

Summer Finery



THE happy possessor of a touring car, or the happier occupant of one, who regularly takes the air in someone's else touring car, presents herself these days in a bonnet and a protecting coat which fastens into a "coat-dress." This garment is of pongee or linen, very practical, dainty and a protection against the dust from collar to hem. It is shaped in such a variety of ways that one may choose from among the pattern books the most becoming style. The simplest lines remain the best and the coat-dress should be plain. Brilliantine, of the washable variety, is another choice in fabrics, where the wearer has reason to wish to get something other than pongee or linen.

The bonnet is made of Madagascar cloth on a supporting veil frame and does not crush the hair. The crown is made of an oblong piece folded in and the bonnet is finished about the face with shirred taffeta silk. Ties of the taffeta, made from piece-silk, are fringed out at the ends and hemmed at the sides. The frames which support these bonnets hardly deserve the name, for there is so little to them. The cloth is a wiry fabric which needs little help to retain it in place. But the bonnet is designed to be cool and the wire supports are made to that end. It must not set too close to the head. These pretty head pieces look very simple and they are—as simple as a sunbonnet—which is its appearance might indicate. Wash silk or suede-like gloves enable the autoist to be always daintily gloved; if several pairs are provided clean gloves are always on call, for they may be washed and dried over night.

It takes a very great beauty indeed to appear at once charming and "blowsy." This summer's auto clothes

are the most practical we have had. The roomy coat-dress is complete and covers up a multitude of well protected finery, or maybe a kimono—no one can tell which, until the garment is taken off.

Every one who possesses a lace coat or a scarf or a shawl is making the most of many opportunities. What with tunics, stoles, overskirts and all sorts of draperies, and the universal use of lace, every good old piece is having an airing. This is likely to continue for, if the shadows that are cast before are in any way authoritative, the silhouette of the Empress Josephine seems to be lengthening across the land abroad, and has already arrived over seas to us. Skirts are narrow to inconvenience at the bottom and figures suggest that the corset is about to be forgotten—in effect—but not of course in reality. American women have ceased to accept everything Paris chooses to hand out to them, however, and it remains to be seen just how the banded skirts and coats will be received. But there is no doubt about the liking for soft draperies, and old classic models never fall of some degree of welcome. The manner of draping fine bits of old Chantilly is shown in the picture just as a suggestion to some one who may own a mantle or shawl or a long scarf. There are any number of ways by which it may be made to become a part of the costume. Shawls are arranged with the point fastened to the bodice at the bust line, plaited in at the waist on each side of the front, but hanging free at this point, and tucked to the skirt at the sides. This is not the only manner of placing them. With trained gowns the fine shawl of old lace may play the most important part of the composition. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

COAT FOR YOUNG GIRL.



Serge or cloth would make up prettily like our sketch, which has a panel front; the sides of the upper part are plain, while those at lower part are pleated, the two are connected by a material waistband which has the right end pointed, and fastened over on the left; cord ornaments and buttons form the fastening. Velvet or satin might be used to face collar and cuffs.

Hat of fine straw, trimmed with velvet or roses.

Materials required: 3 yards 48 inches wide, 1/2 dozen buttons, 1/2 yard silk or velvet.

To Insert Ribbon.

When removing ribbon from soiled corset covers fasten a piece of twine on one end and pull through, take off the ribbon, leaving the string in the corset cover while it is being laundered. Then by tugging the ribbon on one end again it is easily pulled back into place.

Many of the smartest new frocks are made with overskirts of all sizes from a short apron to a long drapery.

INGENIOUS COAT HANGERS

Good Substitute for a Regular Article When Such Is Not at Hand.

A coat or jacket of any description should be kept on a coat hanger—when not being worn. If a regular hanger does not chance to be on hand a good substitute can be evolved by making a tight roll of wrapping paper or newspaper and tying about the center a string with loops left to hang it on the hook.

The paper roll if sufficiently thick will keep a coat in shape nicely. Most waists are also better hung up than laid in a drawer. In traveling it is especially convenient to be able to fashion good hangers with only a few old papers, a bit of string and just a moment's time and work.

For traveling the small cases of extension hangers are delightfully compact and a great convenience. These hangers can also be bought separately and a bag of silk or dimity made for them to be carried in.

A Flounce Finish.

To finish the upper edge of a flounce on a delicate white frock there is suggested a new idea in a spray of silk flowers. A long and trailing tendril made of a milliner's fold of delicate pink satin is tacked along the line of joining where the chiffon or tulle is fastened to the skirt. Hanging from this at distances of three or four inches are single roses, the smallest imaginable, made of pink ribbon and each one attached to a leaf made of delicate, narrow green ribbon.

