

TRASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

Fichu Collarette.
Collarettes of all sorts are much in demand and make ideal little shoulder wraps that add grace and charm at the same time that they mean slight warmth. This one is peculiarly attractive and takes the fichu form so much in vogue. As illustrated it is made of net banded with ribbon applied to form diamonds and is finished with frills and ties of chiffon, also ribbon banded. It can, however, be made from one material or from various combinations. The cape portion of silk, the frills of chiffon or net



makes one that always is attractive in many others might be suggested. The collarette consists of the cape, two frills and the scarf. The upper frill is applied over the cape on indicated lines, the lower is attached to its edge and passes over the upper ends of the scarf, so giving a peculiarly full and desirable effect at the front. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of any width for the cape and 60 yards of ribbon to make as illustrated.

Handsome Waists of White Lace.
Very handsome autumn waists are made of liberty satin and these waists are not necessarily expensive. They may be in a deep shade of oyster white, trimmed with pale white lace, and finished with applications of lace of a deep shade of ecru. It is very fashionable to make lace waists of half a dozen shades of white lace and to use the lace as one would use flounces of silk, with one flounce falling over the other.

Lace, in a shade of lemon white, is applied with medallions of lace in blue-white, while the whole is embroidered in stitches that are in a shade of pearl. This gives several shades of white and makes the waist much smarter than if it were all of a single tone. It is very smart, indeed, to fasten your white girdle with small black velvet buttons. Set a double row of these buttons at the side and hook your girdle invisibly underneath. A white satin stock is secured in the same manner, by invisible fastenings, with double rows of black velvet buttons at each side of the stock.

Salad of Iced Cherries.
Why not serve a dainty fruit salad with the game course? Procure one large can each of white and red California cherries, remove the pits without breaking the fruit and fill the cavities with minced walnut meats moistened with mayonnaise or finely chopped sweet peppers. Stand the cherries on ice until chilled, arrange nests of finely shredded crisp lettuce edged with small heart leaves on small plates. Fill the nests with assorted cherries and a spoonful of thick cold mayonnaise dressing, topped with a single red cherry and tiny leaves cut from a green pepper. This salad will be found most toothsome, as well as a decided table attraction.

The Kitchen

One yeast cake is equal to one teacupful of yeast, a measurement often used in the older, much-prized cook books. An innovation for the table is boiled lettuce. Boil the lettuce until tender; serve the whole head and dress with butter, pepper and salt. Cracks in iron kettles may be mended with home effort. Mix powdered litharge with glycerin to the consistency of putty. After those elements are thoroughly mixed, apply like any cement. When you happen to have a few tablespoonfuls of jam or jelly left over, try what a delicious addition it makes to baked apples, dropping a teaspoonful into the core of each apple before they go in the oven. Keep a wire dishcloth to set in the bottom of a kettle while cooking anything that may stick and burn. It will adapt itself to the shape of a kettle better than a trivet or a pall lid. Of course, it must be kept for this purpose exclusively.

Iced Chocolate.
Carefully made and served food chocolate is delicious and wholesome, though not nearly so well known as it ought to be. To prepare it, put into a granite saucepan four ounces of powdered unsweetened chocolate and six ounces of granulated sugar. Add one quart of boiling water, and when well

jet, corneelian or amethyst are again worn. Elbow sleeves, consisting of three puffs, each separated by a fall of lace, are smart. Many sleeves are lifted at the armholes to give a high, square-shouldered effect. Eton coats, Russian blouses and short sacks of black glace silk are very smart.

Costume of Noted Beauty.
A cloth suit was worn by Miss May Schwartz, who was voted Queen of Beauty at the Mardi Gras carnival at New Orleans a year ago. Her hat was a fine white straw, with a low crown, rather round, with pale blue flowers all around it. The hat was draped with a pale blue chiffon automobile veil. This was caught round to the back and crossed and tied again in a bow in the front. The frock had an Eton jacket reaching to the waist, with each seam strapped with bias folds of the cloth. The sleeves were bell shaped, also strapped and flaring at the elbow, where they were cut off and showed the dainty full white wrist sleeve worn beneath. The skirt was a tight-fitting, strapped one, cut walking length, and Miss Schwartz wore white stockings and shoes and carried a pale blue silk parasol.

