

MORNING COSTUME



Bright-pink chambray has been made up into this simple little costume. The waist has the fullness of the front and back distributed in groups of narrow backward-turning tucks, and closes under the narrow box-plate at the center-front. The wide sailor collar, turnback cuffs and jaunty four-in-hand tie, are of black-and-white striped French gingham, and the belt is of similar material, or of the chambray, according to taste. Both sides of the panel of the skirt are ornamented with flat, white pearl buttons; these buttons forming the fastening on the left side. The back has a center-seam and an inverted box-plate which gives the required fullness to the lower edge. The wide bias band, which may be omitted if desired, is of the striped linen, stitched along both its edges.

COAT FOR YOUNG GIRL.

Here is Very Pretty Garment Made Up in Empire Style.

This pretty coat is made in empire style, the skirt fitting the yoke without fullness.

Pale blue cloth is used here; it is trimmed with soft frillings of the same



colored silk, a little collar of lace finishes the coat at neck, it is also edged with a frill of the silk.

The sleeves are long, with a deep cuff at the wrist, and are edged with a narrow strap of the silk, two deep capes completely cover the empire top, and fall over the sleeves, they have scalloped edges, and are finished with a strap of silk and a narrow frill.

Hat of soft straw, trimmed with pale blue shaded feathers.

Materials required: 3 yards 46 inches wide, 1 yard silk, a lace collar, and 4 yards of lining.

In Dotted Swiss.

Some smart colored effects are achieved in the dotted swisses, and there are some particularly pretty frocks of this material in medium dark shades thickly sprinkled with very tiny dots of self-color, white or black, inset with elny insertion matching the dot and worn over slips of self-color or white. The straw colorings, spongy shades and other light yellow or brown tones are especially popular in all of the thin cotton stuffs and are always cool looking in combination with white.

Every Swish of Skirt is Fragrant.

The Parisienne, who is devoted to the trailing gown, has her skirt sponged about the hem after each wearing, first with an odorless cleaning essence and then, with perfume, so that every swish of her skirt hom is fragrant.—From a Paris Letter to Vogue.

Adjustable Flouces.

Deep flouces of white embroidered muslin, gathered or plaited into a blading, can be bought ready to button to a plain muslin petticoat.

TRIMMINGS OF NEW LINGERIE.

Wash Ribbon Attractively Arranged Has Good Effect.

Some of the new lingerie is trimmed with rows of wash ribbon in pink or light blue so arranged that they are sandwiched between two rows of valenciennes insertion. A nightgown, for instance, would be finished with a pointed yoke of alternating lace and ribbon, finished at top with merely a narrow heading, with a very small bow of ribbon to match. It gives the effect of a great quantity of graceful color while in reality the material is very little and the work is very easy. A corset cover could, of course, be made on the same principle, although it is better not to use quite so much ribbon on one of those minute garments, because it shows too much through the sheer waists of summer. Petticoats, however, might be finished with a ruffle of wide lace and ribbon, and the effect would be quite magnificent, particularly if Dresden ribbon be used.

One of the chief advantages in using ribbon in combination with lace insertion is that the edges may be left as they are, while, if bands of the material are used instead, the edges must be rolled—a feat which requires an expert, and which prevents the work being done on the sewing machine.

Engagement Gift.

Hand-embroidered tops for chemises and nightgowns may be bought at comparatively little cost, to be attached to the main part of the garment, which may be made at home. This is quite an innovation, but one likely to be very profitable, for, in buying a ready-made chemise, for instance, it is almost sure to be too long or in some way unsatisfactory, and the same may be said of a nightgown.

If just the hand-embroidered yoke is bought, however, and the rest of the gown made at home, the material will surely be more carefully selected and the garment may be made to exactly fit. The hand-embroidered yokes are attached to the skirt of the garment by means of some heading or valenciennes lace insertion, or it might be done with a little bit of narrow real lace.

These detached yokes make ideal gifts for prospective brides, or they may be carefully saved and made up at some future time into really handsome articles for the trousseau.

Color Combinations.

The latest manifestation of odd color schemes is found in a costume having a tunic skirt of electric blue shantung silk and a frivolous little coat of jade green satin foulard. These coats continue to flourish, and with them are being shown waistcoats of costly old tapestries or brocades, many of them handsome enough to adorn the crystal shelves of the curio cabinet.

Parasol for a Bridesmaid.

