

Millinery Modes



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

JUST now there is nothing more interesting to the shopper than the milliner's windows. They are abloom with their autumn millinery, and their offerings seem much more to the taste of the average woman than were the early showings of the season just passed. These new hats will not be the sport of the caricaturist, as many modes for spring were. They are not startling, and they are elegant and attractive. Dame fashion seems to have adopted a new fast-judging by the new fall styles, it is fashionable to be sensible in choosing a hat. There is a drift toward durability in all millinery and especially in hats for the street.

Hats of silk, cloth or leather predominate and trimmings are of quills, wings, well-made fancy feathers combined with ribbon, velvet or malmie. This last looks fragile, but since the process of water-proofing, it has been discovered, it holds its own with other millinery fabrics.

Three pretty new models illustrate the season's modes. The round hat trimmed with quills is a draped turban made of beaver cloth over a buckram frame. This hat is also seen made of broadcloth, felt, silk and of chamolis skin combined with velvet. Some of the best models shown for fall so far are made of chamolis. As it may be successfully cleaned, it will appeal to those who require a durable hat and want a pretty one.

This model is a happy choice if one happens to own a piece of good broadcloth, or other heavy fabric, left over

from gown or coat. There is nothing smarter than its trimming of quills, and nothing that will stand wear so well. The turban is just as pretty when finished with a group of wings at the left side, and an ornament placed to hold the drapery at the right.

Fig. 2 shows a model covered with blue kid piped with white and trimmed with a pair of large white wings. The bow at the front is made of the leather so that the entire hat is of this material. The same model is very pretty with the hat of moire or corded silk, and the trimming of velvet or kid. It has already proved popular made of black moire, faced with white and having a band of white kid about the crown finished with a flat bow of the same at the left side. This model is very elegant with broad black velvet ribbon used for the front bow, mounted with wings in white or black (or both.)

Silk-covered hats hold the center of the stage, and those of moire and corded silk most popular. One of them is shown in Fig. 3. They are to be found in all sorts of colors and color combinations, but black and white in this hat has outdistanced all others in the race for popularity. The model shown is of white moire faced with black. Its trimming is a triple ruche of box-plaited malmie about the crown and upper brim, and a crushed tie of velvet finished with a knot at the side. Such a model is the best of between seasons' millinery, and as near to all-the-year-round wear as can be found.

STYLISH FALL BLOUSE.



GATHERED FRILLS OF LACE
Useful in Arranging the Fullness on Corset Covers Used with Thin Waists.

A girl who is a little inclined to be thin will often find it hard to make the fullness in the front of her summer waists just as she would like to have it. These thin waists cannot, of course, be kept in the proper lines all the time, as thicker ones with bones can, and they need adjusting when they are put on. A great help in arranging the fullness is to have little gathered frills of lace or embroidery on the corset cover to be used with thin waists.

These frills are also most useful with all lingerie gowns. Many of the most beautiful of these gowns have fronts that are largely made of very thin lace insertions, and they need something to hold them out. Besides, the effect of these little ruffles is much better through the transparent lace and lawn than when the buttons of a corset cover can be seen.

The frills should not be sewed to the corset cover, but to a separate piece of muslin, which must be arranged to fasten on the corset cover with tiny buttons, or can be fastened with the very small safety pins under the upper ruffle. A piece of muslin or lawn must be used large enough to cover the front of the corset cover from near the top to below the bust line. On this are sewed two or three ruffles—the number depends on the height of the wearer and the width of the lace used—made of a lace strong enough to stand considerable washing, or of embroidery.

Predictions of plain skirts and plaid waists seem to be coming true, if one can put faith in the advance fall displays. One importer includes among his samples a frock with plain gray cashmere skirt, and blouse of coral pink surah checked with fine lines of black. Chemise and stock are white valenciennes insertion and fagoting, and the flat collar and turned cuffs are of the gray material and fagoting. A large bow of soft black satin ribbon is placed at joining of collar, with ends protruding from beneath pointed piece below bust line.

Peasant Modes.
The peasant skirt is a case in point, with its deep kilt and its broad sash draped round the hips and tied at the back in a loose bow. Then there is the chemise paysanne of the Swiss type, expressed in snowy muslin slightly gauged into a narrow band entirely bare. The chemise paysanne has balloon sleeves cut off at the elbows and finished like the guimpe with a band of lace or of embroidery.