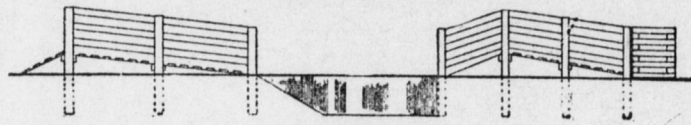
Now, at wider intervals, and reaching upward from the long tendrils, there appear wandering sprays of the same pink silk fold ending with a tiny pink bud. On the same frock the sleeve is finished with a similar hand-made decoration and the shoulder line below the subyoque.

Chamois Cushions.

With a pattern cut out as for stonell work, the chamois cover of a cushion is lined with rich brown satin or velvet and finished round the edge with a brown silk cord. A second cushion top of chamois has its conventional design burnt upon it—very delicately burnt—with the pyrographic needle, because this leather is too delicate for carmine work.

EVERY BREEDER SHOULD POSSESS DIPPING TANK

Even Carefully Kept Herds and Flocks Are Liable to Become Infested With Vermin—Inexpensive Plant Illustrated.



A Practical Dipping Tank.

The time to rid flocks of sheep and herds of swine of ticks and lice is during the warm months and then there will be none to bother with in the winter time and to annoy animals so that only half or no profits can be had from them. Of course while the flocks and herds are cleaned up, the buildings must also be properly renovated and cleaned up, or there may be a general reinfestation from them, says Wisconsin Agriculturist. Every hog and sheep farm should have a dipping plant as a part of its regular equipment, for even carefully kept herds and flocks are liable to become infested with vermin such as lice and ticks.

A convenient, inexpensive and durable dipping plant may be constructed on the plan of the one represented in the accompanying illustration. The sheep or hogs are driven in at a receiving chute, plunged into a tank containing a disinfectant solution, made to swim to the other end, where they can climb over another chute and return to the pens or into paddocks. The general construction of the chutes does not need much explanation. That is quite clear from the plan of the illustration. Good cedar posts set firmly into the ground three feet apart, with the exception of those at the ends of the tank, which should be no farther apart than the top width of the tank, answer the purpose of supports. Pieces of 2x4-inch studding are nailed to each pair at proper height to give the incline to the floors. Planks are used for the flooring and inch boards for the sides. The incline of the receiving chute to the right of the illustration has cleats nailed across its floor to aid the animals in making the climb; the decline has no cleats and is covered with a sheet of galvanized zinc to prevent the animals resisting being plunged into the tank. The cleats of the former are nailed straight across. A gate is attached at the entrance to the chute so that a number of animals may be inclosed at a time while the dippers are working at the tank. The distance between the posts of the receiving chute on the sides is four feet, and the height of the incline is one foot and a half.

The incline of the chute through which the animals leave the tank is the same as that of the receiving

chute, but it is longer, the distance between the posts being five instead of four feet. The floor here should also be covered with galvanized sheeting and the cleats nailed so as to allow the dripping from the wet animals to run back into the tank. Unless this is done the supply of solution in the tank will soon all be lost, and the dipping made unnecessarily much more expensive. The cleats, instead of running directly across, are short pieces nailed at angles, so that their inner ends are lower than the outer ends, and do not meet so as to let the drippings run down the center. When sheep are dipped it may become necessary to retain them in the dripping chute for a time, as those with long wool will carry even a gallon or two of the dip in their fleeces, which takes time to drain out.

The dipping tank should be at least four feet deep at the end into which the animals are plunged to admit of their being entirely submerged, and should be about fifteen feet long, so that sufficient time is required by the animal to pass through for them to receive a thorough wetting from the solution, otherwise it will be necessary to hold them back for a time until this is accomplished. The deep part of the tank need not be longer than five feet, the rest of the tank becoming gradually shallower up to the dripping chute and the bottom having cleats or grooves across to assist the animals in wading along. At the top the tank should be 18 inches wide, but at the bottom a width only sufficient for the animal's feet is necessary. This will properly be about one foot.

The material of which the dipping tank is made may be either wood, galvanized sheeting or concrete. Concrete will prove the most lasting, and can easily enough be molded by the owner.

Topdressing Pastures.

Pastures may be topdressed and should not be grazed too early in spring nor too heavily. Where pastures can be plowed it is advisable to plow and reseed occasionally.

