

Tailored Costume for College Girl



FOLLOWING the sanest of present-day styles (at a commendable distance from all extremes) and especially designed for slender young figures, the picture given here presents an ideal tailored costume for a young woman.

The undraped skirt hangs straight from the normal waist line. It has the fashionable narrow effect, but is provided with inverted plaits at each side, which are free from the knee down. These give room for long and rapid strides. The bottom is finished with a hem, and above the plaits arrow-heads and seams piped with a contrasting color make a workman-like, and therefore elegant, "tailored" finish.

The coat follows, with fashionable vagueness, the lines of the figure. In many new models the waist line is quite ignored. But in this there is an easy shaping of the side seams and a little definition of the waist. The shoulders are wide and the sleeves long, all of which points show the good judgment of the designer in composing a garment for the slender and

undeveloped figures of youth. For finish the coat depends upon pipings, embroidered arrow-heads and simulated buttonholes with a turned-back collar in silk of the same color as the decorations.

The belt, of the material, with sash ends at the front, has a row of machine stitching near its edges and is a feature in the styles for fall and winter. The jacket is hemmed at the bottom. Deep, slightly flaring cuffs finish the sleeves.

A soft blouse of white cotton voile, with neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched frills, is worn with this suit. The sensible walking boots of kid, with cloth uppers, are neatly tipped with patent leather. The short washable gloves are barred with black. A sailor hat with velvet brim and satin crown is simply trimmed with velvet bow and one large satin poppy. Taken altogether this is a costume that the young woman may wear with much satisfaction. It will pass the most discriminating scrutiny and place her at once among the well dressed.

School Hats for Big and Little Girls



A GROUP of three hats is pictured here suited to the needs of the young lady in the high school and her smaller sister. One of them, the mortar-board hat of velvet, is shown in two views. This velvet model and the large sailor for the nearly grown miss are suitable for dressy wear also. The mortar-board hat is a novelty in headwear. It is made on a square brim mounted over a small round crown. The velvet covering is cut large enough to fold back, as shown in the picture. This covering is a large square of velvet bordered with silk. The four corners of the square are fastened to the crown with small ribbon bows. No further decoration would be in good taste on so odd a model. This hat could be made of more durable material by substituting one of the thin plushes, such as are shown among fall millinery materials. The sailor shape of plain velvet is a type of many hats designed for young girls. The brim of velvet is quite often mounted on a crown of silk in contrasting color. Gold and

silver cloth is used for this purpose. Pretty roman-striped silks are good. The close-fitting, bonnet-like shape, for a little miss, is of a light weight plush draped over a frame. It is trimmed with a small natural wing. These plushes will stand any amount of wear and weather and are, in fact, more hardy than fur. Hats made of them are very comfortable and a satisfactory protection in cool weather. Corduroy is about the most reliable fabric which one can select to make hats for the children's daily wear. And altogether satisfactory shapes can be made at home, using either corduroy or velveteen. Hats of this kind are made with soft crowns and have brims interlined with crinoline. Patterns for making them are to be had of any standard pattern company. By stitching the brims in parallel rows, they may be kept shapely. Trimmings are of the simplest character if used at all. Bands of ribbon finished with small bows are the best choice of all.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

DUCHESS, A RED CROSS NURSE



Dressed in the cap and gown of a Red Cross nurse, the duchess of Sutherland, a famous English beauty, was recently in command of the French Red Cross work in Brussels, Belgium. One of the exquisite salons of the Cercle Artisque was turned over to her. There she installed 50 beds, changed one of the rooms into an operating theater, and another, where beautiful paintings still hang, into the kitchen.

In speaking of how she happened to offer her services in Brussels, the duchess said: "I was in Paris and offered my services to the Secours des Blesses. A few days after an urgent message was sent from Brussels and I was sent here. Throughout the journey of eleven hours I was received with the most amazing kindness. The people wept when they saw the little red cross upon my arm. I broke down myself."

