

Neckruff of Ostrich



The neckruff of ostrich is an assured favorite for the fall and winter season. It is worn to best advantage when the hat is trimmed to match. With a world of ostrich fancy feathers, plumes and bands of all descriptions, it is not difficult to select a trimming suited to almost any kind of hat.

These ostrich neckruffs are made of long-fibered stock, generally, and set close up about the neck. A hat to match, with a drooping brim, or a shape which sets down on the head, merges at some points into the ruff and it is this that makes the effect so good when the hat trimming is like the ruff.

Some very handsome hats are trimmed with long l'as of ostrich. One end falls from the hat at the left back and is thrown around the neck. A tiny bow, or a little nose-gay or jeweled pin fastens the end to the shoulder.

Nearly all ruffs are fastened with loops and ends of velvet ribbon. Sometimes these are long and heavy but this is not usual. Short smart bows are just as good. Narrow velvet ribbons in rosettes and many falling ends, or narrow satin ribbon of good quality make equally effective finishings, all depending on the taste of the wearer.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

FRAGILITY OUT OF FASHION

Girls of Today Seek Health and Take the Right Way to Secure the Blessing.

It is no longer fashionable with the fair sex to feign delicacy, nor are the girls of the coming generation actuated by an insane desire to appear fragile and genteel at the expense of health. The scores of buxom, bright-eyed young ladies one will meet in any of our public thoroughfares any afternoon is ample evidence of the truth of the assertion, says Woman's Life. No longer do the fair ones seem wan and pale to look upon, nor is their style of locomotion suggestive of effort; but, on the contrary, nearly all seem strong and lithe of limb, and with cheeks suffused with the ruddy glow of health. Doctors generally agree that there is far less sickness among the sex than had formerly been the case, and this could be attributed solely to the glorious practice young ladies have of late acquired of testing their capabilities as pedestrians, and in engaging in other forms of light physical exercise. It is to be hoped that the good work will go on.

EVENING WAIST



This dainty waist is of chiffon or mousseline de soie. The upper part of the waist and the yoke are tucked and finished with little shirred headings.

The lower part is plain and finished with a black velvet girde into which is tucked a knot of roses. The sleeves are tucked and finished with double frills of the material.

Crepe Paper Girts.

For those who cannot afford to expend very much money on materials, there is nothing more satisfactory for fancy work than the making of objects of braided crepe paper. This material costs but a few cents, unless ribbons and silk or satin are used in combination with the paper. The work is of the utmost simplicity, although the finished product appears to be an imposing piece of work. One does not realize just how easy it is to fashion these crepe paper things until one has started out to do the work, and has the materials in the hands.—Harper's Bazar.

Muffs Are Larger.

The muffs are larger than ever, says Harper's Bazar. Quite soft and rather flat. Some have the pads and tails as trimming, as they had last year, while quite as many have no hanging trimmings. Most of the fur collars are worn with one end thrown over the left shoulder. For those who can wear that style there are standing neck bands of fur with ruches of tulle above and below, the whole fastening at the left side with a big satin ribbon bow.

UMBRELLA CASE OF VALUE

Idea is to Match the Costume, and the Vogue is Rapidly Becoming Fashionable.

Because of the tremendous vogue of velvets and the number of costumes in that material that are being made up, the velvet-encased umbrella has come into being. Made on a slender but substantial frame, which folds closely, and covered with a silk taffeta spread, the umbrella when closed and encased appears like a walking stick of velvet from ferrule to top. A solid silver monogram plate caps the handle, which, ten inches down its length, is ornamented with a double ring of silver.

Decided colors are now the smart thing in silk umbrellas. All the fashionable shades of purple, blue, mauve and the new reds are in demand for spreads, which are mounted upon frames that press tightly about a slender stick and give the convenience the appearance of a silken convenience. The fashionable fad is to procure a unique handle for the umbrella that is carried with the tailored walking suit, and while some of the effects are artistic, others are actually bizarre. Among the latter are the cat, parrot and monkey heads in natural colors with jewels for eyes. In the former class are all manner of beautifully carved handles of rare woods and ivory, and when money is not an object, of jade, amber, rock crystal or solid silver and gold.

