VEILS FOR SUMMER



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

of creations, falling about the brim of general favor. They were, in fact, dishats and over faces and floating free figuring Black chantilly and white Dots, set on, have been shown less favor than lace patterns on a net ground or large meshed nets with figures woven in.

and are worn with wide-brimmed hats and drawn to the back and under the under them is a matter that consume They are very neat in appearhowever, and very becoming. Hence their wearers are willing to put in the necessary time to adjust and re-

The lace veils show light pattern

PARISIAN MODEL

The veil for summer is the airiest | becoming to meet with anything like wash nets with scroll borders are the most popular of floating veils, and large-meshed nets hold first place in the others.

Those veils which are not of the floating kind are of the latter variety been adopted for mourning wear as cooler than the usual mourning fabrics, for those people who must be out collar. It requires some care to pin a great deal. They are bordered with and adjust them correctly, and getting bands of crape or with siuk grenadine or other mourning fabric. Rows of grosgrain ribbon, graduated in width or otherwise, are also used as a border finish. Veils of this kind hang straight from the hat brim and reach below the bust line.

A wide-brimmed sailor for general having a scroll border and butterflies, wear, trimmed with a band and birds or even tiny chanticlers woven adorned with a white net veil is about The heavy figures proved too un- as satisfactory as any hat can be.



This model is of batiste made with tucks and finished in front with a band of embroidery and a plaited frill of the batiste.

The epaulets and deep cuffs are also tucked and the rather full sleeves are encircled with bands of the embroid-

Needlework for Gifts.

Pretty work to keep on hand for summer and to get ready for the next gift occasion is the shirtwaist frill of sheer handkerchief linen and its buttons made to match.

The scalloped edge of a graduated strip for the frill is done in china-blue embroidery cotton and a set of six buttons for the front box plait of the

shirtwaist completes the gift. Cover button molds with china-blue tinen worked with white cotton. These wo, mounted upon tissue paper (after the frill is pressed into plaits) and gift and represent hours well spent.

Red Leather Belts.

A pretty and odd finish is given to the belt of many a Russian blouse by a touch of real leather. Sometimes it is just an oblong piece of leather sewed on the belt, at the back where the blouse is fastened to coat. Sometimes patches of leather are sewed on the front where the belt fastens. While these may be used on a coat of any color with which red may be combined, it is particularly effective on blouses of black and white shepherd's checks.

Here was a coat of any life.

When electricity is used women who can stand little of it on the head can have it applied through tips of fingers on these neck muscles.

BLOUSES THAT ARE POPULAR

Very Attractive and Becoming De signs Are Being Introduced This Season.

Overblouse effects are extremely popular this summer, and some very attractive and becoming designs of this order are being introduced. The waist may, of course, be worn with any preferred skirt of harmonizing design. either attached in semi-princess style or adjusted separately.

A French lining forms the basis of many of the waists, serving as a foundation for the underbody, which will prove the most effective if made of allover lace, net or tucking, the standing color being of the same material.

The waist proper is tucked from both shoulder seams in front and back, the front tucks terminating either at bust depth or at the waistline as preferred. the neck edge it is cut in circular fashion, with a deeply pointed opening at the center front.

The sleeve caps may be made with without an opening to correspond. Two sleeve models are given for the underbody. The one-seam fitted sleeves may be made in full or shorter length while the puff sleeves are in elbow length only.

The present season is very prolific in pretty fabrics that would be entirely appropriate for the purpose. Silk, cashmere, albatross, messaline, shantung, foulard and chiffen pongee are advantageously used.

Hats for Young Girls.

Many flounced hats are being worn by young girls, the materials being lace or plaited chiffon over lace. The forms these hats take are extremely diversified, some of them being tall, inverted pot shapes, with seven or eight inch lace flounces draped from the top of the high crown and falling an inch or more below the brim all round. Festcons of baby rosebuds not larger in diameter than half an inch are used around the fops of the crowns of such lace hats; or a single tinted gardenia with foliage is placed at the left side of the front.—Harper's Bazar.

Tip on Scalp Massage.

A skillful doctor of the scalp says he gets best results for the hair by working freely on the muscles that run down the neck at each side just under the ears. These connect closely

WORK HORSES SHOULD RECEIVE GOOD TREATMENT

Keep Them in Condition By Feeding Grain. Work Early in Morning and Late at Night, With Long Kest at Noon.



When the Day's Work Is Ended.

Work horses should be grain fed; | et of water. Let the horse rest and a horse cannot work and keep in con- cool off before watering. One gallon dition on grass alone. An average sized horse at hard work will require about 16 pounds of good mixed hay, 10 pounds of cracked corn and oats and 4 pounds of wheat bran per day. A bushel of fine-cut hay weighs about 3 pounds, and corn chops about 45 pounds to the bushel. One-half peck of corn chops and one quart of wheat make the meal stick to the hay, hakes a good meal for the horse. Give this ture close to the stables, turn the animal out at night, after the mixed feed is eaten.

