

PRETTY GRAPE HATS

DESIGNERS HAVE DONE THEIR BEST WITH THIS MATERIAL.

Really Lovely Effects Produced for Those Who Favor That Material as a Foundation for Their Millinery.

A few seasons ago there began to be touches of white used in the body of hats made of black crape. The beauty of this fabric was thrown into prominence by this combination and it has been making a steady progress in the consideration of designs ever since.

During the last three seasons entire hats of white crape, or hats of white with some black crape introduced, have been featured in all displays of fine mourning headwear.

Lovely effects have been wrought out in this fabric. Flowers and foliage made of it are exquisite. The finest examples of mourning hats either in black or white are decorated with ornaments made of crape. These work-room made ornaments are the delight of the designers of mourning hats because effects are possible in crape which cannot be obtained with other fabrics.

It has become a matter of choice as to color and we may expect to see white crape replacing black for summer hats, while white will be employed in facings and trimmings on black crape for winter wear.

The shapes now in vogue, rather small and along conservative lines, give a wide choice to the maker of crape hats. The models shown are



fair samples of turbans which one may see developed in all-white crape, all black or in black and white combined in varying proportions.

Besides white, pale gray and blue-lavender tones promise to add further variety to our mourning headwear. These colors are shown in the new English crapes and have been taken up by New York designers, to whom must be conceded the distinction of making the most beautiful of mourning hats. Even Paris is second to them.

MAKE LAWN A BEAUTY SPOT

Now the Time to Give It Attention That It May Flourish Next Year.

If your lawn is larger than you can care for properly, plan to have it of suitable size next year, by filling in with hardy, thrifty growers that will take care of themselves.

Don't neglect to drop a few seeds of perennials in the bare places this month for bloomers next year. Seedlings cost but little, while plants are expensive. Many beautiful things can be raised from a mixed seed package of perennials.

Now is a good time to plan changes in the border and the flower garden, as one can see the mistakes made in planting the tall growers in front of the low ones; in grouping ill-matched plants and mixing inharmonious combinations of colors. Keep a note book and pencil in hand.

In arranging the home lot, whether for turf, shade or ornament, plant the tallest growers well to the rear, grading down to the lowest, or creeping things, letting the rows run east to west, that all may have the sunshine. They can thus be seen to the best advantage, and prove a joy to the beholder.

Kerchief Scent.
To perfume handkerchiefs break up a quarter of an ounce of orris root and tie up in a piece of muslin. Boil with the handkerchiefs for a quarter of an hour, using about three pints of water to a quarter ounce of orris root. When dry orris root will retain a delicate violet odor.

For Rich Food.
Remember that rich foods are enemies of a delicate skin. The rose leaf skin of the baby comes from its simple diet.

A cupful of hot water with a little lemon juice added to make it palatable, taken the first thing in the morning, will often prevent a bilious attack.

Sick headache caused from indigestion may often be cured by taking two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in half a glass of water.

Sleeplessness is frequently due to want of food; a glass of warm milk and a bit of bread will often send the restless one to sweet slumbers.

Hot water as a beverage is exceedingly wholesome, especially when the digestive organs are weak. It should be taken before and after each meal.

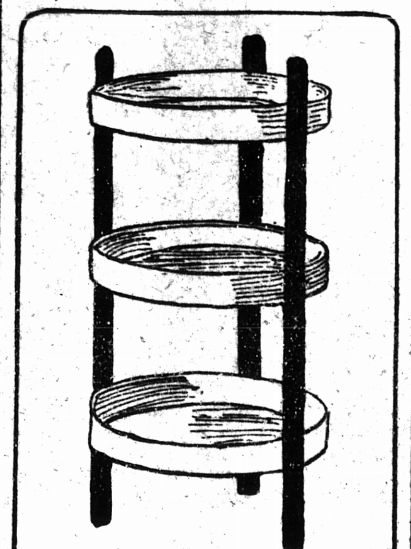
The tendency to hair growth on the face which is fostered by the use of soap may be checked by using some of the camphor with it.

