

Graceful Lines in a High Coiffure



NO ONE single style dominates in coiffures just now, although the French twist may be said to hold the lead in popular favor. It does this by virtue of its novelty and not because it can lay claim to being a becoming arrangement. Except when the hair is waved and the twist made very soft and rather close to the head its outlines are too severe for any but very youthful faces.

A becoming coiffure is shown in the picture given here. It is also one of the easiest to arrange. To dress it the hair is loosely waved all about the head and the front portion parted off. The back hair is combed to the top of the crown and twisted into a soft knot or puff at this position.

The hair at the center of the forehead is combed back, but so loosely confined that a strand is brought down over the forehead and pinned with small wire pins so that it forms a soft, light puff in this position.

In order to make the hair at the sides stand out softly from the face it is to be supported by small pads of crepe hair or very short and small hair rolls. It can be kept in position by "fluffing" it; but this process injures the hair finally and it is much better to use the supports, which are very light and easily pinned in.

The hair is combed loosely back over the supports and pinned in at

each side of the knot at the crown. Here the ends are rolled into small puffs and pinned at either side of the knot. These puffs fill in the break between the knot and the hair at each side. The result is a coiffure of graceful lines and simple and tasteful arrangement.

A very good way for dressing thin hair has been devised with the aid of a small hair roll or supports of crepe hair. The hair must be frizzed or combed about the face by dampening and doing up on crimping pins or braiding it in tight, small braids over night. When it is combed out in the morning the stray straight ends are curled about the face with the curling iron.

All the hair is combed back over a small hair roll, forming a low pompadour. It is tied at the back rather low on the crown and separated into four or five strands. These are rolled into puffs and pinned across the back of the head.

Thin hair is rather difficult to keep in place and a hair net is brought over this coiffure and fastened in many places with invisible pins. It is left very loose across the forehead when the hair is arranged in a short side part, a dip, or in any line about the face that best becomes the wearer. In this style no extra pieces of hair are used, but the hair roll as a support is an essential. The coiffure will not be a success without it.

The Popular Effects in Veilings



THE new veillings that are popular are those that are simple in design. They consist of a novelty mesh, with border of chenille dots, or all-over effects of dots on a fine mesh.

It is in the management of these two features, the mesh and the dot, that the designers have made the wonderful variety in patterns that are shown in veiling departments. It happens that different sizes and shapes in the mesh make the veils more or less becoming to the individual wearer. It would be impossible to describe the varieties in which veillings are woven. Nets are designed with the mesh showing outlines in squares, hexagons, circles, triangles and every variation of these.

If one studies the dots they will be found to vary as much as the meshes in shape. There are small circular dots, squares, double squares, diamonds and tiny floral patterns. Also there are combinations of these on the same mesh, in unending variety.

Veils are worn in three widths. In the larger cities just now the nose veil is best liked. It is usually of plain mesh bordered with chenille dots, "dots," of course, including all

the figures mentioned. The nose veil extends from the hat to the tip of the nose and is worn with turbans and toques.

Long veils, like those shown in the picture, are bordered with a lace pattern at the edge and worn with either small or large hats. Except when bordered with crepe and worn for mourning, they are thrown back off the face.

The face veil, reaching from the hat to the chin, remains the best liked, generally, of all veils. It is an inconspicuous affair this season, but almost indispensable. It keeps the hair about the edge of the face below the hat in place and adds to the neat appearance of its wearer.

Veils should be tried on and the most becoming mesh or arrangement of dots selected by each individual wearer.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Gelatin Frosting.

Dissolve large pinch of gelatin in six tablespoonfuls boiling water; strain and thicken with sugar and flavor with lemon.

WHO'S WHO - and WHEREFORE

GERMANY'S AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA



Life and his engagement book is as crowded as a debutante's. With the Countess von Bernstorff an efficient aide, the German embassy is a center of diplomatic entertaining during the season.

In the midst of his pressing official duties, Count von Bernstorff has a private anxiety, as his only son, Count Gunther Bernstorff, is at the front with the German troops.

To place Germany's part in the present war in a fitting light before the American people is the task undertaken by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States.

The count is untiring in this duty. He cut short his summer vacation at Newport and in order to be in closer touch with great American news sources has opened a temporary embassy in a New York hotel. About every third day he runs down to Washington to visit the state department and to discuss with officials various situations that arise through the war.

The German ambassador enjoys a tremendous popularity in Washington, where his genial good nature and frank, unassuming democracy make him decidedly a diplomatic lion. His colleagues of the corps are devoted to him.

The ambassador is fond of social life and his engagement book is as crowded as a debutante's. With the Countess von Bernstorff an efficient aide, the German embassy is a center of diplomatic entertaining during the season.

