Home Millinery for the Young Girl

THE girl who can make her own hat has a great advantage, and this winter more than ever is she fortunate, for if the truth be told there are many most attractive shapes that require surprisingly little trimming. The shape must, however, be carefully fitted to the individual head, and, furthermore, requires quite a little manipulation to give the desired appearance of being distinctive and original and not to have any look of being home made.

Classes in millinery are most popular and girls are taught all the mysteries of not only how to trim but to make their own hats. The straw braids are sewed together and shaped, the various materials—fur, felt, velvet, silk, cloth or whatever the fabric may be—are put over the wire, canvas or buckram frames, and this is one of the early and all important lessons. The tying of loops and bows is another important thing to learn. Not every girl knows how to tie a bow so that it will look smart and have the air that a milliner's bow must possess, and often it takes several lessons before the art is acquired, and sometimes teacher and pupil are both discouraged by the result of the first attempts. It is a talent to tie a bow well, but it is a talent that can be attained by painstaking work and determination to learn, and once the mystery is solved the girl who can tie a bow is envied by all her companions, for her hats can always look fresh and new, while she will hardly spend anything on them. This season is she especially to be envied, for bows play so important a part in all millinery, whether silk, satin or velvet, while both plain and figured designs are in fashion.

Binding and Facing Important.

The binding and facing of the hats are two of the lessons that require to be most carefully learned, for if the

A Changeable Silk Hat Is Faced With Straw.

facing or binding is not put on exactly right the shape is bent, the hat is crushed and can never be made straight. There has been for a long time the fashion of the velvet, satin or silk faced brim, and the color is most carefully chosen so that it will be becoming, the black velvet facing being the most generally popular. The straw hats of last summer with the double straw brims are again to be fashionable next summer, and the girls are being instructed in the mysteries of first joining the braid and then learning how to make the facing of the braid. The winter and early spring hats have as a rule only the narrow roll brim of black velvet. This is used on the beaver and fur hats and will be seen later on the straw. The white faced brims are extremely becoming against the clear, bright complexions of youth, but, strange to say, are also becoming to older faces, so that they cannot be relegated only to extreme youth.

One of the Newest Fads.

One of the fads—it does not deserve the name of fashion—is the stiff bunch of flowers and a few, very few, green leaves. This is to be seen on almost any kind of hat; the small fur hat, covering closely the head, is greatly improved by the touch of color given by the flowers. These flowers are made of muslin, silk, velvet or worsted, the latter a passing fad that was at first rather smart, but soon lost its charm excepting on the hats worn by children. For the ordinary artificial flower a pink or yellow or white rose is chosen, but the bunches of tiny silk roses in queer, odd shades, such as were never seen in natural flowers, are the most fashionable of all.

The sailor shape in endless modifications is always in fashion, winter and summer, spring and autumn. It is selected for the schoolgirl, and it is amazing how many variations there can be of this one model. The present sailor has quite a wide brim, a low, medium size crown, and around the crown is a band of fancy ribbon on the brocade order, heavy in texture and brilliant in coloring, or a band of fur, or a folded band of plain velvet, or satin ribbon finished with a flat, severe looking bow. It is rather a trying hat, but lines that would be too hard and unbecoming to a grown girl are often most becoming to the schoolgirl.

The brim turned up at one side and fastened back with stiff winglike bows is another of the present day styles that the girls in the millinery class have been taught to make. A plain, large, apparently shapeless hat is taken and then cut and shaped until its designer would surely never recognize it. The too large crown must be avoided in selecting the hat, for that defect is difficult to overcome.

Attractive Hat Shapes Cheap.

It can be remedied, but it is not worth while to undertake the task unless the shape can be bought for some absurdly low price and the amateur milliner is willing to spend time in its reconstruction, and, incidentally, has so far progressed in her class that she thoroughly understands her work. But marvelously pretty and attractive hats are made from the shapes on the bargain counters sold for practically nothing. On other bargain counters are silks, satins, velvets and ribbons, which are excellent to trim school hats, and also the more elaborate hats for afternoon and Sunday. One of the lessons the millinery class has to learn is to select nicely both materials and colors. A winter hat that has been in constant wear since the beginning of the season can be made to look like new if thoroughly brushed and cleaned and then retrimmed with a twist or bow of silk or velvet. The expense is small compared with the results obtained, and the girl who has mastered the knowledge of how to trim and make her hat can have four or five for the price of one bought ready trimmed—that is, of the same materials.

