



LITTLE GIRL'S BONNET.

Something for Her to Wear When She Goes to the Seashore or Plays in the Yard.

A very pretty bonnet for a little girl to wear when she goes out on the beach, shovel and pail in hand, for her morning fun, or plays in the dirt in the back yard, is made of baby blue percale.



A SAND PILE OUTFIT.

figured in black or navy blue. The percale is better than lawn as it is thicker and better protects her from the rays of the burning sun.

The bonnet is quite pointed in front and edged with a tiny puffing of the percale. The front is lined with crinoline to make it keep its shape, and is tucked with very small tucks. The crown is very full and around the neck is a double ruffle of the same material.

SCIENCE OF THE TOILET.

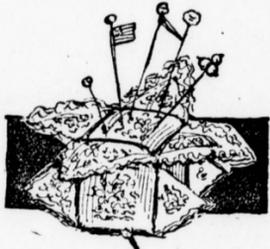
How the Women of To-Day Manage to Preserve a Youthful Appearance for Decades.

The modern maiden has learned in an exquisite way the science of the care of her person; she does not early acquire wrinkles, neither does she lose her hair, nor so early have to bear the signs of advancing years by its turning gray. The secret, for such it is, of this preservation is one that all women should know; it surely is more charming for the world to gaze upon a fresh youthful face than upon a shriveled one, and upon an abundance of locks than upon too scanty a growth to even cover the head. Begin the day with a cold or tepid sponge bath, followed by a vigorous rubbing with a rough towel. This starts the circulation into almost a bound and does much to preserve the plumpness of face, neck and arms, beside rendering colds almost impossible. An occasional hot bath with plenty of good soap, followed by a sponging in cold water, is taken at night, but not more frequently than twice a week, as hot baths are enervating and encourage a loose, flabby condition of the skin. After the hot bath at night cold cream or lanolin is rubbed vigorously into the face or, if there are signs of yellow spots, zinc oxide ointment is substituted. The face is washed each morning with handfuls of hot water, then immediately with cold water, thus stirring the circulation and aiding in keeping the muscles plump. The face is then rubbed gently up and down and across with both hands—a dry wash, in fact—rubbing particularly any wrinkling across the forehead. This is the ironing-out of the face, preparatory to the appearance for the day. Wrinkles develop by a lack of suppleness and plumpness of the skin, and they may be kept at bay many years by careful massage. The hair receives especial attention on the part of the assiduous maiden, and particular care is paid to the roots, for one should know that if they are healthy the growth will be satisfactory. And she wears her hair much more loosely than does her less diligent companion, for she believes that the air greatly preserves its growth. Each day the hair is separated at the roots and the air allowed to freely circulate through it. It is a serious error to worship the brush, and treat the scalp in such a way as to weaken and kill the roots. For victims of the brush it is easy to point to many men, who daily brush and brush—the stiffer the implement the better. Baldness is the certain outcome. A fine-toothed comb is likewise shunned as an enemy to the roots of the hair. In warm weather it is prudent to wash the hair with a preparation containing alcohol, which dries the scalp and renders perspiration less profuse, this unpleasant feature of the summer affecting the roots of the hair most alarmingly. Very oily hair is washed with a shampoo containing sulphur, while a very dry scalp is treated to a light application of cream or lanolin.—Edna S. Witherspoon, in Butterick's Delineator.

FANCY PINCUSHION.

Very Pretty One Can Be Made Out of Japanese Lawn at a Trifling Expense.

Nothing helps to make the dresser more attractive than two or three pretty pin cushions scattered here and there. Cushions for all kinds of pins. To make one of these cushions purchase a common uncovered one from any fancy goods store, or better than that, make a square bag of the desired width and fill it with nice white sand. Over your cushion sew a fancy cover of Japanese lawn figured in some pretty design. Cut out triangular-shaped pieces of the lawn, line them with paper cambric so that they will stand out, and sew them on each edge of the cushion. You can edge the fan-



A HAT PIN CUSHION.

cy pieces with lace or not, as you desire. For further decoration fill your cushion with hat pins of all kinds, not forgetting the patriotic pins.

Cure for Ivy Poison.

