

Graceful Gown in Gray Broadcloth



A RETURN to simplicity in lines and style is promised in dress designs for the coming fall season. Prophets of fashion say that we shall be governed by things military in the matter of clothes. We may therefore expect shorter shoulder lines, straight skirts, waistcoat effects, buttons and braids in decorations. The poise of the figure will change, and the proper thing in carriage will also be military. That is, this will all happen if the purveyors of fashion are right in their predictions.

But the transition from our loosely hanging, easy-going garments of today will not be too sudden. The gown pictured here shows signs of transition. One first remarks in it the absence of the long tunic and the disappearance of any extra drapery in the skirt. The skirt is, however, cut so that it does not hang in straight lines but has the effect of wrapping the figure somewhat.

The small coat is provided with a set of vest of chiffon velvet, extending from the under-arm seam to a point a little above the waist of the bust. It is finished across the back and sides with a plaiting of the fabric of

the dress. This is sloped from the sides toward the back in a sharp curve. A short panel at the middle of the back hangs from above the waist line to more than half the length of the plaitings below. The body of the jacket is cut with the shoulder in one piece, and the three-quarter straight sleeve is set in with a little fullness at the top. The jacket is finished with a rolling collar of the velvet held in place by small wires. It is provided with buttonholes and large buttons matching those used to decorate the front of the skirt. By way of a finishing touch a little pocket at each side is simulated.

The bottom of the sleeves and of the jacket, the pocket-flap and the top of the sleeves, are decorated with a fine lattice-work of the smallest soutache braid. This decoration appears again in a band across the front of the skirt. The dress is worn over a long-sleeved blouse of wash silk or crepe de chine. It is a graceful model on which one may safely decide while awaiting the establishment of the military styles which are, so far, only rumored.

The Beach Bonnet, and Others



TWO very pretty bonnets which illustrate little frivolities of headwear in which the summer girl is privileged to indulge herself are shown here. One of them, the beach bonnet, is patterned after the sun bonnet of long ago. But it is made of less substantial materials and suggests a short life and a merry one for its own experience. The beach bonnet is also called a garden bonnet, and is, in fact, a sun bonnet to be put on for the practical purpose of shading the eyes and face whenever the girl on an outing may need it.

These beach bonnets are made of thin wash fabrics, such as dimity, figured lawns, organdies, cotton crepes, or any of the semi-transparent fabrics. They are trimmed with val laces. The bonnet in the picture is made of a lavender lawn. The brim is stiffened with an interlining of crinoline having a fine thread-wire sewed about the edge. It is trimmed with a band of the lawn edged with val lace, which extends around the crown and forms two rosettes at the front. The crown is simply a puff of lawn.

These little bonnets made as described may be successfully laundered if they are taken apart and the work very carefully done. In this case the brims are to be a little stiffened with starch. But laundering is really not counted in when they are constructed. They cost next to nothing and the same lace will serve on a new bonnet. They are very pretty in flowered lawns and in the quaint figured cotton crepes. The brims must not be too stiff, for they are supposed to be "floppy" about the face.

A much more ambitious bonnet, designed for garden parties or other festivities, and one which will do service

both winter and summer, is shown in two views. It is made of velvet and lace. Ribbon and flowers are used in decorating this highly picturesque example of headwear from Carlier of Paris. A bonnet of this kind is made over a light wire frame. It is not an easy matter to accomplish it unless one understands something of the art of the professional milliner. In fact, to make so unusual a piece of headwear requires much exercise of skill. The example shown in the model is fascinating and full of distinction. It will prove a valuable asset to the smart woman who has occasion to vary her millinery.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Wraps for Evening.

Old shawls make capital evening cloaks edged with lace and lined with a color. Persian and oriental shawls are best adapted to the purpose. Mexican shawls can be turned to the best account in the toilet, but old scarfs are invaluable for negligees mixed with tulle and flowers, and they drape evening dresses to great perfection. Scarfs will make panel backs to skirts, held together with any material that best assimilates with them.

Spice Sachet.

A satisfactory sachet for scenting powder or putting into little bags among your clothes or household linen is made for the most part of ordinary spices from the pantry shelf. It calls for equal quantities of ground mace, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon and caraway seed. All these spices should be freshly ground, so that they will be full of spicy odor. Weigh the combined ingredients and add the same amount of orris root, ground.

Flowers and Birds in Factories. The time may come when ferns and canary birds will be considered a necessary part of every factory's equipment. In at least one workshop they have been found to serve a most useful purpose—a somewhat negative sense, perhaps. In any event, it is susceptible of proof that where flowers and birds do not flourish the conditions are not what they should be for human beings. Flowers are regarded as a good test of the humidity of the air. If the air is too dry, as

is often the case in steam heated interiors, plants will wither and die. Birds, like human beings, demand oxygen. If there be a deficiency of this element, the fact is speedily evident in the drooping spirits of the birds, their reduced activity and their unusual silence.

When the Woman Shines. A politician may be able to pack a convention all right, but when it comes to packing a trunk he has to turn the job over to his wife.