"I have one English lady with me, Miss Gavin, and eight French ladies, including the Countess de Pourtal and the Marquise de Chergore. More English nurses have been sent for." The duchess of Sutherland is widely known for her beauty and position. She had been married a year to the marquis of Stafford when she acquired, through the death of her father-in-law, the late duke, the right to wear the strawberry leaves.

GERMANY'S FIELD MARSHAL

Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, field marshal of the German army, now in supreme command, under the kaiser, of the united forces of the empire, is the favorite nephew of the old field marshal of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He inherited his uncle's favorite personal belongings and his favorite estate. His father was the old field marshal's younger brother and was chamberlain to the king of Denmark, the Moltke family being of Danish origin. Helmuth von Moltke, now fifty-six years old, was a sub-lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war and was awarded the Iron cross for bravery. From 1882 to 1891 he was his celebrated uncle's adjutant on the general staff, and it took him that whole period to advance from the rank of captain to that of major. When old Von Moltke died the kaiser made this intimate friend of his an A. D. C. in his personal suite.



Helmuth von Moltke is one of the most accomplished musicians in Germany, and some twelve years ago, at a banquet of the kaiser's cuirassier regiment at Neudeck, the kaiser led the band when it played an old march composed in 1402 which Moltke had resurrected and rewritten as a musical curiosity. It was about this time that the kaiser appointed him quartermaster-general of the army, an appointment which pleased everybody, as the officer was popular and had an excellent reputation as a military executive. He had become popular with the kaiser for his accomplishments of culture as well as those of the soldier, a very natural thing.

The kaiser twice offered him the baton of the field marshal before Moltke could be persuaded to accept it.

KING OF THE BELGIANS



Europe, last haven of "the divine right of kings," in the occidental world, has long glared impotently at Albert, king of Belgium. His casual democracy, his undoubted business ability and his manner of dealing with the Socialists, cursing most labor conditions, paused to praise their ruler, has worried them almost into prostration.

He is called in the circles which royalty frequents the "Socialist king," but whatever his political belief the fact remains that he brought his country to a wonderful state of prosperity and the state railroads under his direct supervision became a little more profitable than any in Europe.

There are few things that this accomplished king can not do or hasn't done. He fights, rides, swims, shoots and engages in aviation, engineering and writing with equal facility.

He was an ordinary newspaperman for a long time, carrying a police card, visiting police stations and doing what would be known here as "ship news."

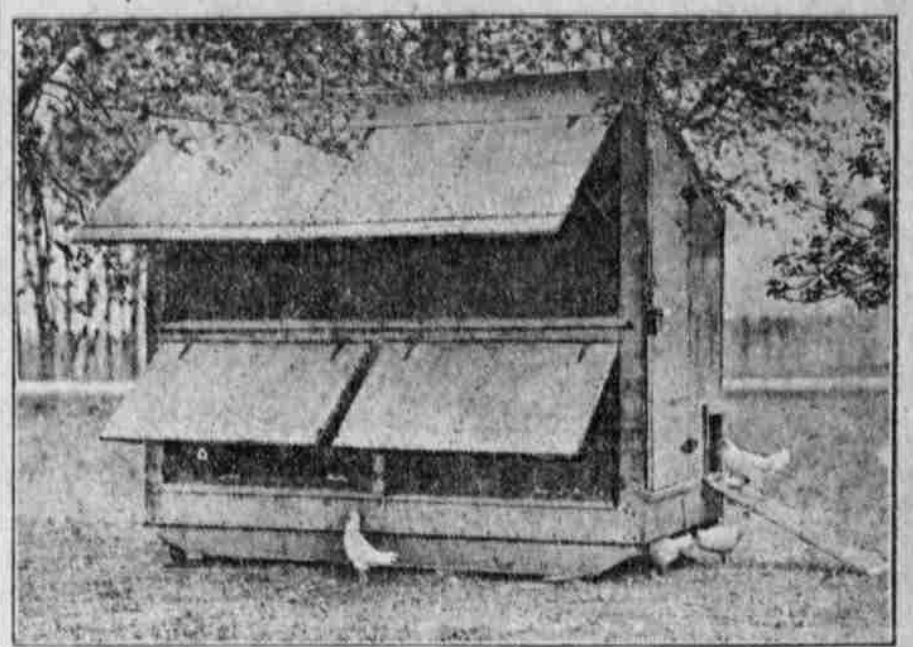
As a reporter, it is said, he was a "snappy" worker, who scored many beats and obtained timely pictures. Possibly his stay in America in 1898, when he little dreamed of being king, gave him the training necessary to set a new standard for quick newspaper work in Brussels and Antwerp.