There never was a time, however, when trimmed hats were cheaper or more attractive, and there are veritable bargains to be found. To buy a hat just because it is cheap is the rankest form of extravagance, and therefore the bargain counters require careful inspection.

Painted Dance Frocks.

Hand-painted chiffon goes to the making of many of the expensive evening dresses.

The artistic girl who can draw and paint may achieve the most charming dance frocks at small cost.

Beautiful results can also be obtained by any industrious girl who knows how to stencil.

Whatever the design or color, it is always well to experiment on a sample of the chiffon before attempting to decorate any part of a dress.

Art decorators supply designs, materials and directions for stenciling upon all sorts of fabrics.

In stenciling chiffon keep the brush perfectly upright and tap it lightly upon the fabric.

There should be no rubbing or strain upon the delicate mesh of the material.

For the Laddie.

Velveteen, dressy at the first, durable and serviceable to the last, will always be popular for tunic and first suits for little lads.

Brown, blue or green are the shades commonly chosen, but a suit in rose velveteen has been seen which made the small wearer look quite a picture. The little trousers should come well above the knee, the tunic should be double-breasted and hook down the right side, and it should show about one and-half inches of the trousers.

The leg-of-mutton shape caught into a cuff is affected for the sleeve, and the finishing details are a collar and cuffs of Irish lace and a cord of plaited silk.

Claret-Colored Revers.

Another charming costume in the show rooms is a gray diagonal tweed, with a faint red line running through it and collar and cuffs of the genuine old-world claret velvet, while there are tall pyramid buttons in carved red and black pebble in different sizes. A beige costume, worked in a thick wool embroidery, is fashioned with a Louis XVI. coat, and has lapis lazuli collar and revers and a flottant panel edged with wool fringe, while a rich ottoman costume, with a dainty chiffon corsage to match, is carried out in a lovely cold shade of bluish purple, and is heavily trimmed with silver fox.

Special Footwear.

This luxurious age demands special footwear for each occasion and almost for each costume. To begin with, there are the patent leather, cloth-topped boots for tailor-mades, soft suede or antelope shoes for afternoon gowns; then for evening, if you don't have satin slippers matching each gown, the very palest pink ones, with flesh-colored stockings, are considered exceedingly smart to wear with different colored gowns.

STRAWBERRY PROBABLY MOST WIDELY GROWN OF ALL FRUITS

There Are Varieties Adapted to Almost Every Climate and Condition From Florida to Alaska—Well-Drained, Friable Clay Is Considered Best Soil—Northern Slope Preferred.

(By LE ROY CADY, Minnesota.)

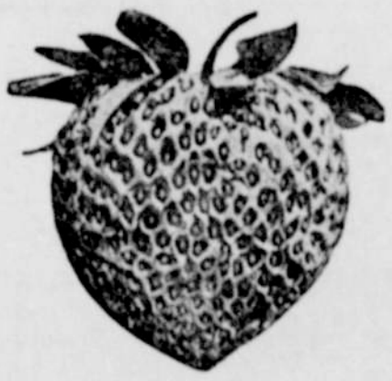
The strawberry is probably the most widely-grown fruit in the world. There are varieties adapted to almost every climate and condition, from Alaska to Florida. Our cultivated kinds have been developed from the Chilian strawberry and the common wild strawberry. The alpine strawberry of Europe is the parent of the ever-bearing varieties which are now coming into prominence in some places. They, however, are not as yet of sufficient value to deserve much attention. The strawberry is one of the first fruits on the market in the spring, and hence is always welcome.

The best time to set a strawberry-bed is the early spring, as soon as the land is in good condition and the plants can be obtained. There is more moisture as a rule at that time; and this, combined with the cool weather of spring, gives better growing conditions than August planting. Plants may also be set in the fall, if extra attention and care are given them. It does not pay to set the plants in dry soil or in a dry season, unless plenty of water for irrigation purposes is available.

