

Combination of Silk and Crepe



A little silk goes a long way when it is ