Summer Millinery

Misses Louise He
ira Peyrefitte,
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s. Frank Peyref

Miss Evela Poi
River

THE happy possessor of a touring car, or the happier occupant of one, who regularly takes the air in someone's else touring car, presents herself these days in a bonnet and a protecting coat which fastens into a "coat-dress." This garment is of pongee or linen, very practical, dainty and a protection against the dust from collar to hem. It is shaped in such a variety of ways that one may choose from among the pattern books the most becoming style. The simplest lines remain the best and the coat-dress should be plain. Brilliantine, of the washable variety, is another choice in fabrics, where the wearer has reason to wish to get something other than pongee or linen.

The bonnet is made of Madagascar cloth on a supporting veil frame and does not crush the hair. The crown is made of an oblong piece folded in and the bonnet is finished about the face with shirred taffeta silk. Ties of the taffeta, made from piece-silk, are fringed out at the ends and hemmed at the sides. The frames which support these bonnets hardly deserve the name, for there is so little to them. The cloth is a wiry fabric which needs little help to retain it in place. But the bonnet is designed to be cool and the wire supports are made to that end. It must not set too close to the head. These pretty head pieces look very simple and they are—as simple as a sunbonnet—which is not so easy to make successfully, as its appearance might indicate. Wash silk or suede-lisle gloves enable the [illegible] to be always daintily gloved; if several pairs are provided clean gloves are always on call, for they may be washed and dried over night.

It takes a very great beauty indeed to appear at once charming and "blowsy." This summer's auto clothes are the most practical we have had. The roomy coat-dress is complete and covers up a multitude of well protected finery, or maybe a kimona—no one can tell which, until the garment is taken off.

Every one who possesses a lace coat or a scarf or a shawl is making the most of many opportunities. What with tunics, stoles, overskirts and all sorts of draperies, and the universal use of lace, every good old piece is having an airing. This is likely to continue for, if the shadows that are cast before are in any way authoritative, the silhouette of the Empress Josephine seems to be lengthening across the land abroad, and has already arrived over seas to us. Skirts are narrow to inconvenience at the bottom and figures suggest that the corset is about to be forgotten—in effect—but not of course in reality. American women have ceased to accept everything Paris chooses to hand out to them, however, and it remains to be seen just how the banded skirts and coats will be received. But there is no doubt about the liking for soft draperies, and old classic models never fail of some degree of welcome. The manner of draping fine bits of old Chantilly is shown in the picture just as a suggestion to some one who may own a mantle or shawl or a long scarf. There are any number of ways by which it may be made to become a part of the costume. Shawls are arranged with the point fastened to the bodice at the bust line, plaited in at the waist on each side of the front, but hanging free at this point, and tacked to the skirt at the sides. This is not the only manner of placing them. With trained gowns the fine shawl of old lace may play the most important part of the composition. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

COAT FOR YOUNG GIRL.

Serge or cloth would make up prettily like our sketch, which has a panel front; the sides of the upper part are plain, while those at lower part are pleated, the two are connected by a material waistband which has the right end pointed, and fastened over on the left; cord ornaments and buttons form the fastening. Velvet or satin might be used to face collar and cuffs.

Hat of fine straw, trimmed with velvet or roses.

Materials required: 3 yards 48 inches wide, ½ dozen buttons, ½ yard silk or velvet.

To Insert Ribbon.

When removing ribbon from soiled corset covers fasten a piece of twine on one end and pull through, take off the ribbon, leaving the string in the corset cover while it is being laundered. Then by tying the ribbon on one end again it is easily pulled back into place.

Many of the smartest new frocks are made with overskirts of all sizes from a short apron to a long drapery.

INGENIOUS COAT HANGERS

Good Substitute for a Regular Article When Such Is Not at Hand.

A coat or jacket of any description should be kept on a coat hanger—when not being worn. If a regular hanger does not chance to be on hand a good substitute can be evolved by making a tight roll of wrapping paper or newspaper and tying about the center a string with loops left to hang it on the hook.

The paper roll if sufficiently thick will keep a coat in shape nicely. Most waists are also better hung up than laid in a drawer. In traveling it is especially convenient to be able to fashion good hangers with only a few old papers, a bit of string and just a moment's time and work.

