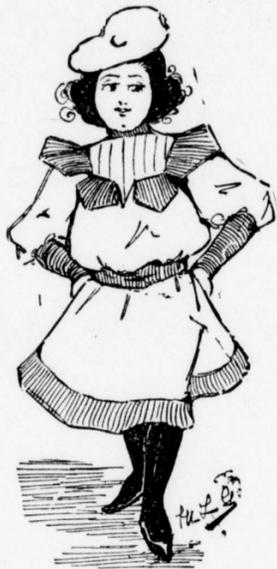




A PLAY-DAY DRESS.

Just the Thing for a Little Girl to Wear at a Mountain or Seashore Summer Resort.

There comes a very heavy chambray which is warranted to wear from one season to a life time—with the chances in favor of the life time. It is most useful for children's dresses, as it is positively beyond ripping or tearing.



LITTLE GIRL'S PLAY DRESS.

a yard, but it wears so well that you soon forget the first expenditure.

A very comfortable dress for a little girl is a sailor suit in tan chambray, made with blouse and plain skirt.

CLOTHES PUT ON ICE.

Cold Storage Proves a Better Preventive of Moths Than Tar Paper or Moth Balls.

Clothes are put on ice now during the summer months. Men's garments and women's alike. It is not meant, of course, that suits and dresses are literally laid upon blocks of ice, there to congeal rapidly, but that clothes are actually placed in the coldest of storage in the heated term.

Tar paper is a remedy of long standing, as is camphor, but it is said that the new plan of the cold storage warehouse is better than either of these. In the first place, the clothes are not packed away tightly, but they are hung on hooks in the storage rooms set apart for that purpose, and they keep their shape much better.

You can hire a room for clothes, or a single hook in a room in a progressive cold storage warehouse to-day as you please. This is a more expensive method of preserving winter clothes through the summer than the old-fashioned ways, yet it is not so costly. An odd feature of the cold storage of clothes is that boots are now being received, and it seems to be a popular thing to put them on ice, too.—Chicago Tribune.

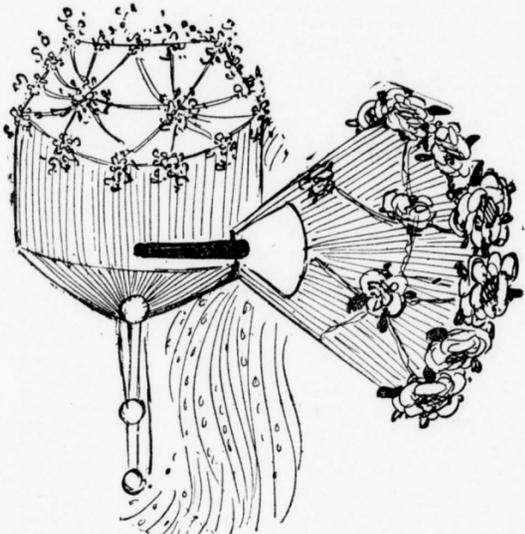
HANDKERCHIEF CASE.

How Nimble Fingers Can Produce a Very Charming and Useful Bit of Fancy Work.

A dainty and useful handkerchief case may be made of a square box, such as is used for stationery, by removing the rim of the cover in order that only a square pasteboard will remain. When

SUMMER PALM LEAVES.

A palm leaf fan in summer is a veritable March wind in dog days. No other fan approaches it in breeziness. Appreciating this the knowing ones have transferred the palm leaf fan into a thing of beauty as well as coolness. By the aid of a few ribbons and small bunches of artificial flowers it has become as pretty as any fan that waves.



To trim a palm leaf fan you purchase a quantity of tiny roses or forget-me-nots. It makes no difference as long as the flowers are small. These you sew around the edge of the fan. You then attach baby ribbons to the flowers. Fasten the ribbons in a pretty, web-like design upon the fan and you will find that you have a very pretty ornament which will also be most useful.

the rim is removed, line the inside of the box and over both sides of the cover put white sheet wadding sprinkled with lily of the valley sachet powder and tacked here and there in order to keep it in place. The cover is to be fastened to the box with bits of tape used like hinges, and the whole thing lined inside and outside with pale green crepe



DAINTY HANDKERCHIEF BOX.

paper, the joinings being inside and glued to make them hold.

