COLORFUL STRAW CHAPEAUX; TINTED ORGANDIES FOR SUMMER

IN THE current millinery program a flattering type of hat has entered in—the sort which is making a definite style appeal to the better dressed class of women. We refer to the exotic straws which are so exquisitely fine, so handsomely colorful, so eminently genteel.

These straw hats, usually of choice bakou, or ballibunti, sisol or bangkok, are always selected with the costume in mind. The fact that they are dyed in such marvelous matching colors adds greatly to their prestige. Then, too, the ensemble idea is further carried out very often by trimming the hat with the material of which the dress is made, or perhaps that of which the accompanying handbag, scarf or even the shoes are fashioned. Thus the colorful straw hat this season forms a link in the chain of chic as expressed in the unified costume.

The medium-sized straw shape is favorite—but how versatile its contour! Particularly flattering and "the latest" is the longer back brim. It is really quite remarkable how truly becoming this type of hat is proving. The abbreviated-at-the-front and elongated-at-the-back brim has face-framing qualities such as every woman covets and appreciates.

Many of the French modes carry the idea to an extreme—but with fascinating results. The long-back model shown at the top to the right in this group is however, a very conservative type—just such as the woman of discriminating taste and refinement would choose. It is dyed a bright navy. The inset of matching felt encircling the crown emphasizes superior style and workmanship.

Just below to the left is one of those charming half-in-half hats, part black satin and part natural colored ballibunti. And that reminds that the vogue for natural colored straws is widespread. Perhaps the outstanding reason for the popularity of the natural tones is because they tune in so perfectly with the suntan and sunburn shades, which are the rage for clothes as well as complexions.

Centered to the right in the picture is a stunning straw headpiece dyed a most effective dark green to match the dress with which it is worn.

The last hat of broadened brim is as attractive in one shade as another. The model photographed was navy, but it might just as well have been a dark tangerine, or a leafy brown, for the very smartest straws are often in brown to complement the voguish brown costumes.

One of the interesting outcomes of the vogue for long-back hats is the trend to back trimmings.

Behold she comes—the typical summer girl, who enters the picture by special invitation of Dame Fashion. Her array is the very embodiment of the "prettily feminine," which, as every one knows, is a pet theme with the mode this season. Her skirts are bouffant, her bodice is quaintly snug fitting, the material from which her gowns is fashioned fascinates with its sheerness, while its coloring—even the rainbow cannot outrival it, or sunset glow, or moonlight gleam, or flower or leaf lend more beautiful tones and tints.

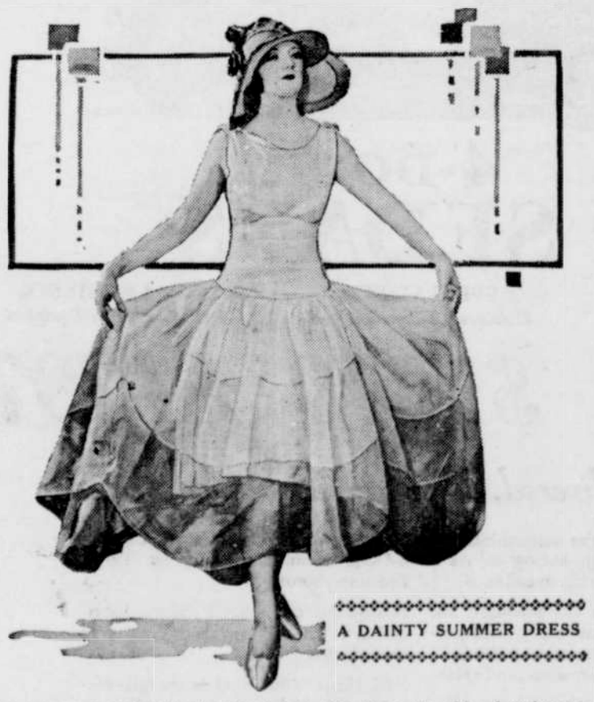
SOME OF THE SUMMER STRAWS

French couturiers are showing a fondness for organdie as a medium for the summer girl's most lovely frocks. The dress artistes over there are even gowning the midsummer bride in organdie; likewise her bridesmaids tune into the scene arrayed in colorful organdie.

The picture frock illustrated here is most winsome, both as to color and styling. Organdie in a delectable pale green tone is used for the making of this captivating model. The triple-tier skirt features an undulating hemline which measures many yards around. The close-fitting princess bodice is one of the chief attractions of this gown.