For traveling the small cases of extension hangers are delightfully compact and a great convenience. These hangers can also be bought separately and a bag of silk or dimity made for them to be carried in.

A Flounce Finish.

To finish the upper edge of a flounce on a delicate white frock there is suggested a new idea in a spray of silk flowers. A long and trailing tendril made of a milliner's fold of delicate pink satin is tacked along the line of joining where the chiffon or tulle is fastened to the skirt. Hanging from this at distances of three or four inches are single rosebuds, the smallest imaginable, made of pink ribbon and each one attached to a leaf made of delicate, narrow green ribbon.

Now, at wider intervals, and reaching upward from the long tendrils, there appear wandering sprays of the same pink silk fold ending with a tiny pink bud. On the same frock the sleeve is finished with a similar handmade decoration and the shoulder line below the subyoke.

Chamois Cushions.

With a pattern cut out as for stencil work, the chamois cover of a cushion is lined with rich brown satin or velvet and finished round the edge with a brown silk cord. A second cushion top of chamois has its conventional design burnt upon it—very delicately burnt—with the pyrographic needle, because this leather is too delicate for careless work.

PROFIT IN CAPONS

Little Trouble to Average Farmer to Raise 100 to 200.

Fowls Always Retain That Sweetness and Juiciness of Flesh That Is Characteristic of Spring Chicken—Reason They Bring Price.

(By MILLER PURVIS.)

No one is better situated to raise capons than the farmer. On the average farm the additional work required to raise from 100 to 200 capons would not be noticed, and the most of this work can be attended to in the winter when time is plentiful with the farmer.

In the neighborhood of Fairbury, Ill., a great many capons are raised every year and are found to be very profitable. There are many stories told about the size to which capons grow, while the truth is that the ordinary capon will grow to but one or two pounds more than the ordinary uncaponized cockerel would in the same time, and to secure this additional weight extra feeding is necessary.

In preparation for capon raising it is wise to hatch about twice the number of chickens as capons desired, for fully half are likely to be pullets. The pullets may be kept for egg production or may be sold for spring chickens, thus securing enough money to pay for raising the whole flock up to the time the cockerels are old enough to caponize, which is about twelve weeks.

The operation of caponizing does not require much skill, although the beginner will probably kill two or three at the start, which will not be lost, for they bleed to death in about the same time as if their throats had been cut and are exactly as good for table purposes as if bled in the latter way. A set of tools for caponizing costs from $1.50 to $2, and with each set is sent directions that anyone can follow.

After the caponizing the cockerels become docile and quiet; they lose ambition and their combs cease to grow; in fact, they shrivel, and when fed they eat their fill and sit quietly around until feeding time again. Capons always retain that sweetness and juiciness of flesh that is characteristic of the spring chicken, the reason they bring such a high price. They are fed much as other fowls would be, only eating more. About all they eat goes to the formation of juicy, palatable flesh.

A few years ago capons commanded hardly any attention in the west and do not yet bring the prices they do in the eastern cities. By the last of March good capons sell readily in Chicago at 17 cents per pound, as against 12 cents for dressed chickens. As the average Plymouth Rock capon will weigh seven or eight pounds, it will be seen that the capon sells for from 40 to 50 cents more than the chicken of the same age, and the difference in the cost of raising is insignificant. The writer has known of a flock of 400 capons that cleared nearly one dollar each. However, these were extras—sold in Philadelphia, the greatest capon market in the country.

BLISTER CANKER OF APPLE

Disease Usually Found on Larger Limbs and Sometimes Attacks Trunk—Method of Treatment.

This disease is usually found on the larger limbs, and sometimes attacks the trunk. Old cankers are often a foot or more in length. The fungus attacks the wood as well as the bark. In the early stages of the disease the bark is brown and slightly sunken and usually set off from the healthy bark by a distinct boundary. As the season advances circular fungous masses develop on the diseased area. They are formed beneath the bark, but soon break through to the surface, furnishing the most characteristic feature of the disease. They are firmly fastened to the wood by means of a hard ring of fungous tissue, so that they remain attached to it even after the bark has fallen away.

Blister Canker of Apple.

Summer spores are produced on the surface of the stroma. Later in the season, numerous flask-shaped perithecia are formed within the stroma, but opening on its surface. These produce many club-shaped sacs, each containing eight spherical, brown spores.

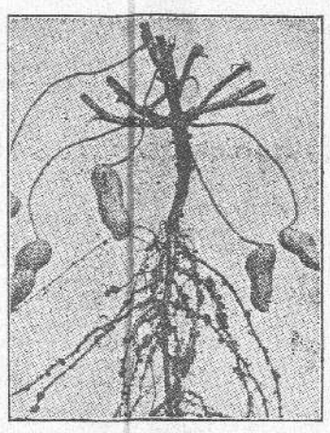
The fungus seems to be dependent upon wounds for entrance to the host tissue. The best method of treatment is found in avoiding unnecessary injuries to the tree and in the proper care of all wounds. All cankered limbs should be destroyed.

GROWING PEANUTS IN SOUTH

One of the Most Desirable of Soil-Renovating and Soil-Improving Plants—By-Products Valuable.

To most persons the peanut suggests only the article as it appears for sale, whole, shelled or salted, but during recent years the uses of peanuts have become numerous, and include a wide range of utility. The demand for peanuts for use in the manufacture of food preparations is constantly increasing. By-products of the peanut are now being employed extensively in the manufacture of feeds for farm stock and dairy cows.

The peanut is rapidly becoming an important farm crop throughout the southern states. Its vines are valuable as forage and the peas that are not marketable can be used for feeding purposes. Throughout the boll-weevil district of the cotton belt the peanut is rapidly becoming of importance as a money crop, and special oil-producing varieties will doubtless assist in keeping the oil mills of the southern states supplied with raw materials. The peanut plant, in common with other leguminous plants, has the power of collecting the free nitrogen of the atmosphere and storing it in little nodules upon its roots. For this reason the peanut is one of the most desirable of our soil-renovating and soil-improving plants. It should be borne in mind, however, that in



Roots of Peanut Vines.

order to benefit the soil the nitrogen so gathered should not be removed, but that the main portion of the roots should be left in the soil.

TIMELY FARM NOTES.

Sweet potatoes grow best on a light sandy loam.

Weeds take more moisture than hot winds.

A moist, cloudy day is an ideal one for transplanting young plants.

Money paid labor for handling weeds is worse than [illegible]

Breathing dust will injure chickens the same as other animals.

Where hens are used for incubation they should be provided with nests separate from the laying hen flock.

For the earliest crop of lettuce and radishes, work into the soil some strong, stimulating fertilizer, such as poultry droppings.

In Mexico, farmers instead of fencing in their hay and stray stacks, erect them on platforms out of the reach of cattle.

Red clover is usually sown with a grain crop, so that it will cover the field after the latter has been harvested.

The rhubarb roots should be renewed occasionally, as the old ones sometimes rot. Do not allow the seed stalk to go to seed.

Tomatoes run on trellies will not do well where there is an excess of sunshine. They need shade.

Blackberries do not feed widely and hence they do not materially interfere with the growth of the apple trees.

Keep up a liberal flow of milk by good feeding till grass comes. The first grass is watery and contains but little actual feeding value.

Clover hay is the standard of excellence by which the feeding value of all other leguminous crops is measured.

There is a ready market for all the milk, cream and butter that the country can produce.

Most dairymen and farmers now raise their calves by hand, feeding them largely on skim milk during the early period of their lives.

With the coming of warm weather and some green pasture it is easy to make delicious butter.

Roots and silage have been compared for fattening wether lambs without any marked difference in their value becoming apparent.

As many persons have failed in keeping store, teaching school and raising corn and hogs as have failed with chickens.

Scummy Drinking Vessels.

Scummy drinking vessels cause sickness. They should be scalded out every now and then. Filthy water drunk daily is very irritating to the bowels. Water is the principal constituent of the flesh, bones, feathers and eggs of fowls, and necessarily large quantities of it is consumed daily. Therefore, it should be seen that the water supply is not only pure, but fresh.

Feeding Cotton Seed Meal.

Southern farmers have learned that feeding cotton seed meal in large quantities is bad business, as it often leads to fatalities. Fed in small quantities, however, with corn and alfalfa it is beneficial.

MULTIPLY ON YOUR FINGERS

Method Is An Invention of a Polish Mathematician—Serve as Calculating Machine.

