

Feather Bandings on Afternoon Gowns



As if loath to say good-by to fur bandings, which have been featured this season as a finish for gowns, fashion has turned to marabou and ostrich feather bandings in a number of the frocks designed for spring and for present wear. These bandings are wider than the marabou edgings which were so popular a few seasons ago, and ostrich feathers combined with marabou or used alone are conspicuous in them.

Bands made entirely of ostrich fibers are likely to be in two colors, as dark brown with white fibers intermixed, or gray with white, or in two shades of one color, the darker color or shade predominating. They are very handsome but less durable than marabou bandings, because the fibers are liable to lose their curl. Airy and fragile looking as marabou down is, it withstands wear and dampness astonishingly well.

One of the new feather-trimmed frocks is shown here finished with a full fluffy-looking banding of marabou and ostrich combined. It is a graceful dress cut on simple lines and made of dark gray satin as soft as crepe. There is an underbodice and sleeves of georgette crepe, but with this and a double skirt the frock still manages to be a one-piece garment.

The satin bodice is cleverly cut with a lengthened panel at the back which gives it the appearance of a little coat. A girdle extends from each side of this panel to the front panel, and a band of feathers forms a border for it. The front panel reaches from the neck of the satin bodice to the hem of the overdress. The satin bodice is cut in a shallow V at the back and front and the crepe underbodice is filled into a narrow embroidered yoke with a round neck opening.

The sleeves are long with deep, straight, turned-back cuffs, and the fur banding is placed about the edge of the cuffs and not about the hands. The dress fastens at one side of the front panel with small shank buttons of smoked pearl. A short band of feathers extends across the back of the neck of the underbodice.

The underskirt is finished with a plain three-inch hem which provides the fashionable panel at the back, reaching from waist line to hem.

Its length of line is unbroken except for the short piece of banding that edges the bodice extension, which would be better left off if the frock is to be made for a short figure.

Feather bandings are best suited to afternoon and evening dresses. For tailored suits cloth bands answer the call of fashion for this kind of finish.

Motor Hats That Stay On



Gradually it has come about that everyone who motors, be it more or less, insists upon wearing the proper motor headwear, and the making of this particular kind of millinery has become a special business. A pretty hat, soft and comfortable and one that will stay on, no matter how much the speed exceeds the limit—these are the things the motorist demands as essential. If in addition to these, durability and the appearance of a smart street or sports hat may be acquired all in one, so much the better for those who market the marvel of ingenuity.

Here are two of the motor hats designed for spring, chosen from many others equally good and of the same character. They are made, by a method that is patented, with an elastic headband or headsize as the milliners term it, and they will stay on the head without the use of a pin to fasten them. A strong elastic cord is inserted in the base of the crown at the back and it serves to bind the hat to the head just as a garter holds up a stocking.

Millinery braids and fabrics are used for these hats, as for others, and their designers are not hampered by any lack of materials. Some materials like pongee silk, and soft kid leathers seem especially appropriate in them.

In the picture a hat is shown at the left having a braid brim, and satin crown with an embroidered flower motif for decoration. This is made in brown, blue, green, rose, etc., and makes a satisfactory street hat, so

that its usefulness is not confined to motor wear.

The hat at the right is more distinctly for motor wear, made of natural color pongee bound with emerald green braid. Flat cabochons of the braid are used for ornament and a green chiffon veil is a part of the motorist's headwear outfit. The brim line in this hat is very graceful. Both models are soft and beautifully finished. They are wholly comfortable and the wearer will arrive at her journey's end with her hat on her head and not in a corner of the car.

Julia Bottomley

Only Make Them Shiny.

Almost the only requirement in the new hats seems to be "make them shiny." So long as a fabric or a straw presents a mirrorlike surface, it suits the popular demand. But there are exceptions even to that rule, for some very smart-looking sports hats are being shown made of the sheerest of voiles underfaced with satin or taffeta, and curtain madras and what looks like striped shirtings.

Worth Trying.

While buying silk stockings I was given by the clerk this bit of information: Before wearing silk stockings, rinse the toes and the heels in cold water and let them dry and you will be surprised to find how much longer the stockings will last.—From the Delineator.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

CYCLONE DAVIS AND THE COLLAR



Representative "Cyclone" Davis of Texas has denied on the floor of the house that he had promised the farmers of Texas never to wear a collar, although he did admit that what he wears is becoming a national question.