The raising of clover, corn and forage crops furnishes a larger amount of protein for cattle and less feed will need to be purchased.

POOR METHOD OF FARMING

Agricultural Implements Exposed to Inclemency of Weather and Used by Poultry for Roosting Places.

(BY S. M. MILLER.)

In March I drove ten miles to a big sale in another part of the county and on the way I counted five mowers, one new reaper, and six plows standing in the fields or alongside barns without shelter. In one barnyard which confined about twenty Holstein cows a good reaper stood at one side of the barn. Part of it was under the eaves from which had dripped rain and snow and formed an ice ridge six inches thick. A big Plymouth Rock rooster stood proudly on one of the blades of the machine and there was evidence that this was the favorite roosting place of the flock.

In one field a breaking plow had been left standing at the end of a furrow in a corner of the field and the snow covered the beam. One handle was broken off. At the sale a fine reaper and mower were sold. The reaper was in a leaky shed but the mower stood in a corner of an alfalfa field. The reaper brought \$14 and the mower nine dollars. Both were new two years ago. I bought a likely looking Jersey heifer but when I got her home discovered that she was lousy. The owner of this farm told me he was going to move to Canada where he could get some cheap land for his boys. "There's nothin' in farmin' in the states any more," he said. "Land's too high. I figger I can buy 300 acres

up in Canada for what my 120 will bring here."

Perhaps he was right, but it seemed to me that if he had farmed his 120 acres right up to the hilt in every way he would have been better off than after selling out, paying the expense of moving and equipping his new big farm in the northwest. The farm showed every evidence of neglect of small things. It was untidy, unthrifty in appearance and showed the lack of system. With such a farmer the bigger the farm the greater the waste. That ten-mile trip was a great object lesson to me and to my boys, who went along, as well.

Watering Plants.

Watering in the evening, besides aiding in the spread of fungous diseases, also causes "damping off." Watering should never be practised during heavy, cloudy weather. Shade, heat and light should be considered. Plants growing in the bright sunlight always need more water than those in the shade, for evaporation and transpiration are always greater under such circumstances. Mid-day waterings, when the sun shines directly on the foliage, will burn the foliage of many of our common house plants. Shading during excessive heat will strengthen the plants and assist in retaining moisture.

Big Potato Crop.

On Lord Rosebery's estate at Dalmeny, Scotland, an acre has been made to produce more than 2,000 measured bushels of potatoes. This yield is so remarkable that the department of agriculture at Washington has sent an expert to Scotland to find out how it was made, and secure hints that will aid the American grower to increase his potato yield.

METHOD OF FEEDING POULTRY



The device shown in the illustration gives a novel way to feed mangels, cabbage and so on to poultry. When the lower portion is all eaten off the top falls down sufficiently to allow the chicks a share as well as the fowls. The rod is made to rest in a groove on posts set in the ground. The roots do not get soiled, and this

proves an economical plan. The poultry will eat all, clear to the last bit.

Surface Culture.

Frequent surface cultivation makes the natural food of the plant more available, prevents evaporation of moisture and holds water in store for summer use.

Double the Wheat Yield of Your Land

Crop rotation and good tillage will not do it all. You need fertilizer—need Armour's. In order to secure a proper return on the investment in your land you MUST increase the yield per acre.

Armour's Fertilizers

for wheat have a record of always producing the heaviest yield. Use them this Fall—Grow more wheat—Make more money. Ask your dealer.

Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago

COUNTRY'S WEALTH IN OIL

Industry That Has Grown to Enormous Proportions Within a Few Years.

The production of oil in the United States has grown from nothing at the time of its discovery to enormous proportions. Millions of barrels have been taken from the country near the western slope of the Alleghenies in western Pennsylvania, and millions more from the districts in West Virginia and Ohio. Indiana has yielded its share and Illinois has been productive beyond the dreams of avarice.

It remained, however, for Kansas and Oklahoma, together with the Indian Territory, to open the eyes of the modern driller and capitalist. When the soil was first tapped in the wild-cattling operations of that section great gushers rewarded the efforts of the men who had the courage and capital to engage in the enterprise. The usual rush followed, but many thousands of acres had been already taken up and the war for supremacy began.

The Lost Chords.

The village concert was to be a great affair. They had the singers, they had the doorkeepers and they would doubtless have the audience. All they needed was the piano, but that they lacked. Nor could they procure one anywhere.

At last the village organist learned that one was possessed by Farmer Hayseed, who lived "at the top o' the 'ill." Forthwith he set out with two men and a van.

