

French Idea in a Tennis Costume



A PLEASING and practical costume for the tennis court must of necessity be plain. As a concession to present modes a few models are shown having a short close-fitting tunic, but the majority of tennis gowns are quite plain as to the skirt. In the matter of the bodice one may choose between the middie blouse made of a fabric like the skirt, the plain silk or lingerie blouse, or a waist made in one with the skirt like that shown in the picture.

White wash fabrics, including many of the new rough weaves in cotton, afford the player a wide choice of cotton materials. The coarser weaves in linen are always dependable for the tennis costume. Ratine has proved its worth for this kind of gown. Almost no models of other than wash fabrics are shown.

The picture given here shows a departure from all-white in a French tennis gown, from Lamaguerre, in flannel of a very light gray color. It has a plinthe in red. The plain skirt is in two pieces joined with an overlapped seam

at the left side. It has a considerable split at the bottom. This is provided with flat buttons and buttonholes on the inside of the skirt by which the slit may be closed when the wearer is not playing.

The blouse is cut with kimono sleeve and a little fullness over the shoulders. The sleeves are lengthened by a wide strip of the material, with stripes running up and down, set on in the manner of a cuff. The blouse is finished with a sailor collar of red satin. The sleeves are bordered with the same material, and it is also used to furnish the narrow belt. A silk scarf, in red, is placed under the collar and tied in a simple bow at the front as a finishing touch.

White canvas slippers, fastened with narrow straps, and a white felt hat complete the pretty toilette. The model can be recommended as to design, but for real practical use wash fabrics of cotton or linen are better than flannel, and white is a better choice than any color.

Types of Hats for Present Wear



TYPES of hats for present wear, as set forth in the picture shown here, demonstrate the popularity of feathers in August millinery. The small close-fitting turban, made of white feathers with tall upstanding quills, is the most fashionable of late summer models. Hats similar in shape, and even more close fitting, made of white satin, crepe de chine, and black velvet, are trimmed with broad bands of white feathers and finished in nearly every instance with tall fancy feathers mounted at the front. These turbans in white are the forerunners of feather turbans, in colors, for early fall.

After the feather turban, all-white hats of felt or frames covered with fabric and trimmed with wings have made for themselves the strongest place in popular demand.

Wings of all kinds, so long as they are fairly soft, one sees mounted in as great a variety of ways as there is variety in the wings themselves. A white felt hat with a broad band of white moire ribbon is shown in the picture, with a very effective mounting of two long, soft, white wings. These wings are known as "made" wings. That is they are manufactured

and are not taken from the body of a bird. The majority of designs in feather trimmings, are in fact, the result of clever handling of ordinary plumage from domestic fowls. Therefore, one's conscience is easy when wearing them.

Next to the all-white hat the black-and-white is liked for present wear. In many cases the crown only is black, and black velvet is the material chosen for making it. A hat of this character is shown in the picture with a tall crown made of a puff of black velvet. It is a turban shape with a wide coronet of white felt. This coronet might be of satin or of moire or any of the popular millinery fabrics. Small white wings are mounted against the crown along the left side of the hat. There is a bow of black velvet on the coronet at the right side. It is merely two flat loops placed toward the back of the hat.

Hats with black velvet crowns and transparent brims made of black or white maline or of silver net are among the prettiest of fashion's fancies. The crowns are soft and the brims are flat and rather narrow, a small sailor.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

KOSHER KING SOLD 6,000 PIES

"Uncle Manny" Barnet Was One of the Famous East End Characters of London.

London, Emanuel Barnet, known as the "Kosher King," one of the famous East End characters of London, died recently after a remarkable career.

From a little shop in Houndsditch which he opened fifty years ago he developed an enormous organization for the supply of kosher food to the London Jews, and supplies not only the orthodox poor but the orthodox rich with meat and poultry killed according to the requirements of the Hebrew code. Practically the whole of the high class West end trade in kosher food was in his hands. The West end hospices entertaining orthodox Jews had always looked upon Barnet as a solution of delicate points of dietetics.

