

GOWNS FOR THE AFTERNOON STROLL



The sketch shows some attractive costumes worn by children as well as grown-ups. The little frock on the right is of white batiste, made princess, with wide bretelles over shoulders to hem back and front. These are built of tucked muslin with an edge of lace. There is a ruffle run with lace, and the square neck is finished with it. The hat is made from ruffles of blue silk ribbon on a wire foundation, and there are deep blue flowers arranged in a wreath. The second child wears a princess slip of white handkerchief linen, trimmed with fine tucks, lace and hand embroidery. The sailor hat is of white chip, trimmed with a wide band of black velvet ribbon.

The gown on the figure at the top of the steps is one of the pinaflore tunics of crisp taffeta over a skirt and gumpie of white gauze, with a black polka dot. The hat is of white lace straw, heaped with white roses, green leaves and black velvet ribbon. The gown shown on the figure at the foot of the stairs is also a tunic over a skirt and gumpie of thinner fabric. The former is in the fashion of a skirt, quite long and tight fitting. It is in linden green linen over an underskirt of ruffled white batiste. The pinaflore top with its embroidery is quite odd and the touch of linen on the tight batiste sleeves is quite a novelty. The parasol is also of green linen, with bunches of green grapes and leaves cut from cretonne and applied.

Fads and Fancies in Dress

Fashion is trying to drive out the button from the full-dress scheme, as far as it is possible to do.

The long black silk coat, which is again modish, is one of the generally useful fashions of the hour.

Many of the prettiest serge yachting suits, instead of being all white, have black moire collar and cuffs.

Collars and buttons made from black satin are considered smart on linen coats of both white and colors.

A pleasant change is made by finishing the Dutch collar at the front with two tiny rosettes and a long tab.

A new pongee ribbon in dashy designs is intended not so much for hat decorations as for women's neckties.

Corset covers and chemises fit almost straight across the front, there being little or no fullness at the top.

The restaurant coat of supple cloth, with its flowing Spanish or Japanese lines, is superseded by the jetted coat.

Purses and shopping bags of bronze leather are among the latest novelties. They bid fair to be exceedingly popular.

Hatpins are enormous about the head and terrifically long about the pin, necessarily with hats the size they were worn now.

Jet buttons are used even on linen suits and jetted chains and flexible brooches and bracelets are among the many forms that appear.

Whether because the Irish lace is more expensive or because we are growing a little tired of it, there is a preference for the Cluny just at present.

The Extravagant Girl.
There are far too many girls, whether they are engaged to a man or not, who deliberately place him in a position where it is necessary for him to spend money that he can ill afford. When a girl would be delighted to accompany her brother to the theater in a street car, and even view the performance from the gallery, why is it necessary for her to have a cab and the best seats in the orchestra when she accompanies a young man whom she knows to be relatively in the same financial position as her brother? It is so easy for two people to spend five or ten dollars on an evening's entertainment, and when this sum is compared with the earnings of the average man it is

ridiculously large. How do the girls expect a man ever to save for a home? Be a little more thoughtful, girls. Don't try to make the men of your acquaintance believe that you are accustomed to luxuries you have never had. It is the girl who cares enough for the man and herself not to impose on his good nature that makes the popular comrade and the loved wife.

—Exchange.

A Near Tragedy.
O where is my wandering ma tonight?
O where can my mother be?
She hid her forth to the suffrage fight
And hasn't come home to tea.
The range is cold on the kitchen trail,
The cupboard is bleak and bare,
For mother has gone to the County Jail
For pulling the speaker's hair!
O where is my wandering ma tonight?
My mother, oh where is she?
She dwells in the "box,"
While father's socks
Are holey as they can be!
—Harper's Weekly.

Dainty Hands and Tough Work.
The woman who finds it difficult to do her household tasks in gloves, yet who values unstained nails, should get in the habit of digging her fingers into a cake of white soap before beginning to work. The soap fills up the nails, prevents other substances from getting under and is at once removed as soon as the hands are washed. If it is not convenient to use white soap, a pure kitchen variety will answer, but it often irritates sensitive skins. Filing the finger nails with soap is also to be recommended for women gardeners.

New Kind of Disease.
A little country girl saw for the first time a schoolgirl go through gymnastic exercises for the amusement of some little children with whom she was playing.

The country girl looked with some compassion upon the performer, and presently asked if the schoolgirl had fits.

"No," said the one questioned, "that is gymnastics."

"How sad!" pityingly remarked the country girl. "Are they very painful?"

