FACTS FEATURES and FANCIES for WOMEN

The chief concern regarding frocks that are of such materials as the popular marquisette and batiste is how to invest them with the requisite amount of fullness at the top without increasing the number of inches Fashion has decreed for the hem. This problem is solved in various interesting ways, one of which is demonstrated in the model sketched.

The original is of white marquisette, made, for convenience, on a foundation of wash blond, which is properly fitted, with the fullness taken in in darts. Then the marquisette is gathered at the waist line, which is slightly raised, and at knee depth is scalloped all round and bound with emerald taffeta. At this point the tunic is met and the length completed by a series of three ruffles, each scalloped and trimmed, with an inch-wide shirred band of marquisette, enclosed by the green silk cording.

The banding, with its hint of green, encircles the waist as a belt. A scroll design formed of it finishes the short-cut-in-one sleeve, and decorates the lower part of the blouse, while the rather deeply V-shaped neck is outlined with a double ruffle of white chiffon and a bit of the ruffling runs up the slashed sleeves.

Although the shirred bandings were rushed a great deal during the first of the season, they seem neither to have lost anything of their popularity nor to have become common. They still figure in the most exclusive new frocks

and may be counted upon through fall. A new use for them is found in connection with panniers. For instance, a banding perhaps two inches wide is shaped around the pannier where it finishes below the hips, or a longer band of the same material is stretched across the back, holding up the pannier drapery. The ends of the band are gracefully curved, terminating in scroll points.

Some of the white marquisettes, embroidered in detached flowers, are made up with taffeta bandings inclosed in marquisette cords, or the bandings are all of the taffeta in some bright color.

An original and effective model that is equally suited to marquisette or foulard involves a suggestion of the pannier. The design is carried out in white marquisette in the original, embroidered in an all-over pattern in "old" blue. The straight, scant skirt is given a tunic effect by a breadth of the marquisette gathered across the sides and back. Around this is a wide band of blue taffeta. The band extends across the back, finishing in a circle at either end.

AFTERNOON TEA APRONS.

Afternoon tea aprons of the daintiest fabrics are quite de riguer with us at present. For years these charming accessories of dress have been worn on the continent, but in this country they have rarely been seen, though in the days of our grandmothers no lady was considered "dressed" without her little apron of black satin, gaily embroidered. Household duties have demanded some practical sort of pinafore, it is true, but it is only lately that we have again begun to look upon the little apron as ornamental rather than economical, and to make the afternoon tea, at which we receive our friends, an occasion for wearing one.

Dainty aprons may be evolved out of ribbons and lace, and may be of any size that pleases the fancy of the wearer. Soft white silk, with dainty sprigs of pale blue, made up a pretty apron cut in one piece, with a pointed bib and a long narrow drooping front and threaded through eyelet holes at the waist with pale blue ribbon. An edge and frill of lace gave their pretty finishing touch.

QUAINT JEWELS.

Animal jewelry does not decline in favor and the new fancy is for dogs and cats, made of chiseled topaz and amethyst. A marvelous amount of intelligence can be conveyed by a clever chiseling of the stones, and different kinds of dogs and also of cats are displayed.

All are very small, and though some are seated inside a triangle of gold, the majority are provided only with rings by which they can be attached and worn as charms on a long chain

GOOD ROADS

MILEAGE OF IMPROVED ROADS

Indiana Leads All States of Union, With Ohio a Close Second—Mostly Composed of Gravel.

According to information just made public by the director of the office of public roads, Indiana leads all the states of the Union in mileage of improved roads. Most of the improved roads of Indiana and Ohio are composed of gravel and were, for the most part, built by the farmers in working out taxes. In many cases the gravel is dumped on the road without proper spreading or rolling. Roads constructed in this way seldom give entire satisfaction.

The eight leading good roads states, as shown by the data compiled by the director, are as follows:

	Mileage Improved	
	1904	1909
Indiana	23,877	24,955
Ohio	23,460	24,106
New York	5,876	12,787
Wisconsin	10,633	10,167
Kentucky	9,486	10,114
Illinois	7,304	8,914
California	8,903	8,587
Massachusetts	7,843	8,463

Where decreases are shown, they have been the result of reclassification of roads.

