

Making Ready for Summer Time



THE 'summer girl' should take to heart that good old adage which advises that in times of peace we should prepare for war. Now that days are cold, evenings long and spring styles already fairly well settled, she should get ready for the summer season. All of her dainty lingerie—so much more worth-while when made at home—and several of her pretty gowns will make the last of winter fly away. The work is so interesting and its constant suggestion of springtime so inspiring!

Business of voile, draped as shown in the illustration. The bodice is a drapery of lace over a baby waist of voile. For the more practical American girl this French design is likely to be changed a little. The voile underwaist is to be made with round Dutch neck and elbow sleeves, over which the same simple drapery of lace will fall. This makes a dress that is appropriate for both afternoon and evening, and is one of several styles for gowns of the same character.

WHITE CRAPE, COMBINED WITH BLACK, FAVORED

THE small round turbans and hats which are so popular in our new styles are particularly adaptable to hats of crape.

For hats of this kind the shapes chosen are those that set squarely on the head, with average-size crowns and narrow brims.

The model shown can hardly be excelled as an example of beautiful millinery made of crape. The composition of the hat is simple and the workmanship and materials flawless—as they must be in millinery of this character.

The drooping brim is covered with a fold of black crape and over this a second fold is placed. These crape

folde are cut on the bias of the fabric, which makes the "rib" or ridge, run straight across them.

The crown is covered with one end of a long crape veil laid in a box plait at the front, and with three deep plaits at each side. The shape is decorated with a wide bias collar of white crape stretched about the crown and brim and tacked to place so that it conforms to them. This wide collar is finished with a narrow fold of crape at the upper edge.

The veil is hemmed, by hand, at the bottom and along the sides. The bottom hem is three inches wide, but side hems are only a half inch in width.

The weight of the crape veil used in the manner described here, is evenly distributed and it hangs straight from the back.

PLAITS ON THE UNDERSKIRT

Many of the new evening gowns show plaited underskirts. The plaits are either of the accordion order or quite flat; they start out at the hem in a most engaging manner, and for dancing they are quite ideal, because when made of Oriental satin or chamoise they cling in about the feet and look eminently graceful.

For walking costumes also plaited skirts become more and more fashionable.

Two of the most notable dress artists of the Rue de la Paix have always refused to countenance ultra-tight or ultra-short skirts. On one occasion a famous dressmaker was heard to say that he had never in his life permitted an entrave skirt to leave his establishment. And then the majority of the noted painters who have recently interested themselves so much about modern fashions have voted in favor of plaited skirts and floating draperies.

These experienced artists have, pointed out, and with reason, that a charming woman becomes doubly fascinating when she is enveloped in mystery, when her pretty feet are partly hidden, when her graceful form is disguised and yet displayed by skillfully arranged draperies.

How to Place Your Rugs. To preserve harmony in a room, the rugs, whether one or more, must be laid on the floor with the edges parallel with the edges of the floor; not thrown on, creating all sorts of ugly spots by the rugs and by the floor spots left around them. If one rug is used it should conform as nearly as possible to the room proportions, particularly when the room is pleasing in its proportions. When the room is not so the rug may help to make it so. For example, if the room is too long for the width, select a rug which will nearly cover the room in width and will leave a considerable area of floor exposed at either end. This will tend to shorten the appearance of the room and to shorten it in length by opposition of direction. If a room is to be distinctly a period room, an Oriental rug can seldom be used to advantage.

Modish Handbags. Handbags are usually in satin or velvet. Even for morning or shopping, except with a dark-colored tailor-made, one may carry a bag in very smooth and shiny leather, very long in shape and lined in black with very simple clasps. Very dressy bags are made in silk broche with white, cream or pale blue flowers on a white ground. An additional smartness is given by tiny flowers embroidered over beads. For evening, handbags are entirely made of beads, and only just large enough to hold a handkerchief. The clasp is a jewel in gold or silver.

PUBLIC ROADS

TO DEMONSTRATE IN SOUTH

Highway Association to Show Value of Practical Maintenance on Road to Atlanta, Ga.

In order to demonstrate the value of practical maintenance of highways, the American Highway Association, the central good roads organization of the United States, has arranged, in cooperation with the federal office of public roads and road officials in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, for an ambitious maintenance experiment on the road from Washington to Atlanta, Ga. Over 700 miles of road are expected to be improved and kept in condition as a result of the initiative of the American Highway Association. The experiment is on a larger scale than any maintenance experiment ever undertaken in this country.

The great maintenance object lesson road extends from the capital of the United States through a very historic section of the country, passing such famous points as Arlington, Mount Vernon, the battlefield of Bull Run, Chancellorsburg, en route to Richmond, thence extending south-



Concrete Culvert in Virginia on a Stretch of Macadam Road.

ward through the capitals of North and South Carolina, and terminating at Atlanta.

The American Highway Association will enlist the support of the counties and districts traversed by the road, and, wherever possible, induce the local authorities to place the road under the supervision of government engineers who will be detailed from the office of public roads for that purpose under the co-operative arrangement.

Probably 75 per cent. of the total mileage has already been improved by a surfacing of stone, gravel or a mixture of sand and clay. The object of the maintenance scheme is to prevent the improved portions of the road from deteriorating from lack of suitable care, and to make the unimproved portions as comfortable for travel as possible with the money available.

With the co-operation of all different communities, however, it is hoped that concerted work will be undertaken on the entire stretch of highway, resulting in a continuous maintenance object lesson that will be a stimulus to maintenance throughout the country. The American Highway Association has undertaken to raise the money for the traveling expenses of the engineers who will supervise the work.

Leonard Tufts is chairman of the committee designated by the association to have charge of the campaign, and has already arranged to place 110 miles under government engineers. It is expected that all counties traversed by the road will cheerfully enter into the arrangement, as it is a long step toward a continuous stretch of road that will benefit the entire seaboard.

Better Roads. Good roads not only cheapens the cost of transporting farm produce to market but makes the country a desirable place to live in.

We hear much talk about federal aid for good roads, yet if we wait for that movement to crystallize into a reality the people of the country will be riding in mud for some time to come. The thing to do is to take off coats and buckle into a plan for local road improvement. Be a booster for the grading of roads and follow up the work with the King road drag for maintenance.

The principle of all good roads in all states is the same, viz., keeping the water out and off of the roadbeds. Ditch, drain and drag the roads. This is the tripod of good road building.

Of Value to Country. Good roads may not be the whole solution for prosperity and happiness of country life, but they are a part of it, and a very necessary and important part of it.

Good Road Advocates. It is gratifying to observe that every owner of an automobile immediately becomes an advocate of good roads.

Cows and Soil Fertility. The fertility of the soil can best be maintained by the liberal use of barnyard manure, and the dairy herd not only makes this possible, but dairying is also more remunerative than almost any other branch of farming when it is properly carried on.

Grade the Sheep Flock. Grade your flock very carefully and sell off all the old and broken mouthed ewes. Unless an ewe is an extra mother it seldom pays to keep her after she is six years old.

Value of Alfalfa. A liberal supply of silage and alfalfa hay will enable the milk producer to defy winter cold and summer drought.

WHEN LAMBS BEGIN TO COME IN SPRING



Profitable Wool and Mutton Specimens.

The young lambs will begin to come along pretty fast now and if you have kept a record of the service you should know exactly when each ewe should drop her lamb. From 145 to 152 days from the time of service the lambs should be dropped. If you have taken good care of your ewes by feeding them on a light ration of corn, stover, bran, fine clover hay and a little oil meal toward the finish, you may reasonably expect a good crop of lambs.

The good shepherd will see to it that his lambs are entirely free from ticks. At least six weeks before lambing time the ewes should be very carefully examined and if there is any sign of ticks they should at once be dipped. Place the ewe on its back, part the wool along the belly, and pour on the dip solution so that it will run down and cover the entire skin. Do not keep the ewe on her back too long, but place her on her feet, part the wool along the back and pour some of the solution on so that it will run down and meet that from the belly. It is a bad plan to allow lambs to come when the mother is covered with ticks.

There is no such thing as raising lambs, or rather, of bringing them into the world in good condition. When the man takes good care of his ewes he is likely to have a good crop of lambs. When he does not he will likely have a poor crop of lambs.

The breeding ewes should always be separated from fat sheep and wethers, and in no case should the rams be allowed with them previous to lambing time. Hurdles, four and five feet long should always be in readiness so that the ewe and her lamb can at once be separated from the rest of the flock. This is especially important with twins, because if one of the lambs should become separated from the ewe she will not claim it again.

Always arrange your pen so that a ewe will never have to jump over a gate or a high board or run against sharp corners. She should always have plenty of exercise and access to water and salt.

