

Effective All-Crape Costume



THE use of crapes in the decoration of costumes designed for mourning wear led up to its use in the making of dress accessories. Then came the all-crape blouse and now we have the all-crape gown. This is an extreme of the style which is very striking inasmuch as it is so unusual.

But there is no good reason why so beautiful a fabric as crape should not be used in the making of gowns. Neckpieces, muffs and other accessories made of it proved how adaptable it is for garments as well as millinery.

This gown is cut with a rather narrow draped underskirt and an outer garment having a rather long basque, which gives the effect of a tunic. This is worn over an under-bodice of plaited white chiffon having a high collar in black. There is a girdle of folded crape and the ornaments, which simulate large buttons, are made of narrow folds of crape also.

In trimming garments made of this

rich fabric, folds, covered cords, tucks and plaits, very neatly made of the material, provide the best of all decorations. There is something about the distinctive character of this unusual product which precludes much ornamentation.

In the construction of apparel for mourning it should be borne in mind that extremes of style are inappropriate. Conservative designs in dresses and hats are in good form always and in mourning costumes they are imperative.

In the matter of decoration, also, the forms that show careful workmanship and express a sedateness in choice are consistent and therefore beautiful.

In millinery there is a wider range in choice of trimmings, but, after all, none looks so well as forms of flowers, buckles or ornaments made up in crape used with neatly laid folds and plaits.

For Little Sisters to the Mermaid



EVERY little girl has a right to play in the water and to learn to swim and be as much at home in it as her brother is. The adventurous spirit of boyhood takes him out with his fellows and if water is within reach he is apt to learn to swim. Girls make splendid swimmers, and the mere knowledge that they possess this accomplishment keeps them from getting panicky when joining in the water sports of their companions.

The most noted swimmer in this country is Miss Annette Kellerman. Quite likely there are numbers of men who swim as well and have as much endurance. But no one of them can do better, and no one of them can look half as well as this sister to the mermaids. The exercise develops all the muscles of the body in the most uniform manner. The pleasure of swimming and the tonic of cool water are both healthful.

Nothing could be better designed for the little girl's water sports than the simple one-piece garment shown in the picture. It is cut in two pieces, consisting of the perfectly plain waist and the bloomers. But these two

pieces are machine-stitched together in the finished garment.

Brilliantine or mohair, in a good quality, is about the most appropriate material for these bathing suits. Whatever material is used for the suit, or for trimming, must be shrunk. Blue in bright, strong tones, or gray or certain shades of green and red, will all stand the water and sun. But the old reliable combination of blue in a bright navy trimmed with white braid cannot be improved upon for good looks or durability. Small pearl buttons make a fine bit of finishing used with white mohair braid.

The little rubber-cloth caps are to be had in all the bright colors and in checked and spotted patterns. These caps are made also in plaids and stripes in brilliant colors. They are usually bought ready made. As the rubber cloth may be bought it is a good idea to add an odd bit of trimming made of it, to distinguish the cap from others. One can keep an eye on the small wearer, if her cap is recognizable, and allow her more freedom in her water play.

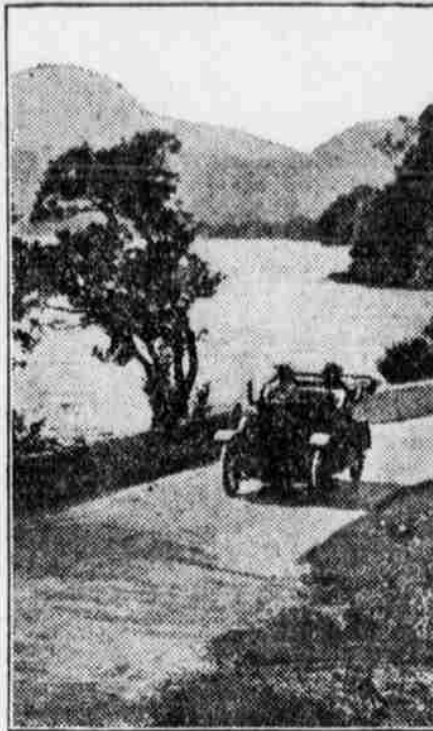
JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

ROAD BUILDING

LAND VALUES ARE INCREASED

English Country Residents Enjoy Good Roads and Are Ever Within Reach of Good Markets.

In England the highest ambition of a majority of well-to-do men is to have a "place" in the country. They don't hanker after city living the year around; indeed, they don't hanker after it at all, except as it may be forced upon them in order that they may live near their business. But the minute their business reaches such a point as to afford them some leisure, or the minute they acquire sufficient means to retire, they seek a home in the country. England has good roads, though in very early times none were worse, and these country residents are never beyond the reach of good markets and of the supplies which good markets offer. A country house ten miles from a market town, but connected with it by a good road—a road good at all seasons and in all weathers—isn't really so difficult of access as some country



An English Country Road.

houses within a mile of some of our city limits.

Has it ever occurred to landholders in some of our own towns that good roads to their lands would not only bring those lands nearer the markets they raise produce for, but would also bring those lands nearer the city where business men do business, make them more available for residence and increase their value? No man wants to travel two or more miles every day to and from the city where his business is located over such "roads" as we have found existing in various parts of the country. No wonder the "state road" system has become so popular. But many men would be glad to drive their buggy or auto five or even more miles every day if the roads offered them were such that the drive was a daily pleasure and did not put them at an unreasonable distance from their offices in point of time.

OPERATION OF A ROAD DRAG

Some Simple Lessons Given by Man Who Learned by Years of Experience—Helper Is Needed.

Here are some simple lessons, worth considering, which I have learned by years of experience with the road drag, writes John K. Goodman in Progressive Farmer.

1. Make your drag reversible (i. e., to move dirt right or left) by altering the hitch. Have the hind section about five-sixths the length of the front one; and face both front and rear sections entire length with iron or steel.
2. For best results under varying conditions of road surface as to dry, damp, hard or soft, I find it pays to have a man along at the end of a rope attached to the rear end of drag to properly steer the machine, and counteract its tendency to slide around hard bumps which need trimming off and smoothing. It is not so easy a matter as talking about it, for one man (the driver) to rightly direct the course and work of the drag by stepping from point to point, as common directions go; in fact, oftentimes impossible. Then the driver's weight is not always needed on the drag, but can be there in an instant when required.

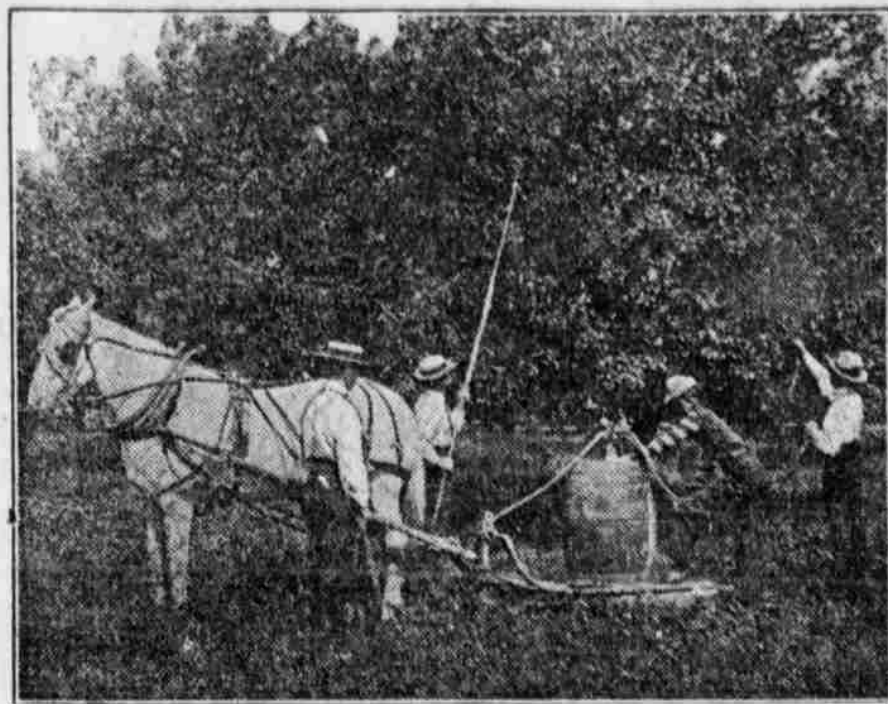
Poor Highways.

Poor highways lessen the profit of labor, increase the cost of living, burden the enterprise of the people, dull the morality of our citizenship and hold down the educational advancement of the country.

Add to Selling Price.
Good roads in your vicinity add to the selling price of the products of your farm.

Marks of Plymouth Rocks.
Originally, the Barred Rock, oldest of the Plymouth Rocks by many years, had five toes, but now these never appear. Originally, in the old flocks one would appear now and then showing feathers on the legs of the then best pure-bred. Should this happen to-day, one would discard it immediately as far from pure-bred.

MEANING OF INTENSIVE FRUIT CULTURE



Timely Spraying Saves the First Crop.

A great deal has been said lately about intensive farming, and farmers have been urged to confine their energies to smaller areas and to give better cultivation and more attention to details. All these principles apply with equal force to fruit growing. The curse to the fruit grower is an ambition to possess quantity rather than quality and to widen his field of operation without a corresponding degree of labor.

In the West, where fruit growing has been carried to a far greater perfection than here, five acres of orchard, without small fruit or vegetables, are considered enough to call for all of one man's activity.

Intensive fruit growing means the cultivation of comparatively small areas and the application thereto of such labor as will produce a maximum of fruit by the exercise of scientific methods and careful attention to details. It is a system much more satisfactory and profitable to the grower than the old extensive one, and whenever it is given a fair trial there will be no departure from it.

Dwarf pears may be set quite close together. They can be planted even in the hedge rows, not over three feet apart, with advantage and profit. Such a row presents a beautiful sight when in full bloom, and the close planting, with its consequent of a too rapid growth, is a preventive of blight.

Currants are appropriate in tree rows, because they rather like a partial shade; and the strawberries receive enough sun while the trees are young not to be injured.

There are two essentials in this system of thick planting; one is sufficient labor intelligently directed, and the other is heavy fertilizing. A grower in the East is said to produce \$8,000 worth of fruit on five acres of ground, but these acres are so well kept that they have the appearance of a huge garden.

More hand labor is called for, because the horse cannot be employed so generally and because more attention must be paid to particulars. Weeds must be crowded out; there is literally no room for them. There are rows of trees, and between them in the rows are the smaller fruits of all kinds. The middles between the trees are closely occupied by grapes

and other fruits, and to sustain this dense growth the soil must be highly enriched with fertilizers expressly adapted to the fruit and to the soil.

There is little doubt that the intensive system is destined to be the future system. Its advantages are too apparent to be overlooked, and as the fruit grower becomes better educated in scientific methods he will be more and more inclined to adopt a system that lends itself readily to scientific principles.

RE-CLEAR FIELDS OF SCRUB TIMBER

Brush Hacked Down, Burned Over and Then Cleared by Pasturing to Stock.

(By A. J. LEGG.)

There are many old fields that have been thrown out years ago, and have so grown up with scrub timber, green briars and other filth that it looks to be almost an impossible undertaking to reclear them.

If it is undertaken to kill them by grubbing out briars and brush it is indeed a hard job, and the briars will sprout for years, but, if the brush is hacked down and let dry, then burned over, the land can be effectually cleared by pasturing it with cattle and sheep.

A few years ago I had a field overgrown with green briars and pine. There were patches of green brier so dense that it was impossible to get through them, let alone grub them out.

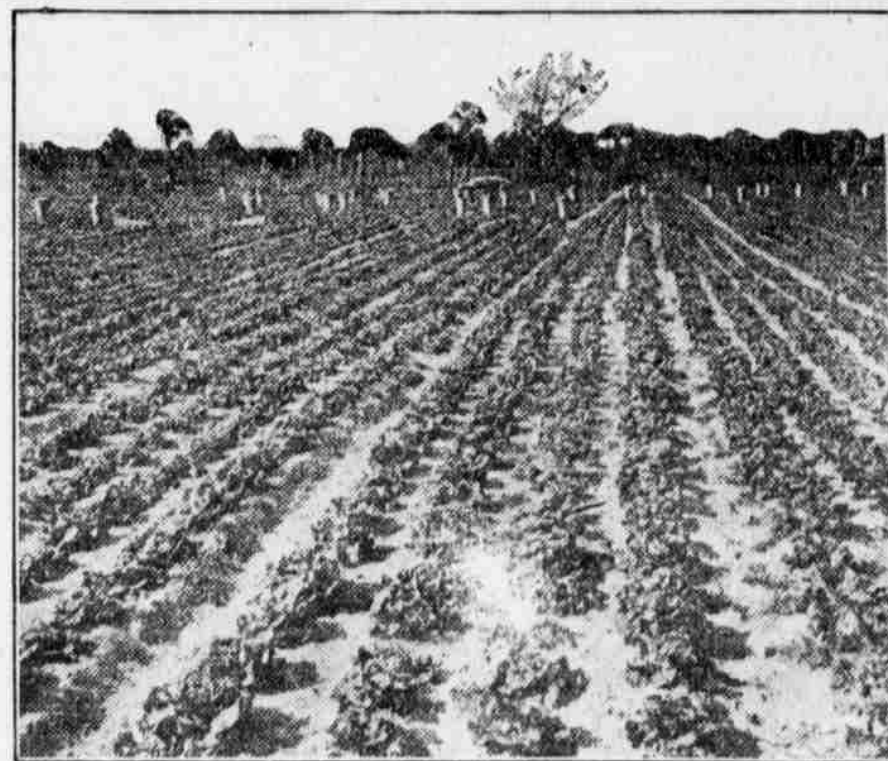
These thickest patches were burned through. The fire killed other briars, then in a few months they, too, would burn, so I made it a rule that whenever I found a patch of green brier dry enough to burn I would set fire to it.

The pines were all cut down and as soon as they got dry, they, too, were burned.

The briars were kept down by the stock grazing over them.

Whenever a young brier appeared it was ripped up. By the end of the third year the brier roots were all rotted and the pine stumps were pretty well rotted so that the land could be plowed.