Painted parasols are again the fashion and spring blossoms the chosen designs. One with sprays of exquisitely tinted apple blossoms is especially appropriate for a bridesmaid to carry, as the delicate coloring will blend with any color costume.—Vogue.

THE BEST BREED OF FOWL FOR THE GENERAL FARMER

Barred Plymouth Rocks Hold High Rank.—By Prof. Oscar Erf, Dairy Husbandman, Kansas.

The varieties of poultry bred on the farm seldom include ornamental varieties, and new breeds are not as well represented as in the yards of the fancier. As an illustration of this point attention is called to the fact that in the show room White Wyandottes equal or exceed in number the Barred Rocks. On the farm, however, the Barred Rocks are many times as numerous as the White Wyandottes. An effort was made by a representative of the experiment station to determine approximately the proportion of breeds of chickens on the Kansas farms. The subject was investigated in two ways: First, by ascertaining, from question blanks sent to farmers or by personal visits to farms, the variety of chickens kept; second, from the opinions of poultry packers and by actual count of the chickens in receiving rooms of poultry packing establishments. It should be borne in mind that the word "variety," used in this connection, does not mean pure-bred chickens. From the studies made the conclusion is drawn that about ten per cent. of the poultry upon Kansas farms are entitled to be called pure-bred. The great preponderance of Kansas Chickens are crosses and grades in which one breed predominates. Poultry in which the crossing has been so confused that the product cannot be classified as listed as mongrels. The following table shows the result of this investigation:

Breeds	No. farms variety in keeping	Total of packing plant
Barred Plymouth Rocks	131	1,080
Brown Leghorns	30	123
Black Langshans	24	72
White Leghorns	17	124
Light Brahmas	9	24
White Plymouth Rocks	8	49
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5	26
White Wyandottes	5	19
Buff Wyandottes	1	5
Buff Cochins	1	5
White Langshans	1	5
Silver Wyandottes	1	5
Partridge Cochins	1	5
Houdans	1	5
Black Spanish	1	5
Golden Wyandottes	1	5
Mongrels	17	250

In order to get definite information upon the question as to which was the most popular market fowl, nine poultry-packing establishments, distributed throughout the central and eastern portions of Kansas were visited, and the conclusions are as follows:

For dressed fowl (hens) Barred

plump bodies. Some dealers claim that they equal any chicken where the trade demands a small carcass. It was also remarked that Leghorn hens continue to grow and to improve in appearance with age, ranking better as an old hen than as a pullet. The Leghorn cockerels are desirable as broilers but when older are not wanted, and, if purchased, are classed as stags. Of the Asiatic chickens, the Langshans are the most popular, Brahmas next and Cochins last. The Langshans are well liked except for color, being sometimes mentioned next to the Plymouth Rocks. The Brahmas, and more especially the Cochins, are remarkably unpopular among the Kansas packers. This fact is especially worthy of notice when it is remembered that these breeds are spoken of as meat breeds by many popular writers. The chief objection is because these varieties possess a large frame with not enough meat to cover it. As capons the Brahmas and Cochins are considered among the best.

The following are representative lists, as ranked by packers:

1, Barred Plymouth Rocks; 2, Wyandottes; 3, other Plymouth Rocks; 4, Brown Leghorns; 5, White Leghorns; 6, Langshans; 7, Brahmas; 8, Cochins.

1, Barred Rocks; 2, White Wyandottes; 3, White Rocks; 4, Black Langshans; 5, Leghorns; 6, Brahmas; 7, Cochins; 8, scrubs.

1, Barred Rocks; 2, Silver Wyandottes; 3, Indian Games; 4, Langshans; 5, Leghorns; 6, Brahmas; 7, mongrels.

From the attention that has been given to the breeding of poultry for the show room, many people wrongly infer that standard-bred poultry is no better than mongrel stock for commercial purposes. The mongrel chicken is a production of chance. Its ancestry represents everything available in the barnyards of the neighborhood, and its offspring will be equally varied. In the pure breeds there has been a rigid selection practiced that gives uniform appearance. The size and shape requirements of the standard, although not based on the market demands, come much nearer producing an ideal carcass than does chance breeding. Ability to mature for the fall shows is a decidedly practical quality that the fancier breeds into his



Large and Small Portable Colony Houses.

