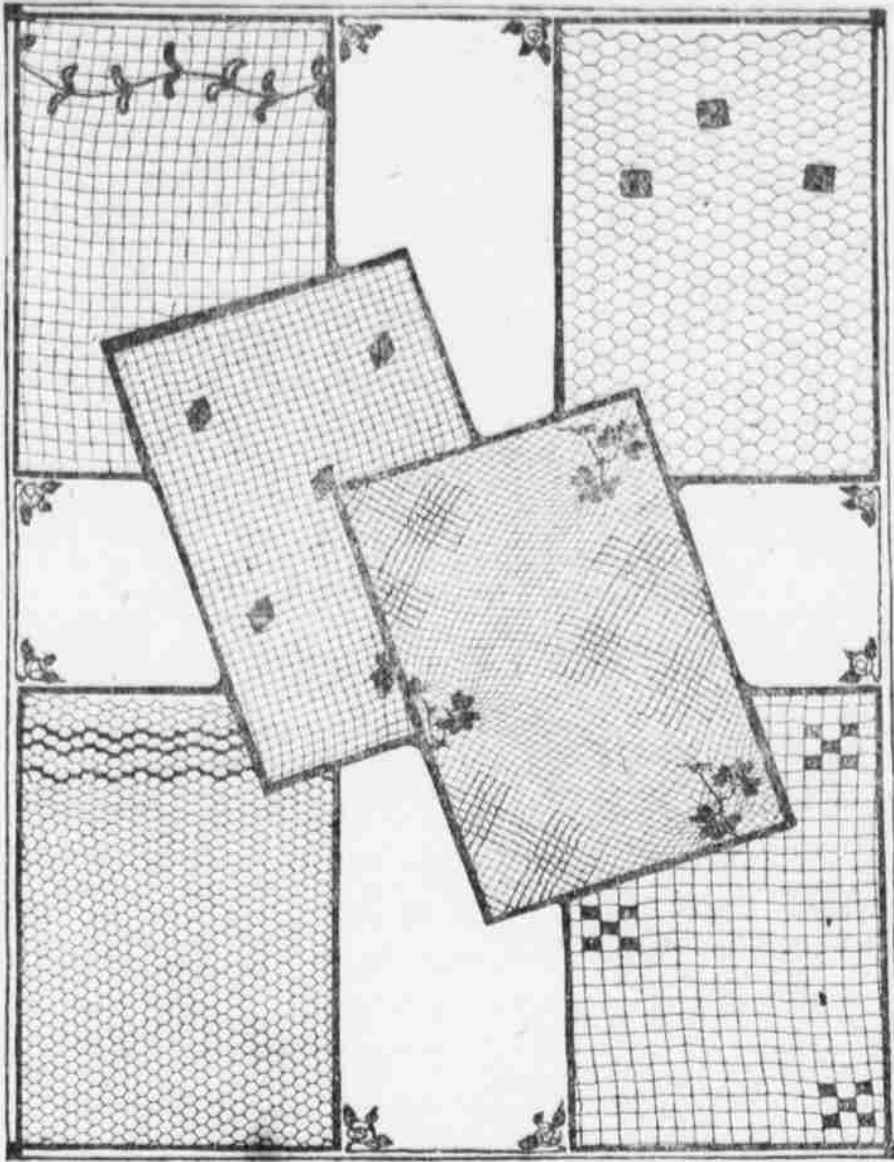


Fashionable Patterns in Face Veils



In order to get a clear idea of the different fashionable patterns in face veils one must either see them or see accurate reproductions of them. It is impossible to describe exactly what a few pictures of the best patterns make plain enough. Here is a group including some of the patterns that are most popular just now:

Small hats and blustering weather both invite the use of face veils. They are indispensable for keeping the hair in place about the face, and they are vastly becoming. The faithfulness with which enterprising manufacturers continue to produce new patterns and to improve and diversify those that have proved most becoming is a tribute to women. It shows how well they appreciate and take advantage of the becomingness of the veil. There is a pretty fad, which promises to be long lived, for wearing the

veil over only the upper half of the face. It reaches about to the tip of the nose, leaving the mouth and lower part of the face uncovered. This saves the trouble of taking it off or lifting it when it is necessary to take a drink of water or at lunch time. Besides, the veil lasts much longer, is more comfortable and in a good many instances more becoming when worn in this way.

Of the six samples shown in the picture four are woven with square mesh. In the other two the hexagonal or honeycomb mesh is used. Three of the patterns show plain grounds with light border designs along one edge two plain grounds with scattered figures, and one both figures and scattered cross bars. Plain grounds with narrow borders are the most popular of all veillings.

