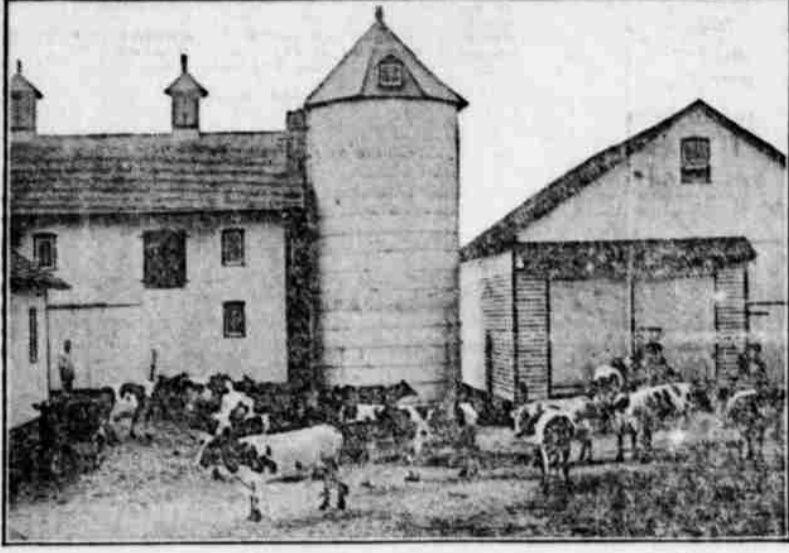


# HAVING ABUNDANCE OF SUMMER FEED OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

**Dry Pastures and Burned-Up Hill-sides Following Drought of 1910 Teach Lesson That Should Not Be Forgotten—Eloquent Though Severe Plea for Summer Silo for All Farms.**



A Modern Dairy Silo.

The dry pastures and burned-up hill-sides following the drought of 1910 made a very strong impression as to the importance of having good summer feeding. It was an eloquent though severe plea for the summer silo and led to some splendid testimony in its favor. The drought "cut down the milk flow in most of the herds nearly 50 per cent.," says a writer in an exchange. Not one farmer in a hundred had provided for this emergency by a good supply of succulent food that would make milk. It is the same old story over again this year. It seems to take a tremendous lot of pounding on the part of Providence, to get it into farmers' heads that a summer silo is a grand thing. The Hoard's Dairyman herd of cows had fifty tons or more of nice corn silage to turn to when feed grew short and they rolled out the milk nicely right along. Besides, they will keep at it. There is nothing like a supply of silage for summer use. It is close by and handy to the stable for use, when you want it. And furthermore it will produce more milk than any other kind of soiling feed.

This is the experience of all experimenters, who find that silage holds milk flow during drought even better than soiling. It is reasonable that it should. I recall the substance of a strong editorial in Wallace's Farmer, while referring particularly to the lesson of the 1910 drought, applies with equal force this season wherever pastures are used or cattle are fed. It is worth publishing again and I quote the following from it:

"The question we are constantly asked is, 'will silage keep through the summer?' We are glad to be able to give a direct answer to this, not theoretically, but from personal experience. We built a silo on one of the Wallace farms and filled it in 1908, and made the mistake of building it too large. During the winter of 1908-09 the silage was not all used. Last fall we put in new silage on top of the old, and during the winter used out of the new silage, leaving the unused remainder in the bottom. We are now feeding that silage, and the man in charge an experienced dairyman, tells us that after the waste on top was removed, this two-year-old silage is as good as any he ever used; that the cattle eat it as readily as anything and eat more of it than they did during the winter."

This is in entire harmony with every farmer we ever heard of who uses summer silage. If silage will keep two years without any waste except on the exposed portion of the surface then it will certainly keep one.