Mr. Davis said he had a weak chest and that he had been advised by a physician to protect his throat and lungs. He added:

"I have endeavored to do this by wearing a muffler. This week I pulled off a silkette muffler that cost me \$1.50 and put on a 15-cent collar and it becomes a national sensation. For the benefit of the very delicate and fastidious sensibilities of the New York gentry and diamond-decked dudes who read the papers, I beg to say that I have little regard for the flummery, frills, flounces and furber lous that the world calls fashion. I think comfort, decency and health

should be the governing factors in the selection of all dress."

The other day Speaker Clark beckoned to Mr. Davis.

"I would like to have you preside over the house for a few minutes," he said.

"I would be deeply honored," said Davis.

"But you must not shout 'Amen' from the chair," warned Mr. Clark.

"Then I can't accept the gavel," said "Cyclone," and he walked back to his seat, and began yelling "Amen" again with redoubled force.

SENATOR WADSWORTH HAZED

Senators have been laughing over a little practical joke played on Senator Wadsworth of New York. Though Mr. Wadsworth has been in the senate only a few weeks, he has established his popularity; but a new senator's popularity only adds to the pleasure his older colleagues take in mildly "hazing" him. The hazing meted out to Mr. Wadsworth was just the reverse of the classic methods of West Point, for, instead of having food stuffed down his throat, he was almost starved.

Whether the vice president was in the plot or not does not appear, but just before luncheon time he beckoned to Mr. Wadsworth, handed him the gavel, and left Mr. Wadsworth to preside. Then Mr. Poindexter of Washington began a speech that lasted two hours and a half. Mrs. Wadsworth was in the gallery waiting for the senator to take her to luncheon, and the senator from New York was eager to go, but no one would take his place. The vice president kept out of sight, and the senators to whom Mr. Wadsworth beckoned frantically only smiled and shook their heads.

Finally when Mr. Poindexter had concluded and the vice president had returned, Mrs. Wadsworth had gone away in despair, and the senator from New York, almost exhausted with hunger, ate by himself in the senate restaurant.



HEADS FORESTRY BODY



Charles Lathrop Pack, financier, worker in many public-spirited movements and one of the fathers of the conservation movement, was unanimously elected president of the American Forestry association at its recent annual convention in Boston.

Mr. Pack makes his home in Lakewood, N. J., and Cleveland, O. As one of the active organizers of the famous conference of governors, held at the White House in 1908, he was instrumental in giving impetus to the cause of the conservation of national resources. He was president of the Fifth National Conservation congress held in Washington, D. C., in 1913, and his administration of the affairs of the congress brought about notable achievements in the matter of forestry and water power conservation. Mr. Pack was one of the first forestry experts in America. In 1885 he received from the late Jay Gould what

is believed to have been the first large fee ever paid in the country for the services of a forester. He has been a conspicuous success in business and finance. He is vice president of the World Court league and a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

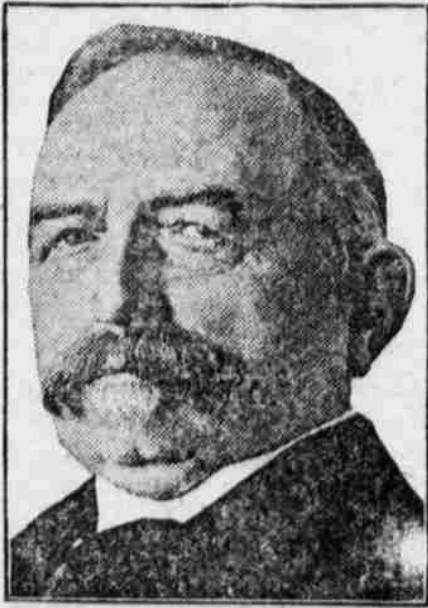
PEER, BUT NO ARISTOCRAT

His would be an unimaginative soul that did not find some inspiration and quickening in the career of Lord Shaughnessy, the son of an Irish policeman of Milwaukee, Wis., who has now added to his other honors the rank of peer to the realm.