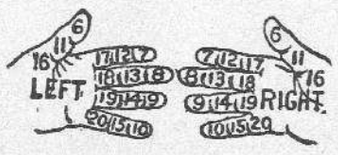
A French magazine describes an amusing method of learning and remembering the harder part of the multiplication table. The method is there stated to be an invention of M. Procopovitch, a Polish mathematician.

He has discovered a way of making the fingers serve as a calculating machine to obtain the products of the numbers from 6 to 10, and also of the series of numbers from 11 to 15 and from 16 to 20, both inclusive.

For the first series—6, 7, 8, 9, 10—fingers and thumbs are numbered, the numbers running from 6 on the thumb to 10 on the little finger of each hand. Now, in order to multiply the number on one hand by the number on another finger we put the two fingers together, one on each hand. In finding the product we count the two joined fingers and all above them and thus get the number of tens; to get the units we multiply the number of fingers below the joined fingers on one hand by the number below on the other.

The rule is a little different for the products of the series 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. The fingers of the factors are marked as before except that the thumbs are now 11 and the little fingers 15. Join as before the fingers to be multiplied. Then for 10s add together the joined fingers and all above them and also add 100. For the units multiply the joined finger together with those above it on one hand by the joined finger and those above on the other.

For the next series of numbers, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, the thumbs are each 16 and the little fingers 20. Join the fingers which are to be multiplied, count the fingers which are joined as 2 and all above to get the number of 20s and add 200. To this add the product of the fingers below those joined, as in the first case.



Multiply on Fingers.

Perhaps the latter cases of this curious little trick will be more interesting than useful, but the first series will at times be an aid to everybody who is now and then bothered in his recollection of the multiplication table. A thousand-to-one chance will show that the whole device is simpler in practise than in description. Reference to the cut will simplify the study of these rules.

GIVE SOAP-BUBBLE PARTIES

Most Interesting Pastime for All Ages and Sizes—Clay Pipes and Castile Soap Needed.

These are most interesting for all sizes and ages. Good clay pipes and castile soap and bowls enough to go around are the needful things; also a room which will not be hurt by a sprinkling of soap suds; and one thing more—the smaller the child the bigger the apron to cover him.

A little glycerine in the lukewarm soap suds will make the bubbles brighter and more durable, and if a thick shawl is spread on the floor they will bounce upon it like rubber balls.

A bubble tournament is great fun. Arrange sides, with leaders. Let one side step forward in a line with pipes and bowls; then the leader starts and sees how many bubbles he can make with one dip of his pipe. Each of his followers does likewise, while some one not in the game keeps the score. Then the other side takes its turn and the side which blows the greatest number is the prize winner.

There are many different ways of enjoying this pretty pastime. Science has discovered several methods of heightening the colors in the bubbles.

THE DANCER.

She dances like a dandelion,
Fluff upon the breeze,
As gaily as a butterfly,
And quite as much at ease;
And surely she was always meant
To fly upon her toes.
There never was another
That could go as Doris goes.

The flowers she is scattering
Are no lovelier than she.
They fall in yellow showers,
As she gaily sets them free.
And she beckons them to follow
To the land where all is young
Where a thousand sprites are singing
In the eerie faerie tongue.

What the Toad Does.

He has the power to drink with his skin.

Even if emaciated, his skin will take up enough water to make him appear fat.

He is most useful in the garden, catching the insects.

His skin secretes an acrid humor, so a dog seldom bites one the second time.

Authorities unite in saying that he has been known to live 35 to 40 years.

It is not true that he can exist imbedded in stone, unless there be a fissure.

"GREETINGS, MR. FROG."

How do do, Mr. Frog?
In your fine new attire
And your lovely bright green back
You look like a squire."

"Thank you," said the Frog,
In a manner quite airy;
"With your pretty red ribbons
You look like a fairy."

SWINGING RING GAME IS NEW

Requires Very Nice Sense of Distance, Careful Eye and Light Touch to Do it Right.

On days when it is too stormy or too slushy to be comfortable out of doors there is generally a strongly expressed wish voiced by the younger members of the family that "there was something to do." The old games do not always suit, and most of them require too many players. Let us solve the problem, says Ladies' Home Journal.

Here is a pastime that is real fun, for it depends on skill. It is fun even when played alone, for you can always try to beat your own best previous score, and every time you try it you become just so much more expert. It is for girls as well as boys, so a brother and sister can spend a jolly afternoon at it without either wanting to see any friends, who are pretty sure not to come in on a very bad day.