Work early in the morning and late in the evening and give a long rest during the hottest part of the day. This is best for man and horse. Rest and water the teams between meals Water that has been exposed to the sun for an hour or two is better for one quart of wheat bran in each buck- or horse.

may be given to each one at one time. Have fly nets-a guano sack cut open may be used in place of a leather net to keep off flies. Have strong but light harness. Keep the collars clean, wash the shoulders off with cold water when brought in, and rub dry. For chafed shoulders dust with powdered air-slacked lime or dress with crude petroleum. Keep the stables clean. bran, mixed with one bushel of cut Open windows and doors for the air hay, adding just enough water to to circulate. This is necessary for the health of the horse. Be careful with the teams when labor is heavy and ration three times a day, with a little the day hot. If a horse commences long hay at night. If you have a pasto flag and show signs of exhaustion, to flag and show signs of exhaustion, he should be rested at once, removed to a shady spot, his mouth and nose sponged with cold water, and allowed to rest for an hour or so. Many a valuable animal is permanently injured through pure carelessness on the part of the driver. In harvesting, have the work well planned out; let each man have his part to do. Keep steady at it, with no rushing. More can be done the horse than cold well water. Mix and that without injury to either man

TO INCREASE FARM CROPS

Progressive Agriculturists
Interested in Question of
How to Make Lands
Yield More.

All progressive agriculturists are deeply interested in the question of how to increase the yield per acre in the cultivated sections of the United States

It is well known that the European grows larger crops per acre than are grown in this country, and, as the price of farm land is increasing and there is a demand for larger crops each year, it is necessary to study and learn how the output of the soil can be made to meet the increased demand for all farm products.

The average yield of wheat per acre

for 1909 was: England, 34.4; France, Belgium, 39.2; Germany, 30.4; United States, 15.7.

"Von Seelhorst," Royal Agricultural Experiment Station, Gottingen, Ger

"I believe that the principal increase of the harvest is to be attribu-ted in part to the application of arthical fertilizers themselves and in part to their combination with green D. Hall, Rothamsted Experiment Stamanures. Through the application of the two the yield upon the average has been doubled on our common light soils. In some cases the yield even been increased two and one-half to threefold.

"The greatly increased yields which we are now producing in Germany, especially of wheat, are dependent upon improved seed, larger and more intelligent use of fertilizers, especially being tied together with a string and of artificial fertilizers, better erop ro-tation and more thorough tillage. Of wood which will not admit of splitthese factors, however, the use of fer- ting.

tilizers takes first rank very decidedly in increasing the crop yields."

"I can only say that the largest proportion of the increase of different crops in the Netherlands I would atribute to the proper use of commercial fertilizers and to the use of improved varieties of seed, the other factors, rotation and proper tillage, coming in the second place."—The Director General of Agriculture, The Hague, Holland.

President Creelman, Ontario Agricultural College, says:

"Italy has been practising the art of agriculture since the early days of old civilization, hundreds of years be-fore the Christian era began, and agriculture is still the most important in dustry in Italy, as 85 per cent, of the soil is productive.

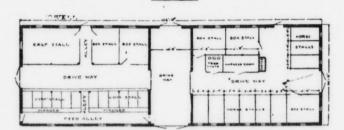
"In this connection, the published statistics showing the amount of commercial plant food materials used in Italy are significant. With a total area of less than 115,000 square miles (about twice the area of Illinois), Italy used 1,147,700 tons of commercial fertilizers in 1907."

"The great factor has been the in-oduction of fertilizers and purchased feeding stuffs. As soon as you can introduce on a farm some extraneous source of fertility you can tion, Harpenden, England.

Saddle Grafting.

Saddle grafting is used for small plants, the stock being cut to a wedge "The greatly increased yields which and the scions cut and set upon the wood which will not admit of split-

GENERAL PURPOSE STABLE



the elevation and floor plan of one of of sufficient size to permit a free the barns on the farm of the Wiscon- trance of sunlight. The walls are high the barns on the tarm of the wiscon-sin agricultural college at Madison. It was designed for a general purpose floor for the storage of hay, fodder was designed for a general purpose barn and as will be seen it is very conveniently arranged. It might be seen it is very conveniently arranged. It might be seen for the general farmer. said that there is too much room taken up by the driveways, but they make make the interior accessible to wagons and manure spreaders and prove most convenient. Very desir-nable features are the five room box-cowpeas drilled between rows at the prove most convenient.

easily and comfortably cared for in ton in the silo.

The accompanying illustration shows | such a barn. Windows are plenty and

one for the general farmer.

Silage Experiment.

