

# NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Combinations of muslin and lace always are charming, but never have been more effective than at this present time, when both

this sort requires but little trimming, usually bands of the plain material, not using the spotted parts, finished with double row of shoemaker's stitching.



YOKE WAIST.

are offered in an unprecedented variety. The dainty waist shown is made of sheer white Persian lawn, with the yoke and frills of Valenciennes lace, applique of embroidery and belt of messaline satin, but the list of equally satisfactory materials is almost limitless. The model is an admirable one

Shirtings. Shirtings are still so much in vogue in Paris, both for skirt and bodice embellishment, that they bid fair to stay in fashion here for some time to come.

### Fancy Blouse Waist.

Fancy waists made with deep berthas and shallow yokes are conspicuous favorites of the season and are most charming made of the dainty thin materials so much in vogue. This one combines silk mull, all-over lace and inserted tucking, with trimming of narrow Valenciennes frills and is unlined, but the design suits soft silks and wools equally well and can be made over the fitted foundation whenever preferred. The horizontal tucks in waist and sleeves are among the notable features of the latest designs, and in addition to being effective, serve the practical end of giving needed body to thin fabrics. The belt is one of the new draped ones, and the waist blouses over it most becomingly.

The waist consists of the lining, the full front and backs and the deep scalloped bertha. The shallow yoke is formed by facing the lining to required depth and can be made transparent by cutting the foundation away be-

## A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



FANCY BLOUSE WAIST.

and can be made, as is this one, unlined, or over the fitted foundation, when it becomes suited to the many soft silks and wools of the season. The deep, scalloped yoke is eminently becoming, and the fall of lace below makes a most graceful finish at the same time that it adds to the breadth of the shoulders.

The waist consists of the lining, which is smoothly fitted, front, backs and yoke. Both front and backs are gathered at upper and lower edges and droop over the full belt. The yoke is separate and arranged over the whole and the sleeves are soft and full, with groups of tucks above the wrists which provide additional fullness for the drooping puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yards of all-over lace, five and one-half yards of lace, two and one-half yards of applique and one-half yard of silk for belt to make as illustrated.

### The Coin Spot of Green.

The coin spot of green is now in evidence on crash or organdy, and on the useful foulard and also on the newer mohairs. It looks best on a white or a black ground. Fortunately the coin spots are set at proper intervals, not too close together. An ecru grass cloth patterned with coin spots of cool willow green, set at intervals never closer than five inches apart, is one of the successes of the season. A gown of

neath, whenever such effect is desired. The sleeves are simply full, shirred to form frills at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and three-fourths yards twenty-one inches wide, five and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yards of all-over

lace for bertha, one-half yard of inserted tucking for yoke and twenty-one yards of narrow lace to make as illustrated.

## NORTH STATE NOTES

Many Newsworthy Items Gathered From all Sections.

### Case Compromised.

Spencer, Special.—Mr. E. P. Sowers, of this place, administrator of the estate of Earl J. Sowers, his son, who was killed in a wreck near Raleigh about six months ago, has effected a settlement with the Southern Railway by which Mr. Sowers received \$6,000 damages on account of the killing of his son. It is learned that the claim was compromised and that the settlement was satisfactory to all parties concerned. At the time of the fatal accident young Sowers was working as a brakeman and was caught on an alleged defective box car and thrown high in the air, landing on his head, causing injuries from which he died within a few hours. The deceased was highly thought of by those who knew him.

### Wilmington Boy Drowned.

Wilmington, Special.—While bathing with a number of companions in Northeast river, near Hilton bridge, Thursday afternoon, the 12-year-old son of Policeman E. R. Chadwick was drowned. The boys had just gone in bathing and young Chadwick exclaimed, "I am going to dive and get bottom." He plunged beneath the surface, but never came up. The presumption is that he came up under the timber raft which over-spread the surface near where the boys were swimming. The body has not been recovered.

### Sale of Hosiery Mills.

Fayetteville, Special.—The Lafayette Hosiery Mills, which have been in the hands of Mr. R. H. Dye as receiver, have been purchased by Mr. F. H. Cotton, an experienced mill man, formerly superintendent of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Cotton is moving the plant to the buildings of the old Cumberland Manufacturing Company, which he will enlarge, put in new machinery, and manufacture hosiery on a large scale.

