

JOHN HENRY



ON TITLED FOREIGNERS

BY GEO. V. HOBART, ("HUGH M'HUGH.")

Dear Bunch: Your letter from Venice is at hand, and we are glad, indeed, to hear from you.

I hope you won't fall in the canal while in Venice. No doubt your early education on the Erie will be of great help to you—get up!

I notice from your letter that you've been hobnobbing with nobility over there—careless Bunch!

We got 'em over here, Bunch, by the gross, so you haven't anything on us.

I went in to the Waldorf to meet Uncle Peter one evening last week, and I found him entertaining a German nobleman—the Count Cheese von Cheese.

The count is traveling in this country incognito.

If it were my country he couldn't travel in a cage.

I'm wise to those guys with the Gorgonzola title all wrapped up in tis-

Dispatches which would make your blood curdle with anguish and sorrow for the rich are lying all over the country.

Something like this:

"Boston, To-day: At 10:30 this morning Rudolph Oscar Grabbittall, the millionaire stone-breaker, read the startling news that a foreign count had just landed in New York. His suffering was pathetic. His daughter, Gasolene Panatella, who will inherit \$19,000,000, mostly in bonds, stocks and newspaper talk, was in the dental parlor five blocks away from home when the blow fell. Calling his household about him, Mr. Grabbittall rushed into the dental parlor, beat the dentist down with his bill, dragged Gasolene Panatella home and locked her up in the rear cupboard of the spare room on the second floor of his mansion. Her teeth suffered somewhat, but, thank heaven! her money will remain in this country. The community breathes easier, but all the incoming trains are being watched."

Are you wise, Bunch, to what the pan-handling nobility of Europe are doing in our dear United States?

They are putting all our millionaires on the Fritz, that's what they're doing.

It will soon come to pass that the heiress will have to be locked up in the safe deposit vaults with papa's bank book.

Here is an item from one of our most prominent newspapers. Read it, Bunch, and then rush out and take a running kick at the first nobleman you see:

"Long Island City, Now.—Pinchme sue paper and only eight dollars in their jeans.



"Entertaining a German Nobleman."

Count Cheese von Cheese was introduced to me by Uncle Peter as plain Herr Bungstarrer, and then uncle whispered me next to the real truth about the incognito gag.

Uncle Peter certainly does make both ends meet in the lemon industry.

He is the original onion collector, and he spends his waking moments falling for dead ones.

I was on to Count Cheese von Cheese the moment he opened his talk trap.

That miff is over here to pick out an heiress and fall in love with her because he needs the money.

Every steamer brings them over, Bunch, some incognito, some in dress suits, and some in hog sign vines, but all of them able to pick out a lady with a bank account at 50 paces.

It's getting so now, Bunch, that an open-face, stem-winding American has to kick four dukes, eight earls, seven counts, and a couple of princes off the front steps every time he goes to call on his sweetheart—if she has money.

When I go down into Wall street, Bunch, I find rich men with tears streaming down their faces while they are calling up on the telephone to see if their daughter, Gladys, is still safe at home, where they left her before they came down to business.

Walk through a peachy palace of the rich on Fifth avenue, and what will you find?

Answer: You will find a proud mother bowed with a great grief, and holding on to a rope which is tied to her daughter's ankle to prevent the latter from running out on the front piazza and throwing kisses at the titled foreigners.

You will find these cheap skates everywhere, Bunch, rushing hither and thither, and sniffing the air for the odor of burning money.

Why should it be thus, Bunch?

We have laws in this country to protect the birds and the trees, the



"Read the Startling News."

squirrels and all animals except those that can be reached by an automobile, but why don't we have a law to protect the heiresses?

Why are these titled slobs permitted to borrow car fare, and come over here and give this fair land a fit of indigestion?

Why are they permitted to set their proud and large feet on the soil for which our forefathers fought and bled for their country, and for which some of us are still fighting and bleeding the country?