PROPER SUMMER FEEDING OF SWINE



Duroc Sow and Healthy Litter.

The food required to keep an animal up to its natural condition is called the food of maintenance, while that assimilated above that amount is the food of production.

When we consider that two-thirds of the full ration is used merely for support, without adding anything to the weight of the pig, the common practice of keeping pigs without constant and unremitting growth seems absolutely indefensible. Every week that a pig is not kept on the gain the feed is worse than thrown away, because it takes a long time and a large amount of feed to overcome the unthrifty habit and all food is lost until growth begins again.

It is thus evident that a skillful feeder must feed for unremitting growth. Foods are numerous and may be fed in many forms, but from our experience we think that the best and most economical maintenance feed consists of clover, alfalfa and blue grass pasture.

The experiments made at many of the experimental farms have proved to us that 40 per cent more gains can be made when feeding grain in connection with grass than when feeding it alone. Further, that pigs fed grass are at all times ready for their feed, while those fed grain alone were at all times off their feed and in an unthrifty condition.

Blue grass is preferable for early pasture and is also good for late fall pasture, alfalfa and clover for early

and late summer pasture and rye or wheat for winter pasture.

Cowpeas, rape and cane may be utilized to good advantage in many localities, but where we can raise good clover, alfalfa and blue grass we do not depend on short rotations except around close to the pens and feeding yards to prevent soil washing and to hold the fertility that would otherwise go to waste. Thus by changing the feeding places and moving the houses we add an acre or twice that amount to our corn land every year.

The feeder's motto should be "a steady growth from birth to maturity." It is when they are young that we make or ruin pigs. It requires study and practice to become a good pig feeder. We must not be guided by the theory but study to improve upon what other men have done. Success will only come to those who watch all the details of the business and try to improve upon the methods of the common feeders.

The large gains that should be made in the fall when the pigs are put on to corn depend on developing the feeding capacity with a liberal supply of grass during the summer months.

In naming the kinds of feeds, add "the food of preparation" and call it grass, for there is nothing that will put a pig's digestive apparatus in better shape quicker than grass. The time is past when farmers could afford to feed grain alone to hogs and make any profit out of the business.

PROSPERITY SEEN IN KINK OF TAIL

More Profit in One Litter of Pigs From Developed Sow Than Two Young Gilt.

The pig that is making the best gains has a certain kink of prosperity in his tail.

There is more real profit in growing one litter of pigs from a mature sow than two litters from an undeveloped dam. We have had a large number of fine old sows and many times failed to appreciate them until after they were sold.

Keep the sows where they will not learn to break through the yards and fences, and keep the chickens away from them, for sows are apt to cultivate a chicken appetite unless the chickens are kept away from the hog lot.

Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated by disease and there is no possibility of infection along the course, do not allow your swine access to streams, for in many cases cholera is spread for great distances in this manner.

Don't fail to provide good shade for the hogs during the hot weather; no animal suffers from the heat worse than the hog, and owing to his inability to perspire, he craves a pool of cool water to reduce his temperature. In feeding the herd boar, it is important to give him food that will build up muscles and lean meat and give vigor. The kind of feed is not the only thing in caring for the herd boar; he should have a good yard to exercise in, or better yet, a small pasture with green forage.

More harm is done feeding the wrong kind of food than by feeding them too much of a proper ration. Feeding boars corn is very injurious in its effects. Corn induces too much fat around the internal organs and impairs the health and constitution. The tax upon a sow that is suckling a litter of pigs is so great that it is poor economy to practice anything but a liberal and judicious system of feeding.

A car load of steers, with uniform style, size and markings, will outsell a mixed lot. It is the same with hogs. A car load of even, good-quartered, compact, well-arched, broad-backed, deep-bodied hogs will outsell any mixed mess of the descendants of the cross-bred scrubs.

Planting Vegetables.

Be careful not to allow any one kind of a vegetable to succeed itself. Plant something different and the crop will be surer.

Shade for Berries.

You must not forget that all berries are forest fruits, generally grow in the shade and are great lovers of moisture.

Ripe Corn for Silo.

Do not make the mistake of filling the silo with corn that is green. It sours quickly and has little food value. Wait till it is ripe.

Gather Eggs Twice Daily.

Gather eggs twice daily in hot weather and store them in a cool, sweet, well-ventilated place, but do not store where damp.

Carefully Assort Apples.

Apples should be carefully assorted for size and color.

APHORISTIC HINTS FOR FARMERS' USE

Many Timely and Suggestive Notes Neatly Arranged in Alphabetical Order.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.) Affection for animals is a profitable crop to cultivate.

Beware of stunting the growing pig. Consider the comfort of your cows. Dogs are always dear to the owner when well trained; those poorly trained are also dear—but in another sense of the word.

Eggs sold from the farm never impoverish it. Farm implements left in the field where last used make poor windbreaks or windbreaks.

Good fences help to keep good neighbors.

Hoes beat the hose for irrigating. Invention bids muscle take the needed rest.