### North State Briefs.

Governor Aycock on Friday commuted to life imprisonment in the penitentiary Archie Lipscombe, of Granville county, who was convicted of killing a negro "conjurer," who he thought had planned to do him injury. Dr. Miller, of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, went to Oxford and examined Lipscombe and reported to the government that he was of weak mind and very superstitious. There was some feeling against Lipscombe, not only on the part of the negroes, but on that of a number of the white people and it was thought best to get him quickly and quietly to the penitentiary, so he was taken there a little after 7 o'clock this afternoon. It is rather odd that the whites should have been bitter against Lipscombe, but they were so disposed.

The Corporation Commission Friday issued its report on the State, private and savings banks up to June 9. The report showed resources aggregating \$29,416,580. The capital stock is \$4,771,704; surplus fund \$677,348; undivided profits \$954,200; deposits subject to check \$17,082,205. The trust deposits aggregate \$1,218,428. The report shows that only \$70 of United States bonds are held and only \$39,560 of North Carolina State bonds.

A charter is granted to the new Bank of Yancey, at Burnsville, to do a commercial business, the capital stock being \$10,000.

In the election at Charlotte, N. C., Tuesday, prohibition carried by 485 majority over both the saloon and dispensary. The dispensary vote was very light.

Four white children were burned to death in their home at Raleigh, N. C., on Tuesday morning.

Train No. 97, the Southern's fast mail, was wrecked near Greensboro on Tuesday.

At Lumberton Insurance Commissioner Young secured the arrest of a man named Roberts, from Chicago, who was representing the Order of Washington, which has no license in North Carolina.

There is only one vacancy in the National Guard in this State, due to the disbandment of the Reidsville company. A company at North Wilkesboro is endeavoring to get the vacancy.

The naval militia of this State is certainly well equipped so far as arms are concerned. It has four rapid-fire Colt rifles, two long-barreled Howitzers and one 1-pounder Hotchkiss gun. It also has 220 Lee magazine rifles. The trouble is it can draw no uniform, as the Navy Department does not furnish these, and all that the force has is privately bought. A claim has been made that in other States the naval militia had drawn clothing, but the Navy Department says this is inaccurate.

## SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

### Increasing Cotton Crop.

Personally, we believe that large crops of cotton, as well as other crops, should be grown by making the whole land rich through a systematic rotation in which leguminous crops find their regular place. It would be folly to abandon such a rotation in order to plant more cotton, for fertility of the land must always be of first importance to the successful farmer. In this article, however, we are trying to point out how best to increase next season's cotton crop, and must take the land as we find it. While it is undoubtedly better farming to first build up the land in order to make a big crop, still, this takes time, for which, in the present instance, we cannot wait.

An increase in the amount of fertilizer used per acre will increase the crop, we know, for we have tried it. We also know that it will yield a handsome margin of profit. In 1909 we made, with 200 pounds of fertilizer per acre, 375 pounds of lint cotton, while where we applied 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre, we made 500 pounds of lint. Here 300 pounds of additional fertilizer made an increase of 125 pounds of lint cotton, which is worth at present prices about \$15. It will cost no more to cultivate an acre where the larger amount of fertilizer is used. It gives a much larger margin of profit and is, in our opinion, the most practical way to increase the crop. If you will look around we think you will admit that the farmers who prepared their land best and used the most fertilizer made the most cotton the past season.

Now, if we are going to use more fertilizer, we want it to bring us the best possible results, and to this end we must use care in applying it. Open a furrow six inches deep, and put the fertilizer in the ground under the seed, where there will be plenty of moisture to dissolve it. Be careful that it does not come in direct contact with the seed, as it will be likely to injure them. Where a large quantity of fertilizer is used it is best to mix it with the soil by running through the furrow with a scooter. We must also be careful that it does not blow away, and when applying by hand, should use a tin guano horn. There are also several excellent horse fertilizer drills on the market, which will apply the fertilizer more evenly than can be done by hand.

Whether you plant your cotton in the furrow or on the bed, be sure your land is broken deeply and put in good physical condition so it will retain moisture. Plants take up all their food in a liquid form, and we must have water to make the fertilizer soluble. Much can also be done to aid the soil in retaining moisture by keeping the crust broken, and a fine earth mulch on the surface, thus preventing evaporation. This, after cultivation, is just as important as the preparation. We must learn to cultivate our crops to make them grow and not simply to kill grass.

We will make more cotton by planting only what we can fertilize and cultivate properly than by trying to increase the acreage.—F. J. Merriam, Editor of the Southern Ruralist.