Why do these fat-heads come over here with a silver cigarette case and a society directory and make every rich man in the country fasten a burglar alarm to his check book?

Find out, Bunch.

A few days ago one of these mutts with an Edam title jumped off an ocean liner, and immediately the price of padlocks rose to the highest point ever known on the stock exchange.

All over the country rich men with romantic daughters rushed to and fro and then dashed back again.

They were up against a crisis.

If you could get near enough to the long-distance telephone, Bunch, you could hear one rich old American guy shrieking the battle-cry to another captain of industry out in Indianapolis: "To arms! The foe! The foe! He comes with nothing but his full-dress suit and a blank marriage license! To arms! To arms!"

The telegraph wires are also sizzling with excitement.

TWO SMART COATS



A coat that can be easily slipped on to cover the dress is most necessary. The two we show here are just the things to fill this need. They are both suitable to be reproduced in alpaca, fine serge cloth, or Shantung.

The first is close fitting; it is double-breasted, being fastened with large buttons and drawn in at the waist by a band that is passed under the strap each side front and fastened at waist. The sleeves are full, so that they will not crush the bodice beneath; these and the bodice part as far as bust are lined. The back is short-waisted.

The second is a perfectly loose slip-on coat; the sides, although appearing to be laced together, are really sewn on under the facing. Wide silk braid with tasseled ends is used for the lacing; a still wider braid trims the neck, the ends are passed through openings cut in the cloth, and are finished with tassels.

For the first costume is designed a hat of fine straw, trimmed with feathers, and for the second a crinoline that is trimmed with flowers.

Materials required for each coat: Six yards 42 inches wide, four yards silk lining for the first, eight large buttons, two dozen small ones. For the second, four buttons, six yards narrow braid, one yard wide braid, 16 tassels.

BURLAP FRAMES AND BOXES.

Useful Material Made Up in Many Attractive Ways.

That useful material, burlap, has been made up in many attractive ways in the last few years, and now the needlework shops are showing desk pads, handkerchief boxes and picture frames all in burlap and embroidered with soft colored silks.

One set was in a dark shade of green and the design was carried out in tones of wood brown. It does not take very fine stitches or a great amount of work, but, when the dainty little articles are finished and mounted on cardboard, they are pretty and effective.

As sold in the stores, such things are expensive; but why not cover a box—and there are plenty around the average house—with burlap and leave it without further elaboration? It would not soil easily, and it would prove a formidable rival to the silk and tapestry affair.

COSTUME IN PASTEL BLUE.



The coat trimmed with braid and embroidery.

In Vogue. Large jet hatpins are much worn, of either round or egg shape, the latter the size of a pigeon's egg and the former that of a golf ball.

No summer frock is complete without its yard of two of superfluous chiffon. It is a sad presenting such a thing to the feminine mind that it cannot be ignored.

Dotted Swiss Sets.

Among the many smart trousseaus now being made for autumn brides some of the prettiest sets are built of finely dotted swiss. This fabric makes up into dainty garments and is a change from the regulation white muslin.

One set has a nightgown and chemise in empire style, cut round at the neck, full over the bust, with heading around the figure under the arms.

This is run through a one-inch colored satin ribbon tied in a large bow in the center.

With this set goes a full-length matinee, also made in empire style, with wide sleeves and an immense lace collar tied in front with a soft blue bow.

The Furished Comb.

Highly ornamental combs for the hair have been introduced threaded through with ribbon at the top, in some cases tucked into rosettes, in others left hanging, with a view to being worn through the hair in the manner approved by individual wearers. As well as ribbons, little clusters of curls are fixed to the comb, and it is

TIES FOR WIDE COLLARS.

Not Necessary That They Should Be in Expensive Silk.

Every one knows that with the new broad collar, indiscriminately called Byron, Eton or Peter Pan, the most artistic flowing ties are worn, but it is a new idea to make them of material other than silk. Fine sheer handkerchief linen is the most useful and the prettiest of materials for summer accessories, and when made up into ties it is attractive.