An interesting item about brims this season is the fact of their versatile contours. This is aptly illustrated in the instance of the charming hair hat worn with the aforesaid green organdie gown. Note the irregularity of the lines in this face-framing brim. The milliner is manipulating sheer wide-brimmed hats with consummate art this season, with a view to making them individual.

Returning to the subject of organdie for formal afternoon and evening wear, all-white organdie is a last minute style message from Paris. In midseason collections gowns of pure white organdie which emphasize the higher waistlines and lengthened-at the-back skirts vie with stately princess effects with long-pointed backs.



A DAINTY SUMMER DRESS

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

(©, 1929, Western Newspaper Union)

THE UNCONSIDERED ELEMENT

(© by D. J. Walsh.)

"THE trouble with me," Edith Marks told herself as she went about her housework, "is that I'm not used to work and solitude. I'm like a butterfly, I want to look pretty and have a good time. But here . . ."

She let her gaze stray to the window to rest upon the drifts of snow piled up about the little house. A year before she had left her luxurious home in the East to come here as the bride of Billy Marks, a municipal doctor.

"Two years more before we leave here and Billy seeks a practice of his own," Edith mused. "I'll go crazy before then. If it hadn't been for Anna I'd have gone crazy before this."

Anna was an old woman, who, with her son, was their nearest neighbor.

Edith remembered her first letter home following her arrival at the village. "Well, here we are, Liz," she had written to her sister, "a million miles from nowhere after a wonderful honeymoon at Banff and other points west. And there's not even a railway here. We had to drive down from Cardurcis, twenty miles away. And will be here for three years! But I'll never get lonesome so long as I have Billy."

But she had—so lonely at times she wept from longing. And there were no social events such as she had been accustomed to, which formerly had been the sole matter of her existence.

Suddenly as she stood there musing, the door was thrown open and Billy entered, stamping the snow from his overshoes and shaking it from his fur coat.

"'Lo, Honey," he greeted her. "How's tricks?"

"Fine," Edith lied. "Many patients today?"

"The stork and I had a busy day at Wilson's—twins. Two fine boys," Billy informed her as she placed his supper before him.

"Well, Edie, here it's winter again," he resumed after a pause. "I think we'll go skating this winter. Good exercise and lots of fun. And I'm going to buy a toboggan. There are some fine hills around here for sport like that, and we'll have a whale of a time. What did we do most of last winter?"

"Oh, played the gramophone and listened to the radio," Edith volunteered.

"And I listened to you sing," Billy added. "So I guess I had the worst of it. . . . Why, dear, what's the matter? Why the tears?"

Edith tried to stem her tears. She wanted to be brave. But they came in spite of her. Billy's words had brought the memory of her loneliness overwhelmingly upon her.

"Oh, Billy," she sobbed, wiping her cheeks, "can't we go to Cardurcis for the winter? It's so—so lonely here when we're shut in by the snow."

Billy's arms were about her, comforting her, his brow puckered thoughtfully. This was the first intimation Edith had given him that she was not altogether happy.

"Why, dear," he explained, "I didn't know you felt like that about it. But I can't go to Cardurcis for the winter. I'd be too far away from my patients. But you can spend the winter there if you like."

"It would be no better there without you," Edith objected. "But what a baby I am to be so silly."

"We'll talk it over," Billy stated gravely. "We'll find some way out. And by the way, I'm going to Cardurcis tomorrow. Wouldn't you like to come?"

"I'd love to," Edith responded, attempting a smile.

So in the morning Edith and Billy prepared for their trip to Cardurcis. Edith's spirits had risen at the contemplated journey, and they talked and laughed like two happy children as they drove off in Billy's cutter. But in Cardurcis, at the sight of the people there and the things that were denied her, Edith's longings seized her anew. But she said nothing of it to Billy.

It was dark when they arrived home that night, but a light was burning in the house, which was strange.

They were met at the door by Anna's son.

"Mother broke her leg. She slipped on some ice," he informed Billy in his broken English. "You've got to come over right away."

Edith's face paled and she gave a little cry.

"Anna! My best friend!" she exclaimed. "Oh, poor soul! Billy, I'm going with you."

They found the old woman lying on her bed. Edith's heart was torn at the sight of her suffering.

"Oh, Billy, Billy, do something quick!" she pleaded. "Oh, Anna, my poor dear. . . ."

Billy, quietly professional now, paid no heed to her hysterical pleadings as he busied himself over the injured woman. And Edith, grown silent obeyed almost mechanically his terse commands as he enlisted her assistance in alleviating the pain of the suffering woman. It was the first time she had seen Billy in the course of his professional work; and while her heart was suffering with her friend, she watched in fascination his deft, sure fingers in their mission of healing. She was awed by the quickness with which he had the injured leg bandaged and the woman resting comfortably in her bed.