Psychology and Clothes.

I have a little friend who disliked to wash dishes; so for her birthday I made her two aprons from two yards of pink gingham. I cut them in one piece, with straps which cross in the back and button in the shoulders. The edges are trimmed with pink finished braid. I made a pocket in each apron, with her initial embroidered in white. She was so pleased that her mother has no trouble getting her to help with the dishes and dusting.—Woman's Home Companion.

Fur for Everything.

Fur goes everywhere. It trims the chiffon evening frock and appears suitably enough on the tailor made, while it is also in evidence in connection with silks and soft satins. Skunk is the fur which is just now lifted to the highest pinnacle of favor, and one sees it on all sides. With the fashionable mole gray suit it could hardly be excelled, its deep, dark brown tint having an admirable effect against the gray.

Smart Gown.

Original and smart is a gown with a little orange-scarlet cloth coat, the cloth left with cut edges, and the sole relief being a handsome black and silver embroidery on the upstanding collar, worn with a black satin stock. The skirt is of cleverly draped supple black silk of the faille order. It is finished with a group, set in a triangle to hold in place one portion of the drapery, of flat black and silver interplaited braid buttons.

New Dinner Gowns.

Soft damask satins, chosen in very dainty and delicate colors, will be used for some of the loveliest of the new dinner gowns, quite simply draped, and arranged with long, flowing trains bordered around the hem with dark fur. In the case of the draped bodices which are to be worn with these skirts touches of fur are introduced to outline the sleeves.

Fur Fad.

The latest fur fad is to allow the ends of the scarf to drop down the center of the back; boas and stoles are crossed in front, and the ends fall with a studied carelessness.

Kid as a Trimming.

Kid appears as a trimming, but it is not so popular as suede. A pretty frock of dark blue serge has collar and cuffs made of dark red suede.

NORA'S BLUE EYES

One of Many Romances of the Great Receiving Room at Ellis Island.

By HAROLD CARTER.

Dr. Sergius O'Flanahan, stationed at his post in the great receiving room at Ellis Island, examining immigrants for trachoma, let his hands fall upon his apron and gasped. He found himself staring into a sweet face upturned twinkled with fun and then suddenly to his and into two blue eyes that clouded with sorrow.

"Nora Mulcahy!" he muttered. "Glory be! I guess there's nothing the matter with your eyes, Nora. How did you get here?"

"Whist! You're holding up the line, Sergius," said Nora. "I'll see you afterward at the place they're sending me to, unless they won't let me go there."

Then she was gone and Sergius O'Flanahan was resuming his daily prosaic task of examining eyes. He looked into several hundred pairs that morning, but none of these affected him in the least like the blue eyes of Nora Mulcahy, his former sweet-heart.

"Mulcahy?" asked the official to whom he applied. He turned to his register. "That little Irish girl? They're holding her in the detention room until her man comes. He was to have met her. They won't let her in if he doesn't come."

So Sergius found her in the detention room, her eyes piteously red, her face white, her lips trembling. At the sight of him a faint smile came to her lips, and presently she was twinkling.

"Come in, O'Flanahan," the commissioner answered. "Let the lady come in. By the way, here's a telegram just come for you. I held it here, knowing you'd be up for the board meeting. You'd better open it."

The doctor tore open the envelope and pulled out the missive inside. He read:

"Yes, Sergius, Nora."

It had been resent from Newark. And the place of dispatch was Ellis Island.

Nora was looking over his shoulder. Now, as he began to understand, she snatched the telegram out of his hands.

"Don't you understand, you stupid?" she whispered. "It was you. I sent it to you at Newark when I landed here. It's you, you, you, and not Ellis O'Flaherty at all."

A sound behind them made them start. The commissioner, with his back turned, was coughing exceedingly loudly.