Such guimpes as these are extremely useful for the frocks of girls and children, and of great beauty as a finish to cloth and serge frocks.

The New Shoulder.
It is not new to have sleeve and shoulder all in one, yet the revived style has many followers. Some very distinguished designers are using this method on soft little frocks.

The sleeve in such a gown only reaches the elbow, dropping over a long tight sleeve of lace or net. It has no outer seam and the under one is outlined with a narrow Cluny or lace braid. The idea of drapery is given by the fact of the fabric being folded. The whole bodice, which joins a high-waisted skirt, is laid in folds joined by a seam in front and hooked down the back.

The pattern for this is the same as the mandarin jacket. The sleeves are not left square, however, but close in at the elbows and are finished with a turned-back fold of lace or the material.

Autumn Hair Dressing.
All coiffures are low, very much built out at the back, and rolled softly at the sides. Tiaras, wreaths and barrettes are the usual hair ornaments, also metal gauze wreaths in the form of laurel leaves.—Harper's Bazaar.

DAIRY-BRED VEALS BRING HIGHEST PRICES

Calf Supply Is Not Increasing and Consumption Is Evidently Surpassing Production in the Larger Cities.

Veal never sold as high as at present in the markets of the United States. At Chicago choice veals have been largely taken by killers at nine dollars per hundred-weight, and \$9.50 has been a common quotation in eastern markets. Veal appears to have acquired popularity, but current high prices are coincident with a lofty lamb market and almost prohibitive quotations on the succulent pork chops. The cause of these high prices is reflected in demand for yearling cattle of both sexes and it means that the American people are demanding light cuts of all meats, showing a willingness to pay a premium when their taste is consulted.

Not all calves command top prices, for the veal eater is a discriminating individual. Color counts with him and the calf that can be converted into the pink veal epicure prize must have been separated from his dam but a short time before slaughter. Range cattle usually reach market hungry and in feverish condition and the meat dresses a dark hue, necessitating sale at lower price than meat from dairy calves shipped from points close to Chicago and killed before hunger has become acute and the lit-

has been credited with making gains in territory tributary to the large cities east of the Mississippi river, the calf supply is not increasing and consumption is evidently surpassing production. The result has been a drain on the young cattle of the west, range-bred calves of the half-breeds going to market by the million annually in response to high prices. These western calves do not make the best veal, weight and condition in which they reach market being against the market quality of the product, but such is the demand for veal that even big calves, weighing 250 pounds and up, are bought with avidity. Forth Worth and Kansas City are shipping incredible quantities of range-bred veal to eastern centers of population, and when the grower is able to sell a calf for more money than he has been accustomed to realize on yearling steers he is not to be blamed for sacrificing these young animals, especially when he is facing a shortage of grass and most of these western-slaughtered calves are koshered according to Jewish law, the fore-quarter selling on the New York market at higher prices than choicer cuts, fetch. In the New York ghetto, where koshered beef was formerly consumed in



Light Dairy-Bred Veals That Bring Highest Prices.

de bawlers become feverish and excited, says Breeder's Gazette. All calf buyers appreciate the necessity of shortening the life of the calf as much as possible after it reaches the stockyards. The calf-killers prize weigh around or close to 130 pounds that come to the Chicago market from southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. Breed counts for nothing, quality and weight everything in determining prices, and a Shorthorn calf has no advantage over a Jersey. It is a fact, however, that more Holstein calves sell at high prices than any other breed, not because they make better veal, but for the reason that Holstein cows compose in a large measure the herds of intelligent dairymen who know how to fit a calf for the vealer's purpose. Milk may be high, but feeding it to a calf to a limited extent is not unprofitable.

Despite the fact the dairy industry

enormous quantities, veal is now given on the preference and calf values have soared while heavy cattle have sold at a discount.

But after all, there is no veal in America as the European epicure knows it. Most of the product is coarse and badly colored when it goes to the consumer. Such artificial methods as are used in France, Germany and Holland by veal finishers are unknown in America. There the calf is hand-fed from birth and when ready for the market commands prices that make even New York quotations or choice veal look cheap. There exists on this side of the Atlantic the possibility of catering to the veal eater, by furnishing him with something equal to the European article, with profit. The lamb grower has done it successfully and why should so much good raw material be wasted in the calf market?

FATTENED ON ALFALFA AND CORN



In Nebraska many farmers fatten their hogs entirely on alfalfa although corn is the staple crop of that state. Fed with corn, alfalfa produces larger gains than any other feed. Alfalfa and corn should be fed in equal portions, and this ration beats corn alone. Alfalfa is an excellent maintenance ration and will produce excellent pork. Fed in connection with corn it is unexcelled. The pigs in the picture were fattened at the state experiment station on corn and alfalfa and made an average gain of 5 1/2 lbs. per week.

On a number of occasions, while thus studying the female insect, he noticed that their abdomens seemed abnormally enlarged. Finally, his curiosity being aroused by this phenomenon, he tore open the belly of one of the insects, and found inside of it two-hair-like worms about a third of an inch long, and nothing else. They were something new to him, and so he sent the worms to the government helminthologist—signifying "worm man"—in Washington.

The worm man, Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, promptly identified them as "round worms" of the kind popularly known as "hair worms" or "wire worms." He also gave them the long Latin name already mentioned, and said that they were undoubtedly parasites of the mosquito. But in the

SOME POINTS FOR FEEDERS

Co-operative Effort.
Two forms of co-operative effort are tried here: Farm fire insurance and the telephone, writes an Indiana correspondent. The good roads question is agitating the farmers most of any thing at present. Seven out of ten township voted on hard road proposition, and each one carried in the affirmative. What the farmers of our country want is some good state laws and aid without too many frills and red tape. Heating plants and water systems are being installed in most of the modern farm homes. The abundance of natural gas that is found in drilling for oil in this locality makes this a popular heat, and in most parts of the country natural drainage is good.

Specialized Farming.
This is a day of specialization all right; but specialization in farming means that a man raises enough crops for family and stock, then puts his best ticks in on some particular line of farming. However, the farmer who specializes too much, i. e., the one-crop farmer, has overstepped the legitimate limits of such and the law of diminishing returns will surely put him out of the business of farming.

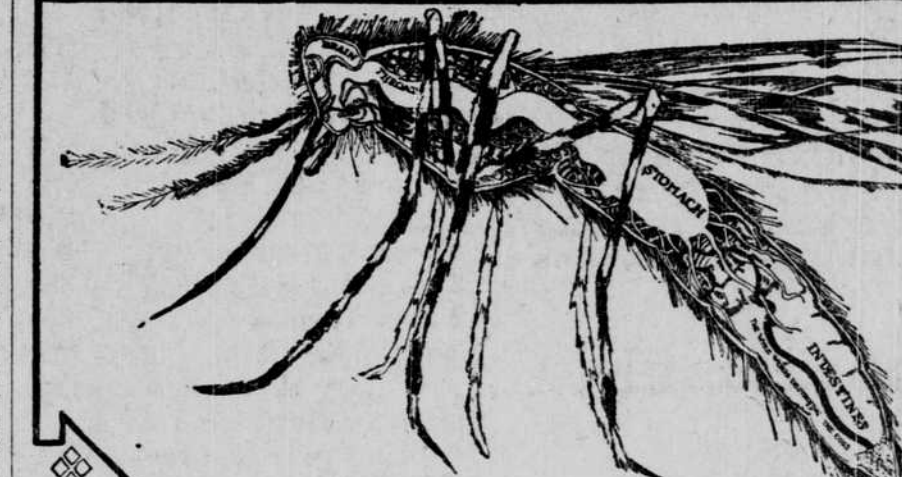
Imported Weeds.
It is claimed that thousands of dollars' worth of weeds are annually imported into this country to be used in making medicine. Such weeds as wild mustard, burdock, jimson, dandelion, which our farmers consider great nuisances, are sold to our chemists in large quantities. A quarter of a million dollars was paid last year for 5,000,000 pounds of wild mustard alone.

able amount of feed as well as time to bring him back into a normal growing condition.

Feeding Operations Generally Started in Fall or Early Winter.—Think to Remember.

