

THREE SMART COSTUMES



Muslin Dress.—This dainty dress is in white spotted muslin worn over pale blue crepe-de-sole. An overskirt is made of the muslin gathered to a belt at the back and sides; muslin embroidery edges the overskirt; the bodice is also trimmed with this, and has a deep frill of lace gathered to a tucked collar of crepe; the cuffs are also of crepe.

Straw hat of pale blue trimmed with pink roses.

Materials required: 4½ yards muslin 42 inches wide, 6 yards insertion, 6 yards crepe-de-sole, 1 yard lace.

Visiting Dress.—Amethyst crepe meteor is chosen for this smart dress; the princess part is cut with rather short kimono sleeves. The center front is continued much longer than the sides and forms a sort of panel; the lower part is slightly gathered to edge of princess upper part.

Russia braid in straight rows and loop pattern forms a trimming round the entire edge.

Materials required: 6½ yards 46 inches wide and about 1½ yards dark material.

VALUABLE SEWING HINTS

Things Worth Knowing for My Lady of the Needle—Avoid the Knot.

The germ of plain sheer tulle or net is more frequently used than that of tucks. The yoke is extremely shallow, and the clear flesh tint is the usual color.

A dainty little workbag, just fitted to hold the embroidered collars and belts and other paraphernalia of the summer plaza, is of figured lawn, over a lining of light blue china silk. China silk makes a good lining, by the way, for bags which are to hold embroidered silks and other things which might be likely to catch upon rougher fabrics. On each side of the bag is a semicircle of lace insertion, bordered with a shirring of blue baby ribbon. The embroidery hoop handles are covered with blue ribbon.

The use of a knot is to be avoided in sewing and not to be tolerated in embroidery. The accomplished needle woman rarely finds it necessary to start with a knot, save in gathering or basting. Sometimes a tiny one is slipped under a hem, but it will show on right side if material is sheer and makes an ugly lump in ironing. Two or three over and over stitches taken on wrong side of material is as secure as a knot and much more slightly. In embroidery there is no excuse for a knot. Two or three tiny stitches taken on outline or in body of work where it is afterward covered will hold any stitches. Knots only tend to an untidy wrong side, which no good embroiderer will tolerate and make the work rough in laundering.

Summer Frills and Fixings.

Dutch necks and collarless dresses are spoiling the demand for ear-height collars and some of the departments tell you frankly if you ask for extremely high ones that they do not have them. There is a sort of craze among the girls who like to be odd and "quaint" for the low collars with colored embroidery to match their suits and with them, of course, go embroidered jabots or bows to match. One needs an extra trunk this season for more trifles such as this if one's wardrobe is half equipped with frills, collars, neck fixings generally and belts and sashes. This is to say not a word about the chiffon overwaist that daughters prodigal of time are making by the score for the varying of their toilets.

In spite of the chantecler vogue, flowers were never more prominent in millinery.

VERY LATEST IN GLOVES

Chantecler Gloves Have Come to Match Chantecler Handkerchiefs—New Hints.

Pink silk gloves are reversible to yellow, and just match the tearose gowns.

White kid gloves are stitched in colors to match the frock. Lavenders and pinks are especially favored.

The stitching itself is varied; a broad chain effect is new and pretty. Yellow lace gloves are cool and washable, and look like the fashionable but heavy chamois.

Thin brown cloth gauntlets are good for the horsewoman. Chantecler gloves have come to match the chantecler handkerchiefs. A tiny rooster or a golden pheasant is embroidered at the elbow.

And this new embroidery and back-stitching can quite easily be done by one's self, which is their chief attraction.

Hats Still Elaborate.

A noticeable point in the woman's

VEILS FOR SUMMER



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The veil for summer is the alfred of creations, falling about the brim of hats and over faces and floating free to the summer winds. Dots, set on, have been shown less favor than lace patterns on a net ground or large meshed nets with figures woven in.

Those veils which are not of the floating kind are of the latter variety and are worn with wide-brimmed hats and drawn to the back and under the collar. It requires some care to pin and adjust them correctly, and getting under them is a matter that consumes time. They are very neat in appearance, however, and very becoming. Hence their wearers are willing to put in the necessary time to adjust and readjust them.

