

Gown Designed to Lengthen Stout Figure



AFTER all, blue and black divide between themselves the distinction of being the most elegant of colors for an afternoon gown, and therefore they form the choice of a majority of women who find one really good visiting gown a season sufficient for their needs. And "visiting gown" is to be construed as meaning a gown in which to call or to receive calls. The deep, clear shades of blue—"true blue"—are becoming to every complexion.

A stunning afternoon gown is shown here from a French designer who keeps to conservative and refined styles. It is cleverly planned to add the effect of slenderness and height to the figure. The waist line at the back is normal and a downward dip of the belt at the front makes the waist look small.

The drapery in the skirt is placed very low and the material hangs without fulness over the hips. All the sharp curves which characterize the stout figure are softened in this model. The two graduated and shaped flounces are splendidly effective for this purpose and also take the place of the much-admired tunic.

The bodice is slightly bloused and very plain, as it should be to carry off the vest of handsome brocade. This vest is the feature of the gown and is to be more or less gorgeous, not too tame in any case. For a bit of real finery, a touch of splendor, is

properly a part of the visiting gown. Buttons (covered with the brocade) and button-holes are used for fastenings at the front. A double frill of narrow lace, extends from the dainty turnover collar, which it edges, to the waistline. There is a plain turnover collar of the fabric; it is noticeable that the collars are not wired and flaring, which is so much the vogue just now, because, for the stout woman, this style is better followed "in the breach than the observance."

The skirt, drawn in about the feet by the drapery, is cut sufficiently wide, for a free step. The flounces have a hemstitch finish at the edges.

The close-fitting tall turban worn with this gown foreshadows the modes of fall and is worth studying. The shape is very graceful and very simply trimmed. It is of bright-finished straw, trimmed with narrow moire ribbon, with a brush of fancy feathers standing up at the back. It looks like, or rather it suggests, the glengarry cap in effect. The ribbon is tied in small flat double bows at the front, back and sides, which lie flat to the coronet. The "brush" is finished with a tuft of feathers which conceal its fastening to the hat. Such a turban adds length to the figure of its wearer.

A gown of this character is very useful, being suited to almost any affair that calls for dress that is somewhat formal.

Two Views of a Superb Dress Hat



NOTHING more unusual than our old and honored friend in straw, the leghorn hat, is employed in making this piece of real millinery, in which exquisite design is matched with exquisite workmanship.

An unusually clever milliner might evolve almost an exact copy of this hat from one of those fine old-fashioned leghorn "flats" which we have all ways known. She would have to substitute a caplike crown of rice net or buckramette for the original crown, cut away an inch and a half from the edge, and use the cutaway strip for bordering the underbrim and mount to brim on the crown with the required extra headsize net cut out at the front and right side.

Preparing a shape in this way is not an easy matter, but the shape once obtained is easy enough to trim. Inasmuch as the upper brim and the top crown are covered with lace this is an excellent model to choose for making over a "flat" of leghorn that has become discolored or sunburned.

A very wide moire ribbon in natter blue is sewed about the brim edge, and at the crown line. From there it is brought over the bandeau and turned under the edge. The fulness is disposed of by gathering the ribbon in at the crown line and at the edge. It disposes itself in scant irregular folds when sewed down to the hat. After the ribbon is placed, a band of leghorn (or other braid) is sewed about the edge of the underbrim, forming a border to the facing.

The top of the hat is covered with a wide chantilly lace in cream white, which extends from the center crown to the edge of the brim.

A sash of ribbon with a cluster of small chrysanthemums make the prettiest of trimmings for the top of the hat. The upward curve of the brim at the left forms the natural resting place for a full bow of ribbon with ends hanging over the hair.

For a youthful face a hat of this kind forms a bewitching background.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM



Gather the eggs often.  
Grade all farm products.  
Charcoal is good for poultry.  
Sweet clover enriches the soil.  
The sharper your hoe the shorter the row.  
Never use blinders on the horse; it is a cruel practise.  
Cultivate the spring-set strawberry bed regularly and often.  
Pigs in clover is an ideal condition. A good alfalfa pasture meets the same end.  
Toe-mark the chicks as soon as they are hatched. This enables one to tell their ages later.  
Give plants in the garden a chance to grow. Plenty of room and fertility is what is needed.  
Eggs cannot be produced without nitrogenous food in some shape. Bones are absolutely essential.  
Unborn lice in nits are not reached by insecticides, hence this may be the reason why so many fail.  
Don't judge the hen by her appearance. Ofttimes the best-looking hen in the flock is the poorest layer.  
Do not set out fresh strawberry plants next spring in a bed that was occupied by the old plants this year.  
Thin the fruit if it needs it. Thinning is better than props under limbs—better for your purse and for the trees.  
When the green corn comes along a little later do not stuff young pigs all they will eat or thumps will be the result.  
One of the most hopeful signs for sheep-raising is the formation of state and district organizations to improve the breeds.  
In thinning beets the extra ones need not be thrown away. If set out in fine soil and thoroughly watered they will grow well.  
If cows are kept in the stable and fed green food the doors and windows should be screened, and the stable and yard kept very clean.  
Beware of too many side lines. It is all right to be a general farmer, but be sure and do not spread out too much. Know your capacity.  
Pick every vegetable as it matures. If peas, beans, etc., are allowed to hang on the stalk and go to seed the plant will at once deteriorate.  
It pays better to milk a four-gallon cow and sell her when dry for two cents a pound than to milk a two-gallon cow and sell her for four cents a pound.  
The manure spreader is one of the most important tools on the farm, not only because it saves labor, but because it spreads the manure over more land.  
In those latitudes where it is possible to grow rape it will pay to plant a field to this crop, as it is much cheaper than meal or ground feed during the summer.  
If collar bolts have troubled the horses in the past do not expect to escape them this season. The irritation is deep seated and a veterinarian should attend to it.  
Always arrange your pen so that a ewe will never have to jump over a gate or a high board or run against sharp corners. She should always have plenty of exercise and access to water and salt.  
Too much protein in the feed for sheeps is dangerous. The pigs may become stiff in the leg joints and fail to thrive. A good pig ration is 100 parts corn, 100 parts middlings, 50 parts barley and 20 parts oats.  
Gather eggs often—twice daily in hot weather. Keep them in a cool, dry cellar. Set the case up off the floor on a box to prevent mold. Market them at least once each week and protect from hot sun or rain while taking to the store.  
In order to succeed as a breeder of live stock a man must not be vacillating in character. He must have a fixity of purpose and the ability to stick to one thing till he shall have accomplished what he set out to do, or something far better.

Be kind to the horse.  
Keep the pigs growing.  
Swine make quick returns.  
Clean hog troughs these days.  
Don't let the flies eat up the calves.  
Water soaked soil is sour, barren soil.  
A little pig takes cold easily and recovers slowly.  
The drier the season the oftener the trees need cultivation.  
It is much easier to prevent diseases among the stock than to cure.  
Feed the brood mares when nursing their colts with feeds that produce milk.  
Examine the horse's feet when he comes in, and wash them if he does not wear pads.  
One of the advantages of swine husbandry is that it gives quick and remunerative returns.  
The duck comes nearer perpetual motion than anything on the farm—not excepting the boys.  
When your hogs are growing fast and their hind legs become weak, feed them a little bone meal daily.  
When a ewe is six years old past, it is best to fatten her, unless she is a most unusual breeder and mother.  
See that the collars fit the horse. Have a collar for each animal and do not change from one to the another.  
Keep the colt growing from birth to maturity. Any setback before growth is made will tell in dollars and cents.  
Never chop off a limb that is more than one inch thick. Use a saw. Always leave a smooth surface on the stub.  
A given amount of corn in the form of sliver will produce more milk than the same amount when shocked and dried.  
By top grafting those old apple trees in the spring that unprofitable orchard will become a paying feature in three years.  
The folly of keeping low-producing cows should be so apparent that such cows would be shunned as thieves and robbers.  
Charcoal is good for poultry, having a healthful influence over the whole system. They will eat much of it when placed in reach.  
Some plants cannot be thoroughly weeded with the hoe. In these cases every weed should be carefully plucked out by hand.  
There is an indescribable feeling when you touch the skin of a high-class feeding steer, that, once recognized, is never forgotten.  
Economical gains in feeding growing pigs may be obtained by feeding one pound of corn meal with one and a half pounds of skim-milk.  
In transplanting plants it is much better to fill the hole after the plant is set, the soil added gradually, than to water after the hole is filled.  
Be mighty careful to see that your setting hen is not overcome with lice. In producing louse-free chicks the incubator certainly has it on the hen.  
Have a feeding trough for the hogs where they can get independent of the mother. It teaches them to eat and prevents shrinkage during weaning.  
A variety of food is necessary for the best results in feeding all kinds of poultry and it is also cheapest because it produces more profitable results.  
It is useless to try to grow vegetables upon ground that is poorly drained. For this reason a clay loam with a goodly portion of sand is to be desired.  
Complete, well-balanced fertilizers are recommended for fruit. Rank manure should not be used as it produces a growth of wood at the expense of fruit.  
All fruits will succeed well on land that produces heavy crops of corn and potatoes. The very best, not the poorest, ground should be utilized for the fruit plantings.  
The old method of spreading manure from cart or wagon is out of date—it takes too much time, the manure is not spread evenly nor can it be made as fine as it should be.  
A calf intended for early baby beef, given all the grain he wants and weighing 400 to 500 pounds at six months, will consume per day approximately five pounds of corn, two pounds of oats and one-half pound of oil meal.  
Both hens and chicks must have shade; in fact, the summer-hatched chick must be given extra good shade the first week or two of its life or it will die of the "sun sickness." Keep it from head lice and give deep, cool shade and it will live.