The very heavy rain of spring has caused "poison ivy" to be more rampant than ever in country and suburban places this summer. At the slightest appearance of irritation of the skin, while in the neighborhood of this dangerous growth, rub olive oil carefully into the skin and instant relief is said to follow. This is also a remedy for insect stings.

A Fair Warning.

An Irish glazier was putting a pane of glass into a window, when a groom who was standing by began to banter him about his style of doing it, telling him to take care not to put in too much putty.

"Arrah, now, be off wid you," said Pat, "or I'll put a pain in your head without any putty at all."—Tit-Bits.

Postponement Necessary.

"I am dreadfully sorry, Harry," she said, "but our wedding will have to be postponed."

"Postponed!" he exclaimed. "Why?"

"Papa told me last night that he did not see how he could possibly afford a son-in-law this year."—Chicago Post.

FASHIONS FOR BABY.

Daintiness Is the Chief Feature to Be Considered in the Making of His Clothes.

Fashions in babies' clothes seem rather amusing, but there are changes each new season in the manner and details of the making. As far as the outlay of money goes, there is hardly a limit to the amount it is possible to spend, but daintiness is the chief feature to be considered—for the parents' circumstances and common sense should surely limit the expenditure.

From six to ten long dresses compose the usual outfit, some of them simply made, some elaborately trimmed. It is now the fashion to change the little ones from long to short clothes at as early an age as four months. French nainsook is the favorite material for the finer dresses. Just now the inevitable yoke in the baby's gown is cut square, not quite extending over to the arm size, and edged with a frill and beading. For the filling in of the yoke there are two pretty ways, both equally popular. One is rows of hemstitched tucks, running from the neck downward, the other alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertions, the embroideries being often almost as fine and as transparent as the lace.

A pretty bib has a scalloped upper edge of shaped silk, trimmed on both upper and lower edges by a full deep ruffle of silk lace. The upper part is hand embroidered, and between the outer and inner bib is placed a tufted silk heart-shaped pad of silk. Another is made from a fine linen hemstitched handkerchief, folded diagonally—the upper point is cut out in V shape and embroidered—and both edges lace trimmed.

Night gowns are made from fine flannel or outing and have a drawing string around the neck. Petticoats are of fine flannel and button on each shoulder by two tiny buttons instead of down the back.

Little caps of lawn show much shirring and cording, and some, especially those of embroidered muslin, have a lining of a pale shade of this silk.

The most fashionable thing in babies' shoes and stockings, for wear with the first short dresses, are gray suede shoes and stockings matching exactly in color.

Pretty coats of bedford cord have deep circular ruffles trimmed with guipure lace edging. In shorter coats, pretty model in pique has a very deep rounding collar trimmed entirely with rows of Hamburg edging alternated by rows of satin ribbon.

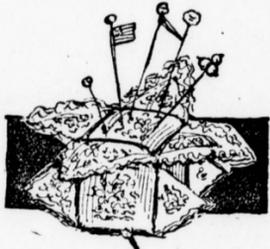
A design in a bedford cord short coat has three deep circular capes, each one edged with guipure lace.

For the basket covering, sheer white lawn over pink or blue is the latest, the point d'esprit being also used. The ruffle is trimmed with lace and rows of baby ribbon and the joinings and seams are finished by a narrow lace beading through which is run a ribbon.—Boston Post.

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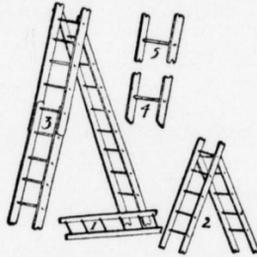
"Papa told me last night that he did not see how he could possibly afford a son-in-law this year."—Chicago Post.



SECTIONAL LADDERS.

Their Advantage in Picking Fruit Can Be Readily Seen by Any Observing Man.

This ladder is so made that the various sections are interchangeable, so that by the use of four lengths, 8 feet each, numerous combinations may be made. Four sections of the ladder weigh 60 pounds, and occupy a space 8 feet long, 28 inches wide, and 12 inches deep. Fig. 1 represents a section of the ladder 8 feet in length. Fig. 2 shows two sections each of the length



SECTIONAL FRUIT LADDERS.

mentioned, placed together so as to form a stepladder or truss, either side or both of which can be used at the same time. By the use of two of the combinations with a board extending from one to the other, a perfect scaffold is formed with a ladder at each end to reach it.