Millinery Needs of Little Girlhood



FOR little ladies, from the baby girl to the miss entering upon her teens, and for the miss in her teens, fascinating lines of headwear have been turned out. Those specialists who look after the needs of children, up to the time when they enter the ranks of young womanhood, have developed this branch of millinery until America may be conceded to lead in point of variety and to match in point of excellence the products of all other countries.

In the group of headwear for little girls shown here a bonnet and two hats are pictured. The bonnet, for a little girl from three to five or six years old, is a quaint model, suggesting the fashions of bygone days for grownups. It is of velvet, with a silk facing in the projecting brim at the front. The bonnets of this type, with soft, puffed crowns, are made of silk, plush, velvet, corduroy, and sometimes of coatings. The facings are in white or light-colored silks, and the ties of ribbon.

Ribbons are depended upon to form the small bows or rosettes which constitute the main trimming feature of millinery for the baby girl. A ruche is formed of it and sets next the hair at the back of the brim. Little chiffon roses are set in the ruche at each side. Small millinery flowers used in this way, or placed in little posies on many little caps and bonnets testify to the perennial blossoming of tiny

flowers in the headwear of babyhood. At the right of the picture a hat of plain velours, for the half-grown miss, depends upon a plain band of narrow grosgrain ribbon and an odd gay feather cockade for its decoration. Special feather ornaments for the hats of such youthful wearers are contrived to suit them remarkably well. A hat of this kind is worn by girls of all ages from six to seventeen.

One of the beautiful kindard hats, which is of purely American origin, has its place in the center of the picture. It is made by crocheting chenille or other material over fine wire supports, and is a difficult piece of work, which is done by hand. But the exquisite result warrants the labor and has fastened upon this achievement an expressive title as the aristocrat in millinery. It is trimmed in many novel ways, made possible by the method of constructing the hat. But in the model shown a band of bordered ribbon and a half wreath of tiny silk-covered apples complete a perfect piece of millinery for the small lady of five. Hats of this kind are made to measure, shaped and trimmed according to the age of the wearer.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Care of Kid Shoes.

Rub your kid shoes with lincrod oil drying it in well; then rub with a dry cloth. They will wear longer and be waterproof.

Easily Made Christmas Novelties in Neckwear



NECKWEAR and muff sets were never more fashionable than they are just now, and they are among the easiest to make of home-made gifts. They confer both style and comfort upon their wearers to the joy of those who receive them.

Neckpieces are simply straight lengths of velvet, plush or fur cloth, cut a quarter of a yard wide and a yard or more in length. They are lined with satin and gathered in at the ends, where a tasseled ornament makes the finish. They fasten about the neck with a hook and eye or slide. Crocheted, passamenterie or bead buckles and ornaments are used on them.

Muffs are barrel-shaped and made over beds of down or wool batting. These beds are bought ready made and are very cheap. Velvet coverings are usually gathered over them with ruffles at each end as shown in the picture. The muff and ruffles are lined with satin. Silk cords or strands of large black beads are fashionable this season for decorating these sets.

Inexpensive Gifts in Collars and Vestees



A COLLAR and vestee in sheer organdie, to wear with tailored suits will be welcomed by every woman and costs almost nothing but the time for making. The flaring collar is finished with hand-embroidered scallops or a band of fine narrow swiss embroidery, or lace, which extends down each side.

The collar and vestee must be cut separately and joined at the neck line. The collar is wired to make it stand and flare correctly.

A brilliant vestee, with collar and revers of filmy lace, is pictured made of broadened velvet and shadow lace. The vestee is a band about the neck gradually widening to the waist line where it is trimmed into points. It fastens just above the points with hooks and eyes, and here three small, fancy buttons are set on for ornament.

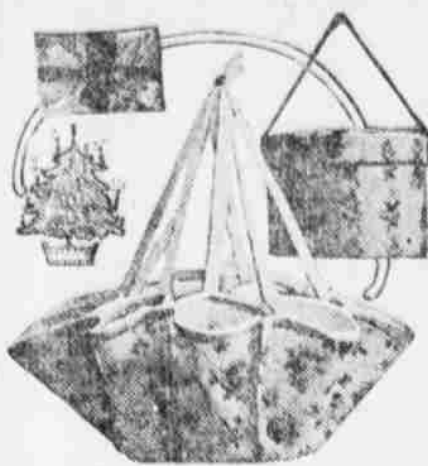
A short ruffle of lace forms a flaring collar which is supported with fine wires. The revers are made of straight pieces of lace draped in at each side and at the top in the neck line. Made of bright colored brocades this is one of the prettiest of novelties to be worn to embellish the blouse.

Holiday Ties and Bows in Ribbon



INEXPENSIVE and pretty neckwear is made of narrow colored velvet ribbon. Bows and ties like those shown in the picture are often finished with small flowers of ribbon or chiffon.

