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Simple Street Hat

IF YOU are looking for comfort and service in a street hat and want to be sure that it embodies style and becomingness as well, study the models shown here.

Fig. 1 shows a French hat woven in one piece and faced with a demi-facing of black velvet. It is so altogether charming that it will tempt the price of a much more elaborate effort from almost any discriminating buyer. Nothing could be simpler than its decoration of two pheasant feathers mounted with a big, jeweled straw, cabochon. This mounting of two long quills gives them an importance which places them in the "chanticler" class at once. And one must not complain at the high price of a "chanticler" pattern. This is really one of the most beautifully balanced shapes which is to be found. Call it the "hen-pheasant" model and cheerfully part with 200 francs for it in Paris. It will finally dawn upon those who observe that there are other things to a hat besides trimmings.

Fig. 2, of which two views are shown, is an American model in royal blue and white braid. The brim is soft and beautifully draped, and the whole make up of the hat shows the handiwork of an artist in millinery. Folded velvet is thrust through the brim at the left and extends across the back and disappears under the brim at the right side. Two blue wings spring out of the crown. A flower hatpin holds the turban in place, but is no part of the design. This is a very commendable design, and this is true of its modest price.

Nothing could be more unpretentious or more finished than a simple hat now much worn. This is of a durable braid in burnt straw color, faced with black satin ribbon. The ribbon, bordered with braid, is laid in a scant flat rosette and finished with four "ears." The crown is very large, but a model similarly trimmed, having a smaller crown, has been made and is even more successful than the original.

The American models are handmade of rows of braid sewed together. The braids are light in weight, very soft and of high luster. There is nothing rigid or heavy about the shapes, and they are altogether satisfactory.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

CONFIRMATION DRESS.

The dress we show here is pretty in its simplicity. It may be made up in white material. A plastron is taken down the center front, the bodice and skirt joining it with a wrapped seam; a strap of silk edges the foot of skirt, also the over-sleeves, and another is taken over the shoulders, while the lace yoke is edged by a small plastron of silk. The under-sleeves are of lace to match the yoke.

Materials required: Six yards 44 inches wide, one dozen buttons, two yards lace, two yards silk.

ORNAMENT FOR THE INSTEP

Lace Insertion Is the Most Popular of the Designs Sanctioned by Fashion.

Instead of a lengthy embroidering process on the stocking instep, lace is substituted as an insert.

This work is usually done on the black or the white stocking, and the lace chosen is let in in a diamond-shaped piece—a very elongated and narrow diamond.

The long strip of insertion, or all-over lace, is basted upon the instep just where it will show above the slipper. A diamond shape is then outlined with white thread, and over this is worked a solid band of over-and-over stitch in floss to match the stocking, and about an eighth of an inch wide.

This done, the remaining flaps of the lace, outside of the diamond, are cut away and then the stocking is turned and that part of it beneath the diamond of lace is clipped carefully out.

If your work is well done, stocking and lace will not pull apart.

This is a lacy relief from the regulation embroidery and will prove beautiful for your friend, the June bride.

For the Dressing Table.

A convenient set of three small consecutive bags, which will prove wonderfully convenient if hung beside the dressing table, is made from a yard length of pompadour, dresden or plain sash ribbon divided into three equal parts, folded into bag shape, the sides overcast missing beads by matching their color, if the selvage and the tops equipped with sets of rather long ribbon hangers, which join under a big rosette or a silk-covered cabochon. The same design may be used for a desk accessory for preserving special scraps of paper, by making the triplet bags of chamois, bordered with ribbon and decorated with the embroidered initials of the owner, each bag compartment bearing a different letter.

CONCEAL JOINING OF LACE

Easy to Arrange, Though Much Depends Upon the Quality of Material That Is Used.

It is possible to join lace so the joining is almost entirely concealed. This is managed in several ways, much depending upon the kind of lace and how it is used.

For a yoke or other solid surface that is to lie flat it is better to applique the lace together. Cut out the design irregularly and join it to the under piece so that it continues the pattern. The edges are buttonholed, sewed or overcast together according to which stitch shows least. Do this with fine thread and cut away all ragged edges.

For firmness it will usually be found necessary to join the under side also. In this case make the stitches on right side small.

Where lace is to be joined for a ruffle the best way to do it is to buttonhole the edges together in the tiniest possible seam. Use a fine thread and do the stitching neatly. This same method is often used on yokes and for thin laces is better, perhaps, than appliqueing. Press the edges open on right side between thumb and first finger so it does not pucker.

Some persons lap the edges of the lace so that the wrong side of the left side lies for about a quarter of an inch upon the right side of the under piece. Both ends are then hemmed in tiny stitches. This prevents a seam, but is almost impossible to do without showing.

