

Dressy Suit in Taffeta Silk



The nearly-grown miss this year shares with her elders the charm that lies in dressy suits of taffeta silk. As befits the modes for youthful wearers, suits made for her are less elaborate than those designed for her older sisters, but they have decorations enough to be interesting.

Coats in these silk models are made in a great diversity of styles, but all of them may be classed as short. Skirts are not as full as those made for indoor wear, and depend for embellishment upon bands of tucks rather than draperies. Colors are attractive, with fairly light shades of green and blue, as well as lighter tans and grays, much in evidence.

An old fashion which has been revived appears in the full quillings of box-plaited silk with "pinked" edges that are used for trimming both skirts and coats. These quillings help out in achieving the popular flare at the bottom of coats and in supplying the banded effects and horizontal lines that place the otherwise plain skirts in the mode.

A very pretty example of the taffeta suit, as developed for a miss in the

neighborhood of seventeen years, is shown here. It is simple enough to be made at home, and an ambitious girl may even undertake it for herself, by the aid of a pattern. The skirt is plain except for three tucks between the waist and knees, and is cut to flare with most of its fullness at the sides and in the back. It is shoe-top length and has a three-inch hem. There is a girde of taffeta made of a wide bias piece at the waist, to be worn over the plain narrow belt that supports the skirt.

The straight little coat is set on to a small yoke. It is ornamented with a group of four tucks, near the bottom, also. The sleeves are cut to widen toward the hands. In many suits the widened sleeve is finished with a border of velvet, but in this model the fullness of the sleeve is confined near the hand by rows of shirrings. The shirrings form a cuff, which is headed by a band of velvet.

The neck is finished with a flaring collar and a tie of the silk. A collar of scalloped organdie overlays the silk one, both of them opening in a small V at the front and wired to stand up at the back.

Group of Modish Black Hats



Among tailored hats the always popular black has more to recommend it this season than it can usually claim. It takes high art and fine materials, as a rule, to save the black hat from being commonplace. But the present season has developed a fad for lustrous surfaces, almost everything in millinery is shiny, and black is redeemed from its somberness by its brilliance.

In hats, and in many of their trimmings, a black lacquer or varnish covers the shape and the wings or foliage that so often trim it. Even ribbons have a polished surface made by some method of treating them, and in black they are designated as "stove polish" ribbons. This matter-of-fact name is accurately descriptive of them. In keeping with the shining surfaces of things there is a corresponding finish in workmanship, characteristic of the hats of today. Perhaps these things account for the advance in prices, which the public appears to have met with great cheerfulness.

Two brimmed hats and a turban, in the picture, all boast a measure of the luster and trim finish that is demanded in street hats. The turban is made of satin straw braid sewed over a frame and trimmed with narrow faille ribbon and silk-fiber ornaments that look like feathers. Both braid

and ornaments have the sheen of silk in a rich and perfect black.

At the left of the group a graceful and smart pressed shape has a surface as shiny as satin. There are two bands about the crown, one of velvet and the other of stove-polish ribbon, finished with small flat bows. A handsome ornament of gaura feathers fits the snappy style of this hat to perfection.

At the right the brilliant black of the pressed shape finds its match in brilliance in a wide border of black-and-white striped satin. It is trimmed with a folded collar of stove-polish ribbon and a bead ornament in black and white applied to the crown.

*Julie Bottomley*

Princess Model.

In some of the new lingerie models the princess effect is adhered to. It is gained in different ways. Sometimes the fullness is held in at the waist by means of many small tucks. Sometimes the whole frock is cut in long shaped gores.

The spring turbans are not worn straight on the head, but tipped slightly to one side.

WHO'S WHO - and WHEREFORE

LIPPITT'S SIMPLIFIED GOLF



Among the United States senators who play golf, Henry F. Lippitt stands alone, for he has reduced the game to its lowest mechanical terms and plays it on a simplified basis that is unequalled, at least in Washington. His theory is that for a nonprofessional golfer each club used adds just that much to the complications. He says it is a needless mental strain to have to rummage through an outfit of a dozen clubs, trying to select the one that applies to the situation at hand. If he has to carry a pair of caddies and a transit and a couple of assistants to determine at what angle he should swing a dinky little gutta percha ball, he would just as soon give up golf and play parcheesi or dominoes. So Lippitt carries only three plain little clubs. He owns no caddy bag and carries his sticks himself, and all his caddy has to do is to trot blithely along, pointing out the quarry, like a hunting dog.