The lace veils show light pattern having a scroll border and butterflies, birds or even tiny chandeliers woven in. The heavy figures proved too un-

becoming to meet with anything like general favor. They were, in fact, disfiguring. Black chantilly and white wash nets with scroll borders are the most popular of floating veils, and fancy large-meshed nets hold first place in the others.

The net veils just described have been adopted for mourning wear as cooler than the usual mourning fabrics, for those people who must be out a great deal. They are bordered with bands of crepe or with silk 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 wear, trimmed with a band and adorned with a white net veil is about as satisfactory as any hat can be.

PARISIAN MODEL



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 embroidery.

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 linen worked with white cotton. These, mounted upon tissue paper (after the frill is pressed into place) and boxed, make a most attractive little gift and represent hours well spent.

Hats for Young Girls.

Many founced 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. Festoons of baby rosebuds not larger in diameter than half an inch are used around the tops 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.

A Curiosity Tea.

This was just as interesting as can be, and the scheme forestalled any stiffness that might have existed, as many of the guests were strangers. In the invitations the hostess said: Please come and bring a curiosity with you. The curios were collected as the guests entered, and placed upon a large table and numbered, then the guests were given cards bearing duplicate numbers. The exhibits were then

BLOUSES THAT ARE POPULAR

Very Attractive and Becoming Designs 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 silver 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. At 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 or 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 chiffon pongee are advantageously used.

Red Leather Belts.

A pretty and odd finish is given to the belt of many a Russian blouse by a touch of red 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.

carefully examined, and what they were or supposed to be was written on the card opposite the corresponding number. After all had finished each person explained his or her curio. This made loads of fun. The ones who had made the best guesses were awarded prizes. Salad, sandwiches, ices and beverages were served informally on the large verandas. Some of the curios were freak photographs, heirlooms, botanical specimens, bits of jewelry, etc., etc., a motley collection.

Tip on Scalp Massage.

A skillful doctor of the scalp says she 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 with the blood vessels in the scalp and blood is forced up into healthy 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.

Jabots of net and lace are often stenciled in color.

Hints For Hostess

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS for Those Planning Seasonable Entertainments

Games for Children.

A young mother said to me the other day: "Your department is fine and I often find just what I want, but can you help me out with new games for the children?"

During vacation it seems that the what-to-do question frequently comes up for mother to solve. I hope the following pastimes will prove interesting, and make loads of fun for the youngsters. The first is called Human Nine Pins. The boys are set up just like nine pins at the end of the room or on the lawn; they stand on one foot (left one), with the right one placed behind the left knee, arms folded. The girls roll the ball, taking turns. When the ball is rolled they may hop aside to escape being touched; but if the ball touches them or they put down the other foot, they are supposed to be knocked down and out. This continues just like the real game, a score being kept and prizes awarded.

Young children love this game: Take barrel hoops and wind them with gay ribbons or crepe paper, suspend a small bell in the center. Hang the hoop up and give each guest a small bean bag the same color as the hoop. The aim is to ring the bell when thrown through the hoop. Five trials are allowed, the one who rings the most out of the five is given a reward.

A little game called "Royalty" needs an equal number of girls and boys. One boy is chosen "king" and a girl as "queen." Then they sit in two rows facing each other. Each follower is numbered. At the same moment the king and queen call a number, the two players bearing the numbers get up and run around the circle, the queen after the king's follower. If she catches him before he completes the circle he pays forfeit; if she does not the king's subject collects a tribute.

Games for Children.

When all the numbers have been called the game is finished.

The Practical Shower.

A young woman much beloved in her neighborhood, was to be married, and this delightful shower was arranged: She had grown up from babyhood on the same street, and one of her mother's friends suggested that the neighbors contribute the price of a dozen napkins and tablecloth. Then they had a thimble party and the linen was hemmed and monogrammed. The bride was perfectly delighted. Try this when planning a "linen" shower. It was no more costly than for each guest to give a separate bit of linen. The same idea has been carried out in sheets and pillow cases, also towels. By the way, at afternoon affairs ginger lemonade is quite the thing with tiny fancy crackers or biscuit, as our English cousins call them.

MADAME MERRI.



Sashes are with us again in glorious array.

Tulle and Irish lace are frequently combined.