Any land that will grow a good crop of corn will grow strawberries. Sod land should never be used if it can be prevented, as it is likely to contain grubs and cut-worms, which will eat off the roots of newly-set plants. A well-drained, friable clay loam is probably best for strawberries—a soil that warms up easily and yet will hold sufficient moisture for the crop.

Strawberries require a rich soil, hence it is well to thoroughly manure the land that is to be used for the crop in the fall, and plow under from four to six inches deep. In the spring disk, drag and smooth thoroughly. This gives a loose soil in which to set the plants, and a firm sub-soil to hold the moisture, and yet open enough to let the roots through.

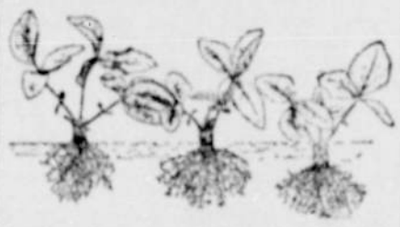
A northern slope is to be preferred, as the plants do not start so early



An Excellent Specimen.

in the spring. They thus escape the early frosts and they are not so likely to be dried out by the hot winds at fruiting time. Many growers, however, obtain good results on a southern slope, in spite of the disadvantages.

Some growers prefer to fruit the bed only one season; in this case, as soon as it is through fruiting, the bed is plowed up and some late crop, such as turnips or fodder corn, planted on the land. If it is desired to keep the bed fruiting more than one year, a plan like the following is often used: As soon as the bed is through fruiting, the plants are mowed with a horse mower or by hand, close to the ground, and then the bed is raked clean and the trash burned; or else, if it is very dry, the bed may be burned over without raking. If this is attempted, however, the leaves and straw must be very dry, so they will burn like a flash; otherwise injury will be done the plants. When the trash is disposed of, plow a furrow on each side of the row, leaving about one foot of row standing. Fill this



Setting Strawberry Plants. The Setting of the Plant at the Left is Too Shallow; That at the Right Too Deep; the Center Plant Is Properly Set, With Its Crown Even With the Surface of the Ground.

trench with well-rotted manure, and cultivate the soil back. Then with a sharp hoe cut out all the weak and diseased plants left, leaving the plants about six inches apart. These will soon send out runners and form a new bed by fall. In this way much diseased foliage and some insects are gotten rid of. A good horse cultivator can often be used instead of a plow. The use to which the fruit is to be put will influence the picking. If for home or local use the fruit may be picked somewhat riper than if it is shipped a long distance. No matter where it is marketed, care must be used in picking to keep the patch picked clean every day.

Do not pick when the fruit or vines are wet, as this will cause the fruit to be soft and to spoil in transit. Many growers find it to be an advantage to take the fruit from the field to a packing shed and there repack, using only ripe, uniform-sized fruit in the package. Neatness of package, as well as quality of fruit, is a great factor in marketing.

Much Idle Land.

It is claimed that there are 77,000,000 acres of swamp and overflow lands in the Mississippi valley that can be converted into fertile farm property at an expense of $5 to $7 an acre.

Many Silos Built.

Fifteen silos were built this last fal. in two weeks time all within a radius of 20 miles of Reading, Kan. Manufacturers say that more silos will be sold during the next year than in any two previous years.

New Baby Beef.

A new style in baby beef has been set in some portions of the east, particularly in Pennsylvania, and fat little animals weighing from 400 to 800 pounds are now prime favorites in the big markets.

SPRAYING CALENDAR FOR APPLES

The Trouble.	The Spray.	Time of Application.				Remarks.
		Dormant.	Second Spraying.	Third Spraying.	Subsequent Treatment.	
Bud moths, canker worms, case bearers, leaf rollers, webbing worms, curculios, codling moths, scab, mildew, leaf spot and orange rust.	XI	Just before the blossoms open.	Just after petals fall.	[illegible] days later.		These applications are absolutely necessary for the production of clean fruit. A fourth spraying is often necessary later in the case of orange rust, dosing under leaves almost in upward.
Apple Aphids.	I or II	When insects appear.				
Woolly Aphis.	II	When observed.				Cancer roots and spray with solution some to enhance stems may be used.
Borers, flat headed.	IV	In early March.	Spray if needed.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Borers, round headed.	XIV or IV	In early March.	Spray if needed.		Once above.	[illegible]
Scale, Twig.						Not any infested twigs.
Pear Slug.						
San Jose scale.	VIII	In fall after leaves in dormant.	In spring before buds open.		Place back as early.	To be sprayed for only when shown to be present.
Scale, oyster shell, black, San Jose, scale.	I or IV	Late May.				Once above.
Fall webworm.	V or VI	Second week in July.				
Apple blight.						Cut out and burn diseased portions.