Fold Damp Clothes.
Some housekeepers, when wash day comes, prefer to take down the plain clothes when still a little damp, so as to do away with the necessity of sprinkling before ironing. The starched pieces, of course, need sprinkling, and should be allowed to dry thoroughly.

One clever housewife finds it a great time saver if in taking down the plain

clothes from the line they are folded then and there. She says that if they are crowded into the basket carelessly there will be innumerable wrinkles that might have been avoided, and so the time spent in ironing will be materially increased. Then, too, there is a saving of time in not having to handle the clothes a second time in the house to make them ready to iron. The same housekeeper sees to it that the large pieces are put in the basket first, thereby saving time in sorting.

SNAP SHOTS AT WOMEN

Miss Hilda Martindale has been made senior inspector of factories for Ireland.

Dr. Katharina Fleischer is the first woman lawyer in Russia. She has just passed her professional examination at St. Petersburg.

Miss Dorothy Drew, the much-beloved grandchild of the late Mr. Gladstone, has grown up an charming and pretty girl, one of the most interesting of this year's debutantes.

Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser has been selected to work for the single taxers under the late Joseph Pels fund at a salary of \$2,000 a year. For the last several years Miss Hauser has been connected with the National Woman's Suffrage Association at its headquarters at Warren, O.

Miss Katherine L. Williams is one of the world's authorities on the subject of cooking, and at a meeting of chemists in London said that she was an opponent of vegetarianism because of her knowledge of the chemistry of cooking.

Education Bill Failed.
Clubwomen in Georgia are very much disappointed that the compulsory education bill was not passed by the Legislature. The bill provided that every child in the State under 14 must attend school at least three months each year. There are more than 20,000 illiterates in the State. The opposition to the bill was that it would force the colored children into the schools.

Flowers.
Dipped in the melted wax of candle ends will keep fresh flowers for at least a week. Small flowers, like pansies, may be dipped in bunches, roses and large flowers separately.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

A dental college has recently been added to the University of Madrid.

Walter Broadbelt, of Williston, Pa., claims to have a hen that last year laid 247 eggs, of which ten were double-yolked.

Neither boiling water nor cold 200 degrees below zero kills the sprout in some seeds. Professor Bequerel found three seeds eighty-seven years old that sprouted.

Work is going on steadily to deepen and widen the Suez canal, and ere long the biggest merchant vessels with a depth of twelve meters will be able to use it.

F. S. Weinhold, of Brookside, Pa., last season raised on twenty-five acres about three thousand bushels of ear corn. Many of the ears were over sixteen inches in length.

For a number of years Washington has been far and away the largest lumber producing State in the Union, and it still is ahead; but last year Louisiana nearly caught up with it.

Dr. James Critchton Browne, who is the real authority behind most wise-words and oracles on "feeding," says: "The meat ration of the Japs in Manchuria was the largest ever served in any army."

Of the revenue accruing from the national forests in Colorado 25 per cent, or \$60,000, is yearly turned over to the State by the federal authorities for use on the public roads and schools.—Outing.

Helen, aged 6, was telling Mary, age 7, of her plans for the future. "I'm going to be married," she announced, "and have eighteen children." "Oh," gasped Mary, her eyes wide with amazement, "you mercenary wretch!"

The population of Germany, apart from immigration and emigration, increased by 882,624 last year. In England, the births exceeded the deaths by 393,821; in Italy, by 357,178; in Belgium, by 71,715; in Holland, by 88,156; in France, by 46,411.

In old Holland, when a couple applied for divorce, they were locked up in a one-room, trying-out-cabin, with one dish and one spoon. If, after a month, they had not come to limerick they got the writ which was seldom asked for after this bundling.

The sign read "Children Under Five Years of Age Free." The conductor looked at it mournfully. "You may not believe it," said he, "but a woman with five children, all hers, got on the car the other day and convinced me that none of them was old enough to pay. Somehow, I can't believe it yet."—New York Sun.

A news item stating that Gautemala is considering putting her monetary system on a gold basis recalls a poker story about four players with \$1,000,000 (Gautemalan) in the pot, which the winner exchanged for \$400 (American gold), but it took him four days to do it, as \$100 gold was all the money changer would part with at a time.

Lord Lister, discoverer of antiseptics, saw in 1867, near a hospital, an old cholera pit which emitted a horrid stench as it was standing open for the next corpses. Walls were formed on three sides of coffins piled one upon another, and this was right under the hospital window. There were five thousand cholera corpses in eighty pits in the hospital yard.

