

For Mourning



CRAPE is an exquisite fabric which we almost wish might be used for other than mourning wear. But it has become so thoroughly established at the head of the list of these fabrics suited to mourning apparel that it will never be displaced. Crapes is, in fact, in our estimation the insignia of mourning and is used in gowns and wraps as well as in millinery. Its weave and body make possible very beautiful effects in workmanship and mourning hats are especially improved by decorations other than those made of crape.

For first mourning, hats of crape or crape and plain silk should be mediums in size and carefully made with a soft crown and are used in conjunction with crape in with fine effect. Hopes for mourning millinery should be conservative in every way. No extremes of size, no noticeable eccentricities are good form.

The four hats shown here are examples of mourning of the highest order of excellence. The round hat, of black grenadine and crape, shows the crape used as a border or finish with

the body of the hat in grenadine. In this and all the other hats the trimming is made up of the fabrics.

A tongue made entirely of crape has the coronet covered with narrow folds and a large buckle covered in the same way. The crown of the shape is covered with the crape draped gracefully and apparently fastened to place by the buckle.

A turban shape, made entirely of rounded folds, is trimmed with a pair of wings made in the same way and mounted by means of a buckle of dull jet. The folds are cut in such a way that the rib runs across them on the straight, instead of diagonally.

One should test crape when buying it, to see that it has been properly waterproofed. Since some manufacturers have so improved this fabric that rain and moisture, or even immersing in water, do not hurt it, it has become one of the most durable of materials. A small piece dipped in a glass of water will not "run" or discolor the water nor be affected by it, if it is of the durable kind and worth having.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

SIMPLE DRESS.



This is quite simple and might be made in linen and embroidery, or cashmere and fustian.

The skirt is plain to about the knees, then has a deep band of trimming taken to foot.

The bodice has the upper part of trimming, the material being used for the lower part, which is taken up to neck at center of back and front, where a collar of the same finishes the neck; the cuffs and sleeve bands are also of this.

Hat of soft silk or tulle, drawn up with a ribbon.

Materials required: 2 yards 44 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards trimming, 20 inches wide.

A Picture Gown.

On every side one sees the revival of picture frocks that are most suitable for young girls and even for certain types of older women. That quaint old color known as forget-me-not blue is again in fashion and is used for such gowns as well as floral fabrics, which has scattered bouquets over the surface or single flowers.

One gown made of the former fabric had a short skirt, was high-waisted and was draped with crystal emeralds. Yards of fringed ruffling made of the taffeta was used as trimming, and the drapery of the top of the tunic was held in at the left side of the waist with a bunch of forget-me-nots made of blue velvet.

To Freshen Suede Shoes.

It is a good plan to include a piece of emery paper in the household shoe cleaning outfit. When the suede shoes have been wet and the nap has become matted down a gentle rubbing with the emery paper will raise it and restore the velvetlike softness of finish.

LAWN AND MUSLIN FROCKS

Some Suggestions Regarding the Making of These Light, Airy Summer Dresses.

Ready-made lawn and muslin frocks sell from three dollars up. With home making it must be remembered that a soft material is needed for the tucking at the top of the skirt so as not to be bungled.

Ament all the little inexpensive wash textures that might be used for frocks, a word regarding the doctoring of black and white with color is in order. The shops are using edges of plain red or blue or green lawn, together with a line of plain black, on black and white wash frocks of all sorts, so, of course, the unmade materials are provided for private making. With a little coarse lace for the yoke and undersleeve edges, these lawn bands put on the bottom of the skirt and in some manner on the bodice transform a cheap goods into something that seems expensive. So treat the lawns in this manner, and at the same time try and keep the frock as long as possible without washing. For although accounted tub colors, there are many summer dyes that respond with bad grace to soap and water.

A Houseplant Item.

Houseplants of any kind that seem to need more life and energy will thrive by submitting it to a course of ammonia water applications, that is, the soil. Ammonia when diluted in the proportions that one makes it to wash windows is a fertilizer. Soap water is quite as good and a combination of soapy water and ammonia is still better. Give the poor houseplants a drink that is also food to them when you are about to throw into drain a material which they actually require to appear at their best.

Mending a Mackintosh.

Given by accident a mackintosh may be damaged to the extent of a slight rent. While the rent impairs its usefulness, the garment may still be too good to throw away. To mend it sandpaper the edges to keep them free from grit. Then get a solution of gutta percha, spread it thinly along the seam, stroke down the other seam on it and leave a heavy weight on it for some hours.

Fall Lines of Children's Coats.