Strangely enough, New York is the only one of the eight that appears in the list of the eleven states leading in actual progress in road building in the five-year period. In other words, while the entire eight states maintain their lead, it is merely because of their earlier start, and New York alone is entitled to a place in the list of states in progress in the last five years. The states which are leading in progressive road building are New York, Georgia, Washington, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New Jersey, Florida and Maryland.

The gain in New York, according to the director of the office of public roads, is due largely to the fact that the state has bonded itself for $50,000,000, and that $5,000,000 a year more is being expended by the state, in addition to an equal sum by the counties, in building state highways. New York is leading all the states in actual progress at the present time, and if the pace is maintained she will take the lead over Indiana and Ohio in actual mileage in a few years.

BEST PLACE FOR TOOL HOUSE

North Side of Barn Is Favored on Account of Coolness and Less Needed for Stock.

The north side of a barn is in many ways the best place to house implements, for it is cooler to work in and less needed to shelter the stock than the south side. An iron roof not in every way suited to stock will answer the purpose, and is cheap. One of the main difficulties in shedding tools is to be able to get at them as needed. The drill is often needed, fall as well as spring, and a lot of tools have to be moved to get at it, and other tools are often hard to reach.

Perhaps a square house with a driveway through the middle and plenty of rolling outside doors is the most convenient, for in that case each tool can be moved out directly.

Doors are not so very much more expensive than the sides of the building, and they can be made tight enough for the machinery which is not affected by drafts. If the shed is not convenient the machinery will be outside a great part of the time. I do not believe it is practical to shed all the wagons in this climate—they must be out so much anyhow that the protection of good paint which they carry with them will be more effective than shedding part of the time, except with wagons used for hauling which are not in use through the summer.

Guinea as a Forager.

The guinea fowl is a great forager and destroys many insects that the hens will not touch. They do not scratch the garden and, though not easily kept near the house, they make known the places where they lay by a peculiar noise, which enables one accustomed to them to find all the eggs they lay. They really cost almost nothing to raise, and when roosting near the house create an alarm should intruders make their appearance.

Pig Feeding Made Easier.

Set the pig trough close up against the fence and nail a board to the inner side of trough so it will protect trough between the fence boards. When feeding pour the slop on the board from the opposite side and there need be no trouble in keeping the hogs away until the slop is in the trough as under the customary way of doing.

Plants for Poultry Yard.

If your poultry yard has not already some shrubs or trees, plant some for shelter for the fowls on hot days. It is well to have two yards, and sow one with grass while they are living in the other.

Disinfecting Poultry House.

When you whitewash the interior of the poultry house mix a liberal amount of some good disinfectant or crude carbolic acid with the whitewash just before applying it. This will insure the destruction of all lice and mites with which it comes in contact.

Salt the Sheep.

Salt the sheep on Canada thistles or other troublesome weeds and they will kill them out without trouble. Sheep are great helpers in keeping a farm clean.

THE SEASON'S RIBBONS.

Have you noticed the variety and the beauty of the ribbons displayed even at this season of the year at the ribbon counter? So handsome and unusual are they that it is not surprising that the designers have made various uses of them. Just at present the picot edge ribbons are the newest and are a favorite trimming for the summer hat. In addition to the taffeta faille, moire and marquisette ribbons, there are some lovely ones showing antique designs with brocade and flower patterns. These are used as border to the frocks of crepon. Then there are the brocaded ribbons with the design picked out in silver or gold threads, the irregularly striped Peking ribbons, the handsome metallic ribbons and those with embroidered and open work designs.

To tie the feather boas which are so universally worn in Paris there are bows of ribbons with long ends, often falling below the waist line. More youthful in appearance are the ruffs made of gathered or pleated ribbon. Scarfs are often made with borders of ribbons or a series of graded ribbons, the widest being at the edge. A stunning scarf of pink and white mousseline de sole banda was joined with white faille ribbon on which a design of pink roses had been outlined as artistically as if washed in with the brush of an artist.

For ruchings, shirrings and quillings for gowns and hats and coats, and even parasols, ribbon is very much easier and more convenient to use than taffeta by the piece.

SLEEVES ARE TO BE LONG.

When this summer has passed women may put away the cold cream jar, as far as its use on the elbows is concerned. No more sitting up nights to cold cream the ungainly elbows in an effort to make them beautiful. No one will know if they are not.

"When the frost is on the 'punkin' and the corn is in the shock" every woman who follows the fashion will be wearing long sleeves. Real long ones, which will come down well over the hands. These new sleeves will start at the shoulder and run down in a long straight line, covering half of the hands.