The fleet of the Graham & Morton Company, operating on the southern part of Lake Michigan, is being equipped with wireless telegraph instruments. There will be an operator on each boat and also one at each of the stations to be established at Chicago, Holland and Benton Harbor. This service is available for passengers and also for emergency.

One of the greatest works performed by Americans in Korea was the making of the Korean-English dictionary. This was done by Dr. J. S. Gale, a Presbyterian missionary. He began it in 1892, after a four years' residence in the country, and completed it within five years. Prior to that there was no means of intercommunication between the foreigners and the natives except through the Chinese language.

There is a rumor that Hartford, Conn., intends to make a bid for fame by establishing an asylum for the treatment of automobiles that have been worn out in the service, and that a society for the prevention of cruelty to automobiles is also under consideration. A speed antitoxin and a method of injecting common sense into chauffeurs might lessen the labors of the proposed institutions.—New York Tribune.

Dr. Doche (French army) says that spawning is really the cause of some oyster poison in summer. Spawning oysters are sometimes called "milky." Their juice looks something like milk. Doche says this milky juice holds poisons which the oyster throws off in spawning. He tells of the violent poisoning of a number of soldiers from eating "milky" oysters. Dread of summer oysters is practically universal, and the "R months" is a safe saying.

Twelve years ago Prince Buelow was a poor man. He retired from the office of German chancellor with a large private fortune and the rank of count and prince. On the day the kaiser gave him the latter title Buelow was notified that his share of the estate of Hedd Godfrey, the wealthy sugar merchant of Hamburg, amounted to \$1,375,000. Herr Godfrey had never met Prince Buelow, but had become interested in his public career and left him his fortune.



Women and Poultry.

There is no field open to women today that is less crowded than the poultry field; none that offers as good returns for one's labor; none that affords so much freedom when taken as a vocation, and none that makes one so nearly independent of others. Some of our best planned poultry farms, as well as our best-paying ones, are the outgrowth of woman's skill and ingenuity in planning, and her financial ability in conducting the enterprise. Most women show a qualification for neatness about poultry of which men are occasionally void, and as cleanliness is an important factor, she often outstrips our "lords of creation" in results obtained. The care of poultry is productive of good health to women engaged therein, giving them sufficient exercise in the open air, and just enough care and responsibility to make their work interesting and to make them feel their importance. The field for women is almost unlimited, and it pays her better profits than she can reasonably expect from most other business ventures.—Commercial Poultry.

Destroying Water Hyacinth.

Spraying is the method followed at the present time by the government in destroying the water hyacinth, which has proved a serious impediment to navigation on many of the Southern rivers of this country. A great number of suggestions have been tried, and the fine spraying process has been found to be the most effectual and economical. Two government boats are engaged in the work. Each is equipped with tanks for the boiling of a mixture of white arsenic, sal soda and water. This is sprayed on the plants, and as the latter are about 98 per cent water there is very little residue after they wilt down under the action of the poisonous solution. That the solution kills the plants absolutely has been proved in every case where the conditions were such as to prevent the introduction of new plants within the area sprayed.

Harrow Tooth Fastener.

John A. Johnson, of Lacent, Wash., has patented a harrow tooth fastener, the object of which is to fasten harrow-teeth in U bar harrows without the use of clamps, bolts or



nuts, and consists of a square or diamond-shaped hole pressed through the U bar of the harrow for the reception of the teeth, and a W-shaped fastener pressed out of sheet metal inserted between the teeth and the back of the bar, with a corresponding round notch in the tooth to receive the fastener. Thus, one fastener holds all the teeth in the bar.

Cultivate the Orchard.

The young orchard should be cultivated, but not with grain or grass crops. Corn, potatoes, beans or other vegetables, well cultivated, are ideal for a young orchard. The ground should be stirred every two or three weeks until the middle of August. In going through the orchard with the harrow, care should be taken not to injure, bruise or "bark" the trees. To avoid this, the horses ought to be muzzled and the outside portions of traces and whiffletrees padded.

In going through some young orchards early in the season for the purpose of demonstrating pruning, Prof. Surface found many cases of trees which had been seriously damaged through being grazed by whiffletrees, or struck or bitten by the horses. In going through the orchard, rub off all unnecessary sprouts.—Rural World.

A Threshing Record.