Velvet Waistcoats.
Velvet waistcoats complete many of the early fall costumes.

CONVENIENT STAND FOR CAKE

May Be Put Together at Nominal Cost, Though It Is Expensive to Purchase.

For afternoon or informal tea, a stand is most essential, and though they are expensive articles to buy, they can easily be made at home at a very nominal cost. Very few materials will be required, just three bamboo sticks of equal length or three round-like sticks of white wood, and three round Japanese trays of equal size. Instead of the trays, three wooden round box lids would do. They



must be the same size. Japanese trays can be bought so cheaply, and they are so prettily got up that no further decoration is necessary, but if box lids are used, they will require to be stained or poked; this latter is an excellent method of decorating if the worker happens to possess a poked machine. Otherwise, the lids can easily be stained any color desired, and afterwards varnished with white hard spirit varnish. To make the stand, three rods about 30 inches in length are needed, bore holes in these with a hot skewer, four inches from the top, five inches from the bottom, and another exactly half way between the two; the holes must go right through, and must be exactly in the same position on each rod, or the stand will not be level.

Make three holes in each tray in the same way so that they will exactly correspond with the holes in the rods. The trays are then fastened to the rods with strong copper wire. If this is done neatly it will hardly show; if it does, it may be concealed by rosettes of ribbon. A stand of this kind is most useful and strong; it is excellent for use for tea out of doors, when one might hesitate in taking out an expensive stand; in fact, would be found a most useful addition to any household, and the amount of decoration spent upon it will, of course, depend upon where it is to be used, and the coloring of it upon the color scheme of its surroundings.

Rugs for the Nursery.
Grass fiber rugs, with borders of stenciled animals, done in soft red, yellow, brown and green, which show attractively against the light gray-green of the fiber, are sold for nursery mats or for rugs for children's rooms. They are so light, so easily cleaned and so durable that they are ideal for use in a room where children live.

TASTY COMBINATION IS THIS

Use of Flowered and Plain Cotton Voile Gives Distinction to Simple Frock.

A fascinating use of flowered and plain cotton voile in combination has made this frock distinctive and beautiful. The simple blouse and tunic are made of the plain white voile, the former bordered on its outer edge with the flowered material. The long, rather close-fitting sleeve which is set in has a plain upper portion and a deep cuff of the figured voile. The roses which sprinkle the latter are large with quite a bit of attendant foliage and the green of this has been repeated in the velvet girdle. A novel feature of the underskirt is the band of figured voile set in at the knee.

Gathered Skirts.
All smart skirts now are gathered at the back of the waistline, and the plain, closely fitting skirt—at this point—is distinctly out of the running. Of course, the fullness is between the waistline and hip only, for below the hips the garment must cling closely to the figure.

Novel Scent Bag.
A novel heart-shaped scent bag is made of sheer white silk marquisette and is filled with dried roses and additionally perfumed with the natural odor of the flowers. The same idea may be effectively carried out in violets or in lavender. The rose and violet are particularly good for perfuming the contents of bureau drawers, wardrobes, trunks, etc., imparting the delicate fragrance of the natural flower to the gown, waist or lingerie. The lavender bags are appropriate for perfuming the linen closet or chest. The dried flowers in their natural colorings are visible through the marquisette cases, making them very attractive.

Complete Outfit.
The complete bathing outfit consists of shoes, stockings, bathing suit, cap, parasol, bag to hold wet bathing clothes and caps. The new caps are very graceful. They fall from the shoulders or neck, where they are generally finished with a deep rolling collar or with a shirred hood which hangs down the back. They are made to match the rest of the bathing outfit.

SEED SELECTED EARLY

Farmer May Be Reasonably Sure of Corn Stand Next Year.

Consideration of Strength and Character of Corn Stalk, Height of Ear From Ground and Size of Shank Should Be Noted.

(By C. P. BULL.)
One of the main reasons why seed corn should be selected early is to be reasonably sure it will grow the following year when planted. Early selected seed corn is the corn that usually gives the best stand. Without a good stand it is impossible to get a maximum yield, and it costs no more to raise a field of corn with a perfect stand than it does to raise a field with a 60 to 70 per cent stand.