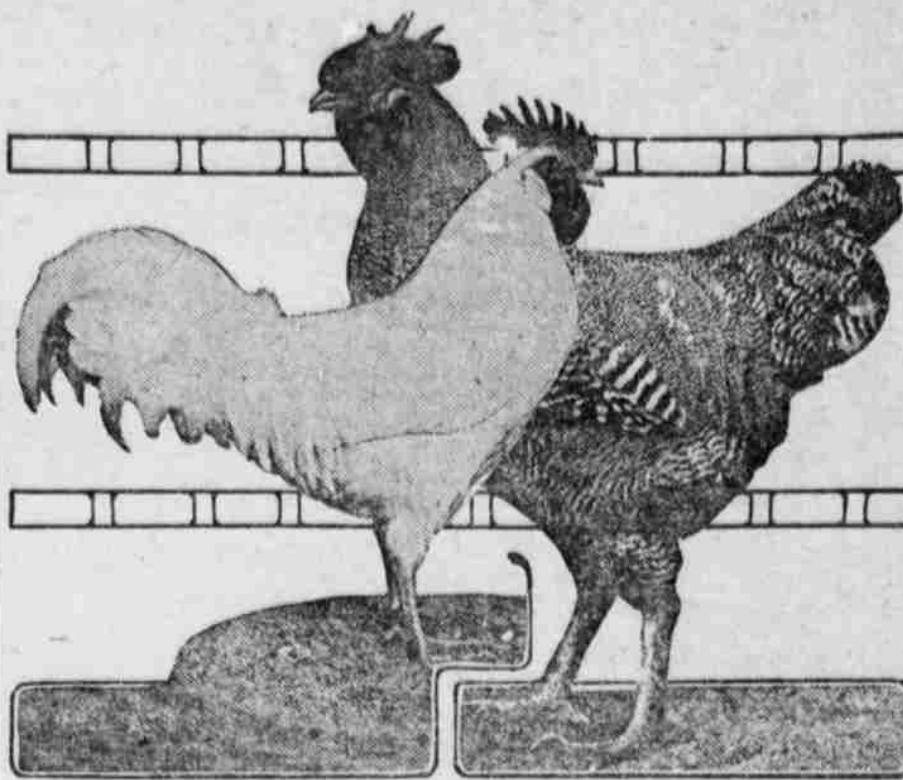
Shaughnessy himself has strong views on the question of aristocracy. More than once he has expressed his repugnance to an aristocracy of wealth, such as prevails in America, and for an aristocracy of family based on wealth, such as prevails in England.

Lord Shaughnessy began railroad-ing as a lad of sixteen in the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Ten years later he was the company's general storekeeper. When Sir William Van Horne took over the management of the Canadian Pacific in 1881 he took the first train to Milwaukee in order to secure the services of Tom Shaughnessy as his purchasing agent. He found him in a restaurant and fixed the appointment then and there, for Shaughnessy was considered the best purchasing agent on any American railroad. Then it was just one step after another: assistant manager, manager, vice president, general manager, and then president at the age of forty-six years.

Shaughnessy has been described as the ablest man in Canada. He has the warm heart, hot impetuosity and driving power of the typical Irishman. And he is Irish through and through. He named his summer place down by the sea Fort Tipperary long before Tipperary became the marching song of British legions. He is a Roman Catholic and an ardent home ruler.



SELECTION OF BEST RATION FOR POULTRY



White Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels.

(From Weekly Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Though the feeding of poultry is a much debated subject in poultry husbandry, there is no one best feed or combination of feeds. Results depend almost as much upon the ability of the feeder and the methods of feeding as on the kinds of grains.

The simplest feed mixtures and home-grown grains should usually be selected, the rations varying with changes in the market price of the grains. It is advisable for most poultry raisers to mix their own feeds, and obtain the precise mixture that they desire. If, however, one desires to purchase prepared feeds, information concerning the different commercial articles may usually be secured from the state experiment station. Most experiment stations will analyze poultry feeds and report on the different commercial preparations sold by dealers in their states.

Poultry feeds may be divided for convenience into five general classes: First, grains, both whole and cracked; second, ground grains, fed in the form of a mash; third, meat feeds; fourth, mineral feeds; and fifth, green feeds. Corn, cracked corn, wheat and wheat screenings, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat are the principal grains, while of the ground feeds we have cornmeal and corn chop, corn and cob meal, wheat bran, middlings, shorts and low-grade flour, oatmeal, oat flour and ground or crushed oats, and mixed feeds. In the meat feeds, or feeds supplying animal protein, are beef scrap, meat meal, ground green bone, and various forms of milk; while bone meal, dry bone, oyster shells, and grit make up the mineral feeds and, with charcoal and green feeds, complete the common feeding materials.

Many ground feeds, which are by-products of the common grains, are used to good advantage in feeding, in combination with grain and beef scrap. Ground grains and meat feeds are more forcing than the whole grains commonly used, while the combination of the whole grains with the ground feeds makes a more economical feed and a better balanced ration than the whole grains alone. The feed elements are usually cheaper in the ground than in the whole grains, as the former are by-products of many of the grains used for human consumption. Ground grains and beef scrap, in combination, either wet or dry, make what is called a "mash." These by-products are higher in protein than most of the common grains, so that a balanced ration is secured by combining whole grains with the mash. Some of the ground grains, such as bran and middlings, add a large percentage of bulk to the ration, which is beneficial.

