

Refined Interpretation of Summer Modes



THE last word in thin summer toilettes, designed for the hot days of August, comes in the form of this combination of transparent materials and embroidered net or heavy linen with lace. Every detail of this costume may be carefully considered, from the transparent wide-brimmed hat of shirred maline, through the elaborate neckpiece of embroidered net, the wide velvet girdle, the very full tunic and the close-hanging underskirt, bordered with embroidered net, not omitting the pumps of dull kid with their showy buckles. These features embody the last evolution of the summer's modes, and indicate what we may expect for the coming fall.

The costume shows a fine eye for selection rather than a desire to be original. There are several new touches in the minor details, such as the new form of side comb in the hair, the very broad girde of velvet ribbon, and its adjustments about the hips in the oriental fashion. The long sleeves of voile indicate the liking for long sleeves in thin fabrics which are to be seen repeatedly in gowns of heavier materials.

This gown is made of sheer, fine voile embroidered in disks on the lower half of the sleeves and about the bottom of the tunic. The bodice, which is bloused only a little, is of

the voile also. The underpetticoat of fine mousseline or organdie is finished at the bottom with a wide border of embroidered net. This same net makes the neckpiece, which consists of fichu and flaring collar in one. Any pattern in a lace of bold design may be substituted for the embroidered net with equally good effect. Handmade laces of linen braid are especially appropriate if the costume is intended for summer wear only. This gown, made up as pictured here, might easily be serviceable at other seasons of the year, as voile and embroidered net are fabrics used all the year round.

It is worth noticing that the tunic is quite full, but the fullness is not increased by the addition of a ruffle at the bottom. This ruffle is of exactly the same width as the body of the tunic above it. It is finished with a narrow plaiting of fine lace at the bottom and a similar plaiting joins it to the tunic skirt.

The parasol, of embroidered taffeta, is edged with a ruffle of chiffon and completes an exquisite and refined interpretation of this summer's modes.

There is no trace of any of the freakish elements in the bunching and draping of materials about the figure. All the lines are uninterrupted and therefore graceful.

Lingerie Favored for Summer Wear



NIGHT DRESSES designed for summer are made of the lightest and sheerest of batiste or nainsook or cross-barred muslins, linen and cotton lawns, and also of wash silks and crepe de chine. The latter and linen lawns seem to be in highest favor at this season.

For decoration, well-made French or German val laces, cloudy and shadow faces hold sway, with hand embroidery always the most elegant of all. If fine hand embroidery is to be used, linen lawn, crepe de chine, or very fine batiste will make the work worth while. Hand embroidery in simple design and neatly done is the most desirable of all decorations for lingerie. Durable laces in narrow insertions and dainty edges are quite often used with it. But the majority of hand-embroidered garments have no further decoration than all flower sprays of embroidery and all edges finished with buttonholed scallops.

A gown of batiste is shown in the picture cut in the simplest manner possible. A plain kimono pattern does away with armholes or separate sleeves. The round neck and short sleeves are finished with buttonholed scallops, and these are placed, instead of a hem, about the bottom. A flower spray appears on each sleeve and in the front of the garment.

Made with much less work and very pretty is the gown shown in the second picture. The yoke and sleeves, in one piece, are made of German val lace insertion finished with edging

The shaping is managed by basting alternating rows of narrow and wide insertion to a light paper pattern. The lace is brought to a "V" shape in the back. The shoulders are fitted with narrow seams. The insertings are whipped together.

The lower edge of the yoke is stitched to a heading embroidery about an inch in width, to which the body of the gown is set on. The sleeve portion and bottom of the gown are finished with a wide edging, and the neck with a narrow one of corresponding pattern. Ribbon run through the heading adjusts this pretty empire pattern to the figure.

In nightgowns and in other lingerie of the best designs the makers steer clear of much elaboration. Ribbons form a highly important decorative feature, and special designs in bows and rosettes are made to be adjusted when required.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Vivid Shades for Girls.
Bright colors in linen, crepe and cottons are much worn by children beyond the baby age of white. These are usually worn with black belts or girdles, and are relieved by collars or gumpes of fine white embroidery.

The linens are too heavy for gathers, but in sheer fabrics shirtings, flappings and gathered ruffles are usual.

Green colors as terra cotta, grass green and vivid yellows are worn by young girls of all ages.

HAS SLOW GROWTH

Mistletoe Develops Slowly in First Years of Existence.

Parasite Occurs on Wide Range of Trees and is Common on That of the Apple, but Rarely Appears on the Pear.

