Two of the Smartest in the Big Galaxy of Street Hats

Two of the smartest in all the big galaxy of street hats; are shown here. They have proven so successful with discriminating women that we shall see them again repeated in fall millinery. They are the late comers for summer and are most beautiful.

The sailor shown here in white hemp is called the "button-sailor," for the reason, perhaps, that it is perfectly round. It is often made with a flange about the upper brim and is also made with a narrow border of maline projecting from the edge. A very handsome brocaded ribbon provides the trimming for the model portrayed here. The standing bow is wired, and a little bunch of June roses makes a delightful finish at the front.

Equally "chic" is the hat with square crown, whose only decoration is a huge black velvet bow of two loops mounted (to simulate wings) at the back. Wings are mounted in the pose of flying this season, and these velvet loops follow this pretty fancy. They are shaped and wired to retain the proper poise. Nothing could be simpler, yet few hats require as much cleverness as these examples of millinery, which are at once simple, original and full of style.

SILK IMPROVED BY WASHING

Looks Much Better After It Is Laundered Than Before, If Done Properly.

Tub silk, which has proved its worth for shirtwaists and summer petticoats and may enter other departments of the feminine wardrobe, looks better after it is laundered than before, if it is laundered properly. But woe betide the woman who allows her tub silk belongings to fall into the hands of an unwise laundress. They will come back to her streaked and blotched and stiff and cottony and much the worse for their tubbing.

If it is rightly done, laundering tub silks is the simplest sort of work. To begin with, soak the soiled shirtwaist or petticoat in lukewarm soapy water, and then rub it between the hands in fresh water, with plenty of white pure soap. If the water is hard and suds do not form easily, add a little borax.

When the garments seem clean, rinse them in several changes of warm clear water. Turn the sleeves of the shirt inside out, as lint sometimes gathering in the sleeves must be vigorously handled if it is to be got rid of.

When the rinsing water is as clear after the garments are run through it as it was before, add a little bluing to it if the silk has a white ground and rinse the clothes in this. Then wring them dry, shake them out and hang them up for 15 or 20 minutes—just long enough to heat a flatiron.

Iron the silk while it is quite wet, and the result will be added silkiness of texture and softness of finish.

It can be ironed either on the wrong or the right side. Most tub silk is a little shiny anyway, but if it has a dull finish without gloss it can be ironed on the wrong side without changing the finish.

Hang the ironed silk garments in the air on hangers until they are thoroughly dry, so that they will not wrinkle. Silk laundered in this way wears for months and looks as well the last day it is worn as it did before it was cut from the bolt on the counter.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

EMBROIDERY IS MUCH USED

Conspicuous in the Trimming of Lingerie This Season as Well as Gowns.

Not only are the embroideries used on gowns, but they are conspicuous on lingerie. Petticoats are handsomely embroidered, many with machine embroideries in the dainty patterns that simulate laces. These embroideries are added to fabrics as fine and sheer as gossamer, but because of the strength of the threads and the perfection of the weave the perishable-looking batistes, nainsook and organdies are firmer than they seem, and an embroidery trimmed garment of this sort will wear very satisfactory.

Scallop and dot designs are the favorites for everyday petticoat flounces, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. Such petticoats reach the top of the boot, so there is really nothing to wear out the dainty flounce, and as it is so short it is not likely to catch in the heels when descending stairs. In the interests of a narrow silhouette, the "drop" ruffle has been discarded and the new petticoats are very clinging garments.

Petticoats for evening wear have very deep embroidery flounces on fine fitted tops. The top is usually of soft nainsook, while the flounce is of scallop and dot embroidery or an English eyelet pattern on a sheer ground. This flounce is attached to the petticoat top with a ribbon-run beading or with a strip of lace insertion, the lace being carried in tabs down into the flounce to give an effect of airy daintiness.

As to the colors used in embroideries, there are some wonderful red tones, shading from a Syrian red to a rich brick or terra cotta shade, and in the lighter tints to a rose, which is very characteristic of the second empire. This latter shade has been combined with ecru in a most artistic manner. There is a decided reddish cast in the new copper shade, which is as bright as emerald, and another, known as "vert gris," which is more of a grayish green tone. The Turkish tones of blue have a serious rival in the deep, rich sapphire tint and the more subdued bluish shades seen in old tapestries.

TAILOR-MADE SUIT

Model of black silk with linen collar and chiffon yoke. Sash ending in long silk tassels.

Gift for Baby.

An unusual gift for the baby and one which would be appreciated by baby's mother, is that of embroidered yokes. One yoke cut in one piece rounded and one in three pieces with shoulder seam so as to give a square effect, should be made. The outline of the yoke should be merely indicated with dotted lines and not cut out until the tiny dress is made, thus avoiding any frayed appearance. A design of bow knots, wreaths or small flowers is always appropriate for a baby yoke, but if you cannot do the French embroidery, dainty designs in feather stitching and French knots may be used.

The New Parasols.

While the fashions for many years have added to the size or decorations of parasols or umbrellas, there has been no decided change until this year, the bee-hive parasol, with reflex ribs to the framework, is decidedly new. The same may be said of shoes, which have had high heels for so many years. This year the low heel is worn and there is even tendency to no heel at all.

A White Violet Wedding.

If you have a violet wedding, it would be a clever idea to have white and gren decorations. The bride should carry white violets and have her table decorated with them, and white carnations with ferns used for other tables, or purple violets and maidenhair ferns.

CAP and BELLS

JUDGE GIVEN SEVERE JOLT

Stone Thrown Through Window Was as Long as Jurist's Head, but Not So Thick.

They were speaking about the funny ones that occasionally bulge out in the august courtroom the other evening when Senator Henry Lippett of Rhode Island recalled the discomfiture that once came to a New England judge.

The case before the court, the senator said, was directly due to the erratic flight of a rock that had gone through a plate-glass window. The man who threw the rock was in the prisoners' pen, and an old lady who had seen the excitement was in the witness chair trying to describe the size of the missile.

This apparently was no easy job, for, after the lawyers had futilely worked for several minutes, the judge took up the examination.

"Look this way, madam," said his honor, closing his hand. "Was the stone you saw thrown as big as my fist?"

"It was bigger," answered the witness with impressive deliberation.

"I see," returned the judge, closing both hands together. "Was it as big as my two fists?"

"It was bigger," rejoined the old lady in the same slow voice.

"Good," returned the judge, with a look of encouragement. "Was the stone as big as my head?"

"It was just about as long as your head," slowly replied the witness, "but not quite so thick."—Boston Transcript.

EITHER WAY.

He—Woman is more beautiful than man.

She—Oh, yes, naturally.

He—Oh, no, articificially.

Absurd Deduction.

"John," complained Mrs. Dorkins, "the ashes and garbage in our alley have not been carted away for more than six weeks. I wish you would notify the authorities."

"It wouldn't do any good, Maria," said Mr. Dorkins. "The city has no money to pay for having the ashes and garbage hauled away. The explanation has been given a hundred times."

"No money? Why, that's awful! Then even the mayor and the aldermen have to go without their pay, don't they?"

"O, Maria, what you don't know about the business of running a city would fill a dozen Carnegie libraries!"

Pertinent Question.

Prof. Bliss Perry likes to tell this story about a suffrage meeting which a friend of his attended. After considerable business had been disposed of by the suffragists, one of their number made a motion that the women living in the town where the meeting was held should endeavor at the next election to place a woman on the school board. The presiding officer said, referring to the motion, "Is there any question?"

For a few moments there was silence. Then a shrill voice far up in the gallery said sweetly: "Will you please tells us how you get that smooth effect over the hips?"—Cleveland Leader.

A Traitress.

"She was drummed out."

"Expelled from the suffragettes?"

"Yes; they ascertained that she was merely hiking to take off weight, and not through any real zeal for the cause."

Indiscretion.

"The Parvenus are furious at that society reporter for saying "there wasn't a jarring note' in their last affair."

"I suppose the poor wretch didn't know they made their money in preserves."—Town Topics.

Modest Demand.

Knicker—Jones says he doesn't want anything but his autograph from the president.

Bocker—But he wants that on a commission.

M'DERMOTT GOT HIS PENSION

Bright Idea Strikes "Lucky Bill" When Asked if Stiff Leg Would Interfere With Work.

Private William McDermott, better known to his comrades as "Lucky Bill," was being examined by the regular army surgeon in order to have his claim for a pension verified. In his right hand he carried a heavy stick which he used as a support. Each step was accompanied with a conspicuous limp, while his face was contorted almost beyond recognition, as with pain.

"What's the matter with your leg?" asked the surgeon.

"Shot, just below the knee," returned "Lucky Bill."

The surgeon examined the injured limb, winked at his assistant, and turned again to the applicant.

"Why, man, there's nothing wrong with your leg," he said. "Your wound is almost entirely healed, and while it may cause you to limp a little it will never hinder you from making a living."

"Oh, yes, it will," argued Bill.

"But how?" asked the surgeon.

Bill hesitated a moment. Then his face brightened. "I'm a song-and-dance artist," he said; "maybe you can tell how I'm going to dance with a stiff leg."

Bill got his pension.

When he returned to camp a friend asked him how he made out.

"First rate," answered Bill; "why don't you go over?"

"I would if I had been injured," answered his friend.

"You lost the tip of your index finger, didn't you?" said Bill. "Just tell them you are a typewriter and use the touch system."—New York Post.

DIDN'T WANT TO EAT.

The Conductor (looking into Pullman compartment)—Half hour for dinner.

The Groom—Don't hold the train up for us, my dear fellow; we're not at all hungry.

Would Be There.

The theater in the small town was the topic being talked of by a merry party of actors and playwrights when Augustus Thomas recalled the experience of a New York manager with the owner of a playhouse over in Jersey.

"The manager had made arrangements to rehearse a new production in the Jersey house," said Mr. Thomas, "and when everything was in readiness he telegraphed as follows:

"'Will hold a rehearsal in your theater at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Have your stage manager, stage carpenter, assistant stage carpenter, property man, chief electrician and all stage hands present promptly at that hour.'

"Three hours later the manager swayed some and seized the seltzer siphon on receiving this answer:

"'All right. He will be on hand.'"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Breaking Point.

"Oh, darling! Tell me what worries you!"

As Desmond Kesbro spoke these words and looked into the face of the girl at his side, he felt that she was about to give him some real proof of that devotion he had often suspected.

"I was thinking, dearest," she said, shyly, as she looked into his tender eyes, "that when we were finally married, I could save you a lot of money by buying your shirts for you!"

An hour later our hero might have been seen recklessly ordering shirts in a shirt shop. And at the same time he gazed at a glittering object in his hand, and muttered to himself.

"Yes, this was the ring I gave her when I plighted my troth. How long ago it seems!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fair Warning.

A golfer at the Haworth club, in the jolly little suburban village of that name, got off one of those grass-clipping drives, the sort that start low and bend upward as they fly. But unfortunately it struck a man on the head, and the golfer hurried up with terror in his heart.

"Who done that?" asked the stricken man gruffly, turning toward the golfer.

"I am very sorry," said the golfer. "I didn't see you. I am very sorry."

"Youse people want to be careful," said the man. "You'll be hurting somebody first thing you know."

Ill Wind in St. Louis.

"Do you have any trouble with your office boy wanting to get off during the baseball season?"

"Not for several years, now. Johnnie never seems to evince any interest in the game until the teams get into the first division."

Realism.

Mrs. Hemmandhaw—I am almost heart-broken because Ethel wants to become a moving picture actress! What shall I do?

Mrs. Shimmerpate—If she were my daughter, I'd just let her flicker.—Judge.

Less Effort.

"I don't believe in whipping the devil around the stump," said Tweedles.

"I don't either," said Listby, yawning. "I'd rather sit on the stump and argue with him."

POULTRY FACTS

REARING GOSLINGS NOT HARD

Long Brooding Is Unnecessary and an Ordinary Hen Coop Will Accommodate Three or Four.

(By W. ROBINSON.)

I have always used large, full feathered hens for hatchings, only allowing the geese to sit on the last eggs of the season. A good broody hen will steadily sit the 30 days occupied in the incubation of these eggs.

If she be given no more than four eggs and they are set in an earth nest and turned once daily they should in almost every case produce vigorous goslings if the parent birds are healthy and well matured.

Some people find a difficulty during the early days of raising in the tendency of the birds to fall upon their backs and an inability to right themselves without assistant, necessitating combined watchfulness or loss.

This, however, is a nuisance that may be avoided by the use of the eggs of mature, sound stock only, the weakness being absent in the progeny of old birds in good breeding condition.

The actual rearing presents no difficulties to one qualified in poultry raising. Long brooding is unnecessary and an ordinary hen coop is sufficient to accommodate three or four goslings and a hen as long as it is necessary to leave the latter in charge, but during the first days the gosling's run, which should be on short grass, should be limited.