Lippitt could afford an all-leather caddy bag and a couple of dozen clubs as well as not. He has fully a ton or two of unspent money, besides owning a steam yacht that combines all the comforts of home and the grandeur of a club.

Senator Lippitt was elected to the senate to succeed Nelson W. Aldrich. He is serving his first term, which will expire March 3, 1917. He was born in the city of Providence, R. I., October 12, 1856.

PRESTON'S BIG JOB

James D. Preston, superintendent of the senate press gallery at Washington, has been given a big piece of work to do this year, but no one who knows him and his capabilities doubts that he will do it well. He has been put in charge of the press section of the Democratic national convention in St. Louis June 14, and of the same section of the Republican convention at Chicago on June 7. Mr. Preston will be assisted by W. J. Donaldson, who is superintendent of the house press gallery.

Both national committees, by resolution, delegated to the "standing committee of Washington correspondents" the authority to apportion the seats at the two big gatherings. Preston, a veteran at this work, and Donaldson, were selected by the correspondents to keep all but working newspaper men out of the press seats.

This job of keeping the press seats for real newspaper men is a strenuous one, for the pressure for those places is tremendous. But "Jimmie's" long experience and wide acquaintance will enable him to sift the grain from the chaff, as he has done so efficiently on former like occasions. Of course "Jimmie" can hardly be expected to please everybody, and he probably won't, but he will come nearer to keeping the newspaper bunch in a reasonable condition of good nature than anyone else.



TUMULTY SAYS SEE AMERICA



Secretary Tumulty, who accompanied President Wilson on his mid-western trip, is now an ardent advocate of "See America First." Until this trip Mr. Tumulty had never been in any big city of the country west of Pittsburgh, excepting Indianapolis, which he caught a fleeting glimpse of on the flying visit the president paid to the Hoosier capital a year ago. Having viewed and admired Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City and St. Louis, not to mention the Mississippi river and the great lakes of Erie and Michigan, Mr. Tumulty says he feels it incumbent upon him to urge all easterners to take a trip into the United States and become acquainted with the country.

He explained that before he went to Washington he was too busy making a living in New Jersey to travel. One echo of the president's trip has given Topeka a good laugh. In writing letters of thanks for police protection given Mr. Wilson, Mr. Tumulty addressed one to "Maurice Jenkins, Chief of Police of Topeka," whereas the Topeka chief is Harvey Parsons. Jenkins is the only Democratic chief Topeka has had in many a long year, and it is some twenty years since it had him.