Barnet was known as Petticoat Lane as "Uncle Manny" and was well known for his generosity to his poorer co-religionists. While his firm was converted into a limited company, he was always the central figure. In this capacity he made a practice of securing the best beef animals on the market, and many of the winners at Smithfield show have in times past borne the additional ticket "Sold to Mr. Barnet."

Among the more renowned Jewish delicacies his "kosher ham," an imitation of the real pig, but made of smoked shoulder of mutton, and the celebrated "kosher sausages," also free from pork, were notable lines. Another was the "penny pie," which sold to the enormous quantity of five hundred dozen a day.

In the days when the unexpected landing of a host of Jewish immigrants strained the resources of the Jewish benevolent committees "Uncle Manny" helped materially by sending necessary supplies.

DOG PERFORMS WITH MASTER

Canine, Through Patient Kindness of Owner, Does Act on Two Tight Ropes.

San Diego, Cal.—A strange sight at a beach near San Diego was the performance of a dog on two tight ropes suspended above the water's edge. Through patience and kindness his master had trained the animal to venture out upon the slender supports and, by carefully edging his way along, to traverse the distance between the posts. The man, who was barefoot, continually spoke to the dog, encouraging him, and the two proceeded slowly but safely to their destination.



A Canine Tight-Rope Performer.

Although the dog showed no hesitation in entering upon the difficult journey, he was plainly glad when his feet once more touched the ground, showing his joy by eager barks and a frantic wagging of his tail.—Popular Mechanics.

FLIRTED TOO NEAR DYNAMITE

Big Explosion Took Place As Gallant Forester Was Waving to Two Women.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—Near Marblemount the forestry department is building a new trail and a few days ago, according to Clerk R. L. Campbell of the forestry office in Bellingham, Jack Jwak was returning to the works from an errand when he saw a couple of women waving their arms at him.

Being gallant Jack Jwak did what he thought was the best thing under the circumstances—he grinned and waved back with all his might, standing still upon the trail while the wig-wagging courtesies were being exchanged.

When fellow workmen arrived with picks and shovels and Jack Jwak was extricated from beneath a pile of debris which had been hurled upon him by an explosion of dynamite he said: "Gosh! I didn't know that was what they meant. I thought they were flirting with me."

Fish Almost Has Legs. Los Angeles.—Long Beach has added a new fish to its list of curiosities caught from the pier. It has these "specifications": Six inches long, two inches wide, same width whole length of body. Body flat and transparent like jellyfish. No bones except rib. Mouth of a toad. Near-legs where tail ought to be. Fills with water when swimming. Long Beach pioneers "never saw the like."

FOREST HOGS SHY

Spend Day in Forest, Emerging at Night to Feed.

English Writer Gives Interesting Details of How He Successfully Shot and Bagged One of the Animals.

London.—While staying at Embu, on the southeast of Mount Kenya, last November, I was fortunate to obtain a somewhat uncommon animal—the forest hog—writes R. O. R. Kenyon-Slaney. In this district, at an altitude of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, the forest line stops abruptly, and the country, right up to the edge, is more or less open, but covered with very long, rank grass. Here, in this corner of the forest, the natives say they occasionally come across these enormous pigs, but I believe only on one previous occasion have they been shot at Embu. They are very shy in their habits, spending the day in the dense forest, and only coming out to feed in the cool of the evening, and then apparently never venturing far into the open, but al-



Forest Hog.

ways ready to dash back to their retreats at the slightest sign of danger. Owing to this shyness, and the fact of their living only in large and more or less impenetrable forests, they are seldom seen except by natives, and, like the bongo and other forest animals, may be commoner than is generally supposed. I obtained mine in the following manner, and, as will be seen, more by good luck than anything else. At about 4:30 p. m., while waiting for buffalo to come out to feed in a very quiet spot on the edge of the forest, I came across some large pig tracks and questioned my gun bearer about them. He, however, had never heard of forest hogs, and declared them to be the tracks of a large wart-hog, saying that the softness of the ground would account for the size of the tracks. After waiting quietly for about half an hour we heard a noise in the long grass not forty yards away, and then saw a large, dark object which, from the color, I first thought must be a young buffalo, and then, from the shape, a young rhino. However, directly he came more or less into the open, I guessed what he was, and shot him with the .470, the bullet passing through the heart and killing him where he stood. I took the measurements at once, checking them two or three times to get them quite accurate, and found them as follows: Height at shoulder, 44 1/2 inches; girth, 74 inches; length to tip of tail, 83 1/2 inches.