VROOMANS ARE FOND OF SOCIAL LIFE

In a social sense the appointment of Carl Schurz Vrooman to succeed Doctor Galloway as assistant secretary of agriculture is eminently satisfactory. The present regime is well endowed with intellectual, serious-minded and grave chateleaines. The coming of Mrs. Vrooman, who is intellectual to a degree and the author of books, but who is also witty, vivacious and young enough to plunge heart and soul into the relaxing side of official life, augurs well for the winter.

From the butterfly viewpoint, the office of the assistant secretary of agriculture has been negligible. None of Mr. Vrooman's predecessors took the slightest interest in the social amenities, beyond figuring with the head of the department on solemn occasions like New Year's receptions or the coming of learned bodies to hold congresses or consultations.

Mrs. Vrooman has been reared in the social atmosphere, and she knows Washington as well as a native and she knows all the capitals of Europe as well. Her family has long been on terms of intimacy with Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan.

She is the niece of the late Adlai Stevenson and with Mrs. Scott had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Bryan during the campaign when Mr. Stevenson was second on the ticket and the friendship has been cemented with the years. She is also a warm friend of Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson and their daughters.



WIFE OF AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA



the social functions and etiquette of official Washington and the medieval splendor of the court at St. Petersburg in times of peace, ruled over by his majesty, Nicholas II, and his beautiful Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, but Mrs. Marye is well fitted for her new station.

To be the wife of an ambassador to Russia, where the court life is said by many to be the most splendid in the world, and then, when the bags are packed and everything is ready, to find one's self marooned with but faint hope of immediate departure, is, to say the least, disconcerting.

That is the predicament of Mrs. George T. Marye of Washington, D. C., wife of the newly-appointed ambassador to the court of the czar. Mrs. Marye is in Washington, her court dress in Paris and between her and her court dress and her final destination are several thousand miles of water, which (at the time of writing) no ship seems anxious to traverse.

At the home of the Maryes everything is in readiness for instant departure. All shipping lines are being watched in the hope that an announcement will appear that some ship—any passenger ship—is ready to sail.

There is a vast difference between official Washington and the medieval splendor of the court at St. Petersburg in times of peace, ruled over by his majesty, Nicholas II, and his beautiful Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, but Mrs. Marye is well fitted for her new station.

VETERAN OF JAPANESE WAR

Gen. Nicholas Vladimirovich Rusk, whose victories on the Austrian border, including the taking of Lemberg and the capture of many thousands of Austrian soldiers in an advance remarkable for its quickness, have given him the nickname "Ruskky the Spectacular" among military writers, was already known when he entered upon this campaign. That reputation he won in the Russo-Turkish war and in the war with Japan. Educated in the Petrograd gymnasium, the Constantine Military school and the Nicholas academy of the general staff, he made a thorough study of his profession and passed with high honors. In the field he won distinction early, becoming colonel at thirty-one and major general at forty-two. His achievements in the Russo-Turkish war marked him for a high position in the next campaign, and at the beginning of the Japanese war he was appointed chief of staff in the Second Manchurian army. He has subsequently turned to good account the lessons he learned, in the course of that campaign in the organization and command of masses of troops.



ATTENTION TO POULTRY IN THE SCHOOLS



A Fine Flock of White Leghorns.

During the past few years several of the states have had under consideration the question of including in the regular courses a branch devoted to poultry culture. This has been met with favor in some parts of the country, but the idea has not been tried out enough yet to prove whether or not it will be of value to the pupils. It should be understood, however, that the main purpose of such courses is to benefit only those who intend to go into farming (or poultry farming) upon completion of their school education.

The general plan is to include such a course in the last two years of the pupils' grammar school education. By the time that the pupils have reached these grades it is presumed that they are ready to absorb the more material things of life and to more readily reap the benefits from such a course.

There is one place, however, in the schools where poultry is not receiving the proper amount of attention. This is in the rural schools, where the practice of poultry keeping should be taught to every pupil in the school and should form a part of the regular courses—and an important one, too.

We can readily understand that all the teachers in these schools have all that they can do to keep up the regular work of the pupils. The plan given below, however, if started with the right idea in the minds of the pupils, will not result in any more work on the part of the teacher other than a careful watch on the progress of the "contest." Interest in the work may be lost at times and this is the only thing that the teacher will have to watch—to avoid any lagging and to keep the pupils keyed up to the proper point of interest in their work.