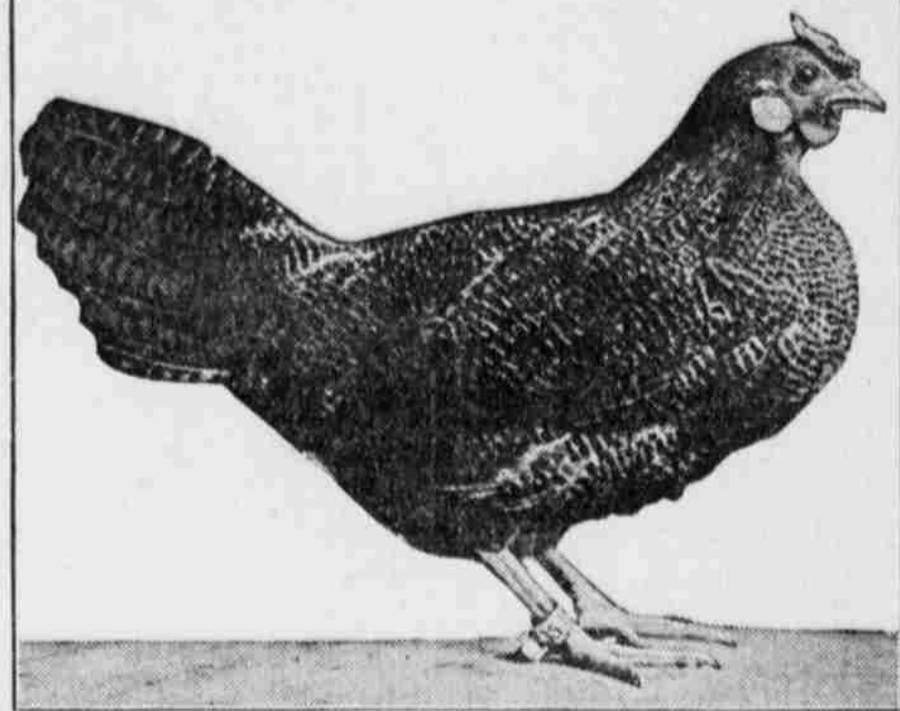
FIRST BLIND MAN IN HOUSE

Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota is the first blind man to be elected to a seat in the lower branch of congress. Mr. Schall's life has been one of constant battle against circumstances. Orphaned when an infant, he ran away with a circus when nine years old. From the day of his departure from his home at Ortonville, Minn., he has been fighting an unequal struggle. He blacked boots and sold papers on Chicago's streets, and later was a bareback rider in a circus. When a young man he returned to Minnesota, glad of working for his board and a chance to attend high school at Ortonville. He won a scholarship at Hamline university in St. Paul. His ability as an orator and baseball player gave him distinction. Mr. Schall then went through the University of Minnesota, became a lawyer and soon forged to the front of the Minneapolis bar. His was a fight without influence, political or financial. He was fast acquiring the means of a comfortable livelihood for himself and wife, when, in lighting a cigar at a lighter, an electrical shock seared out his sight. The nerves were paralyzed, and now, although his blue eyes are bright and clear, they are dead.

"I spent the next year and all of our money in a fruitless search for my lost sight," said Mr. Schall. "I returned to Minneapolis 'broke,' worse than 'broke,' in debt and blind, but never discouraged."



SECURE FOUNDATION FOR POULTRY FARM



Madame Chic, Prize-Winning Golden Pencil Hamburg.

A poultry farm built on a secure foundation is sure to be successful if afterward properly managed. It is not only necessary to make the right kind of start, but the work must be regularly and faithfully performed, day in and day out.

As a rule, beginners start with great enthusiasm, and not a few build air castles, but to many of them the sameness of the work, the close application, the constant watching, soon become monotonous, and then there is a shirking of duty, neglect, carelessness—and the enterprise becomes a failure. The point is to begin small—measure the size of the initial step with the amount of capital and experience at hand.

It is often the case that men with more or less available capital practically put all their money in houses and stocks. This is a mistake, and more so in the case of those who have had no personal experience of the work.

In the parlance of today, "A man must be on to his job." He must know what to do and how best to do it. He must be aware that inexperience may cause leaks, and leaks will soon sink the enterprise.

It is a noteworthy fact that the most successful poultry farms of today are those that have started from a small beginning and gradually expanded as business and experience

warranted. Men who could not get into the dry goods business for the reason that "they knew nothing about it" will build poultry houses and stock them, and expect the hens to do the rest.

Hens, like cows, yield a profit according to the treatment given them. They will not stand neglect. They are hard workers when properly rewarded, but can be most idle and indifferent producers when made to shift for themselves.

Our agricultural colleges have done much to teach the new aspirants how to tread in poultry paths, and men and women who endeavor to improve by these excellently arranged courses of instruction will have won half the battle—the other half naturally belongs to practical experience.

A man with \$1,000 had better invest one-half of it in buildings, stock and fixtures, and reserve the other half for feed and running expenses than invest the whole amount in the equipment and have to go in debt for the feed.

Eggs and poultry are staple crops, and the demand is far greater than the supply. This country needs more poultry farms, and they will be successful when properly built and managed. But the beginning must be small and the growth gradual, so that every part of the work is properly noted and correctly performed.