Talk about long, lean lines—they will be leaner and longer than ever. Women will try to be thinner than ever. With the long sleeves there will be longer and straighter skirts, and all of them will trail on the floor except those for street wear. Even they are longer than are now worn. There will be no place for the fat woman when the fall styles are in full swing.

THE ROMNEY HAT.

Autumn millinery modes are undeclared yet, and changes of fashion will not be made known until about mid-August. Meanwhile we see many examples of the new round velour-felt with straw underbrim and straw band. This is very fascinating and quite light and useful for wear just now in the holiday season, while it will no doubt continue to be in vogue in the winter.

The picturesque Romney hat is a novel revival just now. Many pretty straws have been seen in this shape, with long, curling feather encircling the brim and falling over the crown. Both the Romney and Gainsborough shapes promise to be fashionable in the winter season.

A curious drooping Capeline hat in folded satin is a novelty which was seen recently worn with a gown of satin charmeuse. It was more picturesque than practical, but what matters that if it is becoming?

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR.

Some ingenious person has had the idea that we may as well have our feet in harmony with our faces, and so our hose are being made to match our veils in pattern of fine cobwebby lace which are not quite so disfiguring on our extremities as they are when masking the presumably delicate complexion of some fair lady. Our lengthening frocks for evening wear do not give our shoes the prominence they merit, but Cinderella would find it difficult to make any sensation in a modern ballroom, I am, sure, with nothing more remarkable than crystal slippers, for footgear is most dainty and artistic and individual, no two pairs being alike.

The distinctive extravagance of the season is the slipper of gold or silver tissue discreetly veiled with red lace—Brussels over gold, black chantilly over silver, the lace itself being frequently embroidered with beads.

FANS FOR THE BRIDE.

A bride does not carry a fan to the altar, but if the wedding takes place in warm weather, there should be awaiting her at the scene of the marriage breakfast or reception, an all white fan of hand-carved ivory or celluloid, or of mother-of-pearl having a hand-embroidered white silk spread. For other occasions, she will need, not only this fan, but several others. One of these might be of bamboo, having outside sticks that are lacquered and inlaid and a spread of hand-embroidered or beaded colored satin, another might be of hand-carved sandalwood, mounted with Chinese embroidery and a third of colored gauze, heavily spangled and mounted over the slenderest of silver-coated wood sticks. Any sort of pretty fan is a nice present to send to a bride, especially if she is of the class likely to receive gifts of the practical workaday sort.

A Poor Choice.

The stork had visited at Harold's house and at the same time at the doctor's house. One day the mother and doctor were talking about their babies. The doctor said his baby was so cross. When he went Harold, aged 2½ years said: "Mamma, isn't it funny the doctor brought us a good baby and kept a bad one for himself?"

Egyptian Telephone Operators.

Telephone operators in Egypt are required to speak English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

FARM AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF CORN CRIB

Modern Farmer Now Uses Elevator for Cribbing Crop—Section of Building Is Shown.

Modern machinery and methods have brought about great changes in harvesting the corn crop and the modern farmer now uses a corn elevator for cribbing his corn. In response to several inquiries and for the benefit of those who intend to build new cribs to be filled with an elevator we publish herewith a sectional drawing showing how the crib should be built, how the timbers should be placed and the various sizes of same, says the Iowa Homestead. The drawing shows a section of a 24-foot crib with a ten-foot driveway in the center and a grain bin over the drive. The length may be any size from 25 to 200 feet long. In building one of these cribs it must be remembered that the roof must have an angle of at least 45 degrees, that is, the slope of the same

Section of Corn Crib.

must be what is called half-pitch, meaning that the distance from the peak down to the plate must be half the width of the building. This steep roof is necessary to accommodate the corn conveyor and distributing spout which is hung directly from the rafters. For this reason care must be used not to have any cross ties higher up on the rafters than shown in the drawing. The studs are two by six inches set 24 inches on centers. The braces A, B and C are all two by six inches placed four feet on centers. The rafters are two by six inches set 24 inches on centers; the sills, if crib sets on piers, should be six by six inches or six by eight inches square. A tie rod one-half or five-eighths inches in diameter should be placed across the building ten feet apart, as shown. The guide boards are for distributing the corn evenly in the crib, but should not be nailed in place until the conveyor is installed, as in the distributing spouts in the various machines, the spout is so arranged that the center studs forming the driveway may be extended up above the plate line as much as three feet, increasing the capacity of the grain bin just that much. The roof may be covered with any material, but a good composition roof is recommended.

