

**Gown of Exquisite Design
Product of American Talent**



To demonstrate their ability at designing gowns excelling the importations from France, American dressmakers have given their best effort and talent to the most beautiful gowns shown in this country. The photograph demonstrates more ably than words the result of their efforts. The gown is a Grecian gown of white chiffon with rhinestone trimmings, with a Grecian key design and rhinestone girdle.

ARE MEN LESS CHARMING?
The adjective is not ours, it is used by Mrs. Charles Henrotin of Chicago, who very emphatically asserts that men of today are, in matters of courtliness and charm, in no way equal to the men with whom her father and mother associated 50 years ago. The word "behavior," she says, seems to have been dropped out of the language. Forty-five years ago the men were better educated, they knew literature, they were better conversationalists, wonderfully well read, had a leisurely bearing and good breeding that now seems, she thinks, to have passed out of existence, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Big cities and the modern civilization, in their tendency to part the sexes, and the influx of foreigners, are the causes she offers in solution. But are her charges true? Grant that the greater strain of life has crowded out courtliness, that few men can afford a leisurely bearing in these days of increased cost of living, and that modern manners are more abrupt than those of the old school, what of her other specifications? Are men less well educated, less well read, less able to converse intelligently? Of course not. Education, reading and intelligence were never so generally diffused as today, and the broadening process has not lessened the proportion of well-educated, well-bred and exceptionally intelligent men, compared with 50 years ago, but rather the reverse, because the natural effect of wider diffusion has been to create a larger proportion of leaders.

The New York board of superintendents has issued formal instructions to teachers in the high schools of that city to do all in their power to improve the oral English of the pupils. It is declared that the use by high school pupils of "trow" for throw, "toin" for turn, "foil" for girl, "erster" for oyster, "law" for law, "thoyd" for third, and other similar expressions no longer will be tolerated. If, as seems to be implied, it prevails at the present time, the fact would seem to indicate not only a lack of diligence on the part of the teachers of the grade schools as well as the high schools, but also slovenly pronunciation on the part of some of the teachers themselves. Bright pupils usually imitate the pronunciation of their teachers. Milwaukeeans are aware from observation of this tendency. Children belonging to homes where a foreign language was habitually employed have grown up with a good idiomatic English because they imitated the speech of their teachers in the public schools.

Is the onslaught on systematized arson having a deterrent effect? The fire loss in the United States and Canada was \$20,193,250 for January, 1913, compared with \$35,653,150 in the corresponding January, 1911. But climatic conditions are to be taken into account, and these in the first month of the present year were favorable to a reduction in the fire loss. January, 1912, was marked by the most protracted period of extremely cold weather which has occurred since the establishment of the weather bureau, and when the mercury is very low fire departments work at great disadvantage. In January, 1912, there were 536 fires causing a loss of \$10,000 or over, and in January, 1913, only 365. The largest fire of January, 1913, was that which destroyed the Calgary meat packing plant in Alberta, Canada.

Surgical treatment to turn a confirmed criminal into a useful citizen received a bad setback in a case where a great apparent change after such an operation led to the pardon of the remade man. His release was followed by a series of burglaries which necessitated his return to durance vile. Perhaps one of the reforms to come will be the better protection of society from theory and experiment connected with the criminal classes. So far, the experiments made to prove that morality is merely a matter of physiology have not been brilliantly successful.

A college paper denounces the decadence of students in allowing the old-time rough-and-tumble rush to be succeeded by "sappy, effeminate teas and dinners," and pleads for the restoration of hand-to-hand battles to try their mettle. Probably thus did the barbarians look upon the first encroachments of civilization. The college-student estimate of manliness needs badly to be revised.

A doctor in Rome caused a riot and then was kept busy patching up the wounded. It was rather a strenuous and risky way of drumming up trade, but that business energy is accounted the best which gets a market for its supply by creating a demand.

Kansas professor has discovered surest way to become ugly is to try and force beauty. Any manager who has tried to force any of his stage beauties to live up to their contracts could have told him that.

BLOUSE CUT IN ONE PIECE

One of Tulle Valenciennes is Made With Neither Trimming Nor Fullness.

The newest cream white blouses are more plain than ever. The prettiest are tulle valenciennes, or a kind of soft point d'esprit with figures like those in the valenciennes design. One blouse of this material has not the slightest trimming or fullness except in the back, where there is a tiny bit to cover the opening and make it look like a narrow plait. The entire thing is made in one piece, the sole garnish being little button studs of black velvet in two rows at the throat, both back and front, and on the wrists. The neck is cut low and round, with cording of the lace in three rows.

A noticeable feature of this blouse, which was designed in a house in the Place Vendome and intended for the Riviera, is the sleeves made all in one piece, with no extensions whatever. It is as though the entire thing had been molded together. No doubt the styles for the coming season will adopt ideas seen in this blouse. We have arrived at a period when cuts and finishes are at their crescendo of plainness. Nothing further is possible because effects could not possibly be any more rigid or simple.

STYLISH SPRING DRESS



Spring dress of Royal blue broadcloth with draped skirt and yoke of accordion pleated silk. The waist is made almost entirely of silk with lapels and accordion pleated short sleeves.

BLACK SATIN HAT RETAINED

Though White Seems to Be Coming Favorite Color, Yet This Style Is Always Smart.

While colors are to be rampant this year and spread themselves over the world like a gorgeous sunset or a rainbow, yet the tiny black satin hat is to be very smart indeed. The woman who is in doubt what to choose when she is bewildered by the sulphur, purple, bronze and red shades offered would do well to rapidly retreat toward conservatism and choose a hat of black satin that has little trimming and owes its beauty to its shape.

Such hats are not what they used to be. They are distinctly of this season. The shape is rather stiff, with a low crown and a two-inch brim which rolls slightly back at the edges; over this the satin is stretched and finished at the seams with a cord or piping. There are no folds or bows or full crown bands; all is as smooth and demure as a man's silk hat. The trimming is placed flat on the brim and is made up of any kind of feather that has spirals and looks straggling and careless.

The best known choice is a feather called numidie and which is more or less expensive and very fashionable. The peacock feathers are on this order and that is one of the reasons why they have returned to favor. Straw and wheat are also used, and whatever does not lie flat on the brim stands insolently erect in the middle of the front or back.

Beaded Bags.
Beaded bags refuse to be ousted. The smartest are of jet oblongs, pierced and applied to the net alternately with beads of silver or gold, or set solidly together and bordered with silver, gold or white disks. Equally alluring are the bags made of steel mingling with colored beads and those which show the same curious shaded effects that distinguish shot silks. Some of these latter are made in the fashionable pannier shape first brought out in walrus or seal bags, and all contain a change purse and card case of satin matching the lining of the chief receptacle.

To Wash Cretonne Draperies.
Boil one pound of rice in one gallon of water until rice is soft, then strain off one quart of the milky water and add a piece of gum arabic the size of an egg. Set this aside for starching. Take the remainder of the water and rice, add enough warm water to wash the curtains. Rub on a handful of the boiled rice and souse up and down many times, then rinse in clear water.

Starch in the water as prepared above. Iron with a medium hot iron when partly dry. The cretonne will look like new.

Add Ammonia.
White frocks and blouses or underclothing that have a bad color should be first soaked in cold water to which a little ammonia has been added and then given a lemon bleach; that is, a large lemon should be cut into slices, and rind and all boiled up in the boiling pan or small copper. When at full boiling point put in the linens and muslins and boil for twenty minutes.

Garments in Turn.
A useful thing to remember in putting clean clothes away is to place the freshly laundered pieces at the bottom of their respective piles. Then, by using the topmost, you always take the garments in rotation and each garment thus has less frequent wear and its life is lengthened.

BUILD BOUNDARY LINES HEDGELIKE AND ALTOGETHER ORNAMENTAL AT SMALL COST.

Substitute for Hedge Can Be Made With Little Trouble by Setting Stout Posts in Ground and Stretching Woven Wire Along With Vines Trained Over—Native Plants Best.

Let us suppose that there is a line fence to be built between your lot and your neighbor's, or along the front yard, or that a fence already exists that is anything but attractive. What can be done to make the boundary line pleasant to look at?

