



JAPANESE EMBROIDERY.

By the Exercise of Some Cleverness Really Startling Effects Can Be Produced.

For anyone with artistic instincts and a fair knowledge of drawing Japanese embroidery is a most fascinating employment. The secret of the wonderful effects produced by this kind of handwork is that the Japanese hesitate at nothing which promises to produce the effect they aim at. If they desire to imitate an evening sunset even, in textiles, they attempt it, and the result, although it may be a weird combination that requires an explanation to be understood, is likely at all events to be a rich commingling of tints that is agreeable to the eye. Take for instance the accompanying sketch, which is taken from a state saddlecloth that belonged to the riding outfit of a Japanese noble. The groundwork is of light blue cloth, representing sky; the birds are cut out of thick, soft, white flannel; these are applied with a chainstitch of white embroidery silk which covers the edges. The eyes are put in with black beads, and curved stitches of white silk are used as the markings of feathers, which, sinking deep into the flannel, give a rounded effect to the birds, that are supposed to be fluttering over waves dashing up against rocks. The

DAINTY LITTLE SACK.

A Glimpse of the Summer Girl as She Looks When She Watches the Passer-By.

A young woman who has just completed her summer trousseau and who will, by the time you read this article, be strolling along the shores of a fashionable watering place, showed it to



SMART LITTLE DRESSING SACK.

three of her friends when they called on her to bid her good-by. "This is the prettiest piece in the lot," said she, showing them a charming little dressing sack, "for when I stand behind the blinds with it on, I shall be seen only in a rather indistinct way, which is sure to make me attractive."

THE POPULAR INSERTION WAIST.

Timely Hints About the New Material Which Comes for Decorating a Summer Dress.

For \$1.50 you can get a yard of insertion. Lace insertion comes this year in all colors. It is about a yard wide, sometimes wider, and is sold by the yard exactly like dress goods. You can buy a yard of it and make a very nice little neck bodice to wear over one of your silk vests. These little lace bodices can be so made that they can be worn over any waist. The favorite color is black, because it goes so well with everything. But you can



get green, mauve, mouse color, and in fact any other of the new shades. To be very fashionable you can make elbow sleeves of bright velvet, which can also be adjusted to any waist. These sleeves hook with safety hooks all around the armhole, and may be fastened at the shoulder with a big fancy pin. HELEN GREY-PAGE.

latter are cut boldly out of black satin and chainstitched on with gold thread, and the former marked out on the lines indicated with a chainstitch in heavy white silk. The whole thing is most simple, but really decorative, and anyone would know at once what was the motif.

A woman who has carried the Japanese idea into American subjects has produced some wonderfully artistic conceptions simply by having no fear in either her use of materials or the difficulty of her subject. One of the panels represents the side of an old South Shore farmhouse, against which



DETAIL OF JAPANESE EMBROIDERY.

grow stately hollyhocks, pink and white, and yellow, and crimson. The silver look of the shingles is carried out with light gray silesia cut in the shape of the shingles themselves, and each one is finished with irregularly buttonhole stitchings and marked like the streaks seen in old wood. These slabs are then literally shingled on, like those on the side of a house, and against this background the hollyhocks are realistically carried out in embroidery and applied work.

Another successful conception by the same artist—for one must be an artist to obtain such results—is a group of white sailboats in a summer-blue sea in the distance, with a reedy foreground and a group of pink marsh-mallows as the salient feature. The possibilities for such conceptions are boundless; all that is required is the cleverness to produce them.—N. Y. Tribune.

The little sack was made of pale pink lawn with a pin stripe of emerald green running through it. It was cut very long with the side seams shaped just enough to make it curve to the figure. The neck was cut to form a V, and was finished with revers bordered with a deep ruffle of white embroidery. The sleeves were of the bishop pattern gathered at the wrist.

The belt was of emerald green ribbon and the sack could be worn on the inside or outside of the skirt, as desired. Embroidery like that used on the revers finished the front.

How to Secure Fresh Air.
A lecturer upon health topics said once: "If you have not a cross circulation of air in your bedroom it can be ventilated or the air changed, for the time being at least, by taking the edge of one of the doors in the hand and swinging it briskly to and fro 22 or 23 times." This advice proves to be satisfactory when taken, and if anyone desires the best authority for it the man who raises bees will give it. It is only a returning to nature's first principles. One of the important functions of some of the bees is to keep the hive ventilated, and this they do with their wings, fanning and keeping the air in motion. In warm weather they reduce the temperature in this way.

Recipe for Nail Pomade.
One-half ounce white wax, one-half ounce spermaceti, four ounces almond oil, four ounces rosewater, two or three drops of cochineal, or a small teaspoonful of beetroot juice. Shred the wax and spermaceti, put them in a jar with the almond oil and let melt, then add the rosewater and coloring, and beat till nearly cold; then pour into small pots, and stand aside to cool. This quantity will last some time.

More Important.
"Mrs. Gladstone always listened when her husband talked."
"Of course; but how did he behave when she wanted to talk?"—Chicago Record.

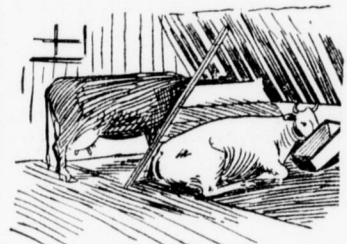


COMFORTABLE STALLS.

A System by Which Each Cow Is Protected from Possible Injury When Lying Down.

There is excellence in the plan of tying cows over the stanchion plan, as shown herewith. The cow has 3 1/2 feet in width of stall, and perfect liberty and comfort of position. Because of the bar across the stall floor, shown just forward of the hind feet of the standing cow, the animal has always a dry, clean bed to lie in, thus keeping her as clean from manure in winter as though she was in a June pasture. By this system each cow is protected while lying down from having her teats and udder stepped on by her standing neighbor. This is one of the most productive sources of injury that is known, and of itself should condemn the rigid stanchion.

A closely-boarded partition about four feet high forms the front of the stall. Each cow has space 3 1/2 feet in width. The floor is made tight, and there is no drop in rear of the cows, except the thickness of one plank, which is the double floor of the stall. The style of feeding rack secures two purposes. It contains hay or roughage, and slats are placed wide enough so the cow can get her head between them. Their slant forces the cow when erect to stand with her hind feet in rear of the cross-bar across the stall floor. In making the feed rack, nail a piece of two by eight-inch scantling edgewise against the board partition.



A COMFORTABLE COW STABLE.

This makes the bottom of the rack and should be placed 30 inches from the floor. Place the top scantling about two feet from the partition. This makes the rack eight inches in width at bottom and two feet at top. In center of bottom scantling fasten a ring screw to tie the halter to. Fasten the cow with a common web halter, she wearing the headpiece all the time. The halter end of the rope has a safety snap to fasten into the ring of the halter and under the throat.

The grain and ensilage box is placed on that side of the stall opposite to the one the cow usually lies on. The box is for grain and ensilage and is reached by an opening in the partition. Place the box slanting and the feed will easily work down to the lower end next the cow. In placing the bar across the stall bring the cow's head squarely up against the feeding rack; then just forward of her hind feet nail down a two by three scantling. Fill the space forward of the bar with bedding, which, being without waste, will last till nearly worn out.—Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, in Farm and Home.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

The cellar in which butter and milk is kept must be dry and well ventilated.

If the average herd of cows should be tested, one, two, three or more would be found unprofitable.

If you are making the dairy prominent on the farm, you should have ice, a milk house and a separator.

Simply because a cow is a scrub, we say once more, is no reason to discard her. She may be a fine cow. But she cannot be depended upon to reproduce herself.

If you have a clay, solid soil, dig a hole and put the green corn into it whole. It is a slovenly way to make ensilage, but better than nothing. The ensilage must be covered.

Nothing is more important than to accustom the heifer to being handled. Handle her all over. Accustom her to the touch of the hand. It will greatly help breaking her to milking.

Keep good cows or none. The poor cow eats feed without giving the returns that a good cow would. You throw away both labor and feed with such a cow.—Western Plowman.

Literature of Horticulture.