Never join lace by sewing in a French seam, as it is entirely too bulky, and, no matter how carefully done, will not look neat. Above all, do not content yourself with sewing in a single seam. The edges curl badly at first washing and the lace is apt to pull apart.

Floor Stain.

An inexpensive floor stain: One ounce of permanganate of potash dissolved in quart of warm water. Wood painted with it when dry will be a deep brown color and with one coat of varnish will look well. Must not allow it to touch the hands; it will stain the skin.

FOR IMPROVING SOIL

Cowpea Is One of Greatest Orchard Cover Crops Grown.

One of Factors Upon Which Building Up of Much Worn Land Is Dependent and Fills the Bill in More Places Than Any Other Plant.

The cowpea is not only the greatest orchard cover crop grown in the Ohio Valley, but it is one of the factors upon which the building up of much worn soils is dependent. It does not follow that it is the best crop to grow in the orchard under all circumstances, nor is it the only factor in soil improvement, but it fills the bill in more places than does any other plant, says J. W. Griffin in Market Growers' Journal.

Being a legume, it augments the available supply of nitrogen in the soil; its extensive root system makes the soil more porous and mellow. It may be sown late enough, July 1, with us, so as not to stand in the way of clean cultivation during the spring. A hard, lumpy, crusty soil does not respond well to cultivation. If it is difficult to get the land in good shape, a single crop of cowpeas will mellow it to a great extent. The more porous and spongy the land, due to the growth of cowpeas, the better it will withstand drought.

Cowpeas add humus to the soil, which enhances its water-boiling capacity. The fact that the soil becomes more porous also makes it possible to form a better dust mulch by cultivating, which also increases the possibility of checking evaporation. The ill effects of bad tillage are overcome more readily by growing a crop of cowpeas than that of any other crop.

Where cowpeas are to be pastured by hogs, varieties that produce many seeds are desirable. Among the best varieties for this purpose are Whippoorwill and New Era. These sorts mature in a short time. Some of the late sorts also make many seed.

It is well to ascertain what varieties seed well in certain localities and select these if they are to be used as feed.

When grown for hay or as a soiling crop the seed of the black or gray varieties should be planted as they make a large growth of vine and a fair amount of seed.

I have tried several methods of planting the cowpea, such as broadcasting and plowing them in, putting them in with a grain drill, stopping each alternate hole so as not to get them too thick, and with a one horse, Campbell, corn drill with a plate with small holes especially made for peas and beans. This last method gives much the best results. With the corn drill they are put in rows, 30 inches apart for the bush sorts and 36 inches for the heavy vining sorts. Amount per acre, of the small seeded varieties, one bushel, and of the large seeded varieties, one and one-half bushels per acre.

Clean culture is given the soil from early spring until the seeds are planted. Just as the seeds are coming up the spike toothed harrow is started. By the time the peas are five or six inches tall we have been over them twice. Sometimes it seems as though we are tearing them all out by the roots, but we just keep on stirring with the harrow and the peas just grow that much faster.

The peas are cultivated until the vines meet between the rows; this to keep down weed growth as much as anything else. When the growth of vine is heavy enough to shade the ground all over, there will be no weeds able to grow and mature seed.

With a rotation of wheat, cowpeas, corn and potatoes, and sometimes the wheat seeded to clover for a crop of hay for the milk cows, we are building up our soil and at the same time producing paying crops.

GENERAL FARM NOTES.

A satisfied hog is a still one.

See that the early pigs have plenty of protection.

Never work your horse when he will not eat.

Economize by feeding good oats and good hay.

Your horse needs good care as well as good food.

What is good for your horse is good for his master.

Diet has an important effect upon the fertility of the eggs.

Give your horse rock salt and head shelter from the summer sun.

Good drivers are quiet, patient and kind and have little use for a whip.

The hog pastured on a plank floor will never mend many holes in the barn roof.

Less than two per cent. of the cattle, beef and dairy, in the United states are pure bred.

If you haven't a hog pasture, and are trying to raise hogs, get one, or get out of the hog business.

Although sorghum makes heavy draughts upon the plant food of the soil, it is a splendid forage plant and the syrup deserves more consideration on our tables.

Did you plant a seed plat from which to select your seed corn next year? If you did not, do it now. It is better to risk late planting than to neglect this important matter.

Plans should be made to turn the oat stubble as soon as the crop is harvested and plant the land in a summer cover crop. Cowpeas are very valuable for this purpose.