Plymouth Rocks hold unquestioned first rank. For broilers or roasters the White Wyandottes are considered equally good. By some packers the White Wyandottes are marked first for broilers. One man stated that White Rocks were more rangy and coarser framed than the Barred variety, otherwise no objection was found with the white or buff Plymouth Rocks. The extreme popularity of the Barred Rocks is illustrated by the fact that one dealer agreed to pay one-half cent per pound more for this variety than for other chickens. This was, however, discontinued. The only criticism raised against the Wyandottes, when compared with the Plymouth Rocks, was that of smaller size. One packer expressed a preference for silver over White Wyandottes. As to other American breeds no opinions were expressed.

Outside of the American varieties, the Indian Games are ranked highest by those who include them in the list. The Leghorns are disliked for their small size, but are invariably ranked above scrub chickens of a similar size. The Leghorns are especially desired for their yellow skin and legs and

chickens. Moreover, poultry breeders, while still keeping standard points in mind, have also made improvements in the laying and meat-producing qualities of their chickens. Considering these facts it is an erroneous idea to think that mongrel chickens offer any advantage over pure-bred stock.

It has been pointed out that the farmer who wishes to make the most from his chickens should attempt to derive his income from the sale of breeding stock, fattened young chickens, or from eggs. If the farmer has decided which of these lines of production is best suited to his conditions the selection of a breed is a much less confusing problem.

The man who wishes to sell breeding stock and eggs for hatching must consider the opinions of the community and the competing breeders already in the field. The breed of which there is the greatest amount of stock sold will not of necessity be the best breed for the beginning fancier to select. On the other hand, the mistake should not be made of taking up with an absolutely new breed, for many such breeds are impracticable as farm chickens.

SWINE FECUNDITY

So great was the fecundity of swine in Virginia forests that in 18 years after the founding of Jamestown by the English and introduction of swine by them, the inhabitants were compelled to palisade the town to keep them out and history tells us that for some years after it seemed to be a question whether the white man, the Indian or the swine were going to take possession of the new world.

The breeding and management of swine is one of, if not the most important agricultural interests of the great west and to be successful none but the best breeds should be allowed on the farm.

The fecundity of swine leaves no excuse for holding to a bad breed of

swine. A good male hog of any breed can be bought so reasonable that no one can afford to raise anything but the best of his kind. There is no class of farm stock that pays better as between indifferent and good breeds than hogs and the wonder is that in some sections of the country farmers still cling to a breed of grunts that will always greet you with a snort and a hah-o-o and which no filling can fill fully, a match for the average dog, always ready to eat anything that falls in their way, even to a half grown kid, but which when wanted for meat are nowhere to be found.

Souring of Honey.—I have had a good deal of experience with fermentation in newly-sealed honey. The best thing is to do away with the combs when they get in that condition.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

CAREER LIKE A ROCKET



When a deputy sheriff, armed with a writ of attachment issued from the supreme court, the other day served copies of that paper upon John Brandt Walker, wizard of Wall street, and on other brokers with whom Walker has accounts, what may be the final chapter was written in the romantic story of Brandt Walker's kaleidoscopic advent, rise and crash "on the street." The attachment was issued on a \$23,500 claim of a brokerage firm which asserts a balance due on a series of wheat and stock deals. That Walker did not find it convenient to settle so comparatively trivial a bill is taken to mean that he has struck the bottom of the financial toboggan chute, and this idea is borne out by his recent sale of his expensive garage, stable and team of big-bred trotters at figures said to be far lower than the prices he paid in their purchase.

Only a year ago John Brandt Walker was the sensation of the stock brokers' world. His plunging methods—or lack of method—on the board of trade attracted the attention of veteran speculators who had seen scores of men tempt fortune by bold or bizarre campaigns. Walker's campaign was unique, in that it went farther than most others had dared, and also in that it was successful. A million dollars a month for 90 days was the measure of his winnings at the close of his big bear campaign, which closed only last December. His office desk had six phones, connected with various brokerage houses, and at his country residence he kept tickers, blackboards, clerks, telegraph operators and his secretary to carry on his audacious fight with fortune.

Walker is 40 years old, son of Edwin Walker, a famous Chicago railroad lawyer, and came to New York from the former city a few years ago with \$15,000. This he promptly lost, and he repeated the performance several times, as often as he could get enough cash or backing to make a new start. Then, last summer, he began the bear campaign which beat down the market and rolled gold into his pockets in a swelling stream.