Lilies of the valley made from crepe paper or culled from the milliner's stock will be needed to complete the artistic effect, and their leaves, put on the cover with a fine wire, make the central vein and add brightness and beauty. Four leaves will be enough.

A pretty mat for the box may be made of a square of the paper used in covering it, curled at the edges with the finger and pasted on stiff paper. A ruffle of lace that will come nearly to the edge of the paper will add to the beauty of its finish.—N. Y. Tribune.

Economical Marketing.

Marketing economically does not mean purchasing things at the cheapest rate. It really involves the higher talent of selecting wisely and well. Small quantities and no waste is one good rule to remember. Have just enough—not a piece too much.



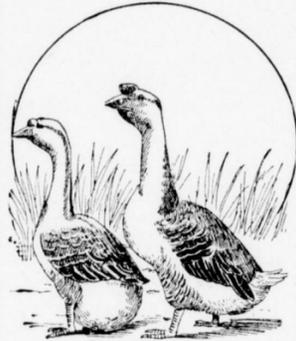
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

GEESSE FOR MARKET.

A Branch of the Poultry Business Which Possesses a Number of Special Advantages.

If there is abundant pasturage little other food is required, as a goose depends largely upon grass for sustenance during the summer months. During winter there should be some inclosure or protection provided, and the geese should be fed twice a day. Shredded hay or silage is suitable, giving corn at least once a day or so.

If geese are fed too much grain it will induce laying too early in the season and the eggs will probably not be fertile. Geese seek mates in February. Among the many varieties we think the Embden, African and Toulouse are most profitable. A good cross is obtained by mating an African gander with Embden geese. The cross rears better layers and the color of the flesh is improved. The "green goose," as the goose is styled when about four months old, is in demand in the markets if fattened nicely. Sometimes young geese are sent to market at two months old, if of good size and well fattened. To fatten they should be



GRAY AFRICAN GEESSE.

placed out of sight and hearing of their mates, or they will be restless and will consequently not take on fat so easily. Plenty of grass and water must be given daily, in addition to grain or scalded meal. Cooked turnips may be fed also, as they relish this vegetable.

Young goslings should not be allowed to get chilled, but must be cared for much the same as ducklings until strong enough to follow the mother goose. While the goose must have plenty of drinking water and a bath now and then is beneficial, it is not essential that ponds should be prepared for them, nor that they should dabble in water at all times. If running water is a natural feature of the farm and the geese have access to it at all times, then it will be necessary to pen the goslings until the down is well out on the goslings. There is no prettier sight, at least among the feathered tribe, than a family of goslings, which are seemingly golden balls of fluff down, sailing serenely by the side of their mother. Corn meal, slightly salted, should be fed to goslings; also table scraps are much liked.

One pound of feathers is nearly the average obtained from six geese when picked for their feathers. When killed three geese will furnish one pound of feathers.

The African or Toulouse will lay from 20 to 25 eggs. The first laying should be set under hens and the goose allowed to sit on the last laying or clutch, as it is called. As a rule each goose should average 20 goslings in a year, and as the average weight will be about ten pounds each when well fattened for market, it will be seen that with a good breed to start with, good care, etc., raising geese for market will prove as paying as other branches of poultry raising. Those who intend shipping should send to dealers in poultry for modes of preparing for market, since modes differ in different sections.—A. C. McPherson, in Farm and Home.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

The best crop raised on the farm are the boys and girls. When they mature grandly they are worth millions a pound.

It is idle for a slovenly farmer to attempt to tell how a farm should be conducted. His neighbors know him and his style of farming.

It was noticeable that during the continuous heavy rains in June, the only bad results to corn on tiled land was the growth of weeds.

It was recently said to us by a farmer that corn of one variety would mature at the same time, even if planted ten days apart. Can that be true?

Grow plenty of what you like for the table. A farmer friend of ours says that when he was a boy he could never get as many radishes as he wanted. Now he grows them to a point of waste.—Western Plowman.

This is Worth Considering.

Experiments recently made at the Michigan Experimental station show that about four times as much feed is obtained from a meadow allowed to mature hay as from a field pastured. In soiling, the difference would probably not be so great, owing to the fact that the grass, or peas, or alfalfa, or whatever is grown for the purpose, is cut before it fully matures, but even then from two to three times the number of animals can be supported by soiling as on pasture.—Prairie Farmer.