For Morning Wear.
House jackets made with yokes that extend well over the shoulders are among the latest shown and are tasteful and becoming as well as fashionable. The very pretty model illustrated combines pink and white dimity with white lawn, the big dots being embroidered and all edges finished with fancy braids; but the design is an admirable one for all seasons and for all materials in vogue for garments of the sort. To make the jacket for a woman of medium size will be



required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 yards 32 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 32 inches wide for yoke and cuffs.

Simplicity in Lingerie.
These are days of extreme simplicity in the cut of lingerie. If the dainty undergarments are costly this season this is due to the delicacy of the material and the hand work employed, not to elaborateness or quantities of garniture. The nightgown is a mere circular slip, the chemise a circular sacque, the corset covers just a frill of lace and a shoulder rosette. Quite apart from its fashion advantages, this circular cut in lingerie is a very wise as well as excellent idea. It reduces the weight of clothing to the least possible degree, it insures comfort through absence of bulk and wrinkles, it leaves plain spaces to show lovely trimmings to the best effect.

How to Make a Pretty Fern Pot.
Take a flower pot, paint it outside, then spread a thin layer of putty over it, and stick little pieces of broken china close together over the surface, letting the putty press between each piece of china. Let it stand until dry; then take some gold paint and go over all the putty that shows, and enamel the inside a pretty color. Ginger jars also look very pretty when treated in the same way.

FOR WEE FOLK.



Frocks that fall in unbroken lines from the shoulders are always becoming to small children and make the best possible models. This one is eminently dainty, and is made of sheer Persian lawn with trimmings of embroidery, but the design suits sturdy materials equally well and the yoke can be added, making it high at the neck, whenever desired. To make the dress for a child of two years of age will be required 2 1/2 yards of materials 27 or 32 inches wide.

HORTICULTURE

Location for Fruit Raising.
In the raising of any kind of fruit the location cuts a large figure. It has been found that high land is best for all kinds of fruit. The cold air runs off the tops of the hills and down into the valleys, just as water does. The old impression that valleys were warm is not well founded. They may be warm on a hot day because the air is stagnant and the cool air from the open country does not so readily fan the cheek. But the winter time is chiefly the time when we want a temperature that is mild. Things planted in the valleys are subjected to greater cold than are things on the hill tops. This, too, is contrary to the old impression. Not till man had long observed the effects of such planting did he come to the conclusion that he had been mistaken in his first conclusions. But he found that the corn was first frosted in the hollows and that his fruit trees were injured in the valleys, while they were free from injury on the hill tops. This led him to make more accurate observations by the help of the thermometer. In the spring time also the fruits on the low lands are liable to be injured by frosts for the reasons named. The land to select is the high land, as this gets more sun and less cold than any other, though the wind may have a clean sweep over it. When the land is a dead level it is of course of a uniform temperature. It is better than the valley and not so good as the hill, but makes a good average. A man with a level farm need not hesitate to put in any kind of fruit that will grow, provided the general contour of the country is level. Of course if the level farm is in a valley surrounded by hills the objection that applies to the narrow valley on a single farm holds good, in the main. The man that wants to raise fruit should have the advantage of hill sides, and if he has both southern and northern slopes so much the better. The fruit on the southern slope will be early and that on the northern slope will be late, on account of the varying amount of sunshine that are available. The ripening of fruit is largely a matter of sunshine.

There are parts of the country where the valleys are preferable to the hills for fruit growing; namely, those sections of the Southwest where the amount of heat is too great for the best results. Then by choosing valley locations the moisture and the cool temperature may be obtained.

The Farm Garden.
We are glad to see that the farmer's garden is growing in popularity. In the Western states the farms were so extensively devoted to first to extensive farming that there was a time when nothing but grain and cattle seemed to be thought of. The farmer's wife had a hard time of it. She had three meals a day to prepare for. That made 1,975 meals a year and she had very little on which to draw outside of poultry, eggs and milk. It took a long time to get the farmers away from their diet of fat pork and lard. But on millions of our farms to-day are nicely kept gardens. The housewife has only to step out of doors to get a variety of vegetables at almost any time of year, from April to November. Where fruit trees are added and a grapey the good things are continued into the winter. The getting of a meal is not now the problem that it used to be. Some of our farmers have not yet awakened to the advantages of this adjunct to the kitchen. The lack is still felt in the more northerly of our states, where the climatic conditions are somewhat against the easy management of a garden and fruit plantation. Science, however, is working on the problem even there, and glass and winter protection are doing for the north what the warm sunshine is doing for the milder climate. Let every farmer put in a good garden and make the lives of his people happy.