SHREWD WOMAN POLITICIAN



Mrs. Frank W. Dodson, who is seeking a second election to the office of county recorder of Polk county, Iowa, put to rest a bold band of jury fixers in Des Moines and completely revolutionized the drawing of jurors throughout the entire state. She is known as the shrewdest politician in Iowa.

Five years ago she was the wife of Attorney Frank W. Dodson, a candidate for district judge. To his wife he confided his hopes and ambitions. He also confided to her the little ins and outs of politics. Dodson died suddenly and his widow was left with a little son to support. Mrs. Dodson turned her attention to politics and ran for county recorder. The politicians fought her, but she went direct to the people with convincing arguments, laying bare the secrets of the corrupt

ward heelers, and she won.

The Iowa statute at that time placed the drawing of jurors in the hands of the clerk, auditor and recorder, and Mrs. Dodson discovered that the drawing of jurors was a farce. She set to work to correct the abuse. She stirred up such a fuss as the state had never seen. Corporations which always had enough friends on the jury panel to protect their interests, saw that a revolution of the system was imminent, and got very busy. So did the political machines. Again did Mrs. Dodson go to the people. So great was her influence that the Civic league, which labored for pure government, joined in the movement. The contest reached the courts. Mrs. Dodson personally presented her side of the jury situation to the judges. The fight was bitter. She explained to the court that the jury boxes were tied with pieces of thin wire, whereas the law required that they should be securely sealed. The court ordered the boxes securely sealed and directed that no jurie be drawn in secret. Then Mrs. Dodson went farther. She appealed to the legislature, and after days and days of indefatigable labor, opposed by the politicians at every step, she brought about the passage of a new jury law that put an end to the selection of the jury lists by election officers.

Mrs. Dodson announces that she is a candidate for re-election on her political record.

MINISTER TO PANAMA



Herbert C. Squiers, United States minister to Panama, who has just passed successfully through a critical interview with Secretary of State Root touching the diplomat's reported lack of political neutrality in the Panama election campaign, will return at once to his post. His report to the state department gave the secretary an excellent idea of the ruffled situation in Panama over the fight for the presidency, which is quite likely to result in serious outbreaks on election day, July 11.

Before being sent to Panama he was the first minister this country had at Havana, a post which he resigned in December, 1905. His previous diplomatic experience included service as secretary of the American embassy at Berlin in 1894 and secretary of legation at Peking in 1898. During the boxer troubles in the latter year he served as chief of staff to Sir Charles Macdonald, the British minister.

The diplomatic life appeals particularly to Squiers on account of its infinite variety and tinge of adventure. His has been an unusual career to end in such a service. Born in Canada in 1859, he was educated in a Minnesota military academy, a Maryland agricultural school and the United States Artillery school. He entered the army and served as a lieutenant in the western Indian wars, leaving the service to be detailed as teacher of military science in a New York college. He gave this up to get into active service once more in the Pine Ridge agency Indian trouble in 1891, and then gave up the army altogether and turned his attention toward politics.

WITH PERRY IN JAPAN



Chief Engineer Edward Dunham Robie, U. S. N., ranking as a rear admiral on the retired list, and who celebrated his golden wedding anniversary at Washington the other day, is an interesting figure in one of the most memorable naval expeditions that ever set out from this country. He is one of the five surviving officers of the 290 who accompanied Commodore M. C. Perry in the famous expedition which opened up Japan to the civilized world in 1852-1854, and thus did more toward the rapid advancement of that progressive nation to the first rank of powers and to cement its people in friendship to the people of the United States of America than all the rest of the world combined.

Admiral Robie was born in Burlington, Vt., September 11, 1831, and is a son of Jacob Carter Binghamton, N. Y., where he won the scholarship prize, and was subsequently warranted an assistant engineer in the United States navy. He was one of the naval engineering class of 19, in 1852, which, after competitive examination, was evolved from 100 contestants. He won his way to the head of that class and became its ranking officer.

At the early age of 20 he was commissioned by President Lincoln chief engineer of the United States navy, his commission being one of the very few which President Lincoln signed with his full name, Abraham Lincoln, instead of with the familiar signature, "A. Lincoln."

After an eventful life, rich in accomplishment and full of exciting incidents, he was retired for age September 11, 1893, with the rank of commodore, being the only one of his class to attain that rank; and in 1906, by act of congress, his rank was raised to that of rear admiral for his creditable record in the civil war.