GERMANY'S GRAND ADMIRAL

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the head of the kaiser's navy, is the dominating figure in German official life. As far as the navy is concerned, Tirpitz dominates over the kaiser. A man of comparatively humble birth, born sixty-five years ago, he entered the royal Prussian navy when he was only sixteen, cruising in the Baltic, the North sea, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic ocean, and rising to the grade of second lieutenant in time to serve in the Franco-Prussian war on board the Koenig Wilhelm. Service in South America, in the West Indies and again in the Mediterranean followed, and the young seaman had soon become so indispensable to the service that in 1879 he was appointed commander of the Zieten; in 1881, commander of the Blucher, and in 1885, commander of the Blitz, as chief of the flotilla. He was made rear admiral in 1895. In 1896 he became chief of the squadron in East Asia, and in 1898, secretary of state to the admiralty. There is no naval expert in the world who would not have to acknowledge that Admiral von Tirpitz is probably the most illustrious minister of marine now alive. He is the real creator of the German fleet.



BEST TO ALLOW THE POULTRY FREE RANGE



Summer Roosting House.

With the common knowledge of the earning of the farm flocks has come a desire to keep more fowls and make their keeping a special department of the farm operations.

On most farms it will prove better and more economical to allow the poultry free range during favorable weather and fence off the lawn and garden.

The gains made by the chickens during the summer are rapid, and poultrymen are fast beginning to realize that if they have large, healthy birds they must have abundant range during the period when they are growing and developing.

Poultry raised on the farm and hatched and brooded by natural means find the exercise necessary for their healthy development and such varieties of food as are most conducive to their welfare.

It will pay any farmer to make his poultry a special branch of his farming and give it the same daily care and attention that he would his dairy, cattle, horses or swine.

Poultry, like sheep that are kept merely as scavengers, cannot make the profits that they would if they received proper food and treatment.

It is the too-fat hen, more often than not, that shows blood spots in her eggs. Difficulty in laying ruptures a small blood vessel and some of the blood appears in the next egg.

Charcoal aids digestion and corrects many of the ills to which fowls are

heir. See that your poultry is supplied with this essential poultry food during the summer months.

Provide the poultry with plenty of fresh, green food during the molting period.

Remember the water supply these hot days.

It is better to feed sour milk all the time than to make frequent changes from sweet milk to sour.

Every poultry house should face either south or southeast. At least one-third of the south side should be glass, cloth or screened.

A cornfield provides animal food, shade and good scratching ground for chickens. Turn them into the cornfield and do not damage the crop.

Advertising is the keynote to the poultryman's success. Tell the other people what you have to sell.

Grade up the flock every year. Do this by culling carefully everything that is not desirable.

Never, under any circumstances, keep more birds than you can take care of well.

Cull the flock closely. Keep the best and prepare the rest for market.

Constant thought and judgment are necessary in poultry raising.

Uniform nest boxes add to the attractiveness of the house.

The poultry house and yard should be well drained.

Always practice absolute cleanliness in feeding.

RAISE TURKEYS FOR MARKET

White Hollands Are Not as Large as Bronze, but Are Hardier and Easier to Manage.