It will be necessary to use very nice judgment in applying the principles which govern tree growth and fruit production; but in these days of abundant horticultural literature and excellent books on orchard economy, no one ought to be at a loss to know what to do for the best under his own conditions. No two cases are exactly alike. Advice for your neighbor would be wholly inapplicable under your conditions. Every man must work out his own salvation in temporal as well as in spiritual things, and the plum will go to the man who applies a liberal dressing of brains to his land.—Northwest Horticulturist.

Economic Road Construction.
Three essentials of modern road-building are the road-machine, for grading, shaping and preparing the road-bed; the stone-crusher, which may often advantageously be portable, with outfit for breaking the stone, and an efficient road roller, preferably a steam roller of about 12 tons weight. These are at the bottom of economical macadam road construction.—I. A. W. Bulletin.

FRUIT ON THE FARM.

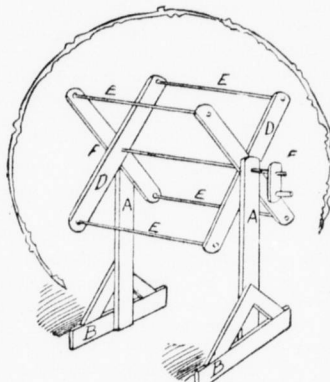
Every Man Living in the Country Should Raise an Ample Supply for Home Use.

The greater value of fruit growing to the farmer is not primarily in its commercial aspect, or how much money it will bring in, although the receipts from the sale of the surplus are not to be despised, either; it is rather the "health of good living" that comes from an abundant supply of all kinds of fruit that may be readily grown in that locality, so that all the year 'round the family may have all they can consume. There are fruit specialists, the Homestead remarks, of course, just as there are specialists in other lines of farm industry, who make a handsome income out of the orchard and small fruit plantings. They like the work and therefore learn it easily and keep on learning until they are gray, and their knowledge becomes more valuable every year by accretion. Any young farmer who begins on a scale adapted to his home needs may grow into a specialist of this kind, but thousands never do. This is no reason why the thousands should not have all the fruit their families can use. Beginning with the most useful kinds and those most easily grown, the farmer can gradually surround himself with a good home orchard and small fruits of all kinds, that improve his living and reduce its cost, thus adding to his comfort and independence. We do not find it necessary to do much in the way of urging horticulture. Those who are already fitted for it know enough about it to determine for themselves whether or not they shall engage in it, while those who are not sufficiently informed must work their way to it. If at all, by beginning at the bottom of the ladder; and there is no better way to do this than by beginning with a few good trees in a home orchard, and small areas of small fruit for home use. We do urge this upon every farmer. If no cash income ever comes from it, it is still worth all the expense in time and money that it costs.

PEA-VINE WIRE REEL.

A Great Labor Saver Where Much Wire Has to Be Wound at Close of the Season.

I have found a pea vine wire reel of great help in my truck gardens for winding the wire after vines are removed. The standards (aa) are of two-by-four-inch material, 2 1/2 feet long; foot pieces (bb) are two-by-four and 1 1/2 feet. An old fork handle is used at c, two feet long. The reel sides (d) are of one-by-four-inches and 20 inches long. Four fork handles



PEA-VINE WIRE REEL.

are used at e, 13 1/2 inches long. Iron pins are inserted at ff. The distance between aa is 14 inches. Any handle may be attached that is most convenient. The reel barely plays between aa and when 60 or 75 pounds of wire has been reeled it is slid off and tied. I use No. 14 wire.—A. E. Hartshorn, in Farm and Home.

CLEANING WET SEEDS.

After Being Thoroughly Dried They Should Be Kept in a Moderately Warm, Dry Place.

For preserving seeds in fleshy fruits they should be mashed and placed in barrels to sour. In the place of cucumbers, melons, etc., the interiors only are scraped out. In from 30 to 100 hours, fermentation will have advanced sufficiently to admit of the ready separation of pulp from seeds. The mashed fruit is placed in coarse sieves and suspended in tubs of water. The seeds will drop to the bottom, while the light pulp will float and can be thrown out; they should be then sent through a finer sieve, and after three or four washings can be taken out, spread upon cloths and dried. With many seeds it is well to wring them in cloths, and thus remove the surplus water. Many persons do not take the trouble to wash seeds, when growing a few for home use, merely scraping them out upon a piece of cloth and drying them in their pulp. Most vegetable seeds keep best, after being thoroughly dried, in a moderately warm, dry place. Paper or cloth sacks will answer to hold them if hung up or placed in boxes, where mice cannot get at them.—Farm and Home.