SALT ON TAILS LANDS BIRDS

Ducks Are Made Helpless and Are Unable to Fly When Coated With Saline Solution.

Riverside Cal.—The truth of the old saying that birds may be caught through the process of pouring salt on their tails is vouched for by O. C. Hofer, of this city, who has just returned from an inspection of salt properties in which he is interested at Scendena, located 20 miles north of Randsburg.

Hofer came upon the carcass of a duck entirely incased in salt, and further investigation revealed the fact that persons living in the vicinity of the evaporating vats or ponds into which the water from a salt lake is pumped, are accustomed to keeping themselves supplied with toothsome duck by picking up the helpless birds after they have alighted in the solution.

After they have been once immersed in the salty water, the ducks' wings are powerless to lift them out of harm's way.

Well, Was It Good?

New York.—A bottle of whisky which possibly belonged to Aaron Burr, first boss and real founder of Tammany Hall, has been found. It was unearthed by the workmen who are tearing down a memorial of the cradle days of New York, Aaron Burr's water tank, at Reade and Center streets. The bottle was coated more than an inch deep with dust. It is probably more than a century old.

Signed License With Pen in Teeth.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Oscar Fried, who lost both arms and the use of his legs in an accident, applied for a license to wed Miss Hilda Dahlgren. Fried signed the license with a pen between his teeth.

French "Siamese Twins" Separated.

Paris.—The French "Siamese twins," Maria Ann and Ann Maria, who had been joined together by a ligament at the base of the vertebrae since birth, have been separated and are doing nicely.

GET UPPER HAND OF ORCHARD QUESTION



Georgia Peach Pickers.

If trees in your orchard are more than thirty or thirty-five years old, do not expect them to take on new life, even with the best of care. Seldom does it pay to work the older trees.

Orchards located in pockets or on flat land cannot be expected to pay. Spring frosts get too good a chance at the fruit buds, or they will be winter killed.

A hillside naturally well drained is a good location for peach trees. Frosts will not strike so readily as on the lower ground, but at the same time, beware of too sunny exposures or the first warm days will coax the buds to their destruction.

Peach trees develop and mature rapidly and are correspondingly short-lived. Owners of good orchards today must plant new trees for a few years hence.

Spraying materials grow cheaper every year. The wise orchardist learns all he can on this subject and as improvements in materials and appliances go right on he is surely going to get the upper hand of the orchard question.

If the tops of your trees are nipped by excessive cold next winter, do not chop down the trees, but wait until the leaves start, prune off all the dead wood and cultivate the ground thoroughly.

Have your grape vines been allowed to grow rank? Trim them to stubs this winter. No fruit next year, but after that, with the proper care, you will have sufficiently bettered crops to pay for the one season's deprivation.

Buy no fruit stock unless you know for a certainty that it has been fumigated and inspected. A single tree infected with scale will destroy all the orchards in the neighborhood. Give it no time to do so.

The low-headed apple trees have proved themselves. Cut off the tops and let in the sunshine. A liberal use of potash helps paint

the peaches that luscious-looking color. Some of the finest apple soil in this country is found in the clay soils of southern Illinois and Indiana, but thousands of farmers in those sections seem unwilling to find it out.

Pick the apples as soon as ripe and store in a cool place immediately.

Don't forget that stable manure is a good thing for the orchard.

When poor fruit is produced there is a reason. Aim to find it by careful study of the trees and conditions generally.

Never forget that it pays to grade the fruit.