Joint ownership of tools or stock breeds dissatisfaction.

Kingbird and killdeer are among the best insecticides.

Loose line or shoe has cost a horse. Mule "stubbornness" may be traced to lack of confidence.

Neatness is a form of elegance. Oats are sometimes the best medicine for the lazy horse.

Poor tools double the work and halve its efficiency.

Quails are worth five dollars apiece as weed and insect destroyers.

Rape restores worn out land and helps lift the live.

Success in farming requires both brawn and brain.

Turnips come to the rescue when other crops have failed.

Utility is closely akin to beauty. Vines cover a multitude of defects in architecture.

Watch for the little leaks. Xtra yields increase the profits in geometrical ratio.

Yuletide's choicest viands cluster around the farmer's table.

Zeal always brings its reward.

Silage for Growing Stock.

Silage is a good feed for all young growing stock on the farm. It is a fine feed for calves, and stock cattle, for breeding cattle and for colts and horses not required to work. As a means of cheapening the ration for beef cattle the value of silage is recognized by many practical and extensive feeders.

For Indigestion in Horses.

For indigestion in horses, give a heaping spoonful of the following mixture three times a day: Ginger root, one ounce; saltpeter, two ounces; sulphate of iron, two ounces; pulverized gentian root, two ounces; nux vomica, one ounce. Have this made up by your druggist.

Caring for Orchard.

A large orchard poorly tended and poorly planted will not produce the results of fewer trees well cultivated. Don't trim young trees too liberally, for too much foliage taken from the tree weakens its feeding power.

No Excuse for Dirt.

In this era of cheap, woven wire fences there is absolutely no excuse for nasty, ill smelling hog houses near the house, where disease is bred, and the best fertilizer of the farm dissipated into air.

Your Baby's Life

It is more to you than your own. Then why try any other remedy than

Fletcher's Castoria Unless Your Physician prescribes it?

Remember there is nothing injurious in CASTORIA if it bears the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Sold only in one size bottle, never in bulk, or otherwise; to protect the babies.

The Centaur Company.

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BEYOND THE JUVENILE COURT

Police Official Really Could Not Do Much for Distressed Mother of "Little Jackie."

The telephone bell jingled merrily in the officers' room at Central station the other night and a feminine voice replied to a corporal's "hello."

"Is dis der policee station?"

"Yes, madam."

"Vell, I want you to find my poy Jackie and send him home."

"What has Jackie done?"

"Nuddings. But he won't stay home at nights. He just runs around and runs around. And sometimes he don't get home till nearly 10 o'clock."

"Smothering a desire to laugh, the corporal asked:

"How old is Jackie?"

"He vuz thirty-two his last birth-day."

"Madam," gently replied the officer, "you had better let Jake alone. He probably has got a girl."—Louisville Times.

Many Women at Work.

Prof. Edward A. Ross says that there are about 5,000,000 women engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, and that the number is increasing much, more rapidly than the general population. The factory has taken everything out of the home, he says, except the preparing of food and the rearing of children. About one-third of the single women of the country between fifteen and twenty-five are engaged in occupations outside of their homes, and in the city 50 per cent, so that nearly half the women in the country are at work, but between twenty-five and thirty-five only one-fifth of the number are at work outside the homes, most of them being married.

His Business.

"What is Jake doing now?"

"Anybody he can."—Baltimore American.

SISTER'S TRICK But It All Came Out Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.

"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the 'coffee' tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my hollow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee.

"From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."

"Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins. The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same. "There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

Wrong Moment for Applause.

Friend (at a French play)—Why did you applaud so vigorously when that comedian made his speech before the curtain?

Spriggins (confidentially)—So that folks would think I understood French.

What did he say?

Friend—He said the remainder of his part must be taken by an understudy, as his mother was dying.

ECZEMA SPREAD OVER HANDS

101 S. Booth St., Marion, Ind.—"First the eczema started on my fingers, then spread all over my hands. It broke out in tiny blisters, then would get dry and crack and swell so I could not have my hands in warm water they hurt me so badly. I could not do all my work. The itching and burning were terrible. The more I scratched my hands the worse it made them. They were so bad I could not help scratching them and would walk the floor they annoyed me so. I could not sleep, lost many nights of rest on account of the eczema. My hands were not fit to be seen and I kept them wrapped up and wore mittens that I made out of old linen.

"I was about one year using remedies, then I saw an advertisement in the paper saying that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were good. I wrote at once for a sample. Then I bought one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Before the second box of Cuticura Ointment was gone my hands were well and have remained well ever since." (Signed) Mrs. G. W. Sharp, Mar. 21, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

If you feel that the world owes you a living, it's doughnuts to fudge that you are too lazy to collect it.

A woman may lose out by trying to make her husband's will her own's.

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But who can tell Where prices will run Ere this fight 'n is done? While they are scarping, Don't be caught napping, In the heat of battle Ask us about cattle; If you have any to sell We can do it mighty well. Our men on hogs and sheep Are never caught asleep.

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