"I beg your pardon, doctor," he said, turning round. "What was it that you wanted to see me about?"

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JUDGE WILLING TO PLEASE

Protesting Prisoner Escaped With Light Sentence After He Had Put Up an Argument.

Judges were very considerate in the old days. Lord Brampton, in his "Reminiscences," relates a story illustrating this:

Baron Martin, a famous English jurist of the old school, whose native leniency and sense of fun often placed him at the mercy of the very men he was trying, was once about to sentence an old offender charged with a petty theft.

"Look," said the baron, with an assumption of severity; "I hardly know what to do, but you can take six months."

"I can't take that, my lord; it's too much," said the prisoner, respectfully but firmly. "I can't take it. Your lordship sees I didn't steal very much, after all."

The baron indulged in one of his low, chuckling laughs before replying:

"Well, that's very true; ye didn't steal much," he said. "Well, then, ye can take four months."

"Nay, my lord, but I can't take that, either," was the reply.

"Then tak' three."

"That's nearer the mark, my lord," the prisoner said, approvingly. "But I'd rather you made it two, if you will be so kind."

"Verra well, then, tak' two," said the judge, with the air of one who is pleased to have done the right thing at last. "And mind, don't come again. If you do I'll give yer—well, it all depends!"

Humanity to Mules.

"In the fifteen years that I have been connected with societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in this and other cities I never have received a complaint alleging cruelty to a mule."

"That immunity of mules from harsh treatment is an interesting question. Why are they immune? There are plenty of mules, even in New York. Does anybody beat them? Does anybody underfeed them? If not, why not? Does a mule show such a decided ability to take care of himself that his owner is afraid to abuse him? Or do men beat mules and starve them and escape punishment because the persons who witness the beating and starving think it is only a mule and not worth bothering about? What is the explanation of that phase of the mule question, anyhow?"—New York Times.

Forty and a Bittock.

The novelist, Barrie, has given a new phrase, a Scottish phrase which may be adopted into the English language. It is to take the place of the awkwardly polite terms of "a woman of uncertain age," or "on the wrong side of forty," or "of years of discretion."

His phrase is "forty and a bittock." A "bittock" is Scotch for a bit more or a short distance. It may mean five years or twenty years. In the case of Madame Yale, Lillian Russell or that woman of imperishable youth, Sarah Bernhardt, it might mean even more years beyond forty.

Gentle Hint.

Caller—"You know, there was something I wanted to say to you, but it has quite gone out of my mind. I can't remember what it was." Maiden (hopefully)—"It wasn't good night, was it?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Nora was smiling up at him as she lay in his arms.

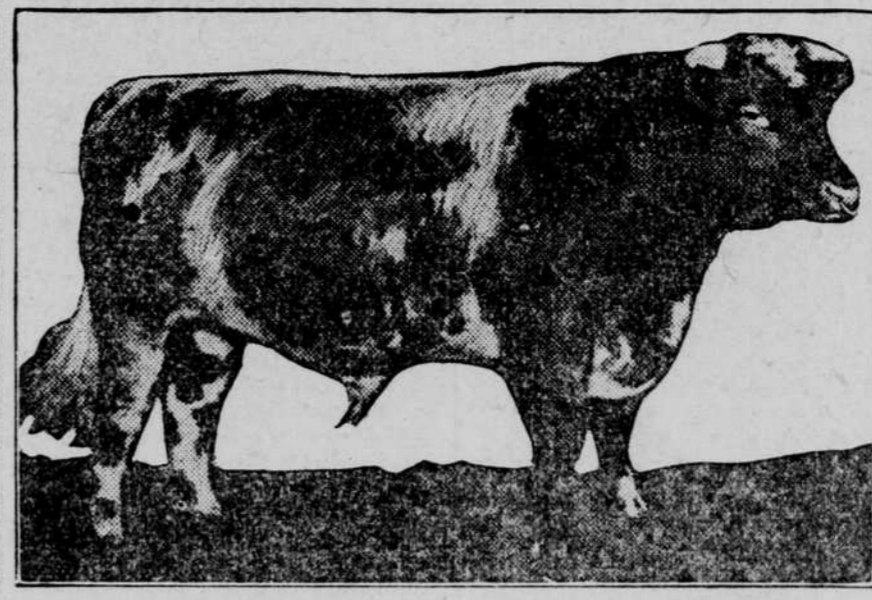
While the shrewd buyer and careful feeder of beef cattle may secure a profit from feeding cattle good, bad or indifferent that he may be able to pick up about the country, it is not likely that he will succeed in even turning off a load of market topping beefs from such stock. Cattle that can be bought up about the country are usually of the lower grades and seldom return a profit to their producers, though, as stated before, the man who buys them and finishes them for the market may secure a profit from them, says a writer in the Wisconsin Agriculturist. The man who desires to turn off market topping cattle or those coming close to the top prices must breed and grow such cattle himself.

