POOR DOCUMENT

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SUMMER COLORS.

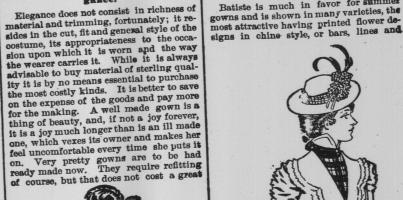
Gay Tints and White the Prevailing Fashion. White, which is to prevail during the warm weather, has brought into favor those relative shades which are near itself -pale ecru, blush, blue white, lavender, buff and light fawn. These colors are

THE COST OF DRESS.

The Secret Dees Not Lie In Extrava-

gance.

on. Very pretty gowns are to be had ready made now. They require refitting of course, but that does not cost a great





SUMMER GOODS.

Light Materials and Their Preferres

Trimmings.

Batiste is much in favor for summer

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the .

GIRL'S COSTUME. other designs formed by openwork spaces like hemstitching or by heavy threads of

Toile de soie and the new foulard mersilk. veilleux, which is a material between or-dinary foulard and satin merveilleux. compose charming costumes, the preferred decoration being lace or guipure of an old

ivory tist. Baby ribbon forms tiny ruffles for the decoration of revers, yokes and collars, the little ruches made by shirring the ribbon being arranged to form designs in which silk cord or very fine, narrow

terie also appears. Jackets are short and are little trimmed. In bright colors, which are still fashion-able for them, they finish a neutral tinted able for them, they finish a neutral tinted costume very prettily. Bright blue is, of costume very pretchy. Bright blue is, or course, the first choice, but green, purple, scarlet and white are also worn besides the delicate tones of mastic and gray. It fre-quently occurs that stitching of silk of a contrasting color is the sole ornamenta-tion. For example, a little jackat of blue cloth, with a straight front, is bordered with lines of white stitching, which also designs a sort of yoke and stole effect, crossing the upper part of the sleeves. The cut shows a costume for a girl of 12 years. The plain skirt is of green and white wool plaid, with threads of light blue. The redingote, of plain green wool, opens over a plaid plastron and has large revers of white satin bordered with little plaitings. The sleeves are plain, the colplaitings. The sleeves are plain, the col-lar and belt of light blue silk. The hat, of white straw, is trimmed with fawn feathers and blue and white fancy ribbons. JUDIC CHOLLET.

AN ALFALFA SRY. Alfalfa on Tough Clayws Know It For a Good Tr.

I have had 87 years' exence on a heavy and tenacious a ye clay as, I believe, exists in New Y state. It lies on what is known as Big ridge. four miles south of Laketario and anywhere from one to sixes west of Rochester. As to the tety of this clay I have known tenanccupying farms adjoining on the to plow the land when wet, allowe sun to bake it for ten days, h a team weighing nearly 3,000 pls to an iron roller which weigh about a ton, drive over the field dway and, when they came back, noe able to tell where they had been his may sound somewhat fishy to safarmers, but I believe there are farmers who can verify my statest. This land is high and rolling.

On the land above descri there is a piece of alfalfa which has n in the ground for more than tenears. It was seeded too thin, growsarse and does not cover the ground w Never-theless it will yield twice ashch feed during any season as will clover. I know this to be a fact, as rented it for one year, using the alfa for cow feed. We have on ourn place about eight acres of alfalfa, o acres seeded in an apple orchard in 93 (not enough seed sown), two acreseded in an apple orchard in 1896, 35 ands of seed per acre; four acres sed in an open field in 1898, 35 poundsr acre.

The first seven inches of theoil are dark and crumbly when prope tilled. The next 12 feet are yellow h pan. The next foot is soft rock that eadily yields to the pick. The next 4 pet are vegetable clay.

We prepare the soil by plong as early in the spring as possiblenake a fine seed bed and sow one bushof oats per acre. The object of the oa is to keep weeds down. After the ts are sown we go on with a wheearrow seeder, sowing 17½ pounds ofifalfa

Altain won't do anytning if s teet are kept in water. On the laspiece sown we have about one square of in extent where the water stands. There the alfalfa is dead. Our soil is in high state of fertility. state of fertility. As to cows and calves liking alafa,



MAMMOTH SQUASHES.