SUGGESTIONS AND NOTES OF THE GARDEN



A Fine Field of Cabbage.

Give the cabbage worm a dust spray of one part paris green and 15 parts of flour or air-slaked lime.

Save your own tomato seeds—picking out the choicest fruit—and see if you cannot improve every year.

In saving potatoes for seed: keep only those that are perfect in form. Take none from poor hills.

A garden hoe-plow will prevent backache and do three times as much work as the common hoe.

If the melon vines are rusty, pull them up and burn them. If only wilted you may find a borer about the roots.

Cabbage plants are gross feeders and can make use of all kinds of manures. Those rich in potash and nitrogen are especially desirable. Moisture in plenty is also needed for anything with such a large surface foliage. Weeds and grass prevent large heads from forming.

Winter radish seed is mixed with the turnip at the time of sowing the latter in the fall. The radishes will grow with the same treatment that is given to turnips. They are harvested and stored together for winter use.

A garden of one-third to one-half acre should be large enough to supply the average family with all the vegetables required and with some small fruit as well.

Red tape is being used more and more for the bunching of vegetables. It adds materially to the attractiveness of the vegetables and the cost is only slightly greater than twine.

The honeymoon is over when the bride discovers that she might have done better.

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

It requires considerable tact to remember a woman's birthday and to forget her age.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Martine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Irritated Eyelids. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Martine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

No Relief.

"Did you send away that ill-tempered, growling dog to the pound?"
"Yes, but it doesn't help things much. I can't send my husband there, too."

ECZEMA ON HANDS AND ARMS

1321 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.—"My trouble began from a bad form of eczema all over my hands, neck and arms. I could get no sleep for the itching and burning. The small pimples looked red and watery and my skin and scalp became dry and itching. The pimples irritated me so that I would scratch until they bled. I could not put my hands in water and if I once tried it they burned so that I could not stand it. I had to have my hands tied up and gloves on all the time for nearly two months. Sometimes I would scratch the skin off it irritated so and I could do no work at all.

"I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did any good. Then I saw in the newspaper about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and got some. I was completely healed in five or six weeks. They have not troubled me since." (Signed) Joe Uhl, Jan. 31, '14.

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

A Fish Story.

"The Inns of dear old England are picturesque," said Richard Le Gallienne, on his return from abroad, "but the food they serve is something terrible.

"After a visit to Blenheim palace I entered an inn in the quaint village of Woodstock. As I lunched—or tried to lunch—my landlord said to me:

"The great dook of Marlborough once sat in that chair you're a settin' in, sir."

"Is that so?" said I.
"And the dook once drunk 'is beer out of' that same mug you're a drinkin' out of."

"And I bet," said I, "I bet he refused to eat this fish, too. Well, take it away, my man. I don't want it, either."

Marriage Causes False Fire Alarm.

Seven minutes of blasts from the whistle of the Passaic Metalware company, in honor of the marriage of the daughter of the superintendent, recently turned out five volunteer fire departments. The fog made the whistle audible in Rutherford, Nutley, Belleville, Garfield and Clifton and the firemen rushed to headquarters at the alarm.

It took half an hour to determine where the whistling came from. The wedding which caused the commotion united Miss Sallie Karp, 217 Brook avenue, Passaic, to Michael F. Bernan.—New York Mail.

Our Statesmen.

Ambrose Bierce, the brilliant satirist, gave, at a dinner in Washington, a few political definitions.

"A conservative," said Mr. Bierce, "is a statesman who is enamored of existing evils, while a radical would replace them with others."

The fool man who is always asking for advice should be advised to keep his mouth closed.

WRONG BREAKFAST.

Change Gave Rugged Health.

Many persons think that for strength, they must begin the day with a breakfast of meat and other heavy foods. This is a mistake as anyone can easily discover for himself.

A W. Va. carpenter's experience may benefit others. He writes:

"I used to be a very heavy breakfast eater but finally indigestion caused me such distress, I became afraid to eat anything.

"My wife suggested a trial of Grape-Nuts and as I had to eat something or starve, I concluded to take her advice. She fixed me up a dish and I remarked at the time that the quality was all right, but the quantity was too small—I wanted a saucerful.

"But she said a small amount of Grape-Nuts went a long way and that I must eat it according to directions. So I started in with Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs and some crisp toast for breakfast.

"I cut out meats and a lot of other stuff I had been used to eating all my life and was gratified to see that I was getting better right along. I concluded I had struck the right thing and stuck to it. I had not only been eating improper food, but too much.

"I was working at the carpenter's trade at that time and thought that unless I had a hearty breakfast with plenty of meat, I would play out before dinner. But after a few days of my 'new breakfast' I found I could do more work, felt better in every way, and now I am not bothered with indigestion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "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.