The new ties for Byron collars are simply bows made of a straight piece of linen about five inches wide and 28 inches long. It sounds gigantic, it is true, but the flowing tie of the Quarter Latin must have long loops and long ends.

When making such a tie it is best to cut the linen an inch longer and an inch broader than the finished tie will be, or it must be buttonholed with mercerized cotton all round—at both sides and each end. Sometimes the embroidery is done in a color to match the suit or dress with which it is to be worn, but white is always best for these little things that need frequent washing.

When it is finished it may be tied into a bow and pinned to the front of the collar, but no gold, or jeweled pins must be in evidence.

The best way to manage is to slip the linen through the collar band in front and then tie the bow. This hides the collar button and the tie cannot slip. As the band on these wide affairs is narrow, the tie which extends round the neck is likely to get out of place.

Some of these summer ties are cut with ends on the bias.

All lace insertion and edging should be avoided for wear with this new wrinkle of fashion. Byron, though he may have been odd, certainly never wore lace neckties.

Velvet-Faced Fabrics.

Because of its soft and clinging characteristics, velvet and velveteens are suddenly coming into vogue, especially for the more elaborate order of tailor-made, although they will be worn in short, severe suits during the winter by girls who are within several years of making their initial bow to society. For afternoon reception costume, those in chignon and Lyons velvet will, of course, have the long skirt slightly trimmed with chenille, jet or gold bullion, and coats of any length from 56 to 52 inches, usually bearing directive earmarks and always with full-length sleeves. When velvet is employed solely as a material for a street suit its trimming will be simpler and of the satin band or fancy braid order, as was the case last season with the comparatively few costumes worn of that fabric.

French Chalk Uses.

If a girl is away from a cleaner's and she finds one of her best frocks spotted with grease, she can try the simple remedy of French chalk and hot iron. The chalk is spread thickly over the spot until all the grease is absorbed. Then a piece of blotting paper is put over it and a warm, not hot, iron is held over it to draw the grease into the paper. Rub off the chalk with a soft silk or muslin rag and the spot will probably have disappeared.

Shirtwaist Rings.

Shirtwaist rings are a fad with the summer girl this season. The ring is a slender band of gold supporting a large stone of the semiprecious variety, the color matching the set of shirt studs worn. Among them there are many mountings, such as pearl coral, lapis lazuli, jade, amethyst, ruby, turquoise, topaz, etc., to choose from.

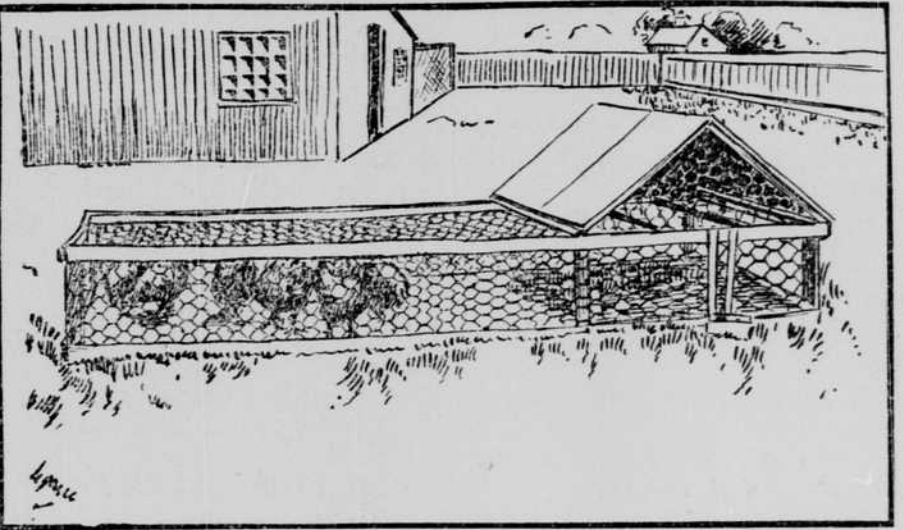
MOVABLE WIRE COOPS FOR THE GROWING CHICKENS

They Furnish Many of the Advantages of a Free Range.

The type of coop shown will sometimes prove valuable for housing growing stock. By its use many of the advantages of a free range can be secured in localities where the area is insufficient to permit such range. The usual practice is to place these coops on grass land and one or more times daily to move them their length or width so that the fowls may have a fresh supply of green feed and unsoiled ground. Of course any given area can be fed over in this way several times during a season. The coops are light and very readily moved. Dragging would be made easier by shaping the lower edges of the ends of the bottom scattering of the frame like a sled runner. The coop can be still further improved.

1. By putting doors about a foot

with satisfactory results for confining laying hens during the summer. The care of the fowls will take rather more time than in houses, but the use of the coop moved daily solves the problem of green feed; it makes it possible to carry a large number of fowls with many of the advantages of free range on limited areas and it is the observation of the writer that hens kept in this way (with no fixed habitation) become broody less than those in houses and may consequently lay more eggs. An orange box beneath the roof with a hinged gate in front of it for removal of the eggs affords the needed nests. This can be set on and fastened to the bottom frame at one corner so that it moves with the coop. Such a coop will accommodate from ten to 12 hens. As a



Good Type of Movable Wire Coop.

square in the gables so that fowls on the perches beneath the roof can be reached from the outside.

2. By putting a hinged gate large enough to admit the blade of a hoe opposite the end of the feed trough so that it may be conveniently cleaned when necessary.

3. Light diagonal braces in the corners will render such coops firmer and more durable. Wires might undoubtedly be used with advantage for this purpose.

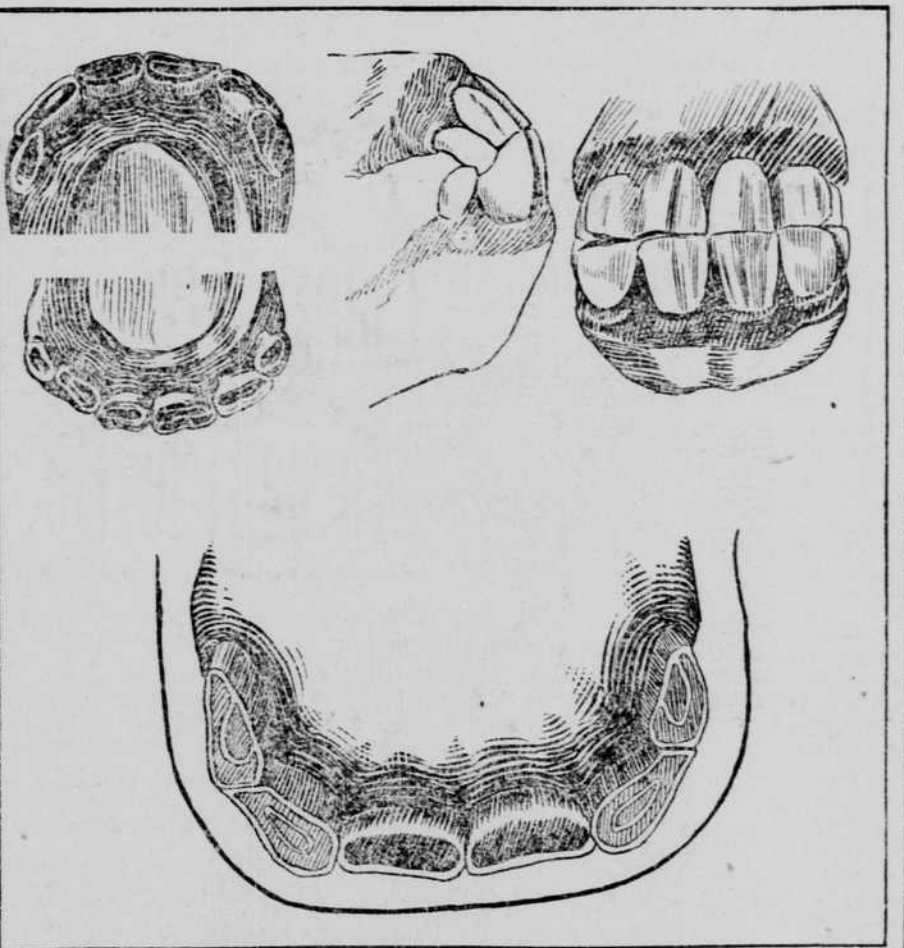
Such coops have frequently been

consequence, in part no doubt of the frequent movings to fresh ground, the fowls suffer relatively little from vermin.

A Gallon of Cream.—A department writer says that a gallon of cream should be rich enough to produce from 3.5 to four pounds of butter. Cream that produces five pounds of butter to the gallon is considered a little too rich, for there is apt to be considerably more loss in handling cream that is so rich.

HOW OLD IS YOUR HORSE?

You Can Tell by the Size and Form of His Teeth.



The upper row are typical of a horse that has reached the age of three years. At that age there are four permanent nippers on a level with the neighboring teeth. These permanent teeth can be recognized by their greater size, their square form and the groove on the outer face.

The lower figure illustrates the teeth of a horse at 2½ years old. Then the nippers are just pushing through the gums, while the middle and corner foal teeth are not yet shed.

IMPROVEMENT IS PROSPERITY

By John T. Stewart.

In an agricultural region the works of man are the characteristic features which are noticed by a traveler. As the intelligence of the inhabitants and the prosperity of the country increases the works of man are made more and more pleasing to the eye and more convenient and comfortable to the occupant. This condition of an agricultural country is denoted by the word "improvement," which may be considered as the index to its prosperity.

If the buildings are neat and attractive, the lawns and shade trees well kept, the fences straight and free from weeds, the fields properly cultivated, the passer-by will speak of the country as being well improved, by which it is understood that the people are intelligent and thrifty, the soil productive, and the markets good. A well improved country is a prosperous country.

If the buildings are small and poorly built, the yards and waste places grown up in weeds, the fences unsightly and areas of land not cultivated, it is spoken of as a poorly improved country, which is understood to mean that either the country is comparatively new, the inhabitants lazy and shiftless, the soil non-productive or the markets poor.

A poorly improved country being one that for some reason is not prosperous. As comfort, convenience and beauty are qualities which please the average person, they are prominent factors in determining the market

value of real estate. Hence, property which has these qualities will always command a high price, as they indicate to the non-resident the productive value of the lands and a reasonable income from their cultivation.

Pure Seed Investigations.—Since the publication of bulletin No. 88 of the Iowa experiment station on "Vitality, Adulteration and Impurities of Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy Seed" a large amount of important work has been done along these lines, especially from the standpoint of purity and vitality. The high price of agricultural seeds during the past year has made it especially important that buyers be sure of obtaining pure seed with a high percentage of vitality. The passage of the pure seed law has been a long step in the right direction, but there is still a large amount of seed sold that is far below standard. The results of the latest investigation in this line have been published in bulletin No. 99 of the Iowa experiment station, which will be furnished free upon application to the director, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, at Ames, Ia.

The Skin of the Cow.—The skin of the cow tells much as to the quality of the cow. If the cow is an easy keeping animal, the skin will be soft, because the cow is easily nourished and so supplies the skin with the materials that keep it in perfect condition. If the skin is hard and inflexible the cow is not well nourished no matter how well she may be fed. That is why the judges of dairy shows pay so much attention to the "feel" of the skin.

Must Be Studied.—The science of fowl feeding is a very large one and is worthy to be more studied than it is.

A SIMPLE SAFEGUARD IN BUYING PAINT.