"Some people say: 'We may not have another summer like this.' To this we reply that a period of short

pastures during July and August is the rule in all the corn belt states as this season and last have demonstrated and lush grass at this season of the year is a rare exception. Remember that seasons come in cycles of unknown duration, and the time of their coming is uncertain; that it has always been so, and it is safe to assume that they always will until the creator sees fit to change his method of watering the earth. Therefore, well-made silage in a good silo is just as staple as old wheat in the mill. There will be a waste of several inches on the surface, just as there is waste of several inches on the surface of the hay stack or shock of corn fodder; but a man can afford that waste, if he has the assurance that his cows will not fall in their milk or his cattle lose flesh even if there should be little or no rain for thirty or sixty days. When you put up a silo for summer use, you are going into a perfectly safe proposition, provided, of course, you build it right, and fill it properly."

**Neat Egg Theory Dead.**  
The nest egg theory is out of date. There used to be an old-time belief that it was necessary to have the nest eggs in order to induce the hens to lay. There can be but one virtue in the nest egg, and that is to teach the hens to lay in particular nests, but the nest egg has no influence whatever on production.

**Keep the Cop Clean.**  
A cow with a back that itches and burns with chaff and dust cannot be so comfortable as one that's groomed every day. When caring for your cows do not neglect their tails. Clean these clear to the end. A clean brush adds much to the appearance of a cow.

**Hard Work Running Dairy.**  
The dairy farmer has the consolation of knowing that his business is never likely to be overcrowded. It demands too much hard, earnest work and close sticking to the farm to make it profitable for anyone who is not willing to put his whole effort into his work.

**A Comfortable, Attractive Prison.**  
New South Wales, Australia, since the advent of woman suffrage, has proceeded upon the principle that nothing is too good for the women—even for those who are being deprived of their liberty. The new penitentiary for women at Long Bay is probably the most up-to-date, comfortable, and even luxurious, place of its kind in the world. It is fitted up with hot and cold baths, with well ventilated cells painted in pleasing colors, electric lighted and stocked with suitable reading matter. The prisoners are graded according to the most advanced ideas and special privileges are awarded for good behavior. The wardresses are all educated and refined women, and a committee of ladies of Sydney has charge of those who are discharged from the prison. Gardening, dressmaking, cooking and washing are taught.

If incarceration is supposed to be an example to wrong-doers, there is undoubtedly a point at which comfort and luxury in prisons may be carried too far. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether anyone is ever injured by kind treatment if intelligently directed. The Australian state has set a good pace in regarding these unfortunate women as in need of treatment rather than of punishment. Long Bay is a moral and physical hospital; not, in the strict sense, a penitentiary.—Success Magazine.

**DON'T BUY WATER.**  
When you buy bluing for your laundry work, get RED CROSS BALL BLUE. A pure solid ball of blue, not a bottle of colored water. Used in thousands of homes for 20 years. Makes clothes pure white. Price, 10 cents. AT ALL GROCERS.

**Joan of Arc's Sword.**  
A sword in the Dijon museum has just been identified as that used by Joan of Arc and presented to her by Charles VII. of France. On one side of the hilt, says the London Mail, is engraved a figure kneeling before a cross, and the inscription: "Charles VII." while the other side bears the name "Voucouleurs." The sword also bears the arms of France and of the town of Orleans, and the date 1419.

Ever have a good, old-fashioned stomach ache? Of course you have. A dose or two of Hamlin's Wizard Oil will chase all the colicky pains out of your stomach in no time.

**Still in Funds.**  
Joe Rank of Atchison tells this story: "A colored man was charged with stealing \$9.70. His lawyer, after a long fight, succeeded in securing his acquittal. After the acquittal the lawyer told the darkey that he ought to have some pay for his hard work. 'Have you got any money at all?' inquired the lawyer. 'I've still got that \$9.70,' said the negro.—Kansas City Journal.

**Strange Coincidence.**  
Partick churches (near Glasgow, Scotland), suffered from the failure of the electric light the other Sunday night—just at the height of a thunderstorm, when it was most needed. One minister had just read the first two lines of the hymn, "As darkness, darker fall around, The shadows of the night—" when plump went out the light and the church was in darkness for a quarter of an hour.

**Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels.** Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

**Laid the Foundation.**  
March 24, 1811, which saw John Jacob Astor's brigantine Tonquin enter the Columbia river, was a great date mark in American history. Around the fur trading post which his men established near the mouth of that stream, close to the present Astoria, was built the first American settlement seen on the Pacific.—Leslie's.

**Industry of Orchid Collecting.**  
In the Brazilian state of Pernambuco orchid collecting has developed into a large industry which affords employment to many foreigners as well as natives. From these orchids are either shipped direct to foreign ports or are sent to coast firms which act as agents for business houses all over the world.

**You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.**  
Write Allen S. Glimsted, Esq., P.O. 1, for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

**Function of Religion.**  
"Religion within those souls which it really invades is—one may say—a value that is unique and infinite; attributed not by imagination, but by consciousness, properly so called, to certain ideas, to certain feelings, to certain actions with a view to ends which surpass humanity."—E. Bontroux.

**Medicines for Plants.**  
"The general public are not the only users of patent medicines," said a florist as he opened a box of small metallic pills. "Lately we have adopted the French custom of feeding our plants whatever element they happen to need in this shape. The pills are buried in the soil and are slowly absorbed, and the resulting growth is remarkable."

**Bridge Perfectly Adjusted.**  
In the Forth bridge there is a horizontal pull of 10,000 tons on the chief spans, and a weight of 100,000 tons on their bases. Half a dozen iron-clads might be hung upon them without causing any undue strain.

# FACTS FEATURES and FANCIES for WOMEN

**NEW YORK.**—The inconsistency of modern fashions is well expressed in the picturesque flower muffs that have lately appeared over the sartorial horizon. Nevertheless these unusual creations are considered among the daintiest accessories introduced in many a day. Frequently the muff is made to correspond with the covering of the parasol or its decoration. One of the prettiest flower muffs we have seen was made of rose petals in shades of pink running from the plainest tints of Brides' roses to the softer tones of the American Beauty rose. The sunshade that accompanied the muff was lined with white mousseline caught across the ribs with narrow shirtings. The rather deep shade of pink silk forming the foundation of the parasol showed through just enough to give a lovely mellow effect.

Another charming outfit consisted of muff, parasol and hat in violet, running from the various purple tints to the pinkish shades of the lilac. The becoming little hat was fashioned after the style of the Brittany peasant caps, which furnish the inspiration for many plays on smart head-wear just now. In this particular instance the cap covers the features almost completely. The crown is covered with violets and the little brim is faced with point venise lace in its natural color. Such hats require a pretty young face to bring out their best lines. Other models of this type are fashioned after the style of the Normandy caps and trimmed with numbers of tiny wings. One model boasted of as many as fifty of these wings hardly bigger than a hummingbird's.

**Smart Veils of Raw Silk.**  
The smartest veils of the present hour of odd fancies are the raw silk

ones with meshes large enough that the end of the nose may pass comfortably through. Then again others are as fine as a cobweb, with a floral design traced over the surface. White, cream and champagne are the favored tints and the tracings, or rather the patterns are outlined with black. The designs are arranged in border effects, with the ends traversing the upper part of the veil.

Some of the snappiest little hot weather frocks for morning wear are made of Japanese crepe, such as was once used only in kimonos. These practical dresses are an important feature when it comes to laundering, for they may be washed in the basin and require little or no ironing. If the collar and sleeves have trimmings of different material, then it may be necessary to employ an iron for these particular parts. The crepe is found in a long range of colors, including many charming border patterns. The summer tourist with many long trips before her, stopping only briefly here and there, will do well to provide herself with a stock of crepe blouses; she will find them both practical and cool.

Just at the beginning of vacation time the striped silk shirtings are about the most popular item of the silk counter. These silks are washable, which makes them altogether desirable, and they come in a variety of different colors and markings. Stripes lead in favor, while checks and broken plaids in endless variations of design and color are too abundant to attempt to describe. Shirts of these silks are often ordered of the shirtmaker by the dozen and even more by women who do not



consider the cost of their wardrobes. They are so soft that they tuck into a little handbag for an over-night trip or go into numbers into the suitcase without danger of being mussed.

