



VILLAGE IN THE LAGOON OF SINIACA

IT IS a time-honored story that relates the origin of the name Venezuela and one more to be credited than the majority of place name anecdotes. When Alonso de Ojeda, accompanied by the illustrious geographer, Amerigo Vesputi, entered the Gulf of Maracibo in 1499 he found villages raised on piles above the water. From this circumstance he gave the name "City of Venice" to the shallow sea factored between the arid peninsulas of Guayana and Parajana. Those were days of flowery speech and fervid imagination; the comparison between Venice the Magnificent and the homes of humble fishing Indians in the new world struck the popular fancy and soon the whole land was known as Venezuela—Little Venice. The surviving pile-built villages north of the city of Maracibo are still of great interest to the ethnologist and to the traveler with an eye for the picturesque.

Slipping out of Maracibo at nightfall in a bongo manned by Parajano Indians, writes Herbert J. Spindler in the American Museum Journal, we arrived at the lagoon of Siniaca at ten o'clock next morning. The bongo is a flat-bottomed boat propelled by long poles and fit for navigating shallow waters. The lagoon of Siniaca is the largest of a series of small brack-

# Cads And Fancies Of Fashion

Among the wonderfully varied showings of pretty frocks for afternoon wear, there is to be discovered this spring, a line of plain, silk dresses of very simple design. They are of tulle or satin or crepe, are appointments as to trimming as a cotton house dress. Mostly neat effects appear in such adornment as is allowed them, as trucks or folds in the goods and plain, hemstitched collars of organdie or crepe georgette. They are made in gray, sand color, Joffre and other



SIMPLEST OF SILK FROCKS. Embroidered and beaded with silk in Joffre Black. The same model, shown in sand color, is brightened with embroidery in coral pink. The tiny button, to slip on for dinner at home and to wear for all sorts of informal dress.

These dresses are just the sort that the everyday average woman likes to wear, to slip on for dinner at home and to wear for all sorts of informal dress. A very rich model is shown in the picture of gray tulle, with sleeves of organdie crepe and hemstitched collar of white georgette. The sleeves are deep cuffs of the tulle and when satin or the softer silks are used, the entire sleeve is made of the same material as the dress. The bodice is plain with diagonal opening at the



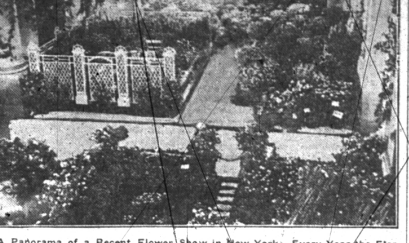
GEORGETTE UNRIVALED IN SPRING BLOUSES. The girle is merely a bias length of the silk, hemmed at the edges and draped about the waist. It is gathered at one side.

The skirt is an excellent pattern for a slender figure, and all the elaboration that the design boasts is to be found in it. It has a plaited front panel set on a yoke. The panel overlaps the full side pieces that are tucked near the top and shirred to the yoke. There is a plaited panel at the back also and the skirt-fastens at the left side of the front panel with snap fasteners set under the group of three buttons.

Nothing quite rivals georgette crepe blouses of all kinds. The texture of the material is so exquisite and refined that it tones down the boldness of the new colors to the point of making them wearable. The surface of this silk, like that of crepe de chine, is so soft and velvety as a room petal and added to this is its sheerness. Even pumpkin and orange color are delicate in it, with sulphur yellow and the most brilliant rose shades at their loveliest.

Very small beads and silk embroidery, rather sparingly used, set off the latest arrivals in waists, with ornamentation in a contrasting color. In the picture a waist in sulphur color is

# FLAME BEAUTIFUL



A Panorama of a Recent Flower Show in New York. Every Year the Florists Are Making More Attractive Exhibitions.

## PLAN YOUR GARDEN NOW

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN

A hardy garden is the garden for the busy, and it will last for years and be a delight to you and to your neighbors with a very little care.

Take a careful survey of your resources and make a study of your own individual problem. "Book-keeping" gardeners may be all right up to a certain limit but one season's experience along your own garden will give you an insight into plant life that ashle from being a most fascinating study will teach you more than years of reading.

Those who wish to plant roses and not bother with them more than to prune and fertilize annually and keep the ground around them neat and tidy should plant hybrid perpetual roses. The hybrid perpetuals are the earliest of roses and will stand more cold weather than any other class of roses.

The following are desirable specimens: Anne de Diesbach, bright carmine; Baronne Rothschild, an exquisite pink; La France, blooms all summer; Frau Karl Druski, a pale white, has splendid buds, numerous flowers, 4 to 5 inches across and is delightfully fragrant; General Jacqueminot, a bright rose of brilliant red; Paul Neyron, lovely dark pink; Gruss an Teplitz, a strong, vigorous rose of a chest crimson; Killarney, both pink and white are hardy, and Mrs. John Laing, a great of delicious fragrance and of a rich satiny pink color.