Nes on the Newer Potatoes,

is a gravelly formation, with about 16 inches d clay loam on top. A 300 pound squash can be grown on any part of it by the following method of cultivation: For each hill I intend to plant,

thorougly; then, about the 18th of May, mke the hills and plant, dig out which we harrow lightly. A writer who relates the fogoing experience in Rural New York con-cludes with the following emphasely

experience in Rural New York con-cludes with the following emphically expressed: Alfalfa won't do anything if s feet are kept in water. On the laspiece with it one or the best earth which was thawn out. When finished, the hill wilbe about ten feet in diameter and six nches higher in the center than the surrunding level. Then plant the



The Way a Canada Farmer Grows These and Large Melons Also.

some of the present orange growing sections, but for culture in the eastern and middle divisions of the United The squashes here pictured, with the grower, William Warnock of Ontario, Canada, standing behind them on the rail States. Messrs. Herbert Webber and of the wagon, the rail being eight inches are carrying out this work, and through of the wagon, the rail being eight inches high, weighed 388½, 355½ and 344 pounds each, according to Mr. War-nock's description sent, together with their courtesy a reporter of the New York Herald has been afforded a view the photograph of these colossal speci- of the greenhouse where the plants are mens, to The Country Gentleman. In that paper Mr. Warnock further tells the system by which he grows not only squashes, but the largest watermelons en fruit of that general variety and and citrons in his part of the country:

the infantile stage, as the hybrids exhibited are scarcely 2 years old. The generation of an orange tree is five years, hence it will be three years more before the fruit from these hybrids will show the practical effects of the crossing of the two somewhat extreme varieties of the golden fruit. "We do not expect to grow oranges

HARDY ORANGES.

only to resist the occasional frosts of

W. T. Swingle are the gentlemen who

growing and given much interesting in-

The intention is to "marry" the

beautiful Indian river orange and gold-

quality to the hardy Japanese trifoliate

orange (Citrus trifoliata). A combina-

tion of their respective qualities,

through the process of hybridization, is

expected to produce the desired results

and perhaps revolutionize orange cul-

ture. Thus far the experiments are in

formation, including the following:

in the icebound regions of the Klon-dike," said Mr. Webber, "nor do we expect to crowd all of the summer resorts off of the Jersey coast, but our experiments warrant us in believing that about the 1st of April I take two good we may be able to produce a marketaabout the list of April 1 take two good wheelbarow loads of hen manure and mix witi four barrows of good soil tak-en from ome other part of the lot. This is mixed a second time the middle of April. The 1st of May I add four bar-rows of well rotted manure and mix thorometry: then, about the 18th of GIRL'S TOILET. seen in crash fabrics, wools and silks and are very fashionable, being perishable and therefore only to be indulged in by the weakby. Who will wear a gown of blush cloth save a woman who can afford to throw it aside at the first sign of soll? After white and kindred tones blue is to be considered the leading effect. Navy blue is always worn, but fashion now de-mands a bright, vivid blue—hortensia, periwinkle, bluet. Then come green and violet, on nearly equal terms with each other. Yellow also is well represented, but there is a sudden jump from vivid to believing, however, that we may in the course of time be able to extend the orange producing area as far north as Georgia and probably South Carolina. In view of the great injury caused to orange and lemon trees in Florida, Louisiana and California by occasional visits of the frost king, all mankind would be benefited if oranges and lemons of a



we have mixed it and red clover together, fed it to calves, and they fould pick out the alfalfa first. Cows refer it to any other forage we have fee

possibl by pruning all fruit bloom off Water Farming Highly Profit until sout the last week in July. This Experiments have verified the tatewill gib time enough to mature a 300 ment that an acre of water properly poundquash by the 1st of October, for cultivated will yield nitrogenous foo there just be a big vine to produce a for man far in excess of an acre of land under the most successful ctltivation, big sqish." and much more cheaply, and, therefore, few of the first blooms that come, and other things being equal, the water areas should be the most profitable for farming operations, says the Rhode blossos and nips the end off vines that Island station, in considering the utilishow loom. He uses liquid manure zation of waste products and waste places as a part of the nitrogen prob-lem. But, it is added, at present even carefuto give plenty of water. the little knowledge necessary for such water farming operations, or aquiculture, is not easily available for those who can apply it directly, especially in this country. In the older countries considerable progress has been made, Thehio station reports: Boy.—One of the best early white sorts at has been grown here for three years more. The yield in 1897 was 850 buels per acre, and the average for the ty seasons was 236 bushels. Its recordas been good in previous seasons. and aquicultural operations are exten sively carried on in Japan, China, Italy, Germany, France and Holland. Every farm has its fish pond, frog and terrapin yards; every cubic yard of water, every available yard of bottom in the bays and estuaries, is utilized for cultivation, and in very many cases million of dollars of capital are invested in marine farming, the staple crops being the various species of fish, shellfish and

Early Vine Fruits.

You should select the warmest spot of generly favorable. ground for them, and the more sandy, to a certain extent, the better. All our early vines—cucumbers, melons, squash-es, etc.—are started in wooden plant boxes in the greenhouse or a cold frame. Here I sow the seed about April 1, about three or four seeds to a box. The soil in these boxes should consist largely or altogether of fibrous loam (not sand or too sandy), such as, for instance, is fairla rival of Bovee. made by rotting old sods. When the plants are an inch or two high they should be thinned, leaving only the two best plants in each box. When the ground outdoors has become well warmed up (and not before), the boxes are taken out to the patch and there carefully removed from the cube of soil that holds the plants. These cubes are set into the soil and the latter firmly pressed around them. For a few days I proa hih rank as to prolificacy. vide shade by laying pieces of the box over the plants. Then the hills are uncovered and the soil around them frequently and thoroughly stirred until the plants begin to make rapid vine growths, says T. Greiner in Farm and Fireside.

Agricultural Brevities.

Dwarf Essex is the most commonly grown variety of rape, but the New Hampshire station states that Dwarf Victoria has given a heavy yield there. Fresh hen manure is worth about twice as much as ordinary horse manure. When well dried with plaster, without mixture with feathers or sand, such hen manure is worth over one third of a cent per pound, according to The Rural New Yorker.

(4by 4 will do) is 8 feet long. A rod of The "running out" of oats may be in three-quarters thick (B) is put though the bottom of post (C), passing though brace (A) 8 feet from post. lessened, says an exchange, by sowing only the heaviest oats and sowing them early in spring on fall plowed land. Pt a stone (D) for brace (A) to rest A new enterprise for the New England gardeners is suggested by Profess-Have a thread cut on end of rod or Have a thread cut on end of the (H and a put at E to tighten the or F. W. Rane in the forcing of green

offered out of season and before the ar-rival of the southern product it will be it an't give. It looks nice and is the in great demand.

over for0 feet in diameter around each be broadened and the prices of the dehill wh horse manure three inches deep ad stake the vines down with licious fruit would be materially reduced to the general consumer. sticks) keep the wind from rolling

At present the trifoliate orange tree is used in hedge growing to a greater them aput, so that they may root at every int. It is of great advantage to extent than as a fruit producer. It is keep th vine from fruiting as long as said to be superior to the Osage orange for hedge purposes. Experiments have already demonstrated that hybrids may be made successfully between the trifoliate and the good varieties of oranges and lemons commonly grown. If these hybrids are produced in sufficient num-Mr. Varnock practices fertilizing a bers, it may be reasonably expected that among them may be found some having when is first perfect specimens have set we he cuts off all other fruit and the desired combination of charactersthat is, the hardiness of the trifoliate orange and the size and quality of fruit of the ordinary orange and lemon. Within a few weeks Mr. Webber twice week while great growth of squasis going on, and is particularly will proceed southward with some of the well developed hybrids and plant

them at various points in Florida and Georgia to test their hardiness. The plants to be thus tested are about two Bow.-One of the best early white years old, and they are expected to begin bearing fruit within the next two or three years.

Planting Onions. Plant onions at the first opportunity, It is put as early as Early Ohio and advises American Gardening. Select that part of the garden where the soil far me prolific, excelling Early Har-vest en in this particular. is strongest and give a good coat of Caren No. 8.-A valuable midse well rotted manure. As the roots of the son wiety. The tubers are white, onion do not penetrate far below the smoot and nearly all marketable size. surface, it will be better not to cover The eld in 1897 was 395 bushels per the dung too deeply. Set in shallow acre, ad the average for two seasons drills 12 inches apart, place four inches was 2 bushels. It has uniformly done apart in the rows and tread the ground well re, and reports concerning it are tenerily favorable. Eav Trumbull.—An excellent ear-rate register which has been on constant work with the cultivator be-

ly wite variety, which has been on tween the rows and the breaking up trial 70 seasons. It has the distinction and stirring of the soil around the of stading first in point of yield of any early ariety and falls but little below plants with the onion hoe. If this is neglected, they become stunted and mathe bt of the late sorts on an average for to seasons. In 1897 the yield was 462 ishels per acre, and the average ture early.

Safe Irrigation Practice.

for to years was 298 bushels. It is Hilgard has pointed out for years that the only safe practice in bringing SiWalter Raleigh .- A medium to a new area under the ditch in a soil late white variety, resembling the Rur: New Yorker No. 2, but rather that is at all likely to have alkali is to use water very sparingly and keep the land under thorough cultivation, so that morprolific. In 1897 the yield was at the ite of 317 bushels per acre, and the a minimum amount of water shall averge for two seasons was 221 bushels. evaporate from the surface of the ground to deposit the salts and so that Lingston.-A very beautiful late whi sort. Its yield in 1897 was 408 there shall be no accumulation of seepbusils per acre, and the average for age waters in the subsoil. twoeasons was 271 bushels, giving it

News and Notes.

The army worm is essentially a grass eating insect, though it often feeds upon other plants and is said to prefer An Everlasting Anchor. Fr an everlasting anchor to the end posin a wire fence the following was orignally presented by a correspondent

oats to corn. A Michigan grower has a wonderful late potato, as yet unnamed, for which it is claimed that it combines more good qualities than any other potato, cooks s white as the whitest flour, has a perfect netted skin, is russet in color, hardy, handsome, prolific and a good

keeper. Irrigation as applied in some parts of the east, notably in New Jersey and in the rice growing industry of the south, is to be looked after as well as western irrigation in the investigations for which congress made an appropriation and which will be under the direction of the Hon. Elwood Mead, former state

engineer of Wyoming. Hard Shell Marrow is a new variety

of squash recommended as the best for pies, canning or drying.

It is claimed by some authorities that the thick skinned, dark colored varieties of potato are less liable to scab than

After white and kindred tones blue is to be considered the leading effect. Nary blue is always worn, but fashion now de-mands a bright, vivid blue-hortensia, periwrinkle, bluet. Then come green and violet, on nearly equal terms with each other. Yellow also is well represented, but there is a sudden jamp from vivid to subdued shades, and gray and fawn are as well liked as green and violet, although they are usually combined with vivid col-ors. Nevertheless, charming and fashion-The cut depicts a walking gown of sil ors. Nevertheless, charming and fashion-able models are shown in which gray is combined with silver and fawn with gold, no distinct contrast being established. The sketch shows an odd design for a

The cut depicts a walking gown of sil-ver gray cloth, the skirt being simply dec-orated by three stitched folds of cloth. The closed bolero is laid in horizontal stitched and corded plaits and fastened by round gold buttons. The revers are of black velvet embroidered with gold and gray, and the plaited chemisette and cravat are of gray mousseline de soie. The upper part of the tight sleeves is corded like the bodice. The hat of gray straw is trimmed with gray tulle and plumes. with gray tulle and plumes. JUDIC CHOLLET.

WALKING GOWN.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Their Decoration Is More Varied This Season. Shirt waists maintain the same gener

Shirt waists maintain the same general form as ever, but the decoration varies. A new design has a front faced on of the same color as the waist, or white, just ex-actly like a man's plain shirt bosom. Anactive like a man's plain snire bosoni. All other idea is to have revers of one form or another. Waists without these additions are finished with alternate tucks and bands of embroidery or lace arranged ver-An effort is being made to introduce beleros of bright colors, to be worn with skirts of white cheviot or pique. The idea is picturesque, and there is no reason why scarlet, blue and green beleros should not be as well worn as jackets of the same gay tically, horizontally or in vandykes. White shirt waists trimmed with bias bands of

plaid zephyr are a novelty. Silk shirt waists are usually of taffeta or Silk shirt waists are usually or values or of a soft sort of satin and are frequently corded or tucked. In the more elaborate forms they cease to come under the head of shirt waists. Cravats are an essential accompaniment and are shown in a number of forms. There is the little butterfly bow, the Spanish cravat and a diversity of plaited ones of lace or crepe lisse. Lib

A. C.



BENGALINE COSTUME.