MATERIALS FOR GOOD ROADS

Exact Proportions of Sand and Clay Cannot Be Given Definitely Because of Variations.

The exact proportions of sand and clay for making the best sand-clay road cannot be stated, as the proportions vary with the character of the sand, according to its sharpness, percentage of foreign material and size of grains. Approximately, there is in a sand-clay road about eighty per cent. sand and twenty per cent. clay. One simple means of determining the theoretical amount of pure clay that should be added to any sand that is to be used in the construction of a sand clay road is to fill a glass tumbler brimfull with the sand that is to be used and then fill a similar tumbler with water; pour the water carefully onto the sand until the water comes flush with the surface, which will mean that all the voids between the grains of sand are now filled with water. The amount of water that has been poured into the tumbler containing the sand will represent the proportion of volume of clay that is necessary to add to that particular sand to fill all the voids with clay.

Having determined the source of supply of the best materials for making a sand-clay road, the next question is the mixing of the materials, and this varies with the character of the subsoil, whether this is a sand upon which clay is to be added or clay upon which sand is to be added. It will be found that it is much easier to make a sand-clay road where the subsoil is clay.

Making Best Fences.

Fencing has reached the point in price where it does not pay to erect anything that is not of the very best of construction. Do not buy anything but the best posts and then treat them with some preservative. Smooth wire fences seldom last long and are not very effective. Barb wires are dangerous. The best combination is the woven wire fence with a barb on top. This does no damage to the stock and at the same time teaches them to keep at a safe distance and thereby prevents the fence from being broken down to any extent.

Improved Roads.

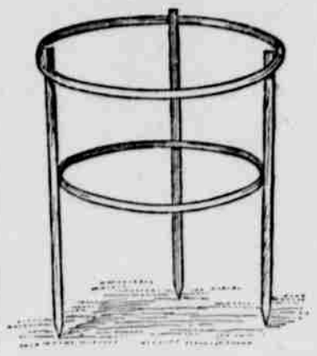
According to a report of the director of the office of public roads, the five leading states in improved roads are as follows:

	Mileage. 1904.	Improved. 1909.
Indiana	23,877	24,955
Ohio	23,460	24,106
New York	5,876	12,787
Wisconsin	10,633	10,167
Kentucky	9,486	**10,114**

SUPPORT FOR THE TOMATOES

One Shown In Illustration, Used for Several Years, Has Given Entire Satisfaction.

The illustration herewith shows a tomato support that I have used several reasons with much satisfaction, as it takes so little time and trouble to place it, and performs its office so perfectly, writes Henry C. Little of Massachusetts in the Rural New Yorker. All that is required is three stakes 2½ feet long and one inch or more square, sharpened at one end, and notch cut on one side at the other, just sufficient to hold the hoop up, and two barrel hoops of different sizes; a sugar barrel hoop and a flour barrel hoop work well, or hoops from



Tomato Support.

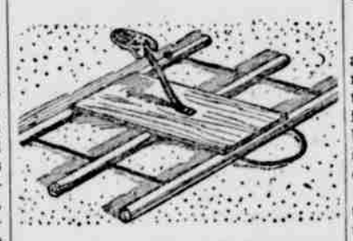
end and middle of flour barrel. Drive the three stakes on a slant on a circle around base of plant as much smaller than the smaller hoop's diameter as the difference in diameter of the two hoops. Place the larger hoop in place, in the notches on top, and then press in the smaller one till all is taut. At end of season I make a bundle of all the stakes, and another of the hoops, and hang up out of the way till wanted the next season. Mine have been used five seasons, and are still good.

POLE DRAG IS SERVICEABLE

Next Best Implement Where One Does Not Possess Land Roller—Easy of Construction.

If you don't possess a land roller, the next best thing is a pole drag. The one shown in the cut is better than a roller for leveling and pulverizing the soil. It is composed of three hardwood poles 6 inches through and 7 feet long writes Fred O. Selby in the Farm and Home. They are fastened together about 2 feet apart by means of short pieces of chain.