Fighting the Yellows.
The yellows of peaches is a disease that must be vigorously fought if our peach-growing districts are to be retained. In some of the townships of Michigan there has been great slackness in this regard. Inspectors have not been appointed that the law requires, and even the inspectors that are appointed find great difficulty in enforcing the law. Yet there is no cure for this disease and the only way to deal with it is to keep it away from the orchards. Men have complained to the writer that the inspectors condemn as affected with the yellows trees that were only affected by drouth or some condition that made the leaves look as if they were affected by yellows. They thought it a hardship that the trees were not allowed to stand. But the inspectors may have been right and the disease may have been yellows. If it looked like yellows the trees should have been destroyed any way, for the reason that the disease is one that can not be trifled with. It is better to destroy a good many healthy trees under suspicion than permit this dreaded disease getting a foothold in a township.

In picking Apples.
One man suggests that a good way to pick apples is to put a tick filled with hay under a tree and drop the apples into it from the limbs. He asserts that this has been his practice and that the fruit is not thereby injured. This may be all right for some kinds of fruit, but it would not be for others. There are some of our varieties that injure so easily that even the pressure of the thumb and finger must be looked out for. Besides, in the letting fall of apples from the top of the tree a great deal of skill is required not to hit the other apples when the apples are being dropped. The apple basket and the apple bag will be found most advantageous for most of the work of fruit gathering.

LIVE STOCK

Roots and Sheep.
Some of our stockmen want to know why more turnips and other roots are not grown in this country for the use of sheep. One man asserts that we do not grow more roots than we did forty years ago. The invariable reply that has to be made to this is that the corn plant takes the place of the root very largely in American agriculture, whether it should do so or not. Another man declares that the presence of the silo in America has been the reason why men did not grow more roots for sheep. We cannot believe that this is the case, for the reason that silage has never been extensively used in sheep feeding. The American farmer is rather inclined to favor the concentrated ration and he speaks of turnips and other roots as being "mostly water." He reads the books that give the analyses of roots and grams and fails to figure out a very large nutrient ration for the turnip. He has never put enough weight on the succulence of the root and its aid to digestion. There is no question that roots are highly relished by sheep and that they are a great aid to digestion. But the farmer is wedded to corn, which can be cultivated more easily than turnips and will survive even if the weeds do make a good growth between the rows. There is no doubt that even if a man has all other kinds of food a good acreage of roots for his stock will pay him well.

Government Supervision of Horse Breeding.
Attempts have been made from time to time to secure some kind of national legislation that would put a premium on good, sound stallions of the different breeds and by inference at least act against the poor scrubs that are used because they are cheap and for no other purpose. This has not as yet resulted in any law relating to the service of stallions. The bills that have been introduced from time to time provided for the examination of stallions as to soundness and to some extent as to conformation. Just what the government can do in the matter it is difficult to say. We know what other governments have done and what they are doing, especially the government of France, where public studs are in common use. All Americans doubtless believe that it would be a good thing to prevent the use of poor stallions, but the way to do this is not plain. The radical bills fail because they are radical, and the conservative bills fail because they do not promise to accomplish much and hence do not get the support of the breeders.

The Known Stallion.
A prepotent stallion of merit is of great value to a neighborhood. Often, however, the stallion's real work is not realized till he has died or been sold. A record of the performances of stallions if kept and studied would prove of great value. The man that has a stallion that is unable to produce many and good colts generally likes to keep that fact to himself if he finds it out, and the farmers in the vicinity take no trouble to prevent him keeping the matter secret. Thus a poor stallion frequently proves to be a successful competitor with a much more valuable stallion. Old stallions are sometimes among the most useful, and they have the advantage in that their progeny can be known. We have heard of stallions being repeatedly sold and sent from place to place, doing good work in each locality, but the farmers not finding it out till the stallion had been disposed of and removed beyond their reach. Too little importance is put on the prepotency of the stallion and too little effort is made to find out what each stallion is worth as a breeder.

Ups and Downs in Prices.
In farm stock as in all other things that are not governed by trusts and combines there are ups and downs in prices. Just now certain kinds of farm stock are down a little, including sheep and pedigreed cattle. The time for the farmer to buy foundation stock is when it is low and there is little interest in the breed. Every one wants to buy when things are booming, and that is just the time when buying is least profitable. The most successful farmer is the one that can figure out the course of prices a long way in advance and take advantage of the depressions. A big eastern financier was once asked how he got rich. He replied, "By fishing against the stream." He meant that he bought when other people were discouraged and selling and sold when things in one particular line were booming. The low prices are particularly advantageous to the men with small capital.