In response to frequent requests for information concerning spray mixtures and their application on apple trees, the above calendar is given. Spray Number XI. indicates either Bordeaux mixture 50 gallons and Paris green one-half pound, or lead arsenate two pounds.

Spray Number I.—Kerosene oil, two gallons. Soap one-half pound and water one gallon.

Number II.—Black leaf one gallon, water 70 gallons.

Number IV.—Whale oil soap a pound, water one gallon. Dilute for tender foliage.

Number XIV.—White lead and raw linseed oil.

Number VIII.—Sulphur 15 pounds, lime 15 pounds, water 50 gallons. This can be applied only when trees are dormant, as the caustic effects will burn foliage.

Number V.—Paris green one pound, lime—fresh stone lime—four pounds, water 100 gallons.

Number VI.—Lead arsenate four pounds, water 100 gallons.

DANGER PERIOD OF WOMANS' LIFE FROM 45 to 50

Interesting Experience of Two Women—Their Statements Worth Reading.

Asheville, N.C.—"I suffered for years with female trouble while going through the Change of Life. I tried a local physician for a couple of years without any substantial benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I quit my physician and commenced using it with the happiest results. I am today practically a well woman and anxious to contribute my mite towards inducing others to try your great medicine, as I am fully persuaded that it will cure the ailments from which I suffered if given a fair chance.

"If you think this letter will contribute anything towards further introducing your medicines to afflicted women who are passing through this trying period, it is with great pleasure I consent to its publication."—Mrs. JULIA A. MOORE, 17 East St., Asheville, N. C.

The Case of Mrs. Kirlin.

Circleville, Ohio.—"I can truthfully say that I never had anything do me so much good during Change of Life as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Before I had taken one half a bottle of it I began to feel better, and I have continued taking it. My health is better than it has been for several years. If all women would take it they would escape untold pain and misery at this time of life."—Mrs. ALICE KIRLIN, 358 W. Mill St., Circleville, Ohio.

The Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. At such times women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

CHANGE STOCKINGS AND MIND

Discovery of Small Hole in the Former Causes Bride-Elect to Call Off Marriage.

Seattle, Wash.—Leonora Murphy, 19 and pretty, and Clyde Rowan of Astoria, Ore., after having been engaged for four years, were on their way to the minister's the other day to get married, when the bride-to-be discovered a whole in her right stocking just above the shoe top.

By the time the two reached the parsonage she had decided that the hole would show when she kneeled before the minister. In spite of Rowan's protest she bade the minister and Rowan wait until she could go home and change her stocking.

She hadn't been home more than five minutes before she telephoned Rowan he need not wait any longer. She said that while changing her stocking she had also changed her mind, and determined not to be married.

Do Not Lose Your Temper.

Anger is a lack of sense. That is to say, a man is not as sensible when he is angry as he is at other times. He may be angry and still have more sense than some people have when they are not angry, but he is not as wise when he is angry as at other times. He cannot reason so well; his brain does not work in as sane a groove; he is more foolish than other people who may have much less sense than he has when he is in good humor.

Manner and Customs.

The manners of some people encountered in taking walks abroad are suggestive of the report made by the old British sea captain who was sent out to investigate the manners and customs of the inhabitants of a newly-discovered Pacific island. His report was brief, as follows: "Manners they have none, and their customs are beastly."

Magazine and Politicians.

Many magazines are like politicians, in that their promises of good things for next month are the cleverest part of them.—Detroit News.

The True Church.

For there is a true church wherever one hand meets another helpfully, and that is the only holy or Mother Church which ever was or ever shall be.—Ruskin's "Of King's Treasuries."

COLDS
CURED IN ONE DAY

As a rule, a few doses of Munyon's Cold Remedy will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the head, throat and lungs almost instantly. Price 25 cents at any druggists or sent postpaid.

If you need Medical advice write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and give you advice by mail, absolutely free.

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