WHO'S WHO—and WHEREFORE

J. M. C. SMITH'S CAMPAIGN SPEECH



When Representative J. M. C. Smith of Michigan was stumpng his district in the last campaign several friends accompanied him. As is usual, he had a speech covering the issues of the day, and this he delivered, practically in the same form at each gathering.

To Mr. Smith, despite the monotony of the address, each fresh audience brought variety. But, as he observed his friends sitting day by day under that same old speech—

"Well, it began to get on my nerves," he confided. "I couldn't but feel, as I saw them sitting there, that they were thinking: 'Now, he'll tell that dog story next' or 'I wish he'd get a new twist on that tramp joke for variety.' It must have been mighty flat to them!

"Boys, I said to them one night in pity, I feel for you, having to hear the same old things in the same old way every day, and I won't feel hurt if you do like the lumberman did who went down out of the north woods for his first visit to New York. Arriving late Saturday night, he inquired next morning for the most interesting place to spend the forenoon, and was told that a famous divine from foreign parts was going to preach at a neighboring church. So he attended the service and listened, with much interest and edification to a sermon on the text, "Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever."

"That afternoon, being advised to go to another church, famous for its decorations, he found his preacher of the morning occupying the pulpit, and again heard his sermon from the text, "Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." Though tempted to leave, he stuck it out.

"That evening, as he strolled up the street in search of more frivolous entertainment, he was caught in a crowd pushing into a great edifice. He had hardly gotten himself comfortably seated when that same preacher climbed into the pulpit and announced as his text, "Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever!"

"Sufferin' sinners!" ejaculated the lumberman, "ain't that old lady dead yet?" and clumped disgustedly out of the temple."

MRS. J. W. KERN, FARMER

Although she is one of the most popular hostesses in Washington, society has small attraction for Mrs. John W. Kern, wife of Senator Kern of Indiana.

The Kern farm, a tract of 1,500 acres, lies between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny mountains not far from Roanoke, Va. There are 250 acres under cultivation.

Mounted on her horse, Mrs. Kern rides miles every day inspecting her farm, and personally supervising the sowing and harvesting of her crops. In time, she intends to make of the place a first-class cattle farm, conducted by efficient and up-to-date methods.

"When we decided, soon after my husband took his seat in the senate, to have a home there, I entered upon one of the most thrilling and delightful adventures that may befall a woman—that of housebuilding," says Mrs. Kern. "I was my own architect and contractor, which added to the fun of it. My carpenters were sturdy mountaineers with an instinctive sense of the beauty of line and proportion that go to making the ideal house."



MORGENTHAU VISITS PALESTINE



Henry Morgenthau, American ambassador in Constantinople, has just made an extensive trip through Palestine and Syria. He long desired to see the land which once belonged to Israel, and felt that once having been through the Turkish provinces he could, in his official position, better handle problems which might present themselves.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Morgenthau and Miss Ruth Morgenthau, their daughter, as well as by the legal adviser to the embassy and a uniformed cavas as bodyguard. In Jerusalem the party was joined by Doctor Hoskins of the American mission in Beirut, Mr. Peet of the American mission in Constantinople, and later, by President Bilis of the Beirut college. A reception at the United States consulate in Jerusalem in honor of Mr. Morgenthau was given by Samuel Edelman, the vice-consul in charge, and a dinner by the governor of Jerusalem. The ambassador himself later gave a large dinner.

SHE KNOWS AUTOMOBILES

"Learn to run a motor car if you are nervous and I'll venture to say that you will be cured," says Mrs. Fred A. Britten, wife of Representative Britten of Chicago, Ill.

"The process of the cure is akin to that which develops personal responsibility in individuals. Impose responsibilities, and if a man or woman has any inherent stability of character at all an effort will be made to assume them conscientiously, if only for the sake of the responsibilities. In just the same way are nerves dispelled by handling an automobile.

"Emergencies without number are constantly arising and they must be met, and met quickly. Decisions made while running a high-horsepowered car admit of no revision afterward. One realizes that human life as well as the safety of the car is at stake and, for the sake of the responsibilities, one finds himself rising to meet them. Emergencies fade away as provocation for hysteria and one learns to steady his hand as well as his head because the obligation demands it."