Fig. 3 shows four sections put together for the purpose of forming a double stepladder twice the height of No. 2. Fig. 4 represents the lower end of the ladder, while Fig. 5 represents the end of a section. The two are joined together by pushing No. 4 down outside of No. 5 until the rounds engage in the slots. The advantage of this sectional ladder in picking fruit can be readily seen.—C. H. Hickox, in Ohio Farmer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Vigorous, thrifty, but low, at trees are preferable to tall, slender ones for transplanting.

Examine newly-set trees and see that the lands left on them are not so tight as to injure the trees.

In the fall is a good time to set out rhubarb and asparagus plants. Every garden should have a good bed.

If there is too much top, the tree overbears, the tree is small and defective and the crop difficult to gather.

Pears to do their best must be fed and the soil well drained, strong and retentive. Locality should determine the variety.

Peach stocks, which continue to grow freely may be budded as long as the bark peels freely for the insertion of the buds.

A good mulch keeps down weeds and renders the soil loose and moist at all times, and lessens the labor of cultivation.

While old trees are often made more fruitful by severe pruning, young, thrifty trees are often injured by the same treatment.

Prune out all the useless shoots in young fruit trees the growth of which is about completed. No injurious check will be given the trees.

All wood that is more than two years old should be cut out from the currants and gooseberries. They will produce more fruit if the vines are not so large.

In sending fruit of good quality to market sort carefully and put it up in neat, attractive packages and in such shape that it will arrive in a good condition.

Practical Knowledge Needed.

A thorough knowledge of soils, chemically and physically, will enable the possessor of it, in great measure, overcome the effect of drought; how many of our farmers have this knowledge? Not one in ten thousand. And yet every child in our country school might easily be taught, by illustration and experiment, how water passes downward through soils by gravity and rises by capillarity and adhesion, and a multitude of other facts which are the basis of physical science, and which would be just as useful to the child whether he became in after years a civil engineer or a farmer.—Rural World.

Fertilizing the Orchard.

There is reason for believing that the orchard needs fertilizing even more than the ordinary field crops. A part of the fertilizing element of the latter is returned to the soil each year. The plant food that is taken up in the orchard is taken away from the soil forever. None is returned to it. It is estimated that in a single season an acre of apple trees will draw from the soil 49 pounds of nitrogen, 38 pounds of phosphoric acid and 22 pounds of potash. These must be returned or the productiveness of the orchard will be lost.—Farmers' Review.

A Reprehensible Practice.

It will surprise a good many people to know that there are poultrymen who send to market infertile eggs that have been incubated by hens or in the incubator from five to nine days, at which time those growing poultry usually test for fertility. There is nothing very honest about this, but many a man who makes a row because he did not get a hatch of 14 chicks out of a sitting of 13 eggs will do it. Infertile eggs do not become rotten when incubated for the time named.—Dakota Field and Farm.

EDUCATE THE CALF.

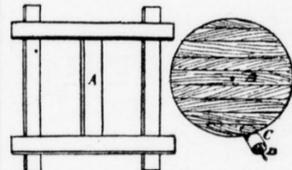
How to Feed the Young Animal So That It Will Develop into a Good Dairy Cow.

In his address at the Indiana State Dairy association, says Farm News, Mr. Goodrich stated that educating an animal to become a good dairy cow must begin with the young calf. Muscle-forming food should be fed, such as bran, oil meal, skim milk, etc. Educate the calf to eat muscle-forming food as much as possible. Begin to feed the calf with skim milk and a spoonful or two of oil meal, then give a few whole oats to follow. Nice clover hay should be available. Feed skim milk six months or so. He wants an animal to come in milk at two years. Give the heifer a good box stall and plenty of straw to calve in. After calving give her warm water—not cold. Take calf away gradually, say in two or three days. After calving feed for awhile only a little grain, and then depend mostly on bran. After two weeks you can begin to feed to full capacity. Feed a variety. It is desirable to have a balanced ration as nearly as can be. Quotations were given from the Wisconsin bulletin of 100 feeding rations, showing how some so-called successful feeders combined dairy cattle foods. Mr. Goodrich has found a production of two pounds of coarse food to one of concentrated as most satisfactory. Successful feeders are important. Of Wolf's 100 feeders, 65 fed ensilage and two roots. If we cannot have green grass, we should feed either ensilage or roots. It has paid Mr. Goodrich to feed a little bran or corn meal in summer. His cows produced 30 pounds more of butter per animal the summer when fed grain than they did the summer before when no grain was fed. His grain cost five dollars, and \$13 was derived from the butter, showing a good balance in favor of the grain. Do not feed every cow alike. Mr. Goodrich's standard feed is 32 pounds silage, five pounds clover hay, five pounds corn stover, eight pounds wheat bran and two pounds cotton seed meal. Lighten up on the feed of some cows and increase on others. If she gives more milk by more feeding, increase.