**Midsummer Novelty.**  
One of the midsummer developments that might be considered a novelty is the use of striped skirts with plain little satin coats, cut on Directoire lines. Frequently bright tones are employed for the stripes and the plain coats—emerald green, coronation blue, fruit red and old rose and the like. A very stunning suit of the kind had the skirt of golden brown and white striped silk serge and a coarse net blouse embroidered with brown. The coat was of plain golden brown satin. The model in this instance was one of the open effects with a single huge rever. The opposite side of the coat showed a very large full frill of ivory tinted lace.

White flannel and white serge costumes stitched with bright colored silk and with hat, parasol, shoes and stockings en suite are the latest whim of a society leader whose clothes are always more or less out of the ordinary. This same young matron appeared at an uptown restaurant the other day attired in a white serge tailor-made stitched with bright green thread. She wore a becoming little drooping hat in the same shade of green trimmed with swirls of uncurled ostrich feathers arranged high at the back. Her long-handled sunshade was in corresponding color, and was mounted on a green glass stick that scintillated at every turn. The glass was cut in crystal effect. Her green suede pumps were decorated with big oval buckles in tarnished gold.

**Dainty Lawn Party Frock.**  
A dainty and effective little frock worn at a lawn party was of cream-colored batiste of sheer quality trimmed very effectively with cretonne. The skirt was straight and scant, and gathered ever so slightly into a raised girdle. There were three narrow bands of cretonne near the foot, the bands being made up of a delicate rose and vine pattern. The bodice was a cunning little affair, fashioned after the style of the "baby" waist and finished with a gracefully draped fichu edged with double pelisse of white maline. The coat was of Directoire style and made of the cretonne with old blue collar, revers and cuffs. The short tails or tabs at the back were lined with the blue and further trimmed with big buttons.

All the smart bags this season have handles of heavy silk cord from one to two yards long. Sometimes they are carried with the cord knotted or twisted into big loops, but the latest fad is to put the cord over the shoulder and allow the bag to come almost to the finger tips, so that it may be in place to open conveniently. Some of the novel bags are of dull gold lace, representing ancient designs. Others come in cluny and Irish lace effects made of metallic threads, and all are so immense that they look more like albums than anything else. Black and white stripes are liked for costumes in the same combination. Such bags are mounted on metal rims and have handsome clasps often set with colored stones.

**In Neckwear.**  
Fads in neckwear are so numerous that one hardly knows which to mention as being smartest. Perhaps the most practical of the better collars is the one of Irish lace worn over another collar of exactly the same shape, which is of plain organdie. Some such collars have long fichu ends that tie across the bust or just below it. Fichus remain in favor and have given on end of easy drapery possibilities to simple little blouses. Many are very elaborate, being of fine handkerchief linen and handsomely embroidered by hand. Some of the younger girls are wearing their fichus outside their coats, securing the ends with a very long bar pin.

The liking for cerise, or cherry, as it is called by many, has not abated. When touches of it first appeared in the early spring it was thought to be merely a passing fancy, but now we see cerise trimming all kinds of gowns from the tailor-made to the elaborate evening frock. One of the latest uses to which the collar has found its way is in the separate collar and cuff sets of satin and worn with white serge or linen tailored suits. The collars are enormous in size, and likewise the cuffs. Pocket flaps, cravats and often the handbag, carry out the color scheme to perfection. We have also noticed such sets in reversible silks—plain on one side and striped on the other. They are very striking, whether made of the gay tones or of black and white piped with color.

Our illustration shows the latest novelty, a robe of white linen and "broderie anglaise," with underskirt and sash of black velvet.

**Peru's Unique Cotton.**  
Peru is the country which now leads all nations in the production of cotton per unit of area and offers the best conditions for the industry. The remarkable fact about the native stock is that the fiber closely resembles wool and the entire crop is used in the manufacture of woolen goods. It is claimed that such goods are improved by the admixture. Peru is the world's only source of supply for this singular fiber, and its market price ranges ten per cent. above all other kinds.