The best diet is a simple one and for the first few days I have found nothing better than stale bread well soaked and squeezed moderately dry and mixed with a liberal allowance of dandelion leaves, well chopped and free from stringy pieces. Biscuit meal may be used instead of the stale bread but it is more expensive and the results are no better.

By the middle of the first week ground oats should take the place of the bread, mixed with a sufficient quantity of grit to make the mixture crumbly, the dandelions being combined.

The green food may be gradually reduced and finally abandoned when the young birds are grazing freely. They should commence grazing at about a week old.

Upon a good grazing ground and with a sufficient supply of soft food mixture, of which ground oats should be the staple ingredient, goslings will progress rapidly.

BROODER FOR SMALL CHICKS

Large Barrel Cut in Half as Shown in Illustration Will Be Found Convenient.

A very simple brooder can be constructed by cutting a sugar barrel in half and using one part in the manner described. Line the inside of the half barrel with paper and then cover this with old flannel cloth. Make a cover for the top and line it in the same manner. At the bottom cut a hole in the edge, about four inches deep and four inches wide, and provide a cover or door. The inside is kept warm by filling a jug with boiling water and setting it within, changing the water both morning and night. When the temperature outside is ten degrees the interior can be kept at 90 or 100 degrees, but the jug must be refilled with boiling water at least twice a day.—Popular Mechanics.

Brooder for Chicks.

Color.

Color is largely a matter of breed. The color character in eggs has no relation whatsoever to their food value. An egg with a white shell does not differ in composition from one with with a brown shell. Eggs of the Mediterranean breeds are white, while those of the Asiatic breeds are brown. In general the eggs of the American breeds are also brown, but are rarely as uniform in color as the other two classes. Uniformity in color regardless of whether eggs are white or brown should be sought for by the poultryman. A good appearance to a crate of eggs is procured only when uniformity in size, shape and color is present.

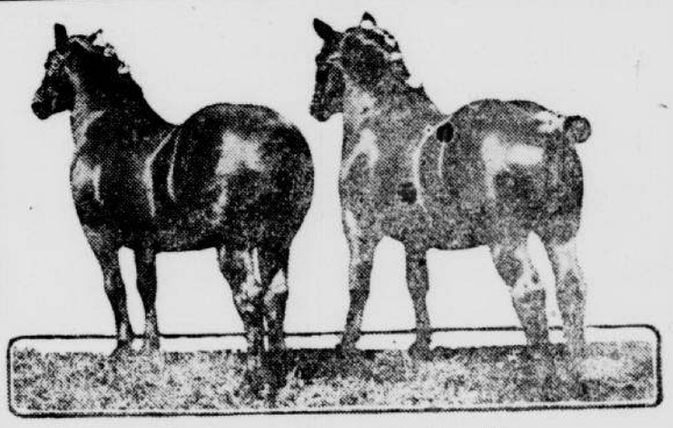
Water Essential.

Clean, fresh water is one of the most essentials that we can think of for the healthy fowls. As the greater portion of the egg is water, they should be supplied with a liberal supply at all times. It should be placed in such a way that it will be within easy access.

Some Cigars Are Left-Handed.

It isn't because the cigar is badly made that the wrapper sometimes come uncurled—it is because the cigar is a left-handed one. Cigar makers must be ambidextrous. They cut the wrapper and leaf on the bias, rolling it from left to right on the filler, while the other piece is rolled with the left hand, from left to right. A nervous smoker, twisting and twirling his cigar has no trouble with a right hand one; but if it happens to be a left-hand one it may come undone.

FARMERS SHOULD GROW HEAVIER HORSES



Right Kind of Percherons for Farm Use.

You and I and everyone who is in the business of farming and stock raising keep horses because they are our source of farm power. They are the engines that do our work. If we have undersized, scrubby, "cat-hammed" animals, the farm power that does our work is not as heavy as it should be.

It is some trouble and it requires a good deal of time to breed and rear a team of colts. When we grow a team of underweight horses we have wasted time. Farm machinery is not getting any lighter and it takes a good team of horses to pull a heavy mower or drill, a disk or a harrow all day in the hurry-up season.