Buyers are well pleased with the fall lines of children's coats. The new materials brought out this season are so rich in themselves that it requires very little trimming to make the garments attractive, says the Dry Goods Economist. Rich Scotch mixtures, fancy chevrons and double-faced materials are among the season's novelties which promise to meet with great success. In the double-face fabrics the reverse side is frequently used for the trimming, and is either in a plaid or striped effect or in a contrasting color.

Would Show Her.

Little Johnny was found in the library, busily snipping away at the open dictionary.

"Johnnie," the father asked, "what in the world are you doing?"

"You see, father," answered the bright, shining light of the household, "today at school the teacher said there was no such word as 'fall,' and so I'm cutting it out of the dictionary."

Judge.

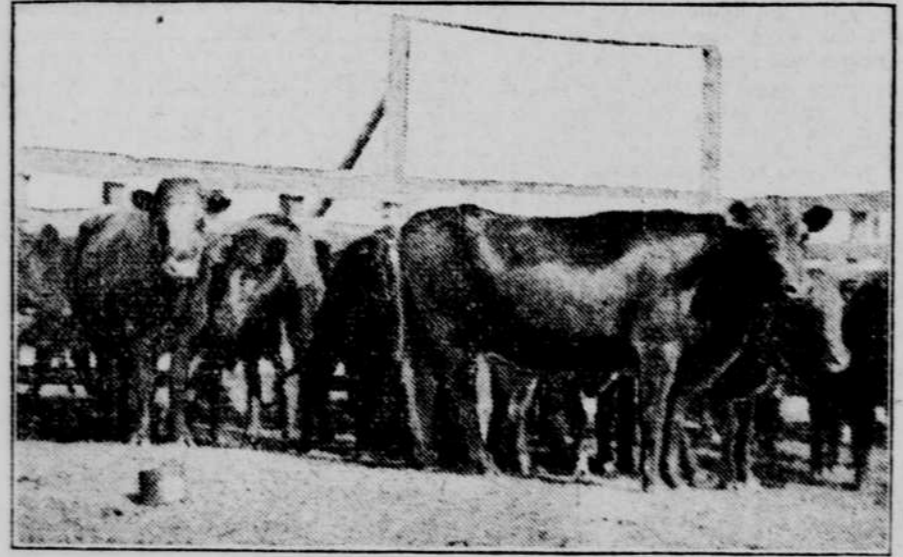
IMPROVEMENT MADE IN MODERN TYPE OF BABY BEEF ANIMAL

Predicted It Will Continue to Increase in Popularity in Those Districts Where Farmers Do Not Wish to Dairy—Vast Range Areas in West Have Been Cut Up into Small Farms.

Twenty-five years ago the popular beef animal was a mountain of meat and tallow. Pasture land was cheap and labor low in price, so the raiser could afford to keep the animal until it weighed a ton before putting it on the market. The buyer wanted this kind of animal, for meat was cheap and the consumer could buy large cuts. But new factors have brought about a change in values. As land and labor increased in price the farmer found that the longer he kept an animal the more of his labor went in maintenance and this lessened his profit just that much. Then he found that the higher-priced lands could not be used for beef and that there was more money in raising corn. So men who had been engaged in raising cattle for market started raising corn, and bought their steers from those occupying cheap lands and finished them off themselves. Throughout the corn belt the popular steer has ranged from 24 to 30 months old, says the Homestead. The majority of fattened steers went to market at 30 months, weighing from 1,500 to 1,350 pounds. The farmer preferred to feed these animals because there was generally a good demand for them in the mar-

ket. It is also necessary than in the case of the older ones whose appetites do not have to be catered to. The raiser also discriminated against the younger animal because the carcasses of the older animal usually carried a little firmer flesh than the young animal, and there is less water in the carcass, so that they kill out a larger per cent. of good meat. The feeder himself found that unless he exercised great vigilance, the young animals shrunk more in being shipped to market and finally the consumer favored the meat from the older animal.

If the cattle feeder aims to produce his own feeders, he cannot afford to let his calves lose what is known as "calf fat." It is well known that young animals gain more rapidly in proportion to their live weight and to 100 pounds of food than do older animals. That is, they not only made more economical use of their feed than the older animals, but they take a shorter time to make a certain total gain. The man who turns off a steer that weighs 1,000 pounds, has, if that calf weighed 100 pounds at birth, been given 10 per cent. of the total weight by the dam, while the man who keeps the animal till it weighs 1,250 pounds has been



A Bunch of Prize Winning Feeders.

ket. When purchased from western cattle raisers they were in thin condition, but were rugged, thrifty, had good appetites, and were in the best shape to make rapid gains.

