blue, pastel blue and tur-quoise, although the last named enjoys less favor than the stronger, franker shades. Tobacco and wallflower browns, with suede, are well worn, while masting accu the nalest possible gray and other ecru, the palest possible gray and other undefined tints just off white are of enundenned tints just on white are or are treme elegance, comprising many exquisite toilets and also attractive separate silk and satin waists. Cyclamen, light violet and pinkish mauve are delicate and lovely colors, and pale yellow and green are also seen, especially in lawns, crapes and fer

millinery purposes. Fine checks and dots are used for walk-ing gowns, while plaids appear for trim-mings and for the linings of capes and

wraps. The cape shown is of the 1840 style, in The cape shown is of the row syste, as mauve grosgrain, having three circular flounces of black chantilly over white satin. The top flounce is beaded by a triple ruche of mauve silk. The flaring collar is lined with a large ruche of white satin burdered with mauve and there is a satin bordered with mauve, and there is a eravat of white meusseline de soie trim-JUDIC CHOLLET. med with lace.



esult of such a course is to give a natural If this figure the aspect of that of a saint in the worst of the pictures by the old mas-ters, but a beautiful form will emerge tri-umphant from the trial, although it is not

umphant from the trial, although it is not improved by such ascetic treatment. The gown illustrated is of sulphur crepe de chine, the skirt having a band of white lace insertion over blue silk arranged in points. The stretched bodice is gathered at the maint and opens over unlastene created the waist and opens over a plastron crossed by bands of insertion over blue silk. The ollar and revers are in one and are bordered with a ruffle of lace and a band of insertion over blue silk. The sheeves have little plaits at the shoulders and a frill of

"It occurs to me," remarked Aguinal-do, "that we ought to have a national an-Have you anything to suggest along this line?" "Well," replied his private secretary, "how would 'Flee as a Bird to Yon Moun-tain' do?"-Colorado Springs Gazette.

JUDIC CHOLLET,

CRAPE GOWN.

ace at the wrists. The belt is of blue silk. JUDIC CHOLLET.

Might Fit.

gathering certainly prevents it from flying up during riding. It is better to wear tight up during riding. It is better to wear tight trousers of the same material beneath it, however, to get around this difficulty, than to look as absurd on foot as a woman does who wears the gathered in divided skirt. It appears well when she is mounted, but as she is not a bicycle centaur she must alight occasionally, and when a little breeze is blowing the inflation of the skirt is something ludicrous in the extreme.

s something ludiorous in the extreme. is something ludicrous in the extreme. For the drop frame an ordinary skirt costume will do perfectly well. It is usu-ally cut rather short, and when it de-scends no nearer the ground than eight or nine inches it is much safer, as with a long skirt there is always great danger that it will catch in the wheel or be blown behind the chain guard, not to speak of

behind the chain guard, not to speak of the inevitable flapping it makes in the

BICYCLE SUIT.

The Dicycle suit illustrated is of fawn cloth, the short skirt being trimmed with white galloon. The short jacket is out away over a rounded plastron of the fawn cloth and has a collar of white cloth em-broidered with fawn and white. There is a bordering of white calloon upon jacket

wind, which looks awkward and retards progress. The bicycle suit illustrated is of fawn

a bordering of white galloon upon jacket, plastron and sleeves, and two large but-tons close the front. A white shirt waist them. is worn, with a golden brown cravat and s white straw trimmed with brown.