THE HORSE'S FOOT.

If It is Not Kept in an Excellent Condition the Animal Will Soon Be Practically Useless.

In a horse a strong foot has the fibers of the hoof very distinct, so much so that they resemble in appearance those of easily split timber. But a hoof of this kind, if not kept moist and pliable, soon becomes almost as hard as iron and is liable to render the foot lame and tender, without revealing the cause of the lameness. When it is hurt and locally inflamed, troublesome eruptions around the coronet are liable to appear.

A "thin hoof" is one which has a thin wall. It may be perfectly shaped in every way, but is peculiarly liable to get out of order either from attachment of the shoe, traveling on hard ground or during excessive drought in summer or of moisture in winter. In nearly all cases the bottom of a thin hoof is ragged, and when the shoe is removed the whole verge is seen to be thin.

A narrow-heeled foot is, in some cases, reasonably good, but in others is inclined to various bad conditions, and when tampered with, as is so often done by blacksmiths in shoeing, is almost certain to become hoofbound.

A hoof of disproportionately large size is in most cases accompanied by a slenderness and comparative weakness of limb and is a good indication of inability for brisk or vigorous action. A horse with a high-heeled foot is subject to unsteadiness of action and is liable to stumble and to sprain in the coffin or pastern joints, while a low-heeled hoof renders the animal a bad traveler.

A flat foot, shaped like an oyster, usually has many rings or wrinkles, and usually requires a hollow-shaped shoe. In many cases, for want of a sufficiently strong wall, much difficulty is occasioned in shoeing in securing proper fastening for the shoe, and often renders the animal unfit for fast work or work on hard, stony roads.

When a hoof is smooth and tough, of a medium size, neither too hard and brittle nor too soft, without wrinkles, with the heel firm and in no way rotten or spongy, with the frog horny and dry, with the sole somewhat hollow, like the inside of a dish, let the color be what it may—such a foot will be nearly always turn out good, although good judges object to too many white feet, preferring dark or black hoofs.—St. Louis Republic.

KEEP FENCES TIGHT.

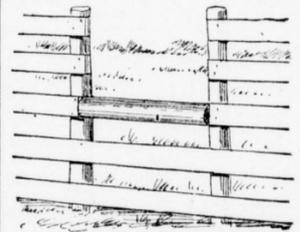
A Good Part of the Injury to Stock from Barbs is Due Almost Altogether to Neglect.

One of the most common causes of breachy animals on the farm is poor fences, and we may go further and say that a good part of the injury to stock from barbed wire fences, is due to a poor condition of the fence. The wires get loose and sag down, and stock get tangled up in them and injure themselves much worse than they would if the fences were kept up properly. Low tumble down fences are a constant temptation to stock to break over, and once they get started it will be much more difficult to restrain. The safest plan in all cases is to keep the fences in a good condition, especially those around the pastures. If the stock are to be changed constantly from one pasture or field to another, provide good gates, as laying the fences part way down and compelling the animals to jump over what is left up, is giving them the first lessons in jumping or becoming breachy. If an animal seems inclined to be breachy, get rid of it as soon as possible, as one mischievous or breachy animal on the farm will soon teach the greater part of the others to be like them. With wire fences properly built, care being taken to have strong corner posts well braced, it is not much work to keep them in good condition. But no matter what kind of fences there may be on the farm it is good plan to go over them every few weeks and see that they are kept in good repair.—Prairie Farmer.

HANDY CONTRIVANCE.

A Simple Device Which Prevents Hogs from Going Where They May Not Be Wanted.

We reproduce from Wisconsin Farmer a device which allows cattle to go from field to field but prevents hogs



A HANDY GAP.

from doing so. A roller from an old binder, or a round piece of timber made into a roller, is put in the gap just high enough to let cattle and horses step over. When a hog tries to go over he falls back.

Clover Causes Slobbering.

There is in all clovers more or less of a principle that tends to cause slobbering in horses. It is now believed that this principle is more largely found in the seeds than in other parts of the plants. It is not probable that there will be any difficulty in using the hay if the crimson clover is cut before the seed is fully formed. Since crimson clover seeds abundantly at the first blossoming, it is more likely to give trouble than the ordinary red clover, which seeds very little or not at all at the first blossoming.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

READY TO TAKE HIS GALL.