In order to give ewes exercise it is a good plan to place feed and salt some distance from the fold in order that they will go to it.

If you have not already provided your lambing quarters divide one of the horse stalls or some other warm place in the barn where the eyes can be kept warm and cared for.

The wise shepherd will never leave his flock day or night during the active lambing season. Better have the hired man look after them in the day time and attend to them at night yourself.

Do not attempt to assist the ewe too much in lambing. Let nature take

its course, and if she has been properly cared for there will be little trouble. When the lamb comes remove the membrane from its nose and see that it sucks at once. Never allow a ewe to become separated from her lamb, because there is likely to be difficulty in having her claim it again.

When a lamb is a day or two old it can be placed with its mother with the rest of the ewes and lambs and the breeding place used for other ewes.

Examine the ewe's udder carefully and if she seems to have no milk do not be discouraged at once. Let the lamb suck and she will probably bring her to her milk in a few hours. On the other hand, if the udder contains too much milk, more than one lamb can bring, allow an older lamb to suck the udder dry. This is very important and should never be neglected.

If the ewe does not have sufficient milk for the first few days feed the lamb on cow's milk, diluted about one-fourth. A little sugar added will make it more palatable and very often the lamb will thrive from the very start.

The ewes should not be fed heavily on grain food immediately after the lambs are dropped. It is better to give them a light bran mash for a day or two.

In the case of twins, the mother should be fed all she can eat of the most nutritious milk-giving food.

If the lambs do not thrive it is better to take one of them away and place them with a more vigorous ewe. This is not always easy to be accomplished, but sometimes it can be done. If no mother can be found to take it, it will have to be separated from the rest of the lambs and fed on cow's milk. This is some trouble of course, but it always pays.

Cribs should be provided for the lambs when two weeks old, so that they can eat by themselves. They should be taught to eat a little ground oats early and should be given a little clover hay at which to nibble all the time. See that they have plenty of fresh water and exercise.

They should be fed all they can eat from the minute they can nibble grain until they are sent to the market.

Good lambs cannot be produced without heavy feeding. Of course, care must be taken to keep their bowels in good condition and everything that suggests itself to the intelligent feeder must be done.

Examine the lambs carefully and if they show any signs of ticks they should be dipped thoroughly. It does not pay to waste good food to fatten ticks.

FERTILITY MEANS VALUABLE ASSET

Qualifying Conditions of the Soil Are in Great Measure Under Control of Farmer.

The fertility of the soil is not like a bank account, which is tangible, in sight, can be drawn out at one or more times or at will of the depositor, says the American Cultivator.

The soil is an investment with many qualifying conditions, viz.: Available plant food, physical condition and moisture.

These are in a great measure under the control of the farmer. Inasmuch as no plan has the ability to make something out of nothing, each crop grown of necessity must take available plant food out of the soil which never come back in most cases. In figuring the cost of production the value of the plant food taken should be charged against the crop just as much as that added in way of manure or chemicals.

In our experience in footing the cost of production we have charged the loss of plant food against the crop grown in proportion to the yield. In the legumes we have credited the crop with the added nitrogen. And that is not all—the improved physical condition of the soil has a value that cannot be measured.

If we are not going to charge the crop with the lost fertility that we should not credit it with the added. Rotation of crops may enable us for a time to grow profitable crops, but sooner or later our children or their children will pay the penalty. Fertility means a valuable asset in the farmer's hands.

Happiness Makes Profit. Hens are never so happy as when they are knee-deep in straw and chaff, digging for kernels of whole wheat, oats or corn. This happiness is what makes them profitable, too. You never saw a hen that would lay many eggs if she were not happy all the time. It is the happy folks that do the world's business, anyhow.

Value of Alfalfa. A liberal supply of silage and alfalfa hay will enable the milk producer to defy winter cold and summer drought.

FEEDING TEST AT KANSAS STATION

Found That Colts That Had No Oats Are in Better Condition Than Others With Grain.

Strong, healthy draft horses can be produced without oats. After more than nine months, in a feeding test at the Kansas station, colts that have had no oats are in better condition than those which ate this feed, and have made a little better gain. The saving in cost of feed is 20 per cent. The colts have been fed the same sort of roughage—alfalfa, corn fodder and pasture.