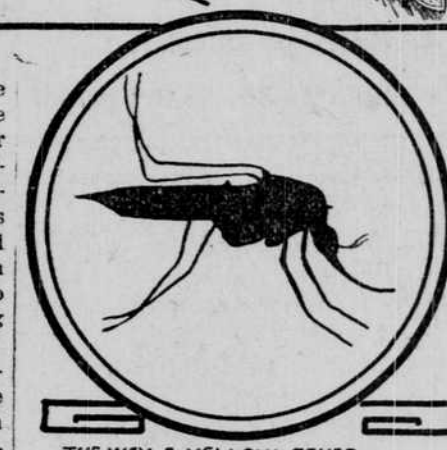
Many feeders, but more especially the beginner in the business, are apt to make mistakes when putting a fresh bunch of cattle on feed. As a general thing the feeding operations are started in the late fall or early winter and one of the main things to remember is to start the cattle upon their grain ration gradually. It must not be forgotten that for many months previous they have been on pasture and their ration has consisted largely of green succulent food. If they are taken from pasture and put at once upon a ration of rich, dry feed, the shock upon the digestive system will often result disastrously. Even though the steer has a large digestive tract, it stands without question that it requires different functions to digest green grass than to digest corn or corn meal, and to get the best results from either kind of feed the change from one to the other must be gradual. A common method of changing to the grain ration is to commence throwing a little corn fodder, with the ears remaining, into the pasture. In this manner the steers will acquire a taste for corn. As the amount is gradually increased their digestive organs will accommodate themselves to the change. Sudden changes of this kind often result in bad cases of scours or sometimes bring about equally bad cases of constipation, either of which will put the steer out of condition and it will take a considerable amount of time to bring him back into a normal growing condition.

AMOSQUITO EXTERMINATOR



THE ANATOMY OF A MOSQUITO

THE scientists in the service of the United States and the states which are waging war on the mosquito have discovered a new method of exterminating the pest. This method consists in propagating and distributing a parasitic worm which lodges in the body of the mosquito and kills it or checks its egg-laying powers.



THE WAY A YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO BITES

It has for several years been recognized that the mosquito is one of the worse public enemies of the American people. Upward of 15,000 deaths occur from malaria, which is spread by the mosquito alone. This figure does not count the vast number of people whose systems are weakened by malaria and thus easily succumb to other diseases. The discomfort caused by the mosquito in many parts of the country is also a grave injury to prosperity. Therefore, anything which tends to exterminate the mosquito is of immense public benefit.

How greatly some regions are in need of relief from mosquitoes has just been shown by the dispatches from Chenier au Tigre, a large and fertile island in the Gulf, off New Orleans. The mosquitoes there have bred in such quantities that the inhabitants have been forced to keep their doors together, while the cattle have been killed by the mosquitoes filling up their nostrils and throats and choking them.

The new worm which kills the mosquito is known to science as agomeris culicis—meaning "roundworm of the mosquito"—and is recognized as a destructive parasite of the wicked insect. It is also called the "hairworm" in many places on account of its resemblance to a small hair. It spends at least part of its life in the belly of the female, when it does not kill her, it prevents her from reproducing her species—a result equally satisfactory.

Very little is known of the life history of the worm, or how it spends the early stages of its existence. It is a new discovery. It was first found, and identified, only a short time ago, by Dr. John B. Smith, who, as entomologist attached to the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, at New Brunswick, has charge of the mosquito survey of his state, which has a wide-spread reputation for producing a remarkable crop of mosquitoes.

These are, as is well known, many species of mosquitoes in New Jersey. But the worst of them all, so far as ability to annoy goes, is the brute with striped legs. This is the real and original "Jersey mosquito." It breeds in marshes, though it flies thence for great distances, and scientific men know it as "culex sollicitans."

Necessarily, this species cuts a very large figure in the problem which Dr. Smith is engaged in tackling. With a view to studying its life history in detail, he has built on a marsh a cage of wire net, with a framework of occulting, big enough for himself to occupy. In this cage he has reared the marsh mosquitoes, watching them through all the stages of their development, in the midst of their natural surroundings. Incidentally, he has subjected many specimens to microscopic examination, to find out how the eggs of the females developed, and other such points.

On a number of occasions, while thus studying the female insect, he noticed that their abdomens seemed abnormally enlarged. Finally, his curiosity being aroused by this phenomenon, he tore open the belly of one of the insects, and found inside of it two-hair-like worms about a third of an inch long, and nothing else. They were something new to him, and so he sent the worms to the government helminthologist—signifying "worm man"—in Washington.