Every good kernel of seed corn has in it a live, though very small, corn plant. This plant is tender and easily injured, unless kept under favorable



Ready to Select From the Standing Corn—When Corn is Selected in This Way One Can Consider the Stalks From Which the Ears Are Taken as Well as Ears Themselves.

conditions. Seed corn that is not thoroughly dry before cold weather, will in the northern climates, freeze, which will cause the kernel to expand, thus injuring the germ or little plant, lowering its vitality and often destroying it, so the kernel will not germinate.

Few farmers save enough seed corn. One bushel of shelled corn will plant from seven to eight acres. One hundred to one hundred and twenty selected ears will make a bushel of shelled corn. At this rate it will take from twelve to fifteen ears to plant one acre. It should be remembered, however, that the first selection is not always perfect, and oftentimes upon second selection and germination test, half of the first selection will be thrown out. Thus it is seen that there should always be selected in the fall at least twice as much seed as the farmer expects to plant. There is little danger of getting too much seed corn. Any surplus, if the seed is good, can usually be sold at a fair price.

In case one has no "special seed plot" in which his best and earliest maturing ears were planted, it is then necessary that his seed be selected from the field. The most practical method to do this is to go through the field with a sack tied across one's shoulder and select the choicest and best matured ears. Two rows of corn may easily be examined at once. During the process of selection, consideration of the strength and character of the stalk, the height of the ear from the ground, and the size of the shank, should be noted.

A stalk does not necessarily have to be large to be a big producer. A tall spindling plant lodges very easily. The stalk should be of good size and strong at the base, gradually tapering, and not necessarily tall. Strong, vigorous stalks of medium height, usually produce the best and earliest matured ears. The ear should be attached to the stalk by a medium-sized shank, which is long enough to allow the tip of the ear to hang down.

All ears in a cornfield will not mature at the same time. A variation of fifteen days in maturing of ears in a field is not uncommon. One of the reasons why a good selection of corn cannot be made from the shock or from the field late in the fall, is that one is unable to tell the time the ear matured.

HELPFUL TO BEE BEGINNERS

One Method Which Cannot Fail to Assist Is to Give Delinquent Insects Good Shaking Up.

(By MRS. R. F. JOSEPH.)
A method I have just learned that cannot fail to help beginners in bee culture is to give the bees a good shaking when they become delinquent in their work. When you move them a short distance to prevent their going back shake them in front of the entrance of their respective hives. The most vicious bees can be made very tame by shaking. I shake them very tame by shaking. I shake them very tame by shaking. I shake them very tame by shaking.

Profitable Industry.
A profitable industry is being developed on many of the government irrigation projects in the production of honey, and reports indicate that this honey is superior in quality. Alfalfa is the chief source from which the bees secure their supply, and as it blooms constantly from early spring till late in the fall, the bees have something to work on all the time, which allows a greater amount of honey to be stored.

HIT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Easier Done With Grain Crops Than With Livestock—Animals Must Go When They Are Ready.

It is much easier, generally speaking, to hit the highest market price with grain crops than it is with livestock. There are various powerful interests that aim at certain seasons of the year to depreciate the prices of meat products and grain. The grain farmer is less at their mercy than the stock farmer, because he can, as a rule, hold his grain for a few months until the market suits him. The stockman cannot do this with his cattle, sheep and swine to anything like the same extent. Cattle, sheep and swine must go when they are ready for market. It is the best thing a farmer can do to sell when they are ready, that is, when they have reached a weight at which he cannot add more weight at a profit. The only advice that it is safe to give on this point is to avoid being a market chaser, and to sell fattened stock when it is fit to ship. There is a large expense connected with holding fat stock and in many instances the market goes the wrong way. Every farmer knows that with corn at, say 50 cents, he is assuming the role of a speculator by holding a bunch for a higher market, after most of the food of support and the food of gain becomes a diminishing quantity, diminished to such an extent that he cannot make a profitable increase on his stock.

REJUVENATE AN OLD ORCHARD

Increase in Size and Color of Fruit Is Very Largely Due to Judicious Use of Prune Saw.

(By S. VAN SMITH, Colorado Agricultural College.)
Your attention is being called every day to the example of some farmer with an idea, who takes a pruning saw and goes into an old and unprofitable orchard and makes it pay attractive dividends. Proper cultivation and spraying are important factors in such a rejuvenation, but the increase in size and color of fruit is very largely due to judicious pruning.

In old orchards which have been neglected the thing most noticeable is the fact that the tree tops contain too much wood; too many limbs. Many of these are large limbs which should have been cut out years ago when they were small and the shock to the tree would not have been so great, to say nothing of the saving of plant food used in the production of



Irrigated Orchard Near Montrose, Col.

this superfluous wood. One of the most valuable qualities of market fruit is good, attractive color. It takes light and plenty of it to make good color and the tree top with too many branches will keep out the sunlight and, consequently, will not produce well-colored fruit.

In market fruit, size as well as color is important. The tree that tries to produce too many apples will be unable to bring them to a good size. Thinning the fruit will aid very materially in increasing the size, but a good deal of work in thinning can be saved by taking out some of the extra wood this winter.

WHY THE FERTILIZERS FAIL

Farmers Seem to Forget That Physical Conditions Are as Important as Plant Food Supply.

Many farmers expect entirely too much of commercial fertilizers, writes an instructor for the College of Agriculture, Ohio State university. They forget that the physical condition of the soil is often just as important as the supply of available plant food.

The condition of the soil depends largely upon the amount of decaying organic matter it contains. By it clay soils are kept loose and well aerated, more easily drained and at the same time capable of holding more water in an available form. They have less tendency to surface washing, heaving and extremes of temperature when well supplied with organic matter. Sandy soils are made more compact, more retentive of moisture and plant food.

In all soils the acids produced by the decay of organic matter are the chief agents in getting into usable form the plant food locked up in their insoluble mineral particles. It is disappointing results attended the use of fertilizers, it is well for the farmer to ask himself if he has made sufficient use of barnyard manure, heavy soils and green manuring crops in maintaining the supply of organic matter of the soil.

Drainage of Wet Lands.
For the management of wet lands the usual advice is to tile drain them, but an intelligent German farmer now living in this country suggests that it sometimes pays better to make artificial ponds. In Germany, he says, an acre of fish ponds is often reckoned worth more than an acre of wheat.

The dams may be built with farm labor at small expense, and the ponds add considerably to the beauty of the scenery. Very often, also, the ponds can be used to some extent for irrigation, and irrigation will work wonders.

LIST TO THE LAY OF THE OLD SALTS

Tell of Many Strange Happenings on Amazon River.

THROUGH SEA OF RED

Huge Alligator Attacks Ship; Mando-In Music Lures Whistling Monkey on Deck; Big Turtles Halt Vessel and Men Fight Vampire Bats.

New York—Pipe all hands on deck, mates, and listen to this gory tale of the sea. It is the tale of the little steamer Javary which recently arrived from a voyage of 2,500 miles down the Amazon river.

Captain Alexander Alexander is master of the Javary and many a trip he has made up and down the Amazon. The first mate is G. N. Duff, the second R. B. Furneaux, and the third, J. L. Williams. All are familiar with the waters of the Amazon, its mosquitoes, its alligators and its blood-sucking vampires.

On the second day out, with just a whiff of breeze to temper the heat, the Javary was coming along slowly, as all ships do in those waters at the start. Mr. Duff they call all officers "Mr." on all well regulated ships—was on deck. A huge alligator showed his ugly head above the water near the river bank, then came with a rush on to the steamer.

With a bang he hit the side of the ship, and the force of the shock bounced him back.

Mr. Duff walked forward, looking over the side, and the alligator followed him in the water. When they got to the bow the alligator party renewed the attack. A hedge anchor hung over the bow, for in those waters they have to be ready always to drop a hook or throw it into the bank to warp around a bend. The hedge is let go by withdrawing a steel pin from its fastening. Mr. Duff waited until the alligator was rushing head on at the bow plates, then pulled the pin. With an awful bump the hook smashed down upon the head of the most surprised alligator ever seen in the Amazon.

Third Mate Williams plays the mandolin. One evening, shortly after the alligator episode he was on deck, the vessel being at anchor under the overhanging foliage of the bank. As he played he heard a whistling accompaniment to his playing. He stopped, puzzled, and the whistling stopped, too. He played again and the whistling was resumed. It was eerie. While he was trying to make up his



The Alligator Followed Him in the Water.

mind whether the sound was that of a mermaid or a banshee something fell or jumped from aloft and landed on his back.

He screamed in terror as a pair of hairy arms encircled his neck, and rose to grapple with the "whatever" it was. Sailors ran to his assistance and found him tied up with a gibbering, jabbering whistling monkey. It was a species of the whistling monkey of the Amazon, which had been often heard by those on board and never before seen.

It was only a few days after this occurrence that Second Officer Furneaux, who was on deck, noticed a most peculiar phenomenon in the water ahead. The river had suddenly turned black. The officer called the captain and, by and by, through the glass they made out an immense school of turtles. They were thick as logs in a jam in the northwest. The motor boat had to be lowered and the turtles showed off with pikes, just as they handle a log jam, to make way for the steamer. The jam extended for nearly half a mile.

At Aquim, Haiti, the Javary took on a deck cargo of dye wood. The next day it rained and the dye ran out of wood, flooding the sea with a crimson hue, so that the ship appeared to sail with a sea of blood in her wake. The deck was stained with the dye. All was red, red, red.

Rounds Up 15,000,000 Bugs.

Carlinville, Ill.—Farmers in Macoupin county, Illinois, are making a profit out of a pest by taking advantage of a strange "bounty" offer. Macoupin county business men organized a committee, which offered \$3 a bushel for all cinch bugs sent in by farmers to the committee headquarters at Carlinville, Ill. The Smeadecker of Jerseyville was the first to claim the bounty. He shipped 33 quarts of bugs. Smeadecker estimates there were 15,000,000 bugs in the consignment.

VALUABLE QUALITY TO HAVE

Man Who Can See the True Possibilities of Others—Men Is the One That Succeeds.

"Seeing" men is an art. It amounts almost to second sight. Often, in a business "line," some man makes the way mysteriously and rapidly to the top, or near to it. He does not seem to have greater trading ability than many others, nor has he been favored by a larger capital or a more magnetic personality. But he rises. His faculty of "seeing" men has been the magical force.

It is no trick at all to discover the man who has triumphantly made a record, who is already a personality in this trade or that. Unfortunately, such a man is unfailingly costly. What he has done, moreover, is no positive guarantee as to his future exploits. Men of great reputation as lieutenants many times prove great disappointments when they shift. The chief who "sees" picks a man whose reputation is yet to be made, and thereby gets the profit himself.—Harper's Weekly.

BY NO MEANS ORIGINAL IDEAS

Gossamer Skirt and Cobweb Waist of Today Are Imitations of Those of Many Centuries Ago.

If learned savants are seeking the origin of gossamer skirt and cobweb waist they need not stop with a Scotch professor and a petty two centuries of antiquity.

Snefru, who was king of Egypt more than 4,000 years ago, before the great pyramid was built, had his royal barge on the Nile rowed by girls instead of men. These chosen oarswomen were dressed in linen so fine and diaphanous that it was no more than a filmy mist, accentuating rather than hiding the brown young bodies underneath. In short, the rowing costume designed by Snefru was much like the dancing costume worn by some beauties who have managed to kick their way into the good graces of Pittsburgh millionaires.

Solomon had considerable experience with the fair sex, and he wrote that there is nothing new under the sun. Perhaps he was thinking of the newest "creations" of some modiste in Jerusalem.—Chicago Tribune.

Perfectly Obvious.
Johnny—Mamma, Tommy Brown's mother makes him go to Sunday school every Sunday morning.
Mamma—How do you know she makes him go?
Johnny—Because he goes.

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