Homemade Gifts Acceptable to Men



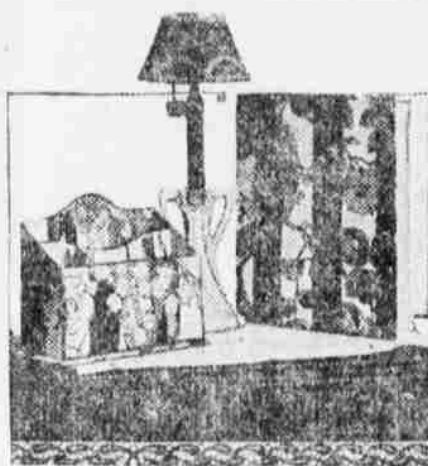
SELECTING gifts for one's menfolks is perplexing to the Christmas shopper; their needs are few, compared to those of women and children. Men like gifts that add something to their comfort and they like convenient things. They especially appreciate gifts made by the donor, and this year, there are some novelties for them which are not difficult to make at home.

A basket, which will do either for a den or a bedroom, is made very easily. The materials selected for it depend upon the purposes for which it is to be used. If it is intended for a convenient receptacle for ties, collar buttons, pins, needles, thread and various odds and ends, it is to be made of cretonne, brown linen or figured silk and finished with ribbon. But if for a den or office, it is to be made of thin leather or heavy silk and finished with silver or gold braid and cord.

A collar box covered with cretonne and suspended by ribbon hangers is a reliable gift sure of a welcome. A round pasteboard box of suitable size is needed over which the covering is stretched and either pasted or sewed.

For small remembrance tokens flat sachets of crepe paper carrying lavender or spicy perfumes in an oblong bit of cotton batting, are tied with narrow strips of ribbons.

Desk Sets for the Office or Home



AMONG the most attractive of novel presents for men are office or library sets consisting of portfolio, letter box, waste basket, candle shades, etc. They are made of hand-made wall paper designs pasted over foundations of heavy cardboard or wood. A paper having a broad black and white stripe with dark red flowers, vaguely outlined on it, was used to cover the letter box and portfolio shown in the illustration. The candle shade is of dark red paper decorated with a fancy gold braid pasted on. The ability to choose an attractive paper and paste it on neatly is about all that is required for making these sets. Leather effects, the tiffany papers, besides many artistic flowered patterns are suited to the purpose and make useful and tasteful gifts that men appreciate.

Tobacco Pouch and Dressing Case Bag



A TOBACCO pouch is made of four long, narrow triangles of leather or of a silky plush, sewed together. A silk lining is made in the same way and placed in the outer bag. The edges along the top are blind-stitched together. The bag is 7 1/2 inches long, each triangle 3 1/2 inches wide. A casing is stitched in the bag 1 1/2 inches from the top to accommodate narrow elastic bands for drawing strings. If the bag is to be hung up ribbon or cord suspenders are sewed at each side.

VARIED AND PLENTIFUL FEED FOR THE HEN



A Fine Flock of White Plymouth Rocks.

(By KATHARINE ATHERTON GRIMES.)

The hen has three reasons for eating: to repair the tissues of her body, to keep herself warm, and to make eggs. It therefore follows that her diet must be varied and plentiful.

If we open the crop of a hen that has been allowed to eat what she pleased, we shall find that she has provided herself with three kinds of food—grain, green stuff and meat. The last named is usually in the form of bugs and worms.

We must, then, furnish our hens with food of these three classes. Moreover, the quantity must be about right of each. If they are not given enough they will have to use it all for body-building and heat-production, and will have nothing left over to make eggs with. If we feed too much of some kinds the surplus will go to fat, and the hens will get too lazy to lay.

It takes considerable studying and experimenting to find out just what the hens need, and how much they ought to have, but we must learn as soon as we can, or we will find our poultry is not so profitable as it ought to be. The feeding question is one of the most important in the whole poultry business.

Experts tell us that a hen needs about six ounces of food per day. A flock of ten, then, will need about three and three-fourths pounds per day, or a trifle over twenty-six pounds a week.

Of this amount, two-thirds by weight should consist of grains. The grain should be a mixture of equal parts wheat, cracked corn and oats. A few handfuls of sunflower seed, cane seed or buckwheat should be added for variety. They are to the hen what pie is to the boy, and you know what that is.

The other third should be mash, which is a mixture of bran and other finely ground feeds, usually fed dry. Some poultrymen moisten the mash, but the majority claim that it is better to feed it dry and let the hen moisten it in her crop by drinking what water she wants. If fed dry there is less danger from certain kinds of disease.