"How wonderful it is—to be able to do that," she breathed, her eyes bright with pride in his achievement. "You're sure she's all right?"

"I've done all I can tonight," Billy answered quietly. "I'll visit her again in the morning. Let's go home."

Edith stooped and pressed her lips against the woman's cheek as they turned to go.

"Ought we to leave her so soon?" she queried.

"We can do nothing more for her tonight," Billy replied gently. "And she'll rest better if she's left alone. Her son can care for any of her needs till morning."

Both remained strangely quiet throughout the journey home. Later, when they were preparing for bed, Billy took a slip of paper from his pocket and handed it to Edith.

"Here's a present for you, Edie," he told her. "I bought it for you when we were in Cardurcis today."

Edith gazed at the paper with widening eyes.

"A railway ticket home!" she exclaimed. "Why, Billy—"

"This is no place for a girl that's been brought up to a life of luxury and ease," Billy responded gravely. "I've been a fool not to see that before. And I want you to be happy, dear."

Then suddenly Edith threw both arms around her husband's neck.

"Oh, Billy," she whispered softly. "I'm the one that's been such a little fool. And I was selfish. I've been thinking only of myself, while you have been helping others and doing so much good. I've wanted to be only a butterfly when I could help you so much in your work. So we'll get the money back for this ticket—and save it for the heir. It won't be so lonely when we have him to think of, will it? And we'll save the money from my ticket, too. . . ."

"Your ticket? What do you mean, Honey?"

"I bought one also when we were in Cardurcis today. But I won't need either of them now."

Half of Free State Engaged in Farming

The Free State's census of production shows that more than half of its workers are engaged upon the land. Out of a total population of 2,971,992, there are 1,307,662 engaged in gainful occupations, and of these 672,129 are employed in agriculture. The Free State has a larger proportion of producers to population than Great Britain, but they fall far short in the more remunerative industrial occupations. Of the agricultural workers 121,957 are women. People employed in the professions number 55,441 and of these the majority, 29,505, are women. This result is arrived at by including the nuns in the convents and schools, of whom there are 9,209. There are 3,898 Catholic clergy in addition to 1,111 Christian Brothers and other monks and 2,558 clerical students. The census has dissipated the idea that the public service in the Free States is overstaffed. Including the army there are altogether 37,333 on the public pay sheets, or 28 per thousand as compared with 29 per thousand in Great Britain. Women are found in all occupations, except perhaps the building trade. There is even a woman chimney sweep; a woman manages a brewery and another a distillery.

Red Indian Recreations

The principal game among the southeastern Indians was one similar to lacrosse except that it was played with two rackets instead of one. Of wider popularity was the chunkey game, in which a stone roller or hoop of twisted withes was propelled along the ground and each player threw a stick to mark what he thought would be the hoop's resting place. In another sport men and women were opponents around a pole which they endeavored to strike with balls above a certain mark. The women's favorite game was dice made of cane or bits of wood, but this was considered beneath male dignity. A game like shinny was played by the Natchez boys, while in Virginia, and among the Creeks young men played a game similar to football with great enthusiasm. —Detroit News.

Circus City

Every day is circus day in Marrakesh, the capital of southern Morocco, in which life goes on much as it did in the days of the Arabian Nights, according to a writer in the Living Age. The hard-packed, reddish soil is an arena for all the fakirs and entertainers of North Africa, for the city is still the guardian of the old caravan route from the desert's rim to the sea.

Acrobats, snake charmers, story tellers, musicians, and the rest, daily and nightly entertain travelers who are armed with wicked knives, and display every skin shade from the blondness of the Riffian to the ebony of the pure negro.

Clay-Marshall Duel

Before the famous Humphrey Marshall became a United States senator, he was a member of the Kentucky legislature. At the time Henry Clay was speaker of the same body, Clay's initial act in the interest of protective tariff was to introduce a resolution that the legislature should wear only clothes of domestic manufacture.

Marshall and Clay crossed in debate on the subject, had an altercation and a duel with pistols was the result. Both were slightly wounded in the encounter on the "field of honor," but nothing more serious was the result.—Detroit News.

POULTRY

INFERTILE EGGS BEST PRESERVED

Only Fresh, Clean and Sound Should Be Used.

Only those eggs that are fresh, clean and sound of shell should be preserved or "put down" for use next winter. One spoiled egg will, in many cases, cause the entire lot to spoil.