KEEP EGGS FOR FUTURE USE

Water-Glass Solution is Recommended by Poultry Expert of Missouri Agricultural College.

(By C. A. WEBSTER, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture.)

Eggs preserved in the water-glass solution will keep almost perfectly for several months. They will poach nearly as well as fresh eggs although the taste is a trifle more flat after long storage. These are the conclusions of the Missouri college of agriculture after a careful investigation of various methods of storing eggs for winter use.

Water-glass is purchased in liquid form. Druggists commonly retail it at twenty-five cents a quart, and one quart is enough to preserve twenty dozen of eggs. For this number a five gallon stone or earthenware crock is the most satisfactory receptacle. Heat ten quarts of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool. Then pour the water into the crock, add one quart of water-glass and mix the two. The solution is then ready for the eggs. Place the eggs in the water-glass solution each day as soon as they are laid. Use only naturally clean, not washed, fresh eggs. When the crock is filled to within two inches of the top of the solution, cover and store in a cool dry place until winter.

By this method eggs may be stored during spring and summer when they are relatively cheap and production is high, for use during winter when prices are high and production is low. Farmer and townsman alike may save many dollars by this method of cheap storage of eggs. It is of the greatest importance that the eggs used should be absolutely fresh. Water-glass will not make bad eggs good, but will keep good eggs from becoming bad.

Incubator Essential.

Keeping the temperature as even as possible is one of the first essentials with the incubator chicks. Sudden changes from heat to cold, and overfeeding, are causes of bowel trouble.

Attention for Hen's Nests.

Be sure you have plenty of nests, well supplied with litter, including some tobacco stems or dust to keep vermin away. Her comfort helps the egg basket wonderfully.

Keep Windows Clean.

Keep the windows in the poultry house clean. Rub them repeatedly with old newspapers. Sunshine in winter is the greatest of treasures.

Setting a Turkey Hen.

Do not place eggs under the turkey hen the first days she shows signs of broodiness. Better wait a while, because she is apt to change her mind.

Chickens Fond of Milk.

Milk is good both as an egg and a meat-growing food, and the chickens are fond of it.

DISCARD EGG-EATING FOWLS

One Broken Egg Will Frequently Start Whole Flock—Place Nests in Some Secluded Spot.

(By C. S. ANDERSON, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

No flock of chickens will prove profitable if they are consumers of their own products. Egg eating is a vice which has ruined a great many flocks of laying hens. See that your hens have access to plenty of grit and lime and are given plenty of protein-content feeds. Bran, middlings, meat, milk, alfalfa leaves, vegetables and sprouted grains are all valuable in supplying the need of protein and succulent feeds.

One broken or soft-shelled egg will often start an entire flock in the habit of eating eggs. Furnish plenty of attractive nests to avoid crowding. It is best to have nests secluded and darkened and rather high up. Some such device as filling an egg shell with ground mustard paste or red pepper will often break up the habit, but unless they are exceptionally valuable birds, confirmed egg-eaters should be discarded.

TREATING THE AILING HENS

Physic for Flock May Be Given by Placing Salt Solution in Mash—Tonks Up System.

When hens go off their feed and you suspect that their systems need cleaning out, give them a physic, as you would a person. If it is a single fowl, a half teaspoonful of epsom salts may be dissolved in water and poured down its neck. For the flock or a pen the salts solution may be used to wet a mash.

It won't hurt the flock to have a physic once in two months anyway, whether they show special signs of needing it or not.

Destroying Disease Germs.

A solution of concentrated lye does the work of destroying disease germs in an old brooder, and it is also invaluable for cleaning poultry drinking fountains.

Keep Out Wind and Mites.

Tacking tarpaper on the inside of an old house will keep out the wind and make poultry mites uncomfortable.

Prevent Egg Eating.

If you don't want your hens to get the habit of eating eggs, give them plenty of work, fresh vegetables and a variety of grains.

Water for the Hens.

A hundred hens will normally consume about four gallons of water per day.

Bring Out the Eggs.

Warm quarters and the right ration will bring out the eggs.