George W. McKnight of Howell, Ky., in a run of twelve and one-half days, threshed 18,000 bushels of wheat, moved every day, sometimes as far as three miles, and never broke a belt or touched the cylinder. Mr. McKnight reports that the best yield he found was twenty-three acres for George Wood, that averaged twenty-six bushels. Of his own crop fifty acres averaged twenty-two bushels, and the whole crop of 100 acres averaged twenty bushels. All of the crops he threshed made from fifteen to twenty bushels an acre.

Food Value of Buttermilk.

Buttermilk is a nutritious and wholesome food, or drink, and it is relished by a great many people. There is a good sale for it in all towns and cities of any size. The quality of buttermilk, like all other foods, is determined by the way it is prepared. To secure the most wholesome product, keep the milk as pure and clean as possible, use the most pure water obtainable and practice absolutely clean methods in churning. It must be held at a low temperature in order to have it fresh for any great length of time.

Weight and Feed.

When one comes to figure on a difference in weight for the same age and feed of 200 to 400 pounds, and a difference in price of several cents, he can see as plainly as he can see anything that there is more money in improved stock. Suppose a 2-year-old scrub steer weighs 900 pounds and sells for 4 cents a pound, while a 2-year-old pure bred weighs 1,200 and sells for 6 1/2 cents, there will be \$36 for one and \$75 for the other. Is there any man in his right senses who can think it will not pay to keep well-bred stock when he compares these figures? They are not imaginary at all, but represent the quotations in the market reports during the last few months. The real question then is, how to get better cattle. Bulls are cheap just now, and in fact have been selling lower than cows and heifers.—Denver Field and Farm.

Ants Destroy Scale Insects.

Prof. Harlan of California has discovered that the ordinary black ant will remove the scale from fruit trees without injuring the tree or leaves in the least. He says their work is more complete than that accomplished by spraying or by any of the imported insects. The ants are captured by placing a plate of sugar near an ant hill, and when covered with ants the plate is put in the forks of the infected tree. The ants leave the sugar and go to work on the scale. As soon as they all leave the sugar the plate is placed at the foot of the tree, and as the ants come down after having cleaned the tree of scale, they again assemble on the sugar and are thus easily removed to another tree.

Supply of Nitrate.

It is claimed that at the present rate of use the known supply of nitrate of soda will be exhausted in less than fifty years, while as a matter of fact the consumption is increasing steadily and rapidly. It is therefore safe to say that before twenty-five years have passed the supply will be low, unless new fields are discovered, and that the price will be high. Over a million and a half tons were used last year. This is not encouraging for the young generation of farmers, except for the fact that we will always have our clovers, our alfalfa, our cowpeas—the great legume family—and properly rotated these will supply the soil with nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the air.

A Butter Fraud.

An ingenious fraud in the butter line was brought to light recently in England. In that country the amount of moisture in butter is limited by law to 16 per cent. Australian and New Zealand butters, on the other hand, usually contain only 8 per cent of water. Taking advantage of this fact, several firms imported large quantities of these colonial butters, to which 8 per cent of water was then added, thus bringing them down to the British standard. As the added water naturally cost nothing and the product was sold at the current price, a substantial profit was made.

Slaughter of Robins.

Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee have the undesirable distinction of being the only states in the Union where the slaughter of robins is permitted by law. Recent investigations show that not less than 9,000,000 robins are killed in these three states during the winter months. It is a fact that every robin earns \$1 in the destruction of insects injurious to crops every year. The hunters sell them at 5 cents apiece. This is a waste of millions of dollars and ought to appeal to the hard, common sense of every farmer. It ought to be stopped in every state.

American Plows Abroad.

American plows and cultivators are turning up the soil in more than seventy countries and colonies of the world. In Japan, in 1908, there were \$22,000 worth; in Asiatic Turkey, \$14,000; in New Zealand, \$50,000; in British South Africa, \$222,000; in Portuguese Africa, \$31,000; in Cuba, \$85,000; while Argentina took in 1908 \$780,000 worth; Canada, \$174,000; Russia in Europe, \$259,000, and Asiatic Russia, \$750,000 worth.

Destroying Weeds.

In Denmark the farmers are compelled by law to destroy all weeds on their premises, and in France a farmer may prosecute his neighbor for damages if the neighbor allows weeds to go to seed. It would save millions of dollars in this country if laws prevailed which prevented farmers from growing weeds to seed on their own as well as others' farms.

Shorthorn Milk Cows.

Experiments in developing a milking strain of shorthorn cattle have been begun by the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Minnesota Experiment Station and with nine Minnesota breeders, the latter having agreed to allow their herds to be used and to manage them according to the instructions of the department.

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