Fewer turbans are seen as the season advances.

Skirts for evening dresses are somewhat fuller.

The latest hosiery shows more elaborate patterns.

Of suede and stamped leather bags there is no end.

Linen suits are in old blue, mustard, raisin, brown, green, catwax and lavender.

For evening wear there is a return of colored Irish lace, dyed to match the gown.

WORK FOR THE HOME

A beautiful lamp mat of oriental appearance caught my eye in a friend's house, says a writer in the Boston Herald. "Of what is that made?" I asked. "Oh," she answered, "I made that myself. It is paper sloyd."

And this is how it is done: You will need heavy brown wrapping pa-

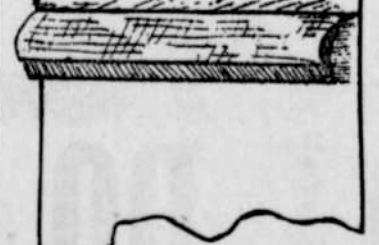


per, old dimity or lawn from worn-out curtains (or some like soft material) and two kinds of wall paper, one with a plain, striped or checked background and one with large conventional or flower design in a contrasting color.

Cut out the background paper in the shape and form desired, applique on it the figures cut from the other paper in regular pattern, line with the dimity and paste a double layer of the wrapping paper over the back. It is all very simple, but a little taste and ingenuity will devise all sorts of quaint and unusual articles.

The lamp mat is perhaps the easiest to make; the one shown in the drawing was in wistaria design over silver paper. The edges may be bound with narrow passepartout tape of the required shade, but careful pasting is really all that is necessary.

The cottage jardiniere is made to



cover flower-pots of plebeian earthenware. It is a simple strip of the right size, rolled into a tube and fastened with large size paper fasteners. Here it is of black over red.

Or it may be faced with tape or

ribbon, as is the square wastebasket of pink on green and gold. This should be of very heavy paper throughout; even an extra lining of this paste-board would not come amiss. It is made in four pieces, with a heavy cardboard bottom, and is then laced together.

Those articles where the inside shows should have a lining more artistic than brown paper. Plain colored wallpaper, perhaps, the same as the background, is good; and then there are tar paper and old shading.

Both the candle and lamp shades should be mounted over wire frames. The dimity lining may be sewed over, stretched tight, and the others pasted on it. The fringing can be bought by the yard at any upholsterer's. The candleshade is blue on gold; the lampshade, two shades of green and white.

The picture frame may be of any shape, and has a cardboard back, pasted on so that the glass and picture can slide in easily. Or a plain cardboard frame may be purchased



and covered and lined. The frame shown here is red on white.

Any number of other ornaments and conveniences may be made by this unarming work. Tubes for rolling embroideries, glove rolls, pen racks, letter cases, book covers; the list is almost endless. It makes easy and delightful work for the shut-in who can use her hands.

The paste used should be library paste for the lighter articles and glue for the heavier. Sharp shears should be employed for cutting though a knife is better for the card board. Be very careful that the figures are carefully cut out, and that they are accurately placed; better measure with pencil and rule.

The work is so simple that it is made by the children in the elementary schools; it is so pretty that it may grace any living room. With an occasional border of brocade or a touch of watercolor, it becomes an art that is worthy of attention from our lovers of novelty.

to attach jabots and conceal the fastening mechanism of Dutch collars, and they pop up also in places where they are purely ornamental.

Many of the Dutch frills now have beadings of satin ribbon, laid in folds and fastened with a smart little bow. Some ethereal creations that have just arrived from Paris have the bow without the folds at the edge. They are double frills of lace-edged net, with cascades of the same material falling from the bow that fastens them.

Separate Shirtwaists.

Instead of sewing the batiste and net yokes in the waists wear them. It is not necessary to make a whole underwaist for the yoke as some women do, but make it large enough so it can be drawn down at the corners and fastened with a small pin to the corset cover. It should be fastened at the front and back. This method has another advantage; the yoke sets more smoothly and never "hikes up" in the back, as some of the yokes do when sewed on the dresses.

KILL THE INJURIOUS WEEDS

Noxious Grasses Should Be Mowed Now, Allowed to Thoroughly Dry and Then Burned.

(By B. O. LONGYEAR, Colorado Agricultural College.)