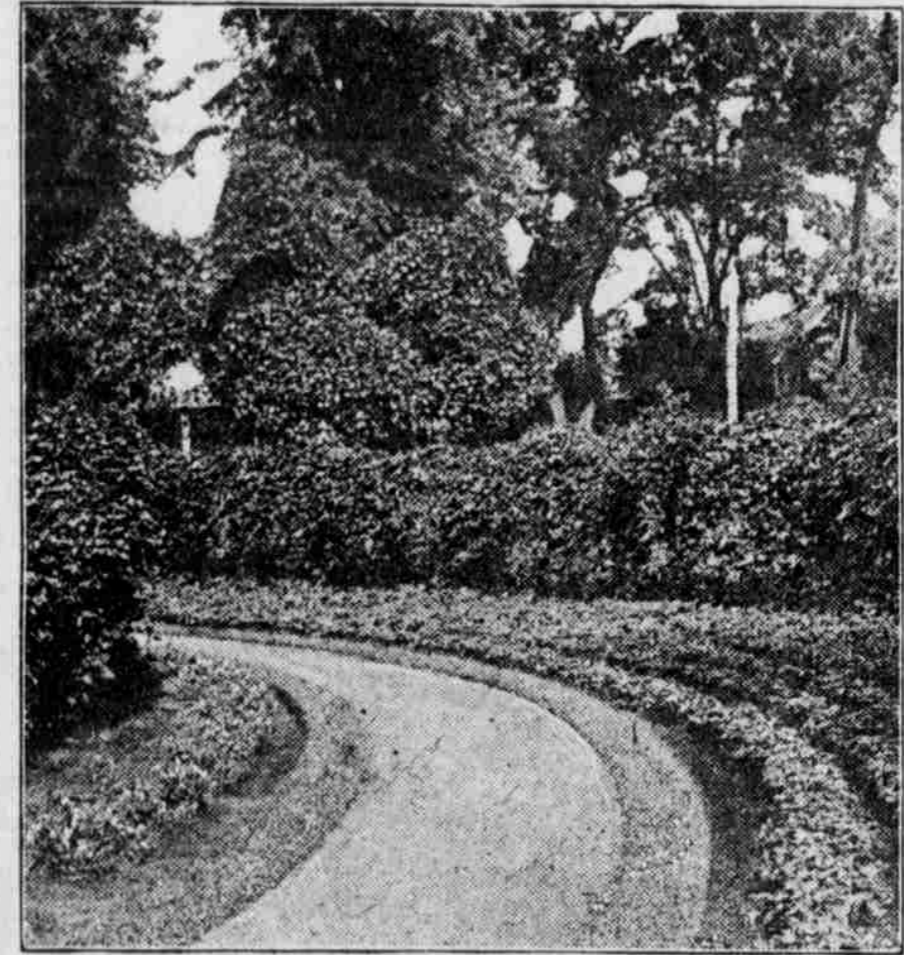
Several things. If you don't care to plant shrubs and hardy perennials there, why not make a substitute for a hedge by the use of a vine like our native Ampelopsis, known to you, perhaps, as American Ivy, or Virginia creeper? This can be done with very little trouble or expense by setting stout posts solidly in the ground and stretching woven wire netting along them, and training this vine over it. It is of very rapid growth, and the plants, if set about twenty feet apart, ought to develop enough in one season to furnish quite a covering for the netting. As this plant grows in almost all localities at the north, you need not send to the plant dealer's for it. The children will be delighted to provide all the plants you want from the woodlot or the river bank, where they will find it growing profusely.

When the plants have made growth enough to meet on the support furnished them, nip off their ends. This will cause them to send out side branches. Train these out and in through the meshes of the netting, as they develop. By the end of the second season the netting ought to be so thickly covered that nothing of the support will be seen, and the general effect will be quite hedgelike, and altogether ornamental. Especially will this be the case in fall, when the foliage of the vine takes on its rich coloring of scarlet and crimson. When

toward the street or road make use of shrubs comparatively low and spreading habit, like the Spiraea, the Deutzias, and the Weigelas. In between them plant such tall perennials as the Hollyhocks, the Delphiniums and Rudbeckia. In front of them Pyrethrum, Peony, Phlox, Dicentra and Iris, with other low-growing plants of similar habit. If you take pains to read up in the catalogues before ordering your plants, you can make yourself so familiar with their size, height, general habit and season of flowering, that you need locate none of them in the wrong place. The strip of ground in which they are to be planted should be at least eight feet wide—ten would be better—and it should be kept free from grass and weeds. Here is the place for your shrubs if your yard is a small one. Never spoil the effect of your lawn by scattering them over it. Hardy bulbs can be planted along the edge of the border, where they will most effectively display their beauty early in the season before the other plants are ready for business.

The woman who loves flowers, and the boys and girls who should be educated into liking them, will find it nothing but pleasure to take care of such a collection. There will be no weed-pulling by hand to be done—the hoe will make that unnecessary. Some of the shrubs may need pruning occasionally, when they get to be too thick, but as a general thing the less pruning you give a shrub the more effective it will be.