Animal protein is considered essential to the best results in feeding. Most poultrymen feed meat in some form, while suburban poultry keepers either feed this product or table scraps; but few farmers buy any meat feed. Some form of feed containing animal protein must be supplied if any eggs are to be obtained in the fall and winter. Skim milk or buttermilk is available on many farms, and where it is not it would probably pay most farmers to buy beef scrap or some other meat feed. Fowls on free range on the farms pick up bugs and insects during part of the year, which furnish this protein feed, so that the use of additional meat feeds is regulated by individual conditions. Fowls closely confined need more animal feed than those on a good range; and in a cold climate, where no bugs or insects are available during several winter months, extra animal feed must be supplied than in sections where the winters are mild.

A well-balanced ration contains the proper proportion of protein and carbohydrates for its purpose with the mineral matter, bulk, and palatability that are necessary to give good feeding results. There is no best ration, and the practical application of science in poultry feeding is to know about what proportion of these substances gives good feeding results and then to use roughly this relative proportion in making rations or in substituting different feeds, according to their price and availability.

In securing fall and winter eggs the first essential is to have pullets well matured before cold weather, which

means hatching birds of the general-purpose breeds in March and April. The average farmer hatches his chickens too late to secure eggs in the fall. With well-matured pullets and improved feeding methods farmers could secure more eggs in winter than they obtain under present conditions.

A well-balanced simple ration may be made of equal parts, by weight, of wheat, cracked corn, and oats fed twice daily, usually in the morning and at night. The grain may be either scattered on the range in summer and in the litter in the poultry house in winter, or fed in the house throughout the year. It should be supplemented with a wet or dry mash of two parts of cornmeal and one part each of wheat bran, middlings, and beef scrap. One feed of mash may be fed at any time during the day and the grain fed for the other two meals. Regulate the proportions of grain and mash so that the hen will consume about equal parts of each. About one quart of grain daily should be fed to every 10 Leghorn hens, or to 13 general-purpose hens, such as the Plymouth Rocks, with an equal weight of mash. This amount, however, varies, and should be regulated by the feeder, as the hens should be eager for each meal. Leghorns will eat about fifty-five pounds of grain and mash in a year, and Plymouth Rocks, or hens of the general-purpose class about seventy-five pounds.

MANGEL BEETS FOR POULTRY

Succulence Acts as Tonic and Provides Water, One of Essential Requirements of Ration.

For strong egg production plenty of succulence in poultry feed is required. By succulence is meant a food material which contains the original vegetable juices of the plant as it grew; for example, cabbage, lettuce, sprouted oats, mangel beets, etc. Succulence, as here defined, has two definite purposes to perform in the ration: It acts as a tonic, increasing the food consumption by having a definite effect upon the palatability of the ration; where plenty of green food is given, the birds relish the food better and digest more. Succulence also provides plenty of water, which is one of the essential requirements of a ration.

Mangel beets have peculiar advantages as succulence carriers. They are very succulent, containing approximately 75 per cent of water.

Mangels are generally fed by cutting in half, lengthwise. The halves can then be nailed to the wall (the cut side out) with 20-penny spikes, about a foot from the floor. This keeps the food clean.

Mangel beets are essentially a winter feed, and should be fed in such an amount that the poultry will clean them up each day; if greater quantities are given, there will be waste. Some poultrymen grind the beets in a vegetable cutter, and feed them in an open wooden trough. This method admits of the birds eating the entire beet, but on the other hand it requires considerable labor.—Farm Journal.

TO DESTROY LICE ON FOWLS

Powder Should Be Worked Into Feathers With Fingers—Inside of House Should Be Cleaned.

Several kinds of good powders are sold to kill the lice in the plumage of fowls.

The fowl to be treated should be held by the shanks, with its head down and the powder worked into its plumage with the fingers until the plumage is full of it. If applied when the fowls are on the roost and they are carefully put back after being dusted, the powder will be more effective.

To get rid of little mites, all the roosts and nearby woodwork should be frequently dusted with lice-killing powder. The inside of the house should be cleaned and whitewashed.

Danger in Wet Mash.

The danger in feeding a wet mash is that some of the food in the trough may be left to sour and mold, and when eaten by the hens later, will cause disease. The only safe method of feeding a wet mash is to remove all feed from the trough in half an hour after feeding.