You need two nails, a string and a ring of some kind, about six inches in diameter. If you have no old curtain ring or something else of that sort, you can make a ring that will serve your purpose perfectly well by getting a thin piece of board, marking a circle seven inches in diameter on its surface, and inside of that another circle six inches in diameter. Now drive a nail in the ceiling, if there is no hook for a lamp or chandelier already there, and another nail in the wall with its head pointing upward at an angle of about 45 degrees. Suspend your ring from the nail in the ceiling by a string just long enough to allow the ring to swing its center over the nail in the side wall and hang there. Now you are ready to begin.

Stand by the nail in the side of the wall with your right hand holding the ring close to the nail. Now push the ring away from you, trying to make it swing back and hook over the nail. There! Of course you didn't do it! The ring came back and struck the nail, but did not catch on it. In order to catch on the projecting nail the ring must swing in a circle. If you do it once out of your first ten trials you are lucky. It requires a very nice sense of distance, a careful eye and a light touch to do it just right. Not so easy as it seems, is it?

It takes a lot of practise to score three out of five trys. Get your brother to try it with you, and he will be astonished to find he is no better at this than you are. In fact, girls are best at this game and, strange as it may seem, their judgment of distance more accurate.

Try a game of fifty points, with "innings" of ten points each.

Of course, the winner is the one who rings the nail the most times out of fifty trials.

SIGN THAT IS NOVEL PUZZLE

Unique Method of Trimming Store to Advertise Stock—Eleven Words Can Be Picked Out.

This sign was placed in a trimming store to advertise the stock. They kept cotton, lining goods, silk, tape, thread, pins, braid, cloth and buttons. Can you find them by moving up,

A	T	B	T	O	E
O	R	U	N	I	P
L	E	A	S	A	T
G	C	D	I	L	O
T	O	N	N	G	K

A Unique Sign.

down and slanting? Do not skip, though you may use the same letter over again.

Why! Indeed!

Arthur, six years old, gave to the little maiden of his choice a candy on which was printed in pink letters, "Why do you keep me in suspense?"

"I gave Millicent a candy with reading on it," he said shyly to his mother.

"What did the reading say?" asked his mother.

"Why do you keep me in suspenders?" repeated Arthur, proudly.

Why the Sun Sets.

Little Jack asked his mother one night why the sun set so often. She told him so that it might rise in the morning. This seemed a useless reason, and Jack hunted for another. At last he said:

"Oh! I know, mother. The sun sets so that she can hatch all the days!"

COUNTRY'S WEALTH IN OIL

Industry That Has Grown to Enormous Proportions Within a Few Years.

The production of oil in the United States has grown from nothing at the time of its discovery to enormous proportions. Millions of barrels have been taken from the country near the western slope of the Alleghenies in western Pennsylvania, and millions more from the districts in West Virginia and Ohio. Indiana has yielded its share and Illinois has been productive beyond the dreams of avarice.

It remained, however, for Kansas and Oklahoma, together with the Indian Territory, to open the eyes of the modern driller and capitalists. When the soil was first tapped in the wildcatting operations of that section great gushers rewarded the efforts of the men who had the courage and capital to engage in the enterprise. The usual rush followed, but many thousands of acres had been already taken up and the war for supremacy began.

Well, Wasn't He Right?

The minister was addressing the Sunday school. "Children, I want to talk to you for a few moments about one of the most [illegible] most important organs [illegible] world," he said. "What is that that throbs away, beats away, never stopping, never ceasing, whether you wake or sleep, night or day, week in and week out, month in and month out, year in and year out, without any volition on your part, hidden away in the depths, as it were, unseen by you, throbbing, throbbing rhythmically all your life long?" During this pause for oratorical effect a small voice was heard: "I know. It's the gas meter."

Midas.

Midas had come to that point in his career where everything he touched turned to gold.

"What shall you ever do with the stuff?" asked his entourage in visible alarm.

Midas affected not to be uneasy. "Just wait till the boys begin to touch me!" quoth he, displaying an acquaintance with economic tendencies far in advance of his age.—Puck.

A widow may have words of praise for her late husband. But a sleepy wife, never!