A good formula for a mash is as follows: One-half bushel of bran, four quarts of alfalfa meal, two quarts each of ground oats and cornmeal, one tablespoonful salt and one teaspoonful of pepper.

This furnishes both meat and green food in about the right quantities. Where these elements are given in other ways, the alfalfa meal and beef scraps may be omitted from the mash. These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed together and the mash kept where the hens can get it at any time they may want it. It is a bulky food, but not a fattening one, so there is no danger of their eating too much. The bran is one of the best "condition powders" poultry can have. It keeps the system vigorous and healthy, and furnishes a large part of the egg-making elements.

A good way to give green food for a change is to hang a head of cabbage by a string so the fowls can just reach it. The exercise is good for them, and they will thoroughly enjoy the feast. Or a large beet, carrot or turnip may be stuck on a nail driven about a foot from the ground, for them to pick. Such food should never be thrown down in the dirt.

The grain food should always be thrown into a deep litter of straw or chaff, where the birds will have "to scratch for a living." If you have ever watched an old hen digging about the yard, you will know that it is as natural for her to dig as it is to breathe, and that she needs that kind of exercise.

You know, of course, that corn is a fat-making food. On that account less should be given in the summer than in the winter, as then there is not so much need of a layer of fat to keep the body warm. Through the warm season it may be left out of the mash entirely. Some do not feed corn at all in the summer, but that is a mistake; as if the hen gets too thin, she will stop laying.

Now, as to the time of feeding. Early in the morning a light feed of grain should be scattered in the litter on the floor of the coop. The hens get off the roost hungry, and should find something ready for them. Some scatter the grain in the straw after the fowls have gone to roost

at night, so it will be there early in the morning.

In the middle of the forenoon, the green food, if it is in the form of vegetables, should be given. At noon it is a good plan to throw in a few handfuls of table scraps to keep them busy.

Late in the afternoon, so that they will have plenty of time before dark, the heavy grain feed of the day should be given. There should be all they will clean up of this, enough so they will go to bed with full crops. If you are in doubt as to whether you are feeding enough, you can tell by feeling of the crops after they have gone to roost. If they are full and hard, and there is no feed left in the straw, you are giving about the right amount.

Water, lots of it, clean and fresh, is a great item in the hen's diet. An egg is 60 per cent water. If the hens are stinted in this respect it will tell in the egg basket in a hurry. Just one day's neglect to furnish plenty of water has been known to cut the egg yield nearly half.

Grit and lime, usually given in the form of oyster shells, are two other necessary elements. They should be kept before the fowls all the time. A very convenient hopper for feeding the mash, grit and shells may be made like the illustration, the compartments for mash being much larger than the others.

SHOWER BATH OF KEROSENE

Value of Oil Recognized by Many Poultrymen as Enemy of Vermin, But Not Applied in Time.

Most poultry keepers recognize the value of kerosene as an enemy to lice on fowls, but often neglect to apply it in time.

To dress a large flock of chickens individually would require considerable effort, but a device seen in use on a large poultry farm does this work automatically and with excellent results.

In the bottom of a small tin pail is cut with a chisel a gash barely large enough to accommodate an ordinary size lamp wick. Fill the pail with kerosene, putting on a tight fitting cover to prevent spilling, and hang the pail immediately over the small door cut for the fowl's exclusive use.

Each chicken as it goes through will brush against the hanging lamp wick which will deposit its drop or two of oil, and the hen will do the rest.

ALFALFA CHAFF FOR LITTER

Hens Will Eat Every Available Bit of Leaves and Dry Blossoms—Excellent Green Feed.

Not much has been said about the use of alfalfa as a green food for growing chicks and a winter relish for adult fowls, yet it has been used with great satisfaction for this purpose. The chicks delight in it, when they are given free range, if there is an available alfalfa field, you will find them spending hours here, neglecting other fields. They particularly like the tender tops and purple buds.

In the winter if the alfalfa is stored in barn, the leaves and dry blossoms still green in hue, fall in masses of fine fragrant litter, useless to cattle and horses, which only eat the bulkier stems.

If this alfalfa chaff is used for litter in the chicken house, you will find that the hens will eat every available bit they can pick up. By night the floor will be bare, and a fresh supply thrown in for the morning meal.

Keep Account's With Poultry.

Are you keeping accounts with the poultry? Can you tell how many you have sold, how many you have set and how many chicks 'ave hatched? And later, how many chicks you raise, and how many you sell and what you get for them? All this will be interesting next winter.

Pure Air for Turkeys.

Pure air and plenty of it is an absolute necessity for turkeys. They will not bear confinement.

Eggs Absorb Odors.

The shell of an egg is porous and will quickly absorb such odors as kerosene, camphor, onions, etc.