Before setting out any plants, spade the soil well to the depth of a foot and a half. A liberal amount of good manure should be used. In set



This picture shows the possibilities of vines as hedges, as the vines here are woven in and out of a wire fence. Kept trimmed to a height of about four feet, vines as hedges are beautiful and useful. The vine over the house should be trimmed one-half. It shuts out sunlight and makes for dampness.

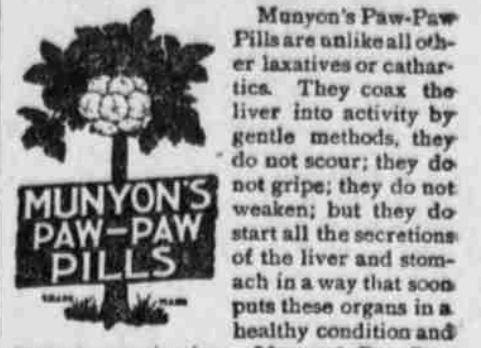
ting shrubs, always plan for the future. Make yourself certain about the size the little specimens you plant will grow to, and set them far enough apart to allow of full development without crowding. If hardy perennials are used to fill in between them while they are developing, there will be no unsightly gaps at any time. Such a plantation along the side of a lot can be made a thousand fold more ornamental than the most expensive fence, and one of the strongest arguments in its favor is the pleasure that can be got out of the making of it. There is nothing quite so enjoyable to the person who likes to be among the "green things growing" as work in the garden. There is a new surprise in store for every day. And the exercise is of that kind that keeps both mind and muscle in play in a manner that makes one forget to get tired. The happy combination of mental and physical exercise makes work in the garden ideal recreation for woman and child. "The only objection to be urged against it," writes a correspondent, "is that after a little one wants to be out of doors all the time." Which is the best possible argument in its favor!

(Copyright, 1912, by C. M. Schultz.)

Egg Making.
One of the conditions necessary that the fowls may lay large numbers of eggs in the fall and winter is that a plentiful supply of succulent food be provided and this is also necessary for the best growth of young chicks. Among the most common and best forms of green food are: Mangels, turnips, cabbage, pumpkins, onions, lettuce, rape, silage, clover hay and alfalfa meal.

Young Apple Orchard.
An orchard of young apple trees is good deal like an endowment life insurance policy. For a term of years it seems to be nothing but paying out, but the rewards are almost sure to come.

CONSTIPATION



Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

Many cows die every year, and are unprofitable for want of a little medical attention at the proper time. Cows can be kept in healthy, productive condition by using

KOW-KURE

the great cow medicine—not a food, but a medicinal preparation for the cure and prevention of diseases of cows. Cures Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water and Scouring. Buy a 50 cent or \$1.00 package from your dealer. DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Lynchburg, Va.

The Summer Silo.
The use of the silo throughout the year is finding favor with many stock keepers. It is quite difficult to obtain a profit on pasture which is on land worth \$100.00 or more per acre. During drouth seasons, the pasture is often so poor that it affords little or no feed, but the interest on the investment, and the taxes must be found. There is no question but what the use of the silo for summer feeding will make rapid gains during the next few years and will soon come into common use. The millions of tons of corn stalks and rough forage which are now annually going to waste will find use in the form of silage and will make possible not only a cheaper production of stock and stock products, but will also make it possible to at least double the profit of stock raising. Farmers who are complaining of low profits from cattle, should make a study of the silo, as they will here find a means to increase their profits and do this with less labor. The silo is a forage bank which if put into general use will have a vast amount of valuable feed and bring a great wealth to our people.—A. L. Haecker.

In Private.
As he started out with the bushel of ashes he walked into a clothesline that he didn't see. When he had picked himself out of the ash pile and recovered his hat he stood in the back yard and relieved his feelings. "Henry," called his wife. "Well?" he snapped. "Don't stand out there to do it. Come straight into the house and tell me that it's all my fault."

Good Question.
Sunday School Teacher—And the serpent, for tempting Eve, was made to crawl all the rest of his life. Small Girl—Please, sir, an' how did he get along in the world before?

Their Reasons.
"Why do managers try their new plans on the dog?" "To see if it is a howling success."

When some men get interested in politics they forget all about labor.

A Jolly Good Day

Follows
A Good Breakfast
Try a dish of

Post Toasties

tomorrow morning.
These sweet, thin bits made from Indian Corn are cooked, toasted and sealed in tight packages without the touch of human hand.

They reach you fresh and crisp—ready to eat from the package by adding cream or milk and a sprinkling of sugar, if desired.

Toasties are a jolly good dish—

Nourishing
Satisfying
Delicious