London.—The very slow growth made by the mistletoe plant in the first few years of its existence has been a cause of anxiety to those who have fondly hoped to grow large bunches of mistletoe in their gardens in a short space of time. In support of your correspondent's views I am sending a photograph showing two large bunches of mistletoe on a whitethorn, says a writer in Country Life. It is very curious, for the mistletoe is obviously older than the host plant. This, however, has been accomplished by removing the mistletoe with a portion of the tree on which it was growing and grafting upon the whitethorn. Your correspondent's success in growing mistletoe on the Glastonbury thorn raises the question of suitable host plants for the parasite. It is most often seen growing upon the apple, but in certain districts it is common on the poplar, while it is also found on hawthorn, willow, lime, maple, mountain ash, and even cedar of Lebanon and larch. There is a popular impression that mistletoe has a great liking for



Mistletoe's Host Grafted on a White-thorn.

the oak. As a matter of fact, the two are very seldom found together, and the rare occurrence of mistletoe growing upon oak was held sacred by the Druids and regarded as a divine gift. A most singular thing concerning mistletoe is that, although it occurs on a wide range of trees and is so common on the apple, yet it is hardly ever found on the pear. The writer has never seen mistletoe on the pear, and such instances must be extremely rare. Attempts recently made to grow mistletoe on pear have led to such remarkable results that the subject has since been brought before the scientific committee of the Royal Horticultural society. Mistletoe seed was sown on a number of trees, and in many instances germination took place. In no case, however, did the mistletoe get beyond the stage of germination, and no leaves were made. The effect upon the pear was noticeable, for the mistletoe in its attempt to establish itself killed the tissue of the tree stem just within the bark, completely encircling the stem, all growth being killed above the point where the mistletoe had germinated.

LITTLE GIRLS LOOT SAFES

Two Other Tender Children of Aberdeen, Wash., Had a Cache for Stolen Goods.

Aberdeen, Wash.—Wiza Golka and Pauline Casperson, both under twelve years old, under arrest here have confessed to a burglary at the Pacific Fruit company's store, recently, when they took \$45 from a safe which had been left unlocked.

Since then thefts of fruit have occurred regularly and a watch was placed in the building, with the result that the two girls, who had entered the building and were preparing to take fruit, were caught in the act. They confessed to other robberies. The girls have been doing petty pilfering for a long time.

Cecil and Carl Tougan, ten and twelve years old, whose parents abandoned them, were arrested in a vacant cottage in which considerable loot was located.

LIGHTNING BALKED BY ROPE

Saves Cow's Life After Bolt Had Melted Heavy Chain Holding Animal.

Lentsville, N. C.—Lightning perpetrated quite an unusual freak here during the electrical storm. Harden Evans had a cow tied with a chain which had been lengthened with a piece of rope some three feet in length and this piece of rope was fixed to the halter.

The lightning struck the post to which the chain was tied, completely shattering it, and followed the chain down to where the rope was fixed. The chain links were melted into a solid mass and could easily be broken apart with the hand.

The rope being attached is the only reason the cow escaped being killed instantly.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

WORK ON ROADS IN SUMMER

Building and Maintaining Highways is More Kindly Thought of by Many of the Users.

Gradually the farmers in practically every community are beginning to take personal interest in the matter of making the roads they are forced to use better and more fit for general travel all the year round.

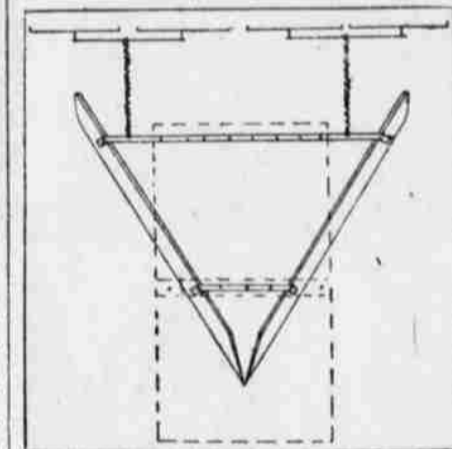
In those states where the road work is done by farmers and their teams it is hard to get the labor done when the weather conditions are best, says a writer in Farm Progress. They will not leave their fields to put in four or five days grading and leveling the public highways unless they are practically forced to do it.

But there are signs of better times in the matter of country road building. I drove 20 miles and back a few weeks ago over roads that used to be impassable at that time of year for anything except a good strong team and a good wagon. Soft clay, soft soil and mud holes of infinite variety were its old-time characteristics.

I made the trip in a very ordinary, four-year-used motor car and drove the round trip in about three hours. Under the old arrangement it would have taken all of one day and possibly part of the night.

The road drags, just the ordinary old road drags made from split logs, made the difference. Something, and I believe it was the necessity of making the road passable for the rural free delivery wagons, has made a big difference along the old road. We saw several road drags along the way, two or three of them in use, and the roads where they were passing were as smooth as a turnpike.

Summer is the time to do really constructive road work. The drag



Handy Road Scraper.

can be used summer or winter, but scraping, grading, culvert repairing and draining ought to be done in June, July, August and September. Earlier in the year the mud will prevent any real work being completed. Later in the fall the rains will turn the freshly graded roads into loblollies of clayey water.