During the last few years, due to the fact that the sheep industry has been encroaching on the land in the west, and irrigating projects have made fruit raising successful, vast range areas have been cut into small farms for settlers who have no money to invest in cattle. Then, too, great numbers of cows and young stock are being sent to market each year, with a consequent decrease in the number of breeding animals on the range. One of the greatest problems that confronts the cattle feeder of today is where to get hold of feeders.

A number of people who used to feed cattle till 24 or 30 months of age in the corn belt are attempting to raise their own calves and market them around 12 months of age or between the ages of 12 and 18 months, and weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds. This is what is known as the "baby beef" proposition, and it is a question that is exciting more interest every year among cattle feeders and producers.

Baby beef has not been popular with steer feeders because under conditions formerly existing the man on the range could produce them more cheaply than the man in the corn belt could buy them. The extra land necessary for maintaining breeding cows could be used for corn; the feeding period of the baby beef animal lasted from 6 to 9 or 12 months, while that of the 24 and 30-month-old steer only lasted from 90 to 180 days. Then, too, greater uniformity and more indications of better breeding are necessary in the baby beef proposition in feeding out older cattle. Greater skill in feeding and caring for the young animals

given only 8 per cent. The man who can make a steer weigh 1,000 at 12 months has more return for his trouble than the man who keeps it 24 months, with an additional weight of only 350 pounds.

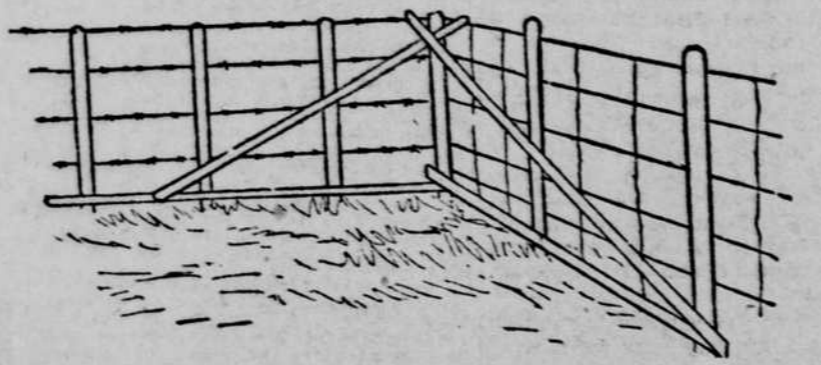
Butchers, too, have changed to suit the demand of the consumer. Although meat is generally considered a luxury in the diet of the poor man's family, it still remains an absolute necessity in the diet of the better classes. But, where people formerly ordered large roasts and steaks, they are now ordering steaks and roasts that are from 50 to 75 per cent. smaller. They find that if they get a small roast from a large animal that it is "long" on bone. The butcher then to suit the demands for smaller bone demands smaller animals, and during the last few months they have been willing to offer, not a premium on smaller steers so far as dollars per 100 is concerned, but they have brought the price of small steers up so close to that of the large ones that there is really a premium on little steers when we consider the cost of production.

We do not think that the 1,200-pound steer will ever be entirely eliminated from the market, but we do think (if a conjecture is allowable) that the baby beef animal will continue to increase in popularity in those districts where men do not wish to dairy.

Spray for Cabbage Worm.

A good remedy for the cabbage worm which infests cauliflower and cabbages is an ounce of saltpeter dissolved in three gallons of water. The heads should be thoroughly sprinkled and if this is done one application will be generally found sufficient.

BRACING CORNER FENCE POST



An excellent method for bracing a corner fence post is shown in the illustration and it is self-explanatory.

DAIRY BUTTER IS PROFITABLE

Lack of Attention by Farmers Has Caused Boom in Manufacture of Oleomargarine as Substitute.

This is the time for dairy butter. Farmers have been giving this product less and less attention in recent years and as one result of this oleomargarine, as a cheap substitute, has come into use.

It has been observed during the months of phenomenally high prices that the butter substitutes are flourishing to an amazing extent. They are taking a place in the world's commerce which ought to be held by good, wholesome farm butter. With plenty of choice dairy butter, retailing at 25 to 30 cents per pound, oleomargarine would be driven from the tables of American families generally. When creamery product is selling at 40 to 50 cents, the oleo comes quickly into common use, because there is not enough dairy butter to meet the de-

mands. The substitutes get their start and hold a large and valuable trade simply because the farmers are neglecting the opportunity to furnish a sufficient supply of fair to choice dairy butter. Not all farmers are located near enough to creameries so that they can deliver their milk once a day without unreasonable travel. Those who are not should keep butter dairies, large or small, according to circumstances, and market their product once a week.