For several years I have bred White Holland turkeys and like them very much. They are not quite so large as the bronze, but I find them hardier and easier to raise. Their white plumage makes them easy to see when at range, and their feathers sell for more than dark ones. My turkeys forage all over an eighty-acre farm, but never go very far from home, writes L. P. Gillon of Milwaukee county, Wis., in Orange Judd Farmer. This is one of the characteristic qualities of the White Holland. Generally I keep one tom and eight or ten hens over winter.

For hatching I prefer chicken hens to turkeys. Usually two or three are set at a time, and then all the poults are given to the turkey hen because the turkey makes a better mother than the chicken hen. During the first week the poults receive nothing but rolled oats and sour milk curd, although I sometimes supplement this with an occasional feed of custard or hard-boiled eggs chopped very fine and slightly peppered. Always I confine the mother in a sheltered place for the first ten days and allow the poults to run in the grass after the dew is off. The location of the coop I change daily.

When the poults are three weeks old I begin to feed four times daily, and when a month old three times. Cracked corn and wheat are given at this time, but the main diet consists of bran and curds. After the poults have shot the red they are practically out of danger and can be fed cracked corn and wheat twice daily. They may also be allowed to forage with the mother at will. From this time forward they gain most of their living. Each day, however, I feed them twice to encourage them to come to the house at night. One feed is given in the morning, the other in the evening. They roam the fields during the day.

Next to feeding two of the most important points in turkey raising are to keep the poults free from vermin and dampness. I prevent the former by using a good lice killer once or twice a week and keeping the heads and under sides of the wings well greased with lard. I always house my broods in waterproof coops. When old enough to kill the poults are fed heavily upon corn for ten days or two weeks, but for the last twenty-four hours before killing they receive nothing except water. Usually I sell them when six or seven months old, or when they are twelve to sixteen pounds for toms and eight to ten pounds for hens. They generally bring eighteen to twenty-two cents a pound locally.

Remedy for Lice.

Peruvian insect powder is a good remedy for lice. It should be dusted over the fowls and nest.

GOOD METHOD OF FATTENING

Practice of Feeding Birds in Small Yards or Pens is Preferred for Market Chickens.

(By C. E. BROWN, Minnesota Experiment Station.)
The loose-pen method of fattening market chickens might be properly described as the practice of feeding the birds in small yards or pens, in lots of from twenty-five to fifty. We prefer this method for broilers or cockerels of the lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, as they are very active and are likely to be restless in the crate. Our plan is to have a small coop or shelter for roosting, with a small yard attached, the whole structure being portable.

Each morning at feeding time the coop is moved a distance equal to its length, to give a clean floor for the chicks. Where the coop is placed in an orchard or grove it serves a double purpose, for, besides accommodating the chickens, it enriches the soil. A coop large enough for thirty broilers should be three feet wide, six feet long, two feet high at the back and three feet high at the front, with three roosts running lengthwise. The yard should be made of three hurdles, two 12 feet long and 18 inches high, one six feet wide, and a large hurdle to cover the top to keep the chicks from flying over.

CAYUGA AN AMERICAN DUCK

Breed is Not Generally Acceptable to Poultrymen of This Country on Account of Feathers.

The only breed of ducks that can lay claim to being strictly American is the Cayuga, but, strange to say, it is a breed that is not generally acceptable by the American poultryman.

It is the smallest of all the market ducks but it matures early and furnishes fine meat. The objection is that it is a black feathered bird and in consequence a dressed carcass is very unattractive principally on account of the presence of black pin feathers.

This same objection has been a handicap to the Rouen duck in this country. The Aylesbury is a white-feathered duck but is not popular with us for the reason that it has nothing to offer that the Pekin does not supply to a greater degree.

Put Poultry House in Order.

The summer is rapidly passing, a gentle reminder to poultry keepers that another winter will soon be with us. It is never too early to start, and every advantage should be taken of favorable conditions to put the poultry house in order, so that when winter does come it will not find us unprepared.

One of Best Feeds.

Fresh green bone ground so that it does not have an opportunity to spoil; that is, ground as the hens will eat it, is one of the very best feeds any season in the year.