From now on until the first snows and freezes the dirt road can be shaped and graded. I am of the opinion that the plan of appointing some one farmer as overseer or "road boss" and having the rest of the neighborhood work under this inexperienced man is a mistake. The time will come when all road work will be done under the supervision of a man who does nothing but plan and build and possibly maintain roads. He will know roads under all weather conditions and can look after their creation, drainage and repair intelligently. It is mostly a hit or miss proposition now.

WAYS OF A BAD ROAD THIEF

Forces Farmer to Haul Small Loads, Drive Slowly and Occasions Many Expensive Delays.

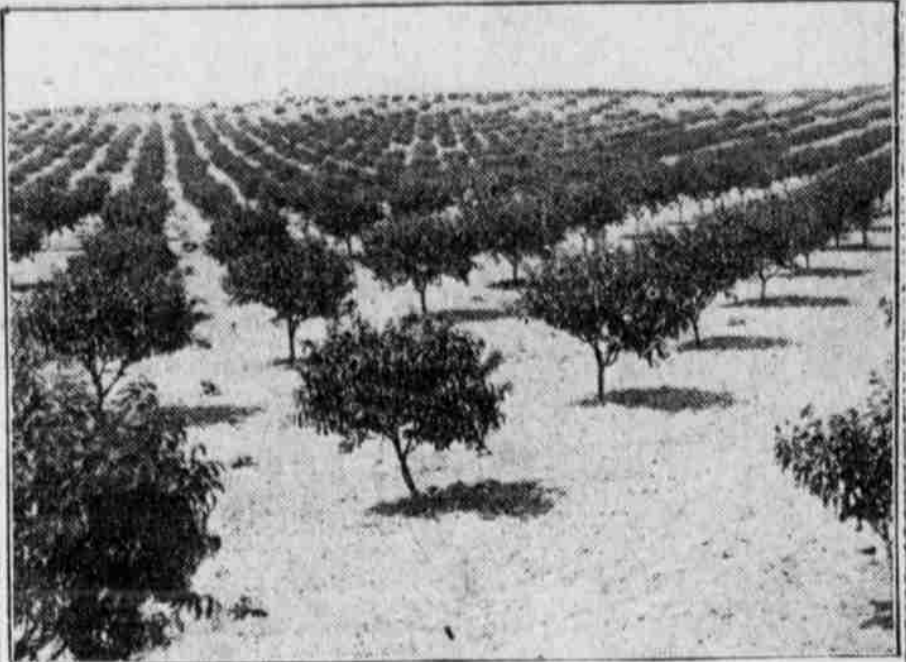
The bad road thief forces you to haul small loads, drive slowly, wrench and twist the life out of your horse, harness and vehicle, often breaking and damaging the latter until great and expensive delays are occasioned. It also steals your opportunity to dispose of your farm when you wish to sell, for no man will pay as much for a farm bordered by a poor road system as he will for one with a well-kept highway, and some will not buy a farm at all when the road system is poor. The loss of time and money where the above named conditions exist makes it imperative that you open all the drain ditches along the road, and drag this silent, notorious thief to death with the King road drag.

Through Traffic Problem.

There is a phase of the road question which is state-wide in its application. That relates to the through or trunk lines which accommodate through traffic. To leave the construction and care of these roads in the hands of local authorities must result in uneven and inharmonious gaps, and desultory care, involving practically a failure of such roads for a standard of their utility.

A silt properly built of limestone will be a success.

MOST POPULAR VARIETY OF DWARF PEARS



A Young and Flourishing Dwarf Tree Orchard.

(By D. ANDREWS.)

With many persons who have not studied the matter carefully, the standard pears are in more favor because they grow larger, and when in prime condition bring fancy prices. One thing which must be taken into account is their susceptibility to blight.

My own experience is that the dwarf trees are less subject to blight and also they produce fruit more quickly. Being low-headed they are easily sprayed and cared for, and the fruit is taken off with less labor.

Many experiments in the big orchards in the East show that there is very little difference between the fruiting surface of an acre of dwarf trees planted 12 feet apart, and an acre of standard pears of similar age planted 18 by 18 feet.

Of course the standard pears grow higher, but as more dwarf trees can be planted on an acre, the difference is thus made up. Probably in the course of 20 years the little trees will produce as much fruit in the aggregate as the large ones.

There are many fine orchards of

standard pears that produce a large income every year, but it is also a fact that within the past 10 or 12 years many orchards of this variety have suffered so heavily from blight as to make them unprofitable.

Perhaps the dwarf trees require a little more care than the others, although I do not believe that too much care of the right kind can be given to the orchard. To me the dwarf trees always seemed a little more refined in character, requiring better attention, not because they are more delicate, but because their size and characteristics invite a sort of sympathy.