This is in the line of diversification and it is a paying proposition. I should not be all dairy, nor all poultry, nor all hogs, nor all corn, but a wise mixture so that the farmer always has something for the high market. A little pushing along the dairy line just now is justified both by present prices and future prospects.

Sale of Jersey Cows.

Ninety head of Jersey cows at Kirksville, Mo., sold at an average of \$170 per head, one cow alone bringing \$760. A local paper thinks the time is coming when butter will sell for one dollar per pound and good milk cows at \$1,000 each.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

HAS UNWATERED THE MAINE



General Bixby, chief of the army engineers, who has had charge of the unwatering of the Maine, recently expressed the opinion that the destruction of the battleship was caused by the explosion of her magazines. No external explosion, in his judgment, could have caused the conditions observed in the remains of the vessel. But General Bixby added that the primary cause of the explosion would likely never be known, so the mystery of the Maine, unlike the hull itself, may never be revealed. General Bixby said that unless the fragment of a torpedo could be found there is no way of connecting an outside agency with the blowing up of the vessel.

The destruction of the vessel was such, says General Bixby, and the deterioration has been so great that it is impossible to tell whether the ship was blown up from a force within or was blown from the inside, indicating that the ship was from a sympathetic explosion caused by a torpedo from the outside may forever remain a mystery.

Many will persist in believing that the American court of inquiry was right in attributing the awful result to two distinct explosions, the first of which was external and the cause of the second. Washington opinion is that there is no inconsistency between the court's findings and the view of General Bixby, and that the Sampson board, which decided twelve years ago that the battleship Maine was sunk by a torpedo or mine, will be vindicated in the final findings of naval officers is the opinion expressed generally at the navy department.

without. The greatest force, however, the forward magazine had exploded. Whether this was from a sympathetic explosion caused by a torpedo from the outside may forever remain a mystery.

MAN AT THE CUSTOMS GATE

William Loeb, Jr., is the collector of the Port of New York. He is the Man at the Gate. Against him come yearly 300,000 tourists and a million immigrants in the fleet of 5,000 ships. All manner of merchandise goes through his gate—more than a thousand million dollars worth in a year. This man has to sort it and appraise it and tax it if it is taxable. Of all the people and the merchandise that enter the United States seven-tenths come through the port of New York and Loeb stands there with a staff to take the toll for the government on all that stupendous amount of traffic.



Although he has been no more than 27 months in office he has increased the gettings of the government by more than \$15,000,000. He has enforced the commandment, "Thou shalt not smuggle" as fully on the rich as upon the poor. He has locked up nearly a dozen persistent smugglers in Federal prisons and has humbled the pride of a hundred defiant tourists by having them arrested and heavily fined.

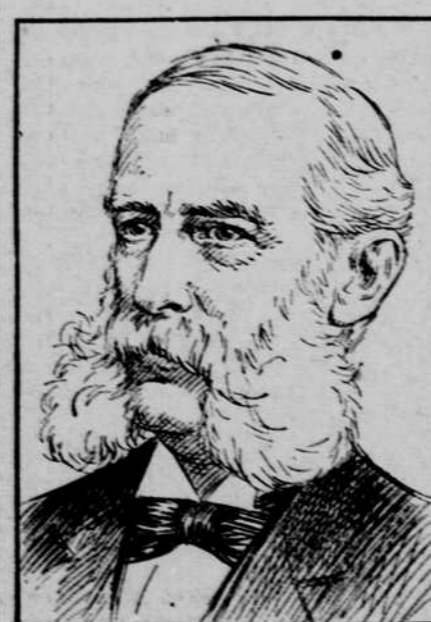
Mr. Loeb says smuggling, even by nice people, is a crime—just as much a crime as counterfeiting or passing bad checks. The law that declares it to be a crime is as plain as daylight.

It is this law that was turned over in 1909, in a somewhat dusty and cobwebbed condition, to William Loeb, who had been for ten years secretary and general handy man to Theodore Roosevelt. Loeb was to enforce this, and he was to receive a salary of \$12,000 a year for enforcing it.

From youth up, Loeb was bred in politics. As a schoolboy, he lived in the political city of Albany. When he was forced to leave high school to help to support his brothers and sisters, he became a stenographer. In a few years he was the official reporter for the legislature. Then for four years he was a stenographer and general assistant in the district attorney's office of Albany county. At 25 years of age, he was the secretary to J. Sloat Fassett, who was then the collector of the port of New York. Eight years later, he began his ten years' engagement with Theodore Roosevelt, during which time all the big problems of the customs came directly under his eye.

It is a fact, though not generally known, that the exposure of the sugar trust, for the fraudulent weighing of sugar, was set on foot by Loeb through the agency of Richard Parr, who was his schoolmate at Albany.