Frank E. Beath of Corning, Iowa, is one of the men in the beef business who breeds and grows his cattle and turns them off in the open market at high figures. Every year for the past five years he has fed out a bunch of Hereford calves of his own raising. In a recent interview with Rex Beresford, beef specialist of the Iowa Beef Producers' association, Mr. Beath said: "We used to feed older cattle and depended on buying them any place we could pick them up. Five years ago we got disgusted with the quality of the stuff we were able to buy. Occasionally we got a good load, but the stuff we could pick up here and there was mostly tag end, scrubby stuff that did poorly for us and never looked good even when it made us money. We made up our minds we would have good feeders, even if we had to raise them."

According to the Iowa beef specialist, the Beath farm consists of 266 acres. One hundred and twenty acres of this is bottom land, partly wooded

BREEDING AND GROWING OF CATTLE FOR MARKET IS MOST PROFITABLE TO FARMER

Corn Silage Has Been Important Factor in Process of Making Calves Into Beef—Rough Feed and Coarse Fodders All Are Converted Into Marketable Meat and Farm Manure.



Prize Winning English Shorthorn.

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Devon Bull.

and traversed by a creek—land of little use save for pasture, but most excellent for that purpose. On eighty acres of this blue grass the breeding herd is maintained during the pasture season. The rest of the year they spend cleaning up the stalk fields, straw, corn fodder and other rough feed of the farm, together with some corn silage. They get little or no grain, but convert the coarse feeds of the farm into beef and valuable manure.

During the last five years the calf crop from the breeding herd has averaged nearly 90 per cent. The calves are dropped from April to June on pasture. They are fed on grain during the summer, but run with their dams on the blue grass, where they grow mossy coated, thick and "baby fat." They are weaned in October, after first being taught what grain is. After weaning they have a pasture that has been allowed to grow since

their predecessors were sold in June, all to themselves. Here they get corn and cob meal, enough to keep the calf fat in place and add to it a little each day. At this stage Mr. Beath has added each year to his bunch of "home grown" what calves of quality he could pick up in the neighborhood. All are fed well and kept coming until cold weather commences and pasture is gone.

For the first two years corn and cob meal, clover hay, corn fodder, and cotton seed meal were depended upon to continue the process of making the calves into beef. Money was made on that basis, but for the last three years corn silage has been an important factor in producing this result. About December 1 the silo is opened and from then on until grass comes again the calves get about all the silage they will eat. Indeed they eat some even after grass comes. The daily silage ration is from twelve to fifteen and sometimes as high as eighteen pounds. With the silage they eat from five to six pounds a day of corn and cob meal, until along in March when the corn is gradually increased to as high as eleven pounds a day. Some cotton seed meal is also fed toward the close of the feeding period, beginning at half a pound of the meal per head and gradually increasing to a pound and a half a day.

Usually at marketing time, which comes in June, there are two loads of calves to ship. They weigh around 800 pounds at from eleven to thirteen months of age. During the past five years they have gone below the \$50 mark but once (1911). They have averaged better than \$50 a head for the five years. Every year they have made a profit.