One lot has been fed oats every day and the other has had a combination ration, 70 per cent. corn, 25 per cent. bran and five per cent. oil meal. One pound of this mixture contains the same digestive elements as one pound of oats. Also, from the standpoint of energy value, the two feeds are equal, pound for pound. The test shows a farmer can better afford to feed the mixed ration, with corn at 85 cents a bushel, bran at \$30 a ton, oil meal at \$40 a ton, than oats at 50 cents a bushel.

Rules for Estimating Hay. Hay is often sold in the mow or stack and then the weight has to be established. For this purpose 400 cubic feet of hay is considered a ton. The actual weight of 400 cubic feet of hay will vary according to the quantity of the hay, time of cutting and amount in the mow. For making an estimate multiply together the length, breadth and height of the mow or stack in feet and divide the product by 400. The quotient will be the number of tons.

Good Ration for Cows. When a cow is so fond of ensilage that she must be watched or she will find her way into the silo it looks as though this food was a good ration for her.

Remove the Roosters. After the hatching season is over all male birds should be removed from the flock.

Give Milk More Readily. Cows give down the milk much more readily if kept in a good humor.

COLDS. An up-to-date remedy for colds. That is what Peruna is. In successful use over 30 years. Colds are caught in many ways: Ily ventilated rooms; rooms that have direct draughts; crowded rooms; damp houses; stuffy school rooms; offices ily heated. A dose of Peruna at the right time, at the first symptom of cold, before the bones begin to ache, before the sore throat manifests itself, or the cough, or the discharge from the nose, just a dose or two of Peruna before these symptoms begin is generally sufficient. But after the cold is once established with the above symptoms prominent, a bottle of Peruna, or maybe two, will be necessary.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK.

COLT DISTEMPER. Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in the stable no matter how "stagnant." Buy from the Dispensary by using SCOTT'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give one or two bottles of it in feed. Acts on the blood and breaks up all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for sores in mouth, throat, nostrils, and all the troubles of the horse. It is a powerful disinfectant and cleanses the system. It is a powerful purgative and cleanses the bowels. It is a powerful antiseptic and prevents the spread of disease. It is a powerful tonic and restores the strength. It is a powerful sedative and relieves the pain. It is a powerful expectorant and loosens the phlegm. It is a powerful diaphoretic and induces perspiration. It is a powerful antipyretic and reduces the fever. It is a powerful anodyne and relieves the suffering. It is a powerful emetic and induces vomiting. It is a powerful cathartic and induces evacuation. It is a powerful diuretic and induces urination. It is a powerful antispasmodic and relieves the cramps. It is a powerful anticonvulsant and relieves the convulsions. It is a powerful antiepileptic and relieves the epileptic fits. It is a powerful antineuralgic and relieves the neuralgic pains. It is a powerful antirheumatic and relieves the rheumatic pains. It is a powerful antiodontalgic and relieves the tooth aches. It is a powerful antipruritic and relieves the itching. It is a powerful antipruritic and relieves the itching. It is a powerful antipruritic and relieves the itching.

Great Expectations. In a certain family the wife never could see things when they were under her very nose, while the husband had a positive genius for finding not only his own but other people's things. This gift seemed to have impressed itself on the children, for one day his three-year-old came rushing downstairs to exclaim: "Oh, daddy, mother's lost something; where is it?"

FACE BROKE OUT IN PIMPLES. Falls City, Neb.—"My trouble began when I was about sixteen. My face broke out in little pimples at first. They were red and sore and then became like little boils. I picked at my face continually and it made my face red and sore looking and then I would wake up at night and scratch it. It was a source of continual annoyance to me, as my face was always red and spotted and burned all the time. I tried — and others, but I could find nothing to cure it. I had been troubled about two years before I found Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried them and I then bought some. I washed my face good with the Cuticura Soap and hot water at night and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In the morning I washed it off with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. In two days I noticed a decided improvement, while in three weeks the cure was complete." (Signed) Judd Knowles, Jan. 10, 1913. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 22-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS. No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning. Get a 10-cent box. Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passage every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters? Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels. A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

in Rhode Island. Captain of Militia (on parade)—Be careful, men, and don't shove anybody into Massachusetts."

Strength and Beauty. Come With Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This is a blood cleanser and alternative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—nerves—brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and vigorous instead of tired, weak and faint. Nowadays you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets, as well as the liquid form from all medicine dealers, or trial box of tablets by mail, on receipt \$3. Address R.V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. Pierce's Great 1008 Page Illustrated Catalogue of Medical Advice will be sent FREE. Cloth Bound for 31 One-cent Stamps.