This is the time of the year when most weeds have reached their full growth in height and are now setting about their chief business of producing seed for next year's weed crop. Ditch banks, road sides, fence rows, and neglected corners are now in too many cases a perfect jungle of rag-weeds, sunflowers, giant marsh tribes and other members of the weed tribe. If left for a week or ten days too long they will have ripened a full crop of seeds and scattered a large part on the ground.

Ditch banks are especially favorite places for weeds, and if neglected now they will soon have sown their seeds in the most favorable places to have them carried to every part of the irrigated fields later on.

This is the critical time, therefore, to act. Mow the weeds now; let them lie until dry enough to burn; then fire them when there is no danger from the fire.

If left until spring, as is commonly the case, but few of the seeds are destroyed by burning the old weeds, as they have been scattered long before and are often protected from the flames by a layer of soil.

BLACK BEETLE RUINS ASTER

Destructive Little Insect Will Work Much Havoc If Allowed to Run Unhampered.

(By L. MARTINDALE.)

Be on the lookout for the black beetle, which does such deadly work among the asters. Don't let a day go by without an inspection of your plants, for, if he comes, and his presence is not discovered at once, he will accomplish his fell purpose before you are aware. I have had plants ruined in a day by the ravages of this most destructive creature. As soon as one is discovered prepare an infusion of soap and kerosene after the following formula: Soap, one-half pound, and a teaspoonful of kerosene. Shave the soap finely and pour hot water over it. Set it on the stove to become liquid. When melted bring it to a boil and add kerosene. Stir well until an emulsion results. To one part of this emulsion add ten parts water. Spray the plants all over with the mixture. If this is used as soon as the first beetle puts in an appearance it will generally prevent others from coming. If you do come it will soon rout them. If you are persistent in its use and it is applied liberally.

FLOWER GARDEN NOTES.

Watch the roses. Hand picking will keep the rose bug in abeyance; while oil soap finishes the rose slug, and kerosene emulsion is death to the aphids.

During the hot weather when rain does not fall, keep stirring the dust mulch, and you will be agreeably surprised at the result.

Sow seeds of perennials just as soon as they mature. Be sure to water them well, and keep down the weeds. If the aster blight makes its appearance, pinch the diseased leaves off, and dust the plants with equal parts of fresh slacked lime and flour of sulphur. Place these ingredients in a coarse bag, which shake over the diseased plants.

Don't get into the habit of sprinkling the surface of the ground, but when your plants need water apply it generously, or not at all. Water after sunset if possible.

The Efficient Sow.

A sow does not reach her highest efficiency until the second or third year. If after that time her performance is inferior she should not be kept longer. Yet a good sow will do well for a much longer time. We would not have a sow bred before she is eight months old, giving her a good chance to develop. Sows which have two litters per year wear out sooner than those which have a single litter per year. Sows that are confined when nursing litter seem to lose their vigor more than when they are allowed to rear. Also sows which rear their litters in winter, especially the early part, must be given extra care or they will be greatly weakened before their pigs are large enough to wean. For two litters per year we find that March and September are the time most advantageous to the sow, other things being equal.

Must Have Exercise.

Pigs whose mothers have plenty of range are not going to die from the thumps, but they are going to be strong and vigorous growers. It is natural for the pigs to follow their mother and it is best. She will not go too fast nor too far for their little short legs. The pigs will acquire keen appetites and build the foundation hereon to lay pork at a profit. Feeding heavily and running off flesh uselessly are not advisable with any animal, but some exercise is essential to health in a growing animal and an absence of health means an absence of profit.

Mulch for Tea Roses.

Save the grass clippings from the lawn to serve as a mulch for the bed of Tea roses. These plants like to have the soil about their roots cool and moist. Spread the grass over the bed to a depth of two or three inches. When it withers, work it into the soil to act as a fertilizer as it decays and apply fresh clippings.

Excellent Summer Feed.

Bolled potatoes are an excellent summer feed, and when potatoes are plentiful are fed largely. Corn, cracked at first, later whole, is fed freely, but never exclusively.

No Profit in Cheap Stock.

So long as people are taught to follow the beaten paths of by-gone ages and to breed from cheap stock, they will continue as of old to sell their product for little or nothing in the open market.