"To be absolutely sure that the eggs are fresh and the shells sound, they should be candled," says A. G. Oliver, extension poultry man at the North Carolina State college. "An old shoe box may be used for this purpose by cutting holes in it to fit the egg and fitting it over a lamp or an electric bulb.

"This test will show up any porous or cracked shells and will also show if germination has started. This is a safety-first precaution and, as it takes only a few minutes time, should be practiced by every housewife before putting down any eggs."

For best results infertile eggs should be used but fertile eggs can be used with good results if they are put down each day. If this is done the danger of germination will be eliminated. Never wash the egg before preserving as this removes the natural protective coating on the shell.

In preparing the solution, Mr. Oliver advises one quart of water glass to nine quarts of pure water. The water should be boiled and cooled before mixing with the water glass.

For containers, a clean stone jar is the best but tin or wood vessels may be used. A six-gallon jar will hold about fifteen dozen eggs.

Mr. Oliver states that the eggs at the top of the container should be covered by at least one and one-half inches of the solution. It is not necessary to fill the jar at one time as fresh eggs can be added each day, taking care, however, that the eggs on top are always covered with the solution.

The containers should be kept covered to prevent evaporation and should be stored in a cool place until needed.

Give Good Ventilation During Summer Months

Plenty of ventilation should be provided for brooder houses during the hot summer months, advises John Vandervort, extension poultry specialist of the Pennsylvania State college. Ventilators at the rear of the chicken house and windows at the front and on the sides should be kept open to allow free circulation of air, Mr. Vandervort says. Results of poultry demonstrations among college flocks prove that pullets reared in hot, stuffy houses are likely to be stunted and unprofitable.

Frequent cleaning of the house in the summer is necessary also to prevent flies from breeding and to keep the air in the building pure. Course wire netting placed around the roosts will keep the pullets from the manure, one means of helping to prevent tapeworm infestation.

Poultry Facts

Give the hens plenty of water.

• • •

Pullets are not so easily culled as hens.

• • •

Home-grown feeds are the best for turkeys.

• • •

Ducklings can be brooded much like chicks.

• • •

It is always a problem to have the duck eggs clean.

• • •

Milk, cod-liver oil, corn products, and leafy green food make chickens grow.

• • •

Gather eggs regularly, twice each day, during excessively warm or excessively cold weather.

• • •

Turkey hens will lay in places prepared for them. Boxes or barrels placed suitably will do very well.

• • •

As the poults grow older and the season advances the heat can be gradually reduced until they require little heat.

• • •

In order to make the greatest profit on chicks, it is necessary to raise as large a percentage of the chicks hatched as possible. In order to do this they must be kept warm and healthy.

• • •

Baby chicks of a reliable hatchery is a sound investment.

• • •

Poults, like young chicks, should be raised on a fresh range—one which has not been frequented by turkeys or chickens the year previous.

• • •

To make a complete job of diversification every farm should have besides chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas. But the same rule applies to all when it comes to the kind; there is no profit to be derived from mongrels.

DAIRY FACTS

BACTERIAL COUNT IMPORTANT TEST

Necessary That Milk Dealers Be Able to Judge Quality.

"It is just as necessary for the dairymen to understand the significance and application of bacterial counts in the production of sanitary milk as it is for them to understand the use and significance of the milk fat test," said Robert S. Breed of the Geneva experiment station.

Doctor Breed cited two uses of bacterial counts in New York state that affect the dairyman's pocketbook intimately and directly. "One of these," he said, "is the use being made by public health control officials and less frequently by milk dealers to judge the sanitary quality of milk. When results of these laboratory examinations are unsatisfactory, they are used as a basis for bringing pressure directly or indirectly upon the dairyman to improve his equipment and methods of handling milk. The second use touches the dairyman's pocketbook directly inasmuch as premiums are being paid at many grade A milk plants for milk having bacterial counts of less than 25,000 or less than 10,000 per cubic centimeter. Failure to meet these standards causes the loss of premium money that really represents the greater part of the profit to the dairyman."

"Dairymen should familiarize themselves with laboratory methods whose use affects their business so intimately. Payments of premiums for high class milk is sound providing the basis used in determining premiums is fair and equitable. No more satisfactory system of paying premiums has yet been devised than to pay them on the basis of bacterial counts."