Many of the breeding cows are still young, growing as well as producing. The older cows are fatted and turned off as their usefulness declines or they fail to produce a calf. It is a safe estimate that the average yearly cash income for each cow in the herd is better than \$50.

While there is nothing startling in this method of beef production, there apparently is sure profit in it. The cows are cheaply kept, the pasture land is well employed and the element of speculation involved in buying high priced feeders is avoided. The rough feed and coarse fodders are all utilized and converted into marketable beef and valuable farm manure. Little corn and no roughage is bought. All the crops are raised on the farm and fed there so that little fertility is lost from the farm and the cost of marketing of the farm products is reduced to the minimum. Little hired labor is necessary. Hogs follow the cattle and consume the waste of the cattle feeding and make extra profit and the farm is growing more productive. When the methods and results of some of the most successful beef producers are studied it looks as if there is money after all in producing beef on high priced land and those of our Wisconsin farmers who do not want to go into dairying, who have farms adapted to beef production, need not let the high priced land argument disturb them in the least about getting into beef raising at once.

EXCELLENT FEED FOR ALL POULTRY

Packing Firms Manufacture and Sell Large Quantities of Prepared Scraps.

(By M. BERNARD.)

The most successful poultrymen feed some kind of animal food to their chickens of all ages and conditions. In the wild state birds secure both vegetable and animal foods. Bugs and worms supply the animal food, and seeds and other vegetable growth the vegetable food. The animal portion of the food is always a necessity for normal maturity and good egg laying.

So essential is animal matter in the poultry feeds that the packing firms manufacture and sell large quantities of prepared beef scraps and ground bone, which are sold very widely over the country. Those who use them

find that it pays very well. It has been found both experimentally and by practical tests that sweet milk, sour milk, buttermilk—in fact, milk in any form—contains all the elements found in other forms of animal matter.

Milk contains all that beef scraps and green cut bone does, but in a more diluted form, and it is highly digestible, and no digestive troubles arise from either old or young chickens consuming large quantities of it. Everyone who keeps cows and poultry on the same farm will find it profitable to preserve all the milk for feeding the flock and dispose only of butter fat. It is the best animal food that can be given to them. Give all the chickens all the milk they will drink. It will do them no harm.

Another Big Record.

One of the interesting exhibits of the dairy department of the Missouri College of Agriculture at the state fair was the daughter of "Josephine," with a greater record than that of her mother at the same age.

Feeding for Eggs.

In feeding chickens for eggs the hens should be given green food at midday, such as chopped alfalfa, clover, rape, sprouted oats or kale. A third of the food of fowls should be of this character. An hour before sunset the birds should have a feed of wheat, cracked corn or other good grain. Bran should be available in self-feeders at all times; its value is already due to its phosphorus content. The morning ration should consist of ground grains to which a third

in bulk of chopped green food should be added; this mixed with a little bran makes a ration of high feeding value. Single-test each pullet before using for breeding purposes. If they prove to be good layers they are worth a lot of money; if they are poor layers they should go to the kitchen.

Calendar of Crimes.

Widowicide is on the calendar of crimes, but to judge by the looks of some farms this is not as widely known as it should be.

Why Girls Postpone. Nell—Isn't Alice soon going to marry Jack? Belle—I don't know. She says she hates to give up the dollar and a half shows for the ten-cent moving pictures.

The Way. "Come, my dear, let's travel into slumberland." "Well, mamma, can we travel on the sleepers?"

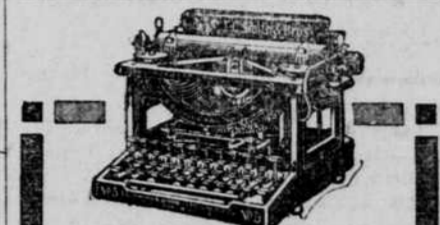
Of course love is blind, but it might be just as well to remember that the eyesight of the neighbors is good.

A scientist has discovered that the onion is a cure for love.

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