**An Old Story.**  
See the man! And the woman! The man needs to mend his ways and for that has the woman married him. Precisely. Will her sacrifice avail anything? Oh, no—not a blessed thing! What, then, does it all signify? Merely that mending is woman's work.—Dinah.

**WINS HEARTS OF LOCAL PEOPLE**  
**Munyon's "New Health" Ideas Achieving Marked Success.**

The extraordinary success attained at Prof. Munyon's laboratories, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, by the practice of the "new health" theories of Prof. James M. Munyon in the treatment of disease has become a matter of wide comment. That Munyon has won the heart of the people is shown by the large number of people who call on him in a continuous stream at his laboratories. Many of those who call are returning to tell of great benefit received from the Munyon's new treatment.

Hardly an hour can be passed in the drug store, but some one returns to tell of a remarkable case cured or helped by this Munyon treatment. One woman who came in said: "I want to see Dr. Munyon to tell him what his remedies have done for me all my life. When I was a little girl my mother used to give me his remedies every time I got sick, and they always brought me through. We had nothing else in the house. 'Now I am married and have my own family of dear little children we still have nothing but Munyon's remedies in the house. We are the healthiest and happiest family in the city, and neither myself nor any of my children have ever in our lives taken any other medicines but Munyon's, that is, except once. My little girl had a terrible attack of indigestion, and I called a doctor. He gave her some medicine, but it didn't help her. Then I ran to my medicine chest and got some of Munyon's indigestion remedy, and within an hour she was resting easy. It was the same way with my grandmother. She had the most severe case of rheumatism I ever saw. Doctors treated her, and we did everything we could think of, but she kept getting worse all the time. I begged her to see Dr. Munyon, but she said she had no faith in these 'new fangled medicines.' 'Finally, however, she consented to come in, and purchased the full uric acid treatment. It worked just as all of Dr. Munyon's remedies have worked—perfectly. Within a week her rheumatism had entirely disappeared, and now she has not a trace of it. You see what I think of Dr. Munyon. I can never say enough for him.'"

Letters to Prof. Munyon, personal, Munyon's Laboratories, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, will be answered promptly in a strictly confidential manner. Return letters will be sent in plain envelopes. Prof. Munyon and his corps of expert physicians give advice absolutely free, by mail, or if you call on them they will give you their best attention. Send for an examination blank, fill it out, and they will diagnose your case and tell you just what is the matter. You are at liberty to take their advice or not, they make absolutely no charge.

**Cause Enough.**  
"You think she will marry again?" "I consider it probable. Her late husband left some tobacco coupons, but not enough to get anything with."—Washington News.

**Her First Attempt.**  
Mr. Youngbride—This coffee, my love, is— Mrs. Youngbride—I know it, dear, but I've boiled it over half an hour and the kernels haven't melted one bit.

# INFLAMMATION AND PAIN

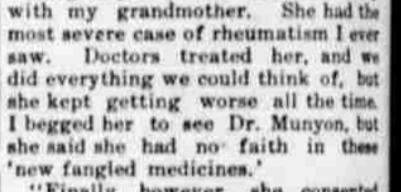
**Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pain in my side, sick headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to health. I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to other suffering women."—Mrs. W.M. SEALS, 655 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from these distressing ills should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.



# PROTECTING CHRYSANTHEMUM



A horticulturist of the Pyrenees has invented a curiously formed thatched protection or umbrella which is supposed to protect chrysanthemums from frost. Chantrier, the horticulturist in question, claims that he obtains particularly large and handsome flowers by reason of these covers. It may be that similar devices may prove of service to the chrysanthemum growers of this country. At all events, his scheme is so cheap that it seems well worth trying.

**Trees to Buy.**  
Always buy clean, straight trees with short stems, and even then do not be afraid to prune before planting.