### Bone Meal as a Fertilizer.

Mr. Groome, of Warrenton, Va., recently wrote the Bureau of Soils, at Washington for an explanation of the reason for the long continued appreciable benefit derived from the application of raw bone meal as a fertilizer. The following is the reply received from the soil chemist, and will no doubt be read with interest:

In reply to your favor of the 12th inst., I would say that we recognize that such fertilizers as bone meal will continue to exercise an influence over crops for a considerable length of time. But taking fertilizers in general, and especially the more soluble ones, it seems to be a general law that they prove most beneficial in the initial stages of plant growth before the plants have developed a large and vigorous root system and are, in a sense, better adapted to looking out for their own food supplies.

Raw bone meal is essentially calcium phosphate, and is slightly soluble itself. But it is one of a class of substances which is readily acted upon and decomposed by water, forming, in this case, lime and phosphoric acid; and while the lime goes into solution to but a very slight extent, a fairly large amount of phosphoric acid is dissolved. The amount that will be dissolved depends largely on the proportion of solid phosphate to the volume of water. While it takes some days for the solution to dissolve all the phosphoric acid it can, the larger part is taken up in a few hours. Carbon dioxide, which is always present in the soil and soil mixture, helps to dissolve phosphoric acid from calcium, although this would not be expected on the basis of current theories. In

five hours, at ordinary room temperature, we have found that a mixture of equal parts of lime phosphate and lime carbonate, when treated with 250 times its mass of water, gave about two parts per million of phosphoric acid to the water, but when carbon dioxide was also passed through the solution, about forty-two parts per million, or twenty times as much, was given. Therefore, on account of the slight solubility of lime phosphate on the one hand, and its decomposition by water on the other hand, a substance containing it will yield a comparatively steady, small supply of phosphoric acid for a relatively long time; that is, until all the phosphoric acid has gradually gone into solution.

I think the above statements meet your inquiries, and I shall be glad to assist you further if you may require it. By order of Chief of Bureau, Frank K. Cameron, Soil Chemist.

### Preserving Eggs in Water Glass.

The most simple and efficient method of preserving eggs for several months is by covering them with a solution of water glass. This preparation has been tested by various experiment stations, and has proved to be the best of any methods yet discovered, except artificial cold storage. It is being used to some extent in a commercial way, as well as by many farmers and house-keepers who wish to pack away eggs in spring when they are cheap and plentiful for use during the fall and winter months.

Strictly fresh, clean eggs are necessary to put down. Stale or dirty eggs will not keep well. Eggs should not be washed. They should be packed, preferably small end down, in a stone jar or other suitable vessel, which should be placed in a cool, dark place. To ten or fifteen quarts of water, which has been boiled and cooled, add one quart water glass (sodium silicate), which may be obtained of most druggists. A good grade of water glass should be used. The vessel should be kept tightly covered to prevent evaporation. If the eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. The solution may be prepared, placed in the jar and fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is full, but be sure that there is fully two inches of the solution covering the eggs.

The eggs may be taken out from time to time as needed. They will be covered with a jelly-like solution, which is easily washed off. All packed eggs contain a little gas and in boiling the shell will crack. This may be prevented by making a pinhole in the large end of the egg before cooking. One farmer in Maine reports preserving 6000 dozen eggs last season by this method. He sold them in December and January and received the same price that strictly fresh eggs sold for. While eggs preserved in this way are not as good as new-laid eggs, they are better than the usual run of fresh stock to be had at the stores.

### Practical Advice.

The world seems to be crazy over quantity. Indeed, those who speculate in raw material are interested in quantity—it gives them a greater range of speculation—a greater opportunity to beat down first prices, the prices paid the producer, and also a better opportunity to push up the price on the second purchaser. President Walmisley, of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in a recent speech before a meeting of that body, declared "that the supply of cotton from our fields must be increased." Why? That the growers may receive greater rewards? Not much! That the trade may be free from "unlawful high prices." That is the slogan everywhere, "Raise more and sell for less." Not so with Up-to-Date. We want the farmers to produce all the world needs, all it will consume—at a fair price, and let the toil of the producer be rewarded first. Under no circumstances do we want them to produce so much that it puts them at the mercy of speculators and capitalists. We also want to see farmers in a condition where, if they over-produce one year they may hold the surplus on the farm and bring it forth in seasons of scarcity. This will be much better than holding surpluses—whether real or only temporary—in elevators or warehouses.—Up-to-Date Farming.

### Corn and Pumpkins.

When planting corn, don't forget to sow some pumpkin seeds along with it. They will grow together without injury to each other, and the pumpkins will be good feed for cattle and hogs in the winter. Sow a couple of pounds of the Virginia Mammoth to the acre. They can be mixed with the corn in the drill.

A large number of Western sheep have been brought to Indiana in the last month or two for feeding.