CLOTH GOWN. tints. The red golf jackets, short and of the same heavy webbing as sweaters, but with silk sleeves, are no doubt in part the cause of the launching of brilliant boleros. Changeable effects in both silk and wool goods are still much in favor, especially in goods are still much in favor, especially in material woven with a broche desigr. There are a number of attractive taffetas in this class of goods, having a broken surface on which appear dots, stripes, bro-ken lines, small geometrical figures or flowers. In wools the changeable granite mitige are year pleasing, and silk, and

nowers. In wools the changeable grante suitings are very pleasing, and silk and wool mixed fabrics also appear in glace colors. Blue and white, blue and fawn, violet and mauve, violet and green, are among the favorite combinations silk scarfs and big net or tulle necktles are worn, tied in a large bow, and stock collars with ends coming around to fasten in front. Crepes and crepons in all varieties are to

mong the favorite combinations. Pale yellow is much seen in lawns, ba-Crepes and crepons in all varieties are to be much worn and will be trimmed with lace-point de Venice, point de Paris and guipures. Applications of lace on tulle will also be used, and there will be a re-vival of the bodice entirely covered with lace or guipure. tistes and piques, and some dainty and fresh looking shirt waists are of this color. fresh looking shirt waists are of this color. A rich orange also appears, but is used for silk waists plain or plaided and for chemi-settes worn under boleros. Beneath a brown bolero, or one of navy blue, this deep, subdued orange is charming on a brunette.

deep, substant the shows an attractive gown The picture shows an attractive gown of steel gray cloth, the skirt having a deep facing of steel gray velvet and an addi-tional decoration of steel buttons. The tional decoration of steel buttons. tional decoration of steel buttons. The short coat is also trimmed with steel but-tons, and the collar, revers and inner fronts are of mastic cloth. There is a vest of the gray sloth opening over a shirt bosom, a mandarin yellow cravat being wern. The hat of yellow straw is trim-med with white talls and pink azaless. JUDIS CHOLLET.

vival of the bodice entirely covered what have or guipure. The cut shows a pretty gown of cyo-lamen bengaline. The skirt is quite plain. The bodice is gathered slightly at the waist and has a yoke and deep plastron of white guipure over straw silk, the gui-pure being embroidered with cyclamen and straw silk. The guipure decoration novers the top of the sleeves, and the dou-ble bartha of plaited straw mouseline de sole crosses the upper part of the arm. The tight sleeves are plain, the beit of cyo-lamen satin. A white tulle toque is work thinmed with large, deep red roses.

destruction and the states

CLINGING GOWNS.

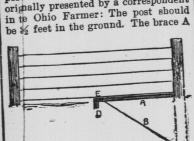
Their Arrangement Is Modified to Suit the Figure. The clinging costumes now in vogue are worn by every woman, whether she is ro-bust or slender, but the arrangement of the gown is subtly varied by the skillful dressmaker according to the figure of the



BLACK SILK COSTUME. If she be slender but well rounded, the dress is kept quite smooth, without a plait or gather anywhere, but if there is a tendency to plumpness and too great ro-tundity of contour folds are introduced here and there to obscure the actual lines

of the form. One difficulty about these tight costumes is the fastening. Certain of the skirts fold over at the side, and these, of course, fold over at the side, and these, of course, are closed under the fold. In the case of a redingote effect of trimming on a tight skirt, the fastening may be under the trimming where it runs up to the waist. The tunics and princess gowns often close in the middle of the back with buttons, lacings or even man close

lacings or even snap clasps. The costume shown in today's illustra-The costume shown in today's inustra-tion is of black silk. The trained skirt is out with a redingote effect and trimmed with five scant circular ruffles which di-minish to nothing in front. The ruffles are edged, with yellow silk. The redingote opens over a tablier of yellow silk covered, with flack tulle embroidered with jet. The bolero has a triple collar and reverse adverte the sellow silk cover in the sellow silk cover the b'olero has a triple collar and reversed edge A with yellow silk and loose inner parts also of yellow silk. The sleeves have thyree scant circular ruffles at the wrist, b'ordered with yellow silk, and the crossed bordered with yellow shirt, and tulle over ohemisette is of embroidered tulle over yellow sik. The cravat is of white tulle, the hat of black straw trimmed with yellow tulle and golden brown feath JUDIC CHOLLER.



ANCHOR FOR AN END POST.

no distinct contrast only and design for a The sketch shows an odd design for a young girl's gown. There is a princess tunic of bottle green cloth, which buttons at the back and opens at each side of the tablier over a panel of pinkish gray cor-duroy, across which is a sort of lacing composed of a narrow scarf of green surah. The V shaped plastron of plaited silk matching the corduroy is edged by a bias band of green silk, with little bows at the shoulders, and a similar band encircles the armhole. There are epaulets of plaited gray silk. The green straw hat is trim med with pink satin and gray plumes. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER APPAREL.

Pretty Clothes For Warm Weather

An effort is being made to introduc

GIRL'S TOILET.