"Take it, an' welcome," said Hayseed cordially. "I've no objections s'long as ye put 'Pyenner by Hayseed' on the program."

They carted it away. "An' I wish 'em joy of it," murmured Mrs. Hayseed, as the van disappeared from sight.

"Wish 'em joy of it," repeated Hayseed. "What d'ye mean?"

"Well, I mean I only 'ope they'll find all the notes they want," replied the good woman. "Cos, ye see, when I wanted a bit o' wire I allus went to the old planner for it."

It is a Mistake

Many have the idea that anything will sell if advertised strong enough. This is a great mistake. True, a few sales might be made by advertising an absolutely worthless article but it is only the article that is bought again and again that pays. An example of the big success of a worthy article is the enormous sale that has grown up for Cascarets Candy Cathartic. This wonderful record is the result of great merit successfully made known through persistent advertising and the mouth-to-mouth recommendation given Cascarets by its friends and users.

Like all great successes, trade pirates prey on the unsuspecting public, by marketing fake tablets similar in appearance to Cascarets. Care should always be exercised in purchasing well advertised goods, especially an article that has a national sale like Cascarets. Do not allow a substitute to be palmed off on you.

Midas.

Midas had come to that point in his career where everything he touched turned to gold.

"What shall you ever do with the stuff?" asked his entourage in visible alarm.

Midas affected not to be uneasy. "Just wait till the boys begin to touch me!" quoth he, displaying an acquaintance with economic tendencies far in advance of his age.—Puck.

Those Awful Roaches.

They sneak out on the kitchen sink and look at you saucily sometimes. Don't fret your life away dusting powders in the crevices and buying insecticides. Make a hot suds with Easy Task soap and go after that sink. Mr. Roach and his family thrive where things are not clean, and it is hard to clean the cracks and crevices with ordinary yellow soaps—it is impossible! Easy Task soap makes roaches hunt other quarters. It keeps moths out of woollens, too, if you use it in your laundry.

Artistic Temperament.

"Hamlet seemed to speak with authority in his advice to the players." "Yes," replied Mr. Stormington Barnes, "although he was rather quiet and patient. But in his other scenes he was as nervous and irascible as a regular stage manager."

The Inevitable.

Briggs—I don't think much of Underblossom. He's a scoundrel. He lies in his teeth.

Griggs—Why shouldn't he? His teeth are false.—Life.

It seems to make some folks wonderfully comfortable to tell the Lord just what they think of one another.

THE REASON.



Spick—The doctor has given him up. What's the matter with him? Span—Impecuniosity I guess.

A BURNING ERUPTION FROM HEAD TO FEET

"Four years ago I suffered severely with a terrible eczema, being a mass of sores from head to feet and for six weeks confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by my doctor I was advised to try Cuticura Remedies. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura Resolvent and the treatment was continued for about three weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about the house, entirely cured, and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from any form of skin trouble to try the Cuticura Remedies, as I know what they did for me. Mrs. Edward Nanning, 1112 Salina St., Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1909."

Foxy Hiram.

"Well, now, if that ain't surprising!" ejaculated Mrs. Ryetop, as she shaded her eyes with her hand. "There goes old Hiram Skinfint, and rather than step on a poor black ant he picked it up, and I bet he is going to drop it somewhere out of the reach of danger."

Her husband laughed knowingly. "Not Hiram Skinfint, Mandy. He'll go down to Jed Weatherby's general store and order a pound of granulated sugar. Then while Jed is looking another way he'll drop the ant among the grains and tell Jed as long as his sugar has ants in it he ought to sell it at half price. Like as not he'll try to get Jed to throw in two or three raisins and a yeast cake. You don't know Hiram Skinfint."

A Protection Against the Heat.

When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, buy your self a glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send 2c stamp for booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" and the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910. The latter contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues, and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. Address The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

He Had Been Observing.

"Why don't you call your invention the 'Bachelor's Button'?" I asked my friend, who was about to put on the market a button that a man could attach without needle or thread.

"I fear that the appellation would imply too much restrictiveness," he answered. "You see," he went on, giving me one of his knowing smiles, "I expect to do just as much business with the married men as with the bachelors."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use For Over 100 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Household Consternation.

"Charley, dear!" exclaimed young Mrs. Turkins, "the baby has swallowed a gold dollar!" "Great heavens! Something must be done. There will be no end to the cost of living if he gets habits like that!"

Hot-Headed if You Mention It.

Scott—Jones is a cool-headed chap. Matt—Naturally! He's as bald as a door knob.