The Calf for Baby Beef.
The calf that is to be used for the making of baby beef must be kept growing from the start. If the calf cannot be so fed on skim milk that its growth will not be checked, then it should have whole milk till weaning time. A slow-growing animal is of little value to be used as a basis for the production of this kind of beef that is now becoming so popular. The calf must be carefully weaned. It will not do to take it off a full feed of milk and put it onto grain and roughage at once. This process must be so gradual that the calf will not realize it when its milk is finally withheld.

Some Fortunate Stockmen.
Little by little the practice of selling cattle in the dryest and hottest time of summer is coming into vogue. There are probably more farmers than ever that are selling crops for their stock than ever before. In trips through the portions of the country where live stock is being raised we notice that here and there are large fields sown to fodder corn, and in addition fields of rape and alfalfa. The use of this green stuff is greatly relieving the pressure on the pastures, and will make them more serviceable in the fall.

POULTRY

White Plymouth Rocks.
The question frequently arises in one's mind, "What Plymouth Rock?" This breed, as developed today, has so many good qualities that it would seem that any one of them would be sufficient reason for a man's breeding them. I believe that this breed is preferable to all others. I have been in the poultry business for thirty years and during that time I have bred, raised and sold many thousands of fowls. I have tried about every breed one could think of, yet none have given me the results that I have obtained with the White Plymouth Rocks. One of the great advantages in raising them is the large number of eggs they produce. There is no fowl that will produce more eggs in twelve months than a well-bred White Plymouth Rock. These birds mature early, becoming of broiler size in six weeks, and the pullets begin to lay at five months of age. They are excellent as market fowls and for the table, giving a full, plump, round carcass. The feathers from a White Plymouth Rock command a price of from thirty-two to thirty-eight cents per pound, while the feathers from a part-colored fowl are worth only six to eight cents per pound. This is another good reason why one should raise White Plymouth Rocks. During the last five years I have raised and sold over 20,000 White Plymouth Rocks, having shipped them to nearly every quarter of the globe. Every person that breeds them likes them and they do well in every climate, proving them to be entitled to the claim to be the best general-purpose fowl.

Ocellated Honduras Turkey.
The Honduras turkey was originally found wild in that country. It has been described by travelers as most beautiful in color, equal to some of the most brilliant of the pheasants. The head and neck of the wild variety are naked, and there is no tuft on the breast. The ground color of the



plumage is a bronze green, banded with gold bronze, blue and red, with here and there a band of brilliant black. This variety has not been bred successfully as a domestic variety in the northern climates. It is doubtful if it has been successfully bred outside of its native country.

Hit or Miss in Turkey Raising.
Many years ago I made the statement that turkeys are hard to raise. After twenty years of experience I am still of the opinion that a big flock of turkeys at selling time is "just as it happens." In the last twenty years I have raised over 2,000 bronze turkeys, and perhaps lost half that number. One year I would raise nearly all hatched, and the next year, with the very same feed and care I would lose half. I could not see why this should be. It looked as if they had rather die than live. I kept the lice off, fed them on wheat bread soaked in water, with black pepper and onion tops shaved fine, wheat, corn chop and curd made from clabbered milk; and while some thrive others seemed to die from choice. But I was never so discouraged but that when spring came I was not anxious to try again for a good flock. I have raised as high as 140 in a season. Then I thought I would not exchange my business for a little gold mine. But at other times, when I have had only 35 or 40 to sell in the fall, it was not so nice. It is no trouble to sell a fine bronze gobbler at \$5, \$7.50 or even \$10 these days. I think it pays to keep trying. I have bred turkeys that scored as high as 37 points, and won highest honors in many shows. I am no exponent of "successful turkey raising" and still think it "hit or miss."
Jennie Ferry, Lincoln Co., Mo.

To Get Eggs.
I believe that the best conditions for egg production are those that exist where the fowls have free range, thereby getting grass, bugs, worms, bits of grain, etc. In the winter, or where fowls are confined, these food elements should be near as possible supplied, not forgetting plenty of grit. They should also be induced to work by having their food scattered in litter. They must be kept free from lice and mites and in the winter must have warm quarters. Cleanliness must be observed at all times.
W. L. Mills, Putnam County, Ill.