If the hot fruit is placed in cold storage it immediately sweats, to the detriment of the easy wiping and packing.

The aim of wiping the fruit is to remove spray spots, not to give it a polish.

Work up the surplus apples into cider and if there are grapes to spare, try the unfermented grape juice.

Don't forget that the least abrasion or cut in the skin gives the mold a foothold; and, once started, the decay will continue under the most favorable transportation conditions.

Spray the trees this fall for the San Jose scale if you have seen signs this season.

In picking apples be careful not to pick off the spurs.

The pear tree needs little culture. Encouraging strong growth only induces blight. A good soil surface with slow growth is more favorable.

The grape is one of the longest lived of fruit plants. It will live and bear fruit for over a hundred years.

First-class fruit in first-class shape will probably develop an inquiry for more of the same kind.

When proper care is taken the life of a peach tree is from 12 to 16 years. The pleasant days of winter might be utilized cutting the old canes from the raspberry bushes and in trimming the orchard.

SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR GARDEN PESTS

Cucumber Beetles and Cabbage Worms Are Among Worst Insects to Encounter.

Simple and effective remedies for two of the most common and destructive garden pests are offered by Prof. L. M. Montgomery of the Ohio College of Agriculture. Cucumber beetles and cabbage worms are among the worst pests the gardener has to fight. The cucumber beetle is a small yellow beetle with black stripes running down its back. It causes heavy damage not only to cucumbers but to melons and other vining plants. One part paris green to 50 to 100 parts of air-slacked lime is a very effective remedy. This should be sifted over the plants in the morning when they are covered with dew.

For the cabbage worm, one ounce of white hellebore dissolved in two or three gallons of water is used. This should be sprinkled over or sprayed heavily on the cabbage. If some soap is added it will add to the sticking properties of the solution. The hellebore may also be applied in powder form. It is a poison of vegetable origin, and its poisonous properties are lost on exposure to the air for two or three days. This makes it necessary to repeat the application on the plants every few days.

Hog Worm Remedy.

A subscriber suspects that his young pigs have worms. He wishes to know a remedy. There are a number of proprietary remedies on the market that have given good results. A splendid remedy, which may be mixed at home and which has given excellent results under many different conditions, is five grains of calomel and six grains of santolin per 100 pounds of live weight. Give mixed in a thin slop, and be sure that each pig gets his share. Give a 30-pound pig one-third as much as a 100-pound pig. If all the worms do not seem to be removed the first time, repeat in ten days.

New Fruit Picker.

Permanent supports for ladders, to be erected in ground close to trees to permit fruit to be picked without endangering the tree branches, have been patented by a Californian.

MULCH IN GARDEN INCREASES YIELD

Favorable Results Obtained by Practice at Nebraska Experiment Station.

At the Nebraska experiment station mulching gave favorable results for cabbage, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, potatoes and sweet potatoes. The yield of each of these crops was materially increased by mulching and the labor required was considerably less than in the case of cultivation alone.

Mulched cabbage produced larger heads than cultivated cabbage, and there was less injury from rot. The vigor of tomato plants was decreased by mulching, but the yield of fruit increased. The fruit was also cleaner, and less subject to rot. Mulched cucumbers produced perfect fruit during dry periods when the fruit from the cultivated plants was small and imperfect. The quality of potatoes was not hurt by mulching except in wet places. Celery is another crop often much benefited by heavy mulching.

HOW TO MEND SACKS AT THRESHING TIME

Considerable Time May Be Saved by Using Paste Made of Flour on Patches.

When you have sacks to mend at threshing time, do not waste your moments with needle and thread, but stir up some flour paste to make a thick paste. Turn the sacks wrong side out, and cut patches for each hole considerably larger than the rent to be covered. Paste on the patch and dry with a very hot iron, not so hot, however, as to scorch the patch. The sacks must be turned again before using, of course, so that the patches will be on the inside, and you will find that they will last twice as long as if you had spent ten times the time in sewing them.

Supply of Fertilizers.

A steady increase in the available supply of fertilizers is indicated by the latest statistics of the government.