In the first place, the matter should be taken up with the entire school and the proposition put up to them. They should be told that the scheme

is to allow two groups of pupils each to have a pen of about six hens and a rooster. If there are eight grades in the school, the grades would be divided equally so that the First, Third, Fifth and Seventh grades would have one pen and the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth grades would have the other pen. A small prize of some kind would be offered to the group whose pen made the best showing during the school term, it being understood that each group would have entire charge of the birds in their pen and would take care of them. One of the older pupils would be appointed to keep track of the eggs laid and of the money spent for feed for each pen.

Cheap colony houses could be built for the pens and they should be separated from each other so that the hens from one pen would not go into the other house to lay. The teacher could see that sensible coops were built for the birds and after the contest was started all that would have to be done would be to hear the weekly reports from each pen. In order that competition should be kept up among the classes, these reports would be read at the close of school each Friday by the person mentioned above (appointed to keep record of the pens).

If the idea of such a contest proved popular with the pupils, it is probable that the parents of some of them would be glad to loan them the chickens to carry out the contest. It is also probable that the eggs received from the pens could be taken to town by some of the older people, and the feed purchased by them as well. The financial part of the proposition, however, should be left with the pupils and it would be necessary for them to first raise a small fund for the cost of feed and the necessary lumber—unless they are fortunate enough to secure a couple of large packing boxes, which would be good enough to answer all purposes for such small flocks.

TASK OF RAISING PHEASANTS

Birds Are Farmers' Friends as They Live on Insects and Weeds—Ringnecks Are Hardy.

Ringneck pheasants are very hardy; they live in zero weather in an open field without shelter, and each hen averages eighty-five eggs a season. Eggs are hatched and raised by chickens, and the birds mature in six months. They weigh about three pounds at maturity, are free from most diseases, and live on one-tenth of the amount required by chickens.

Pheasants are farmers' friends; they live on insects and weed seeds. Pheasant eggs hatch in about twenty-three days, and the birds sell at a dollar a pound in market. They are much easier to raise than chickens. Every law for the protection of game should make it lawful to keep in captivity any bird for the purpose of raising birds of that kind, and provide that any person who hatches birds in captivity may sell, ship, or otherwise dispose of them.

England long ago saw the wisdom of such laws, with the result that 24 firms known as the Farmer Associates were reported by the Shooting Committee Field Sports Guild to have had in the season of 1912-14 in their raising pens 75,000 pheasant hens, no account being made of males.

DIVIDE THE CHICKEN FLOCK

Where Pullets and Cockerels Are Separated Best Results Are Secured—Keep Chicks Growing.

The best results are secured if the pullets and cockerels are separated when eight or ten weeks old. The pullets must be kept growing and developed for early laying to bring the most profit. Early hatched pullets should begin laying when five or six months old. Unless the cockerels are of exceptionally fine stock they may be forced and sold as broilers or roasters and will often bring more per head in early summer than they would if kept until autumn. The chicks should be kept growing and developing from birth to sale or maturity to give satisfactory returns.

Breed Great Layers.

We must remember that the laying hen is the paying hen; that after a hen has laid enough eggs to pay for her keep for the year, then all the eggs she produces will be on the profit side of the ledger. So it stands us in hand to breed for the great layers. It can be and is being done.

FEED FOR DUCKS AND GESE

One of Best Rations for Winter is Bran, Shorts and Corn Meal, Mixed With Vegetables.

(By C. E. BROWN.)  
Geese and ducks are very similar in their habits of eating. Some recommend feeding the grain whole, but we prefer feeding it ground, especially in winter, as this enables us to mix the green feed with it. Bran, shorts and corn meal or barley meal, equal parts by weight, mixed with clover leaves or boiled vegetables, is one of the very best rations for winter. Milk mixed with it improves it greatly. We have secured fairly good results from feeding boiled roots, shorts and milk, but the addition of small amount of grain gives better results. For summer feeding the geese require nothing but good pasture while the ducks do well if fed whole grain once a day in water if rapid growth is not desired.

POULTRY NOTES

Don't feed cut green bone to growing chickens.

Grit should be supplied the fowls at all times, as it aids digestion.

Don't let the little chicks out in the wet grass until they are well feathered out.

Get the roosters all out of the way yard them by themselves for the next six months.

The feed hopper should be placed at least six inches from the floor, so that the hens cannot easily scratch dirt or litter in it.

Like the dead hen, the rotten egg should be buried or burned and not allowed to proclaim its rottenness any more widely than necessary.

How about moving the chicken coops to the cornfields? The fowls will eat off scores of bugs and worms and not hurt the corn a particle.

It will be a good plan if the old hens can run in the orchard or corn field the rest of the season, where there are lots of bugs and worms to destroy.

Dry forest leaves form an excellent article for putting in the poultry scratching shed, and make a fine fertilizer for the fields after being used.