The dwarf trees should be set very deeply in the ground, so that the pear root where it joins the quince roots may be induced to send out roots of its own to supplement the quince feeders. They must also be heavily pruned and fertilized, and of course sprayed frequently.

As the best varieties of dwarf trees begin to bear at four or five years of age, the well set orchard will return its owner a comfortable income for 30 years, or even more.

CULTIVATION WILL DESTROY THE GRUBS

Advantages of Having Strawberry Plants Well Established Early in Season.

(By M. N. EDGERTON.)

Early in the season I noticed that some of our strawberry plants were not doing as well as they ought, and the deficiency in plant vigor was in greater evidence in one corner of the field than upon the remaining portion. Investigation showed that the white grub was at work upon the plants, and the ravages of the pests increased as the season advanced.

Our children and I became quite skillful in ferreting out from underneath the plants the pests, and I cannot say how many were thus destroyed, for no effort was made to keep tab on the number, but there must have been hundreds of them. Not infrequently two would be found at the base of a single plant. A few plants were saved by removing the grub before the plants were beyond saving. A great many vacancies were filled by using layers from the plant adjoining the one destroyed, either from the same row or from the adjacent double row.

In filling out the rows in this way many plants were necessarily located out of line, which, however, was preferable to vacant rows.

It was fortunate for us that the grub was not as numerous over the whole field as on the portion infested worst. In this corner of the field the stand of plants is so depleted as to eliminate any possible profit.

Had the children and I not been diligent in grub-hunting, the entire field would have been practically ruined, for the white grub is a voracious feeder, not stopping at a single plant. When one plant is done for, the one next in the row is selected upon which to begin operations.

A single grub will clean up the plants from several rods of rows if there is but the mother plant to work upon.

Once the row is filled with the plants, and they are growing vigorously, the damage one grub is able to do is hardly noticeable. This being true, the advantage of having plants established early in the season and the conditions favorable for their most rapid growth constantly maintained, is very obvious.

One might ask, "Why set strawberry plants on the ground infested with the white grub? Why not rid the ground of them by previous treatment?"

My reply is, that it is not always convenient or possible to do this. Theoretically, the elimination of the white grub from infested land can be made complete in three years, but in order to accomplish this, cultivation must be thorough. Not a spear of vegetation must be allowed to grow whose roots may afford sustenance for the grub.

No doubt the years of consecutive summer fallowing would do the job to completeness, but this would be expensive treatment to give land—expensive in more ways than one.

Are there no crops that may be grown upon the land during the period

of eradication? It may be that there are, but I have about come to the conclusion that while the white grub is especially partial to clover roots, and will wax fat on the strawberry roots, he will thrive remarkably well on any kind of grass roots; will eat potatoes when nothing else offers, and as a last resort can sustain life on any old thing.

Short, sharp rotations, accompanied by clean cultivation, will do much to lessen the numbers, and lessen greatly the injury to the strawberry crop due to the ravages of this pest.

The three-acre tract that I shall set to strawberries next spring is practically free from grubs.

There were about a dozen or more stumps removed at the time of plowing, and, judging from past experience, I expect that the stumps have afforded a good nesting place for the propagation of the grub family.

Ground that has been long in sod, no matter what the variety of grass, will actually become infested with the white grub. Experience has taught us that cropping, even when accompanied by thorough cultivation, will not entirely eradicate the pest, though it will greatly lessen its numbers.

I have found, too, through the same source, that one is assuming a great risk when setting the ground to strawberries that contains eggs or larvae of the June beetle in any considerable numbers.

The necessity of using such ground may usually be avoided by planning the crop rotation several years ahead.

Having done all in this direction, that circumstances and conditions will permit, the grower should keep an eye peeled for the first indications of the presence of this pest, and when found to be at work among the plants, get after him in dead earnest.

HARROWING ALFALFA TO ERADICATE WEEDS

Loosening of Soil is Beneficial to Crop and Kills Out the Robber Growths.

Ordinarily no treatment is needed after the crop has been started, as long as the alfalfa shows a good stand and there is no tendency to run to weeds. If the weeds begin to prove troublesome, it is advisable to give the ground a thorough harrowing, after cutting, with the teeth of the harrow set at a considerable angle. This kills the weeds and is decidedly beneficial to the alfalfa, because of the loosening of the soil, and the harrow does not injure the roots of the crop. There has been considerable objection to disking the alfalfa field with the ordinary disc-harrow, because it is claimed that the plants are injured by splitting up the crowns.

How to Make a Flat.

A flat is a shallow box three or four inches deep and of any convenient size. Bore a few holes in the bottom and put in a layer of cinders; then fill with light, rich loam and sand, about half and half. Smooth and firm the soil with a flat board and then draw lines across the soil two or three inches apart. In these furrows sow the seed.