To hold the seat a piece of board is bolted to the middle of the first pole and allowed to extend slightly



A Serviceable Pole Drag.

beyond the last one. On top of this an old mowing machine seat is fastened, and the arrangement is such that while the seat is held in place the poles may work independently of each other. As the seat is bolted to the board, it can easily be removed, making the implement much easier to house when not in use. The drag should be drawn by a short piece of chain attached to the center of the first pole, as is indicated.

Alfalfa Better Than Clover.

As a food for all kinds of live stock, alfalfa has been found the "king of forage crops." It is rich in protein and well adapted for the use in a feeding ration with corn. It makes excellent hay, and is more digestible than most forms of rough feed. Numerous feeding records show that it is worth fully half more than clover hay, and many feeders claim it to be almost equal to such materials as wheat bran.

Digging Potatoes Promptly.

Irish and sweet potatoes should be dug as they mature. Do not let them remain in the ground after they are ripe. They will never keep so well as when dug as soon as ripe and carefully dried out. The injured and diseased tubers should be carefully sorted out as soon as possible after digging.

Breeding Flies.

The number of flies on the farm can be kept in check by keeping all manure carted away to the field, thus removing their breeding grounds.

Good Roads & Farm Notes

It's the stray cockleburr that seeds the field for next year.

Never hoe or cultivate beans when the vines are wet with dew or rain.

A heavy crop of weeds will check the growth of the clover a great deal.

Blood meal is rich in protein, peas are much richer in protein than corn.

Corn planted to secure a large yield of ears makes the most valuable silage.

The seeding of rape and turnips in corn has become an established practice.

Sow some clover; if nowhere else, sow in corn after the cultivation is over.

The only good way to shock grain is in round shocks with one or two cap sheafs on top.

Pick cucumbers often and clean. If permitted to mature and make seed, the productiveness of the vine stops.

Hoe, cultivate or rake the soil about once a week. Thus weeds will be killed before they have a chance to grow.

The sand vetch is smaller and more recumbent than the common vetch, and has been tested but little in this country.

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If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price. *Fast Color Eyelets.*

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Game for an Elizabethan Banquet.

Peacock pie, which figured at the Elizabethan banquet held to celebrate Midsummer day, is not a delicacy likely to tempt all epicures. Still, most of us would rather eat peacock than some of the other birds consumed by our forefathers. In the thirteenth century the heron, the crane, the crow, the stork, the cormorant and the bittern were considered excellent for the table. Yet the hare and the partridge were despised as food, and neither was ever served in the houses of the wealthy.—London Chronicle.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR EYE DISEASES

Almost the Limit in Invention.

A log of wood and a roll of paper are placed in a new match-making machine, and when human hands next touch the material it is all bound up in packages containing one gross of boxes of matches, ready for the consumer. During the process the machine cuts the wood into proper lengths, sulphurs the ends, counts them, makes the paper boxes, prints the labels on them, fills each box and packs them. The machine has been patented by a Norwegian match company.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer.

Musical Prodigy.

A seven-year-old boy of Rennes, France, is the latest musical prodigy to burst upon the world. He is an admirable, even a brilliant, pianist, but has genius for composition, and sonatas, symphonies, piano pieces of all kinds flow from his pen. It is said to be pretty good stuff, too. A number of the great composers have begun to invent melodies before the age of seven.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Sight of the Color Blind.

A color blind person sees light as either white or gray and dark colors appear either as dark gray or black. This mutual sensitiveness is due to the fact that the light nerves and color nerves are closely interbound, but there is a different set of nerves for both light and color, just as there are different sets of nerves for temperature and for touch.

When Men Marry.

That's what a man wants in a wife mostly; he wants to make sure o' one fool as'll tell him he's wise. But there's some men can do wi'out that—they think so much o' themselves a'ready—an' that's how it is there's old bachelors.—George Eliot.

A Missouri Purist.

"I read a piece in the paper the other day," says Noah Count of Chiggerbite, "where they referred to the 'remains' of a man who was blown up by dynamite. Wouldn't 'remnants' have been a little more exact?"

Hair Falling?

You certainly cannot lose your hair and keep it, too. Which shall it be? Lose? Then do nothing. Keep? Then use Ayer's Hair Vigor. That is about all there is to it. Ayer's Hair Vigor is also a splendid hair-dressing and hair-tonic. It keeps the hair soft and smooth and greatly promotes its growth. It does not color the hair. Consult your doctor freely. Doctors are studying these hair questions much more than in former days.

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