Trellis for Tomatoes.

While the tomato can be and often is grown with its vines on the ground, the fruit ripens more evenly and perfectly, besides producing a larger crop, if the vines are supported by a trellis of some kind. It may be nothing more than a stick forked like a "y," and with long enough stem to set firmly in the ground. But if the soil is rich and the tomato vines are heavy, a row of strong stakes with a wire wound around each at the height of 18 inches will give better satisfaction. When the vines turn to grow downwards the part below will blossom and fruit more abundantly than before.

A DOCTOR'S DIRECTIONS.

They save a daughter from blindness.

When a father writes that yours "is the best medicine in the world," you can allow something for seeming extravagance in the statement if you know that the medicine so praised, cured a loved daughter of disease and restored to her the eyesight nearly lost. The best medicine in the world for you is the medicine that cures you. There can't be anything better. No medicine can do more than cure. That is why John S. Goode, of Orrick, Mo., writes in these strong terms: "Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world. My daughter had a relapse after the measles, due to taking cold. She was nearly blind and was obliged to remain in a dark room all the time. The doctors could give her no relief, one of them directed me to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles cured her completely."

The thousands of testimonials to the value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla repeat over and over again, in one form or another the expression: "The doctors gave her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles completely cured her."

A common experience to have Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prescribed by a physician. It is a common experience to see a "complete cure" follow the use of a few bottles of this great blood purifying medicine. Because it is a specific for all forms of blood disease, if a disease has its origin in bad or impure blood, Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, acting directly on the blood, removing its impurities and giving to it vitalizing energy, will promptly eradicate the disease. The great feature of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the radical cures that result from its use. Many medicines only suppress disease—they push the pimples down under the skin; they palliate the complexion with subtle arsenical compounds, but the disease rages in the veins like a pent-up fire, and some day breaks out in a volcanic eruption that eats up the body. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes to the root. It makes the fountain clean and the waters are clear. It makes the root good and the fruit is good. It gives Nature the elements she needs to build up the broken-down constitution—not to brace it up with stimulants or patch it up on the surface. Send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook, and learn more about the cures effected by this remedy. It's sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ALL MEN LOVE BEAUTY.

Mrs. Pinkham Counsels Young Wives to Keep Their Attractiveness—A Letter From a Young Wife.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes.

What a disappointment then to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head!

I feel as if I would like to say to every young woman who is about to be married—"Strengthen yourself in advance, so that you will not break down under the new strain on your powers." Keep your beauty, it is a precious possession! Your husband loves your beauty, he is proud to be seen in public with you; try to keep it for his sake, and your own.

The pale cheeks, the dark shadows under the eyes, the general drooping of the young wife's form, what do they mean? They mean that her nerves are failing, that her strength is going and that something must be done to help her through the coming trials of maternity.

Build her up at once by a course of some tonic with specific powers. Such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You can get it at any druggist's.

Following we publish by request a letter from a young wife—of her own accord she addresses it to her "suffering sisters," and while from modesty she asks to withhold her name, she gives her initials and street number in Chambersburg, Pa., so she can easily be found personally or by letter:

To my Suffering Sisters:—Let me write this for your benefit, telling you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I am but nineteen and suffered with painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, dizziness, burning sensation back of ears and on top of my head, nervousness, pain and soreness of muscles, bearing-down pains, could not sleep well, was unable to stand without pain, and oh! how I longed to be well!

One day I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham telling her all, knowing I could do so in perfect confidence.

She wrote me a lovely letter in reply, telling me exactly what to do. After taking nine bottles of the Compound, one box of Liver Pills, and using one-half package of Sanative Wash, I can say I am cured. I am so happy, and owe my happiness to none other than Mrs. Pinkham.

Why will women suffer when help is near? Let me, as one who has had experience, urge all suffering women, especially young wives, to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice.—Mrs. R. S. R., 113 E. Catherine St., Chambersburg, Pa.

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