Feeding Grain to Cows on Pasture Is Favored

A cow eating 75 to 100 pounds of average June grass per day is eating the equivalent of 15 to 20 pounds of mixed hay. Do we feed our good cows only hay in winter? No; then why do we expect our good cows to keep up in flesh and in milk flow all summer on grass alone? In winter we feed liberal amounts of grain and silage with hay. That is why cows on pasture should get something to eat in addition to grass. Good grass will help to increase the milk flow but it may take off some body flesh because there is no fattening tendency in lush grass.

A cow weighing 1,200 pounds on June 1, after being fed liberally on grain all winter was turned out to eat only average grass. On July 15 this same cow weighed 1,050 pounds. This loss in weight of 150 pounds was not due entirely to the heat and the flies. The loss was probably due to the lack of proper nourishment.

Grain feeding in summer is the secret of summer profits and continued production at the lowest cost.

Grain feeding the year around means the greatest annual profits. It helps to build up the cow in summer and fall and assures greater profits during the winter months.

Dairy Facts

Have the cow fat when she freshens.

• • •

Dairy cows producing heavily should be fed three times a day.

• • •

Rutabagas make excellent feed for cows. Twenty pounds can be fed daily to an animal.

• • •

Litter carriers and manure spreaders are of course great labor savers on the dairy farm.

• • •

Automatic drinking cups in the dairy barn pay for themselves quickly for the cows will produce more milk.

• • •

The man who is going into the dairy business today wants animals with authentic production records behind them.

• • •

To assure milk of pleasing flavor the dairyman should not give his cows until just after milking any feed likely to taint milk.

• • •

Cows giving milk which tests from 3 to 3.5 per cent fat should get one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk produced.

• • •

Good pasture, good legume hay, good ground grain will make a good cow do her best, provided you let her have plenty of good drinking water at all times.

• • •

It is necessary to root out from the pasture all weeds likely to taint milk; until this is done, remove the cows from the pasture several hours before milking or keep them off the pasture.

• • •

The principal thing in feeding the bull seems to be to not feed large amounts of fattening grain, which will induce him to become overly fat nor to feed excessive amounts of silage which will cause him to become heavy in the middle and generally a slow

When Food Sours

Lots of folks who think they have "indigestion" have only an acid condition which could be corrected in five or ten minutes. An effective anti-acid like Phillips Milk of Magnesia soon restores digestion to normal.

Phillips does away with all that sourness and gas right after meals. It prevents the distress so apt to occur two hours after eating. What a pleasant preparation to take! And how good it is for the system! Unlike a burning dose of soda—which is but temporary relief at best—Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid.

Next time a hearty meal, or too rich a diet has brought on the least discomfort, try—

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

WELL OR MONEY BACK

Your Piles eliminated or fee refunded—is the WRITTEN ASSURANCE we give in administering the Dr. C. J. Dean famous non-surgical method of treatment. (Used by us exclusively) Remarkable success also with other Rectal and Colon ailments. Send TODAY for FREE 100-page book giving details and hundreds of testimonials.

TREATING PILES without PAIN, DRUGS or CHLOROFORM

DEAN RECTAL & COLON CLINIC

PORTLAND SEATTLE

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING

Unremitting Is Right

First Author—You say that you have editors watching for your material?

Second Author (sadly)—Yes, with unremitting vigilance.

Mosquito Bites

HANFORD'S

Balsam of Myrrh

Money back for first bottle if not suited. All dealers.

Act Promptly

There is no moment like the present. The man who will not execute his resolutions when they are fresh upon him can have no hope from them afterward; they will be dissipated, lost, and perish in the hurry and scurry of the world, or sunk in the slough of indolence.—Maria Edgeworth.

Russ Ball Blue goes farther, makes clothes whiter than liquid Blue. Large package at Grocers.—Adv.

Looking Forward

Film Actor (to latest wife)—What a beautiful necklace! Who gave it to you?

Latest Wife (a cinema actress)—My next husband. Pretty, isn't it?

SO WEAK SHE COULDN'T WALK

Helped By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gretna, La.—"After my first child was born I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a run-down condition. I could not walk across my room at times, I was so weak. A friend induced me to take the Vegetable Compound. Since that time I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Herb Medicine and the Pills for Constipation, and I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I am a housekeeper and I am still taking the Vegetable Compound as a tonic to enable me to do my work."—Mrs. E. F. VICKNAIR, 829 Hancock St., Gretna, La.

Headache/NR

As NR—NATURE'S REMEDY Tablet—will promptly start the needed bowel action, clear waste and poison from your system, and bring welcome relief at once. The mild, safe, all-vegetable laxative. Try it—25c.

TO-NIGHT TO-MORROW ALRIGHT

For Sale at All Druggists