The Surprising Offer of a Bankrupt's Souless Creditor at an Assignment Meeting.

Not long ago a substantial looking New Yorker came to Chicago to engage in the retail cigar business. He had seemingly good credentials and rented an attractive little store on the North side, buying his fixtures on credit. On the same terms he laid in quite a large stock of goods and opened his doors for patronage. He seemed to be doing quite a good business and none of his numerous creditors manifested the least alarm as to the safety of their accounts. Suddenly he made an assignment. His creditors were notified and a full meeting was held in the office of his attorney, the sorrowful bankrupt not being present with them.

The attorney made a politic and pacific speech. An eastern creditor, who had secured judgment on a fraudulent claim, had attached and carried away everything except \$70 cigars and \$8.30 in money. The unfortunate debtor owed over \$3,000 to the men present, which he would liquidate at the earliest possible moment.

"My client suffers far more acutely than any of you," continued the lawyer. "He has surrendered all that he possesses. It is not much, it is true, but I trust it will serve as an earnest of his future intentions. He is crushed by his misfortune and would willingly divide his body among you." "What's that?" asked a somewhat deaf old man, supplementing his right ear with his broad palm.

"My client is willing to divide his very body among you," repeated the attorney. "All right," responded the old man, "I'll take his gall!"

A Liberal Supply Needed.

"There's one thing, dear George," she wrote, "that you mustn't forget. Stand on tiptoe when those great guns go off, and stuff your ears full of cotton. Don't forget the cotton when you pass through the south. Get two bales while you are about it."

And dear George rubbed his ears and wondered what she meant.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Different Make.

"Is he a self-made man?" "No; father-in-law-made."—Puck.

Nobody gets as mad as a loafer when told that he doesn't work.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Woman's Failing.—"Women have so little originality." "I presume you are talking about some one woman." "Yep. I have proposed to her four times, and each time she has told me it was so sudden."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Flight of Time.—"How time flies!" she exclaimed sadly. "Here I am 30 years old, and it seems but yesterday that I was 18." Her husband, understanding, was one of those insensate brutes; not for years had he told his wife how nice she looked in her tea gown until after he had figured up all the batting averages in the National league. "How long is it actually?" he asked, now.—Detroit Journal.

"I hope," said Newpopp, "that if the Spaniards bombard New York, they will do it in the daytime." "So that you can dodge?" "No. So they will not wake the baby."—Town Topics.

Questionable Success.—Dixon—"How did Hackwrite's new play take in London?" Hixon—"He writes me that it met with unheard-of success." Dixon—"Is that so?" Hixon—"Yes; after the first night it was never heard of again."—Chicago News.

Brown—"Oh, yes! the world moves!" Jones—"Yes; and it has to hustle to keep up with the United States."—Puck.

Benham—"I see that your mother brought her trunk." Mrs. Benham—"Yes." Benham—"Well, she didn't need to do that to prove that she was an elephant on our hands."—Town Topics.

The trouble is, when a thing has occurred often enough that you decide it has become a rule, something happens to change the whole business.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

It is a pretty safe rule to go by that when all the papers don't refer to a man as prominent, that he is.—Acheson Globe.

Health is greater than wealth. Next to it is a disposition to smile under a cloud of debts.—Acheson Globe.

A Philippine Heroine.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live so long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

A Positive Proof.

Teacher—Now can any of you give any proofs of your own that the world is not flat? Little Tommy—Please, sir, if it was you could see the north pole with a telescope.—Puck.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pains and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Market Fluctuations.

"She told me her heart and hand were priceless?"

"What did you say?" "I told her I would go off somewhere and wait until she sent me word that they were marked down."—Indianapolis Journal.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

His Stake.

A man never loses money on fast horses. It is the slow ones that drive him to the free lunch counter.—Burlington Gazette.

Advertisement for Dr. S. B. Hartman's Pe-Ru-na's Victory. Includes a portrait of a woman and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Castoria. Features the brand name in large letters and a signature of Dr. J. C. Hartman, emphasizing its use for infants and children.

Advertisement for Sapolio. Includes the slogan "DON'T HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL" and the brand name in large letters.

Advertisement for Homes in Nebraska. Features the brand name in large letters and text describing the benefits of farming in Nebraska, including soil quality and climate.