This list could be extended indefinitely but those are all tried-and-true varieties that will give you a world of bloom and be a picture worth looking at.

A hardy border that is a triumph of beauty and has been enjoyed for years contains hollyhocks, phlox, larkspur, glorio, Iris, Columbine, pinks and sunflowers.

Hardy roses require good garden soil enriched with well-rotted manure. They must have an open sunny position clear of the roots of all trees and shrubs. It is well to prepare the bed a few days before planting to allow for settling. Ever-blooming roses should be planted in rows apart and the hybrid perpetuals two feet apart. Roses should be planted with the roots diverging and at least nine inches below the surface of the ground. The soil should be made firm about them and liberally watered. Best results will be obtained from ever-blooming roses by covering pruning. The stronger roots should be cut back to about 12 inches in height and the hybrids to about 18 inches, while all weak, thin wood should be removed entirely.

Hollyhocks succeed best in light, well-drained soil, and should be richly protected during the winter months with coarse straw or spruce boughs.

Larkspur seed can be sown in the open border before the close of April. It will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July. If given this early start, it will give a continuous succession of bloom from then until frost. It is excellent for cutting and very ornamental. It produces in a great variety of forms and colors some of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to most conditions, but in a soil deep and richly enriched with fine old manure, their blooms are the finest. Set from one to one-half to two feet each way.

Iris (Beur-de-lion), the national flower of France, is another perfectly hardy plant. They grow in an ordinary garden soil luxuriantly and bloom in June.

Perhaps the most showy and gorgeous of the Iris family is the Japanese Iris. The flowers are often ten inches in diameter and bloom in July. There are many beautiful colors among both Iris. White faintly tinged with lavender, light honey, yellow and bright blue, royal purple, scarlet

and a pure white are among the colors shown.

Phlox, another plant on our list, cannot be surpassed for brilliant coloring and continuous bloom. Now pluck out of doors, in May in a situation well open to the sun, and they will flower in July and continue until late in the autumn. If earlier flowers are wanted sow the seeds in a hotbed in March and plant in the open ground in June.

The old-fashioned double pink like its more elegant relation, the carnation flowers so easily as an annual that it gives pleasure in most garden plants. The beautiful double pink make an attractive display with their world of color and are greatly to be desired as a table-decoration and also as a border plant.

Pinks grow easily from seed and come true to color. Sow out of doors in the spring from frost is over. If the seed is sown early enough the perennials will bloom the first year.

Few hardy perennials are so easily grown as columbine (columbine). They make a most desirable border plant, bloom early, long and abundantly. Sow the seed in the open garden in the spring, if possible, where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart. They thrive well under ordinary garden culture, and keep up a profusion of the following season.

Sunflower, remarkable for its brilliancy of color, and its stately growth, makes a very good effect among shrubs. It is also excellent for screens. They are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open garden in the spring and thin the plants to stand two or three feet apart. The country love the seed of sunflower and it is well to dry it for the birds.

Foxglove (digitalis) is particularly handsome when grown among the shrubbery. If they are used for a background for other plants they give a fine effect. Though hardy perennials they are most satisfactory when fronted as hennials, sowing the seed every year in rich deep soil and partial shade. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut out and the side shoots will grow more vigorously and keep up a profusion of flowers for a long time.

Seed may be sown out of doors in the spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to go, or, if possible, to a cold frame, where they will make extra strong plants that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season.

There are a great many other plants that are hardy and desirable—this is but a mere beginning. Choose the flowers you are fond of and the work will be more successful and more pleasant.

## SWEET-SMELLING PLANTS

There is a long list of sweet-smelling plants but the one flower that has the most exquisite perfume is of course, first of all, the rose. Other sweet-scented blooms include heliotrope, wallflower, lily-of-the-valley, alysium, artemisia, iris, mignonette, scilla, stock, jasmie, evening primrose, sweet pea, sweet william, aquilegia, carnation, fuchsia, hamamelis, heparis, lilium, mignonette, schenabov violet, honeysuckle, azalea, syringa, daphne, geranium and forsythia and other sweet-scented vines and shrubs.

## THE PETUNIA

The petunia is one of the most accommodating of plants. It takes root easily, grows rapidly and makes a fine show in the garden even if planted in the spring. If you have a corner you don't know what to do with, prepare the soil sparsely, scatter petunia seed upon it, water with a fine hose and watch the seeds grow. Pull the big weeds; the little ones will be smothered by the rapid growth of the

# WOMAN TOWN PERFECT HEALTH

What Came From Reading a Pinkham Advertisement

Paterson, N. J.—"I thank you for the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies as they have made me well and healthy. Some time ago I felt in run down, had pains in my back and sides, was very irregular, tired, nervous, had such bad dreams, and not feel like eating and had short breath. I read your advertisement in the newspaper and decided to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It worked from the first bottle, so I took a second and a third, also a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, and now I am just as well as any other woman. I advise every woman, single or married, who is troubled with any of the above-mentioned ailments, to try your wonderful Vegetable Compound, and I am sure they will help her to get rid of her troubles as they did me."