Everybody should know how simple and easy it is to avoid all uncertainty in buying paint materials. There are many so-called white leads on the market, which contain chalk, zinc, barytes, and other cheap adulterants. Unless the property owner takes advantage of the simple means of protection afforded him by reliable white lead manufacturers, he runs great risk of getting an inferior and adulterated white lead.

It is to protect the paint-buyer against fraud and adulteration that National Lead Company, the largest makers of genuine Pure White Lead, place their famous "Dutch Boy Painter" trademark on every keg of their product, an absolute guarantee of its purity and quality. Anyone who wants to make a practical test of white lead, and who wants a valuable free book about painting, should address National Lead Company, Woodbridge Bldg., New York, and ask for test equipment.

AND SHE LEFT HIM GUESSING.

Woman's Directions of Little Help to Traveling Lawyer.

A New York lawyer was called recently to a hamlet in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the interest of a large coal corporation, and now he is telling this story on himself:

He was driving along a country road and feared he might have lost his bearings. The village he wanted to reach seemed elusive, so he halted in front of a farmhouse to make inquiries.

"Madam," he called out to a broad German woman, who stood looking at him from beneath a "poke" bonnet, "can you tell me how far it is to the next village?"

"Oh, yust a leedle vays," came the response.

"But, my good woman, how far is it? Is it two, four, six or eight miles? That's what I want to know."

"Yah, I tink so."

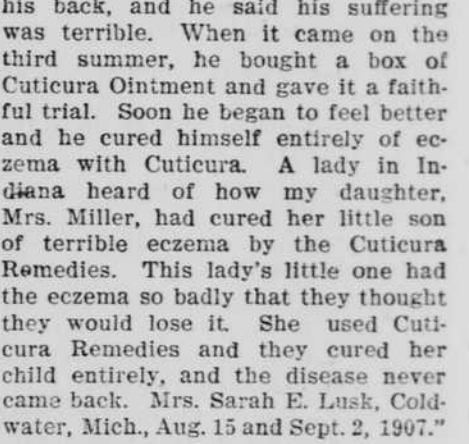
And the Wall street lawyer drove on a wiser man.

THREE CURES OF ECZEMA.

Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering—Two Babies Also Cured—Cuticura Invaluable.

"My brother had eczema three different summers. Each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely of eczema with Cuticura. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Remedies and they cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1907."

AUTOMOBILE SHOP TALK.



"What was your record across Jersey?"

"One county constable and a cow."

Very Tempting.

A man was brought before a justice of the peace charged with the offense of kissing a young woman "by force and violence, and against her will."

The young lady, who was very handsome, gave her testimony in a modest and straightforward manner, after which his honor gave the following decision: "The court in this case sympathizes with the defendant, and will therefore discharge him without fine, imprisonment or reprimand, because the court while this case has been in progress has been obliged to hold on to both arms of his chair to keep from kissing the complainant himself."

MOTHER AND CHILD

Both Fully Nourished on Grape-Nuts.

The value of this famous food is shown in many ways, in addition to what might be expected from its chemical analysis.

Grape-Nuts food is made of whole wheat and barley, is thoroughly baked for many hours and contains all the wholesome ingredients in these cereals.

It contains also the phosphate of potash grown in the grains, which Nature uses to build up brain and nerve cells.

Young children require proportionately more of this element because the brain and nervous system of the child grows so rapidly.

A Va. mother found the value of Grape-Nuts in not only building up her own strength, but in nourishing her baby at the same time. She writes: "After my baby came I did not recover health and strength, and the doctor said I could not nurse the baby as I did not have nourishment for her, besides I was too weak."

"He said I might try a change of diet and see what that would do, and recommended Grape-Nuts food. I bought a pkg. and used it regularly. A marked change came over both baby and I."

"My baby is now four months old, is in fine condition, I am nursing her and doing all my work and never felt better in my life." There's a Reason.

Cream given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.