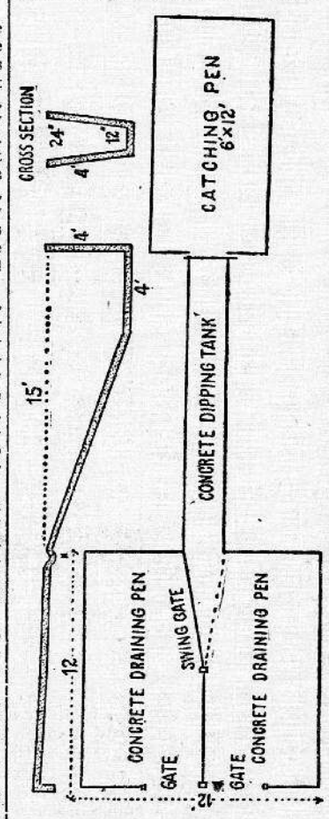
A Separator Pays.

A good cream separator is an excellent investment for any farmer who milks cows. Such a machine gets all of the butter fat out of the milk, and in no other way can this be done. Butter fat is too expensive to feed to calves and pigs, and is not very good feed for them, either. Not nearly so good as sweet, warm, pure skim milk that contains no butter fat. With a separator one can always have the milk warm and sweet for the pigs and calves, and it is the home milk and not factory milk that is contaminated with factory washings and germs of tuberculosis. A good separator will pay for itself every year in the extra butter fat it saves.

DIPPING TANK OF CONCRETE

Device and System of Pens as Described Herewith Are Great Convenience on Any Farm.

In a small dipping tank for use with a farm flock there is no use trying to build so that the sheep will go in of their own accord. Pigs will quite often swim through for the fun of it, but sheep must be forced in, and we simply catch them in a small pen and drop them in, one at a time. I present substantially the simple apparatus in use on Woodland farm, the one difference being that in our tank the bottom is narrower than in this drawing, and unwisely so, writes Joseph E. Wing, in Breeders' Gazette. Make the exit very gradual of ascent, as sheep with heavy wool can hardly drag themselves up a sharp ascent. The drainage pens are slightly inclined and the dip thus runs directly



Concrete Dipping Tank.

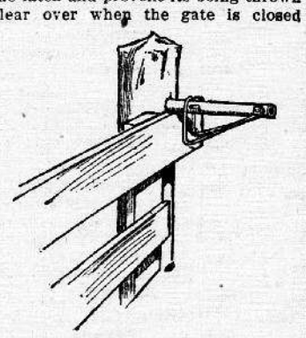
into the tank again. The one objection to this plan is that rain water fills the tank; this can be obviated by a little cross gutter, with plug and drain, just at the jointure of tank and pen. The swing gate lets one side drain while the other side fills, so the action of the thing is continuous, or nearly so, as one can keep the tank filled with hot dip. There should be a ditch to drain the tank, with plug.

Build the solid concrete, reinforced above ground with steel. The walls need be no more than four inches thick below and six inches thick above ground; the drainage pen floor if on a solid foundation of well-pounded gravel or sand need be no more than four inches thick. Such a tank and system of pens are a great luxury and convenience on any farm.

HANDY LATCH FOR FARM GATE

One Made of Solid Iron Bar Attached to Post Is Most Decidedly Satisfactory Arrangement.

The latch shown in the illustration is one of the most satisfactory the writer has ever seen on a farm gate. It is made of a solid iron bar threaded on one end so as to screw into the gate post. On this is hung, by a bolt through its ends and the iron bar, a small iron rod which has been bent into proper shape as shown in the picture, says a writer in Kansas Farmer. The bar must have a pin through it at the proper place to catch the latch and prevent its being thrown clear over when the gate is closed



A Handy Gate Latch.

with force. A piece of gas pipe may be substituted for the iron bar in the post. If desirable a small piece of hoop iron can be nailed upon the end of the gate board which engages the latch and thus prevent wear. This, however, is not necessary.

Salt Varies With Market.

The amount of salt required for butter depends somewhat upon the market for which it is intended. In general, it varies but little at the different creameries of the country. Iowa State college requires dairy students to salt butter at the rate of five pounds of salt to 100 pounds of butter. This is at the rate of 1 1-5 ounces per pound, and is probably about the average used at all creameries. Some use more salt, even as high as seven pounds per 100 pounds of butter, and some few as low as four pounds.

Redwater in Cattle.

Redwater in cattle is a dietetic disease usually caused by rough innutritious feed. The best treatment to adopt is to give a drench composed of Epsom salt, one pound; powdered ginger, one ounce; nitrate of potash, one-half ounce; to be given in a quart of water. A liberal supply of good nourishing diet is important. Certainly the cow should not be allowed to cast her cleanings (placenta); apart from the absorption of putrefactive material, it is likely to cause acute indigestion.

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