FOSTER AND HIS MODEST FEE



John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state and known the world over through his connection with the diplomatic corps of the United States, has come into the limelight through the publication of alleged facts concerning the collection of a claim against the Chinese government. It was the claim of the heirs of Frederick T. Ward, an American soldier of fortune, who was killed in 1862 while in the military service of China. China paid to the United States more than \$24,000,000 indemnity for outrages during the Boxer outbreak. Of this less than \$11,000,000 was awarded to claimants by this government and the remainder was returned to China with the exception of \$2,000,000 reserved for belated claims.

Mr. Foster received for this work a fee of \$180,000. The matter is now in the hands of a congressional committee for investigation. The amount paid the claimants was \$368,237.

Through his influence with the state department and our minister to China, as well as with Chinese officials whom he had known when on a diplomatic mission to China in connection with the settlement of the war between China and Japan, Mr. Foster persuaded the Chinese government to consent to the payment of this claim out of the \$2,000,000 reserve, though the case was not associated with the Boxer claims.

TO PUBLISH A WORLD PAPER

Another movement is now under way to bring the nations of the world into closer and more friendly relations. The International Journal, soon to be published in Paris and which will essentially be an international organ, and it is thought will be a long step in promoting harmony and friendship among nations.

The promoter of this new step in journalism is Theodore Stanton, son of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the noted women of her time and a pioneer in the cause of woman suffrage. He has sounded the sentiment in the various capitals of Europe relative to the project and has found it favorable.

While French will be the language mainly used in the publication, other languages will be employed. The paper will have no policy, in the restricted sense of the term, but will aim to publish truthfully and accurately on all sides of all questions of world-wide interest. A large corps of editors will be employed. Transient matters will not be dealt with, but everything will be considered from the standpoint of international importance.

Much of the misunderstandings between people are due to partial and incomplete information on subjects which are matters of international interest. When both sides of great questions are studied feelings are likely to be rendered more in accordance with reason and logic than sentiment.



CURE THAT SORE THROAT

Sore throat is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, and if this membrane happens to be at all sensitive a predisposition to sore throat will exist.

Paxtine Toler Antiseptic is both a preventative and a cure for sore throat because it possesses extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal qualities. Just a little in a glass of water, used as a gargle, will quickly relieve all soreness and strengthen the mucous membrane of the throat, and thus overcome all tendency to sore throat.

Paxtine is far superior to liquid antiseptics or Peroxide for all toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine may be obtained at any drug store, 25 and 50c a box, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by The Paxton Toler Co., Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

For a trainwrecker no punishment can be too severe.

Lewis' Single Binder, the famous straight 5c cigar—annual sale 11,500,000.

The difficulty of knowing what not to say is knowing when not to say it.

Indefinite.

"Did you have fun taking his candy away from the baby?"

"Fun? My dear boy, it was a scream!"

"Boy Scout" Movement Spreads.

The "boy scout" movement has reached the Malay peninsula, and Singapore is to have a fine organization under the patronage of the governor and chief justice. It is a good thing in many ways, aside from the military training, and bids fair to become one of the permanent and most popular institutions of the peninsula. All through the British colonies "boy scout" organizations are being formed.

Thinnest Man Weds.

The thinnest man in the world was married recently by Municipal Judge John R. Newcomer at the city hall.

"I had to look three times to see him," said the judge.

The man is Arthur Atherton, twenty-four years old. Though five feet high, he weighs only 38 pounds. He married Blanche Buckley, nineteen years old, who weighs 136 pounds.—Chicago Daily News.

Work for Extinction of Tuberculosis.

Exhibitions showing in graphic form the prevention of consumption have been shown in every state in the United States, except Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming, and also in most of the Canadian provinces and in Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba, according to a statement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. There are now 25 states and 16 cities having permanent and traveling exhibits besides the two operated by the National association itself, and the total number of similar displays is over 200, including about 150 small school exhibits. The first tuberculosis exhibit in America was shown by the Maryland Tuberculosis commission in January, 1904. In 1906 there were four such exhibits.

THERE ARE OTHERS.



Caller—I thought you said your baby could talk.

Young Mother—So he can, but I'm the only one who can understand him.

FALSE HUNGER

A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food.

There is, with some forms of stomach trouble, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how with good food she dealt with this sort of hurtful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years, and up to nine years ago had good, average health. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse steadily. In spite of doctor's prescriptions, and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry.

"The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness, and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches.

"The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching. If I wished to save my life.

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will-power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious always appetizing and satisfying.

"I owe my restoration to health to Grape-Nuts. My weight has returned and for more than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.