TURNTABLE POWER.

Just the Thing for Farms Where More or Less Stock is Kept in Illness.

Make a suitable frame work as shown at a, on which to rest platform (b). The platform is of plank, circular and so built and placed on the frame work (a) as to turn freely on a pin or pivot at the center. Place the power where desired, to pump water, cut feed, grain, etc., with one edge elevat-



TURNTABLE POWER.

ed to give the tread a suitable pitch. Under one edge place a friction roller (c); a section of log may be used, connected to a tumbling rod (d). This rod may be geared to the machinery at will. Lead horse, cow, goat, sheep or other animal onto the platform and as it walks leisurely on the platform just over the friction roller, power is developed. In one described to me as running a two-man and four-girl wood-working shop in Massachusetts 70 years ago, the edge of the platform only projected into the shop. On this edge, inside the shop, a stall was built. A little black cow, hitched to the manger, contentedly trudged and munched her hay with cheerful heart. The girls divided their noonday lunch with "bossy," who divided her milk with them; the little shop threw, and all went merrily in "them good ol' days."—Farm and Home.

BUILDING UP A HERD.

How It Was Done, and Most Successfully, Too, by a Dairyman in Ireland.

An instructive illustration of the manner in which the milk and butter yielding capacities of dairy cows may be developed by careful selection is afforded by some details recently given publicly in connection with a prominent herd on the other side of the channel. About a dozen years ago the milk of all the cows comprised in this herd—over 60 in number—was carefully analyzed. Nine of the cows were found to be yielding milk showing over 5 per cent. of butter fat, 22 were yielding over 4 1/2 per cent., 14 were yielding over 4 per cent., and 23 were yielding under 4 per cent. From this date onward calves were only kept off the cows which yielded milk showing over 4 1/2 per cent. of butter fat, and the tribes of the others were gradually weeded out. By the aid of a regularly kept milk record the product of every cow is known, and none is kept for any length of time which does not yield over 600 gallons per annum. By combining what is learned from the analysis and the milking record and only keeping calves from cows whose produce is up to the standard, alike in quantity and quality, the milking properties of the cows have been so improved that at present over 60 per cent. of its members are yielding milk showing over 5 per cent., and 75 per cent. are yielding milk showing over 4 1/2 per cent. of butter fat. This result has only been attained by the exercise of great care and scrupulous attention in the selection of bulls, and no sire is used without every inquiry being made as to the milking records of his female ancestry.—Dublin (Ireland) Farmers' Gazette.

MANY FEMALE ILLS RESULT FROM NEGLECT.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks May Produce Displacements That Threaten Women's Health.

Apparently trifling incidents in women's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks, may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started.

The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. MARY BENNETT, 314 Annie St., Bay City, Mich., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I can hardly find words with which to thank you for the good your remedies have done me. For nearly four years I suffered with weakness of the generative organs, continual backache, headache, sideache, and all the pains that accompany female weakness. A friend told my husband about your Vegetable Compound and he brought me home two bottles. After taking these I felt much better, but thought that I would write to you in regard to my case, and you do not know how thankful I am to you for your advice and for the benefit I have received from the use of your medicine. I write this letter for the good of my suffering sisters."

The above letter from Mrs. Bennett is the history of many women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman best Understands a Woman's Ills



Satisfies that dry taste in the mouth.

BattleAx
PLUG

Remember the name when you buy again.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY

SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c.

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