Pure bred stock is becoming so common that it is no longer high in price. The only birds that are high are those of strains that have been for generations of their lives in the care of expert men who have developed certain desirable qualities in them, either of feather, meat or egg laying.
Canadian Shortorns.
The breeders of Canadian Shortorns are considering the question of removing some of the restrictions now placed on the importations of Shortorns from Great Britain. They declare that the rules that govern the American and Canadian herd books do not permit of some of the prize winning Shortorns in Great Britain being entered in herd books on this side of the water. They declare that as a result the cattle of the two countries are deteriorating in quality and that this is the cause of some of the recent defeats of Shortorns by Herefords, especially in the lists of Western Canada.

WIGGLE-STICK

WASH BLUE.
Costs 10 cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other kind of bluing. Won't Freeze, Spill, Break
Nor Spot Clothes
DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
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ground in the water.
At all Wise Grocers.

The Cause of Sleep.
The man who is kept awake by pain, or who suffers in any other way from lack of sleep, can usually obtain it by the use of a drug. Such sleep, however, is generally regarded as unnatural, and hypnotic drugs are avoided when possible. But now comes Mr. Raphael Dubois, a French physiologist, who tells us that all sleep is the result of drugging, the sleep producer being carbonic acid formed within the system.

Weight of Dead Sea Water.
A gallon of distilled water weighs ten pounds, of sea water ten and three-fourths pounds, of Dead Sea water twelve pounds. There are eight and one-half pounds of salt in every 100 pounds of Dead Sea water to two and four-fifths pounds in ordinary sea water.

Original Rough Riders.
The original Rough Riders antedated the pony express by several years. The Rifle Rangers themselves were rough riders, and in many ways a captain, leading in person many a gallant charge against the "greasers," Apaches, Comanches and Sioux.

Shouting Their Praises.
Frazier, Miss., August 22 (Special).—Cured of Bladder and Kidney Trouble after 24 years of suffering. Rev. H. H. Hatch, of this place, is telling the public the good news and shouting the praises of the remedy that cured him—Dodd's Kidney Pills. Rev. Mr. Hatch says:—
"I have been suffering from Bladder and Kidney Trouble for 26 years and I have tried everything that people said would do me good. But nothing did me any good except Dodd's Kidney Pills.
"I haven't felt a pain since I took Dodd's Kidney Pills. They gave me health and I feel like a new man altogether. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best I ever had."
All Urinary and Bladder Troubles are caused by diseased kidneys. The natural way to cure them is to cure the kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure diseased kidneys in any stage or place. They always cure Backache and they are the only remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease.

Unhappily there are virtues that one can only exercise when one is rich.—Rivaroli.
FREE TO TWENTY-FIVE LADIES.
The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round-trip ticket to the St. Louis exposition to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a 16-cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

A woman never cares anything about the answers to the questions she asks.
Less Than Half to St. Louis and Return via Washab R. R.
Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays in August; rate from Omaha \$8.50. Daily round-trip rate \$12.80. Correspondingly low rates from your station.
The Washab is the ONLY line landing all passengers at its own station main entrance World's Fair grounds, thus saving time, annoyance and extra car fare. All World's Fair maps show Washab station, main entrance. For all information address Harry E. Moores, G. A. P. D. Wash. R. R., Omaha, Neb.
Never play a horse that is too high-toned to run with the others. He has the habit.
For Your Perfect Comfort
At St. Louis Exposition, which is very severe upon the feet, remember to take along a box or two of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder for Hot, Tired, Aching, Swollen, Sweating Feet. 30,000 testimonials of cures. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. DON'T ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.

The Halo and the Straw Hat.
An inventory clerk of a large London firm was put on to catalogue some pictures for a sale. One represented a saint with halo complete. He entered it as "Portrait of elderly gentleman in straw hat."
Hundreds of dealers say the extra quantity and superior quality of Defiance Starch is fast taking place of all other brands. Others say they can not sell any other starch.
The Tailor Took His Measure.
"I was getting measured for a suit of clothes this morning," said young Mr. Sisay to his pretty cousin, "and just for a joke, I know, I asked him if it really took nine tailors to make a man. He said it would take more than nine tailors to make a man of some people. I thought it was quite clever."—Exchange.
When somebody takes the shine off of you, remember that there are plenty of bootblacks.—Philadelphia Record.