We ought to raise big horses, not the tremendous "ton horses" used on firm streets for draying, but animals able and weighty enough to handle with ease the heavy machinery that the agriculturist must use at this time. If we are going to raise horses for the markets we will have to choose between two types in the very near future. The big demand is going to be for the massive draft horse or for the animal of the army type, says a writer in the Farm Progress. Light-built gasoline vehicles have eliminated from the markets many of the intermediate types of horses. The farm will have to be the main field of the horse in the future.

We can raise big horses anywhere in America with a very few exceptions. One of the things we will be forced to do is to look more carefully after the feeding of the draft type of colt. Our grains and grasses are just as nourishing as those of any of the great foreign horse-breeding sections where the finest types of heavy horses are bred and matured.

The trouble has been that we have paid more attention to our horses after they were three or four years old than we did when they were colts. I have noted that the yearling and the two-year-old colt is not given very much attention on the average farm.

The substitution of big horses for the small animals now found on the majority of farms cannot be accomplished in one year or in ten years. It will be a proposition of changing the breed, of getting up to the standard of the pure and the nearly pure bred. There are not enough heavy mares in most localities to start in making the change. Even this part of the change will have to be worked out slowly by the breeding of our mediocre mares to draft stallions.

While this method is a sort of a makeshift, anyone who knows conditions as they are on the average farm will agree that it is about the only practical way. The farmer cannot afford to sell off what brood mares he now has and buy the right type of mothers for the future heavy-weight farm draft animals. He will have to raise them and it will take two or three generations to get them where they ought to be for the real results to be apparent.

If we want to raise really good horses we will have to stop the practice of "roughing" the yearling and the two-year-old colt through the winter and letting them depend entirely upon pasturage through the summer. These two years are the most critical period in the growth and general development of the colt.

A colt will make about half of his growth during the first twelve months of his life. If he fails to do this a certain amount of stunting has been done that cannot be overcome by subsequent care and feeding.

ATTAIN SUCCESS IN HOG RAISING

Fresh Air, Sunshine, Pure Water and Lots of Exercise Are Essentials.

In his natural haunts, the hog was accustomed to abundant exercises, sunshine, pure air, fresh water, roots, herbs, acorns, worms and natural grasses. These are a delight to him, and to attain the greatest success in swine raising a variety of rations which will furnish these necessities in their various forms should be provided.

It is not absolutely necessary, nor at all times profitable to imitate nature in every detail, yet it should be done as far as practical. Fresh air, sunshine, pure water and lots of exercise can usually be provided without great cost of much effort. If pasture and crops are properly supplemented with concentrated feeds, any intelligent farmer should be able to make a success growing hogs, provided proper care and judgment are used in managing a herd.

Milk Is Valuable Feed.

Milk is a valuable aid in hog feeding.

HOW TO SECURE GOOD LAMBS AND SHEEP

The following practical article on raising market lambs was read by Mr. J. Withers, an experienced breeder, before the Farmers' Club of Western Ohio. He says:

Begin with the ewes before the breeding season. For two or three weeks put them on better feed. The best I have found for this is rape pasture. Let the ewes run on the rape for an hour twice a day when the forage is free from rain for the first few days until they get accustomed to it. This will put them in good flesh and in shape to raise vigorous lambs.

I always raise a few acres of turnips and these I feed regularly twice a day during the winter, in connection with ground oats and wheat bran. About one quart for each sheep, with as much hay as they will eat up clean, is sufficient.

When the lambs are less than a week old they will begin to eat a little grain. The ewes must then be fed more liberally. I generally have a place where the lambs can be fed by themselves and then give them ground oats and a little bran in the morning, with cornmeal and bran at night.

I always give a feed of roots during the day. By this method I have raised lambs which have dressed 75 pounds at 13 weeks old. I always keep the following points in mind: Give plenty of clean water; dip in late summer; keep clean and in a good dry barn; give regular attendance and feed.

Tar Dips for Lice.

Almost any of the coal tar dips is satisfactory for lice, if intelligently used in sufficient strength, at the time the stables and sheds are cleaned and disinfected. The treatment of animals is repeated one or more times at about ten-day intervals.

Milk Flow of Sheep.

If the milk flow of the sheep falls off it will not come back. Bran or bundle oats are good milk-making feeds.

Disk Is Convenient.

The disk cultivator is very convenient if the ground is covered with trash, such as soda and turf, which is often the case when a tough sod or new land is broken and planted to corn.

Value of Skimmilk.

The dairyman who puts a low value on skimmilk is not realizing his largest profits. It is often the side line that helps make the bank account grow.