Twenty-three acres of corn after stalls, feed and harness rooms and in-terior water trough. first culivation, produced at the New Jersey Experiment station 214.8 tons In stormy weather the stock can be of silage. The total cost was \$3.51 per

A BAD THING TO NEGLECT.

Don't neglect the kidneys when you notice lack of control over the secretions. Passages become too frequent or scanty; urine is dis-colored and sedicolored and sedi-ment appears. No medicine for such troubles like Doan's Kidney Pills. They

quickly remove kidney disorders.
A. Dashem, 241 N. Grant St., Wooster, O., says: "The doc-

O., says: "The doctors diagnosed my case as gravel, but my agony increased under their treatment, and I soon became too werk to stand alone I had given up all hope of living more than a few weeks at the best. was strongly urged to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after twelve days' Kidney Pills, and after twelve days' use, I passed two gravel stones. After that, I improved rapidly until cured." Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo,

It Wouldn't Stretch.

The assessor was doing the very best he could, but the farmer was shrewd and wary. "How many acres of farming land

have you?" he inquired warily.
"'Bout 20, I guess," said Reuben. "Twenty! Why, it looks to me like

nearer 120. Come, now, can't you increase that a little? There are surely more than 20 acres in that tract. Suppose you stretch that a little."
"Say, feller," said the farmer, "this

ain't no rubber plantation."-Harper's

Don't Eat Soap.

Every now and then you get a faint aste of soap in something you eat. That is because the pot or skillet or saucepan has been cleaned (?) with ordinary vellow soap, and it has left a trace of the rancid fat and nauseating rosin in the vessel. If Easy Task soap is used, the cooking utensils are made absolutely clean and antiseptically sterilized. Families that use Easy Task soap seldom have a doctor's bill to pay, because it drives out disease germs with the dirt. One cake of it is worth two of other sorts.

What They Did With Them.

An American who spends much of his time in England tells of a cockney who went to a dealer in dogs and thus described what he wanted. "Hi wants a kind of dog about so 'igh an' so long. Hit's a kind of gr'y'ound, an' yet it ain't a gr'y'ound, because 'is tyle is shorter nor any o' these 'ere gr'y'ounds, an' 'is nose is shorter, an' 'e ain't so slim round the body. But still 'e's a kind o' gr'y'hound. Do you keep such dogs?" "We do not," said the dog man. "We drown 'em."

The Motive Power. "A western editor says nobody was ever hurt while taking a 'joy ride' on

the handles of a plow."
"That's where he's mistaken. Many a good man has been kicked by -Birmingham Age-Herald.

"There's a big difference in men."
"I judge so, by studying the various rates for which Pittsburg council-

men were bought." For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. tic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your gist or Write Murine Eye Remed

How would it do to try the experi ment of going to the erring with love, instead of law? Wouldn't it be a step nearer to paradise?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. ldren teething, softens the gums, reduces in ation.allays pain. cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

A wise author draws his own con clusions at the beginning.

THE BEST OF ITS KIND

THE BEST OF ITS KIND

Is always advertised, in fact it only pays to advertise good things. When you see an article advertised in this paper year after year you can be absolutely certain that there is merit to it because the continued sale of any article depends upon merit and to keep on advertising one must keep on seiling. All good things have imitators, but imitations are not advertised. They have no reputation to sustain, they never expect to have any permanent sale and your dealer would never sell them if he studied your interests. Sixteen years ago Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic Powder for the feet, was first sold, and through newspaper advertising and through people telling each other what a good thing it was for tired and aching feet it has now a permanent sale, and nearly 200 so-called foot powders have been put on the market with the hope of profiting by the reputation which has been built up for Ailon's Foot-Ease. When you ask for an article advertised in these papers see that you get it. Avoid substitutes.

The Wrong Sort.

An old Irish peasant was one Sun-day sitting in front of his cottage puffing away furiously at his pipe.

Match after match he lighted, pulling hard at the pipe the while, until at last the ground all round his feet was strewed with struck matches.

"Come in to your dinner, Patsy," at length called out his wife.

"Faith, and Oi will in a minute, Biddy," said he. "Moike Mulrooney has been a telling me that if Oi shmoked a bit av ghlass Oi cud see the shpots on the sun. Oi don't know whether Moike's been a-fooling me or whether Oi've got hold av the wrong kind of ghlass."—Scraps.

A nurse had been called as a witss to prove the correctness of the bill of a physician.

"Let us get at the facts in the case," said the lawyer, who was doing a cross-examination stunt. "Didn't the doctor make several visits after the patient was out of danger?"

"No, sir," answered the nurse. "I

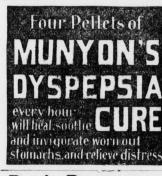
considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his vis-

Uncouth.

"He's so uncouth.

'What's the matter?' "He actually eats the lettuce leaf the salad rests on."

A man's argument is nearly always



Don't Persecute your Bowels



W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 33--1910.