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Dissertation On The Dawn

Humorous Writer in Lippincott's Makes A Few Remarks of More or Less Value.

The most difficult, exasperating and rantankerous pessimist with which the smiling, festive and irrepressible optimist has to deal is the fellow who takes some stock in the old saying that it is always darkest just before dawn. There is, of course, no argument over the fact that dawn is a joyous occasion, even if it is more pleasant to stay up for it, under proper conditions, than to get up for it, but, says the pessimist, admitting the truth of the adage, one cannot tell when it is darkest, until he actually sees the dawn. He is likely to say, furthermore, that if it's going to bring dawn any sooner, let it get dark as—almost anything, and the sooner and darker, the better.

One positively cannot argue against such logic, for, as aforesaid, dawn is a joyous occasion except to the man who is asleep, and he doesn't count. As for the man who is intoxicated, it

is also a question whether many of the beauties of dawn are not lost, because he is already so busy with his own responsibilities that he cannot take on any new joy.

Then there is the man who would stay up all night in a brilliantly lighted room, practicing auto-suggestion by repeating the word "good." Under the glare of artificiality such a man would be prone to claim that there was no darkness outside, but that it was all inside. But, if after setting up, he went out at the first faint blush of dawn, it would look to him like about 30 cents' worth of adulterated tallow candles, and it might require several subsequent sittings with the cards running better to dispel the hallucination.

All these, of course, are exceptions which cannot be considered. Normally, darkness and dawn have to be taken just as they come, and they continue to come with regularity, pessimists and optimists to the contrary notwithstanding.—Lippincott's.

HER PHYSICIAN ADVISED

Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Columbus, Ohio.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has changed my life. My doctor told me it was good, and since taking it I feel so much better that I can do all my work again. I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fine remedy for all woman's troubles, and I never forget to tell my friends what it has done for me."—Mrs. E. HANSON, 304 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Another Woman Helped. Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."—Mrs. CHARLES BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

And He Suffered.
Little Willie, suffering from an attack of toothache, had paid his first visit to the dentist, accompanied by his mother. Father, on his return from the office that evening, was naturally much interested.

"Didn't it hurt?" asked father.

"Sure, it hurt," replied Willie.

"Weren't you scared when the dentist put you in that big chair and started all those zizz-zizz-zizz things?"

"Oh, not so much."

"That was a brave boy. But, surely, you suffered?"

"Of course I suffered. But I just kept repeating over and over the golden text we had in Sunday school last Sunday."

"The golden text? What was it?"

"Why, 'Suffer little children to come unto me,'" replied Willie, glibly.

"I kept saying that over and over to myself, and the first thing I knew it didn't hurt any more."

Poker Finance.
Mose Conoley (a winner)—Guess I'll cash in, boys.

Abbe Mokeye (also to the good)—Guess I'll do de same.

Jefferson Yallery—Me too!

Bill Biny (the banker, a big loser)—Well, I guess yo' each done got an-udder guess a-comin', gentlemen! Owain! to dis heah attempted an' un-called-for run on de bank, de instertion am now suspended an' won't resume opprations till de panicky feeling 'n' hab fully subsided an' de foolish depositors continues doin' business de fohmally. And it's youah dead, Mose Conoley!—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.



She Buried Her Face in Her Hands.

On a Time Limitation.
In spite of the reputation for latitudinarianism he gained for his early trial for herey, the late Prof. Jowett of Oxford was intolerant of pretentiousness and shallow conceit. One self-satisfied undergraduate met the master one day. "Master," he said, "I have searched everywhere in all philosophies, ancient and modern, and nowhere do I find the evidence of a God." "Mr. —," replied the master, after a shorter pause than usual, "if you don't find a God by five o'clock this afternoon you must leave this college."

CHILDREN SHOWED IT Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.
A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

I was telling a friend about it and she said, "We drink nothing at meal time but Postum," and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was the most healthful drink in the world for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"My first trial was a failure. The cook boiled it four or five minutes and it tasted so flat that I was in despair but determined to give it one more trial. This time we followed the directions and boiled it fifteen minutes after the boiling began. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich delicious flavour. In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better month after month, until now I am perfectly healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to the nerve-destrorying regular coffee for any money."

Read the famous little "Health Classic," "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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