Mrs. ELLEN J. VAN DER SANDE, 36 Mel York St., Paterson, N. J.

Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass., if you need special advice.

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Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass., if you need special advice.

Garfield Tea, taken regularly, will correct both liver and kidney disorders.

# CLEAR YOUR COMPLEXION

While You Sleep With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

On retiring, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and continue bathing a few times with the Soap. The influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night.

Portable Medicine Chest. The carriage belt medicine chest is for use in parties as well as in war, but it is especially intended for hunters, prospectors and such persons who have need for remedies, but who cannot be burdened with chests and similar bulky paraphernalia. It has been devised by Dr. Otto Sommer of Seattle, Wash. The belt is made of canvas or leather, as desired, and it has numerous compartments for vials containing medicine, just as a carriage belt contains tools. It is relieved of a person wearing the belt wishes to take a shot at some internal disorder he plugs a medicinal pellet from the belt and swallows it. If relief does not follow he plugs another of a different kind until his medicinal ammunition is depleted. At this point he does another belt fully loaded and repeats the operation. The inventor says the belt is useful on long walks, trips and on horseback expeditions.

Diagnosis by Patient. The physicians were consulting behind the bed of a man supposed to have appendicitis. "No," said one of them decisively, "I think we should wait until he gets stronger before operating."

The other doctor opened his mouth to speak, but the patient beat him to it. "What do you take me for?" he asked feebly. "A cheese!"

Russian Salt Production. Based on annual production of salt, which a government monopoly controls, exceeds 2,100,000 tons.



# Have You Ever Suspected

that the cause of various annoying ills might lie in the daily cup of tea or coffee?

# Instant Postum

There's no caffeine nor anything harmful in this delightful, pure food-drink—just the nourishing goodness of wheat.

Postum has put thousands of former tea and coffee drinkers on the Road to well-being.

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# IN THE HEART OF THE VENEZUELAN ANDIS

range west of Lake Maracibo (the Sierra de Perija) is controlled by the wild and little known Motilones.

In Venezuelan histories one reads dark tales of Sir Walter Raleigh, O'Connell, Sir Henry Morgan and the lesser buccannery who ravaged the Spanish main for the glory of England and their own immediate fortune. Maracibo was sacked again and again, but the strongly defended Gibraltar at the southern end of Lake Maracibo was destroyed. Today one sees at the latter site a few modern huts built round the old plantations. Streets can be traced out into the bush and ruined walls enter the waters of the encroaching lake. Only a graceful bell tower remains intact from former times.

Lake Maracibo is surrounded by a constant plain extremely dry in the north and gives over to cactus and thorny shrubs, but humid in the south and clothed in heavy forest. The sierras rise abruptly from the edge of this plain and to great heights. From the southern end of the lake the Andean an impassable wall with their forested slopes and fogbound crevices, and indeed the trails that wind down deep gorges and climb lofty ridges, only to drop again to the roaring stream, find passes in the barren parano some 14,000 feet above the sea. The transitions from one type of environment to another are sudden and startling.

supplied by Japan and China recently. Raffia has largely been made use of as a source of twine for agricultural purposes, and also for linings and decorative purposes. The wax is made from the residue of the leaves after the fibrous strands have been stripped off. The wax is particularly suited for use in the manufacture of shoes and wood polishes.

Of Cassia. "Ever made any in stocks?" "Yes, quite a lot." "What did you do with it?" "They got it back along with the rest."

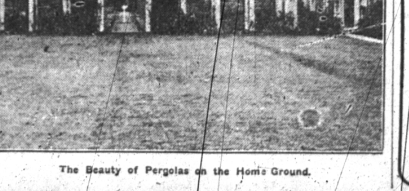
Disposition and Face. A perfect face never yet made up for an imperfect disposition.—Youth's Companion.

On the Other Hand. Airing your spleen won't freshen them.

Quimpes. Guimpes to feminine fancy are dainty gappings of plaited silk chiffon. These come in lovely pastel shades and are trimmed with tiny self-colored or pearl buttons and finished with hemstitching.

on either side of this band there are two little patch pockets. Between the two patch pockets a little Dutch maiden is playing with garlands of flowers, and near the middle top of the apron there is a tiny basket of lavender, light honey, yellow and bright blue, royal purple, scarlet and a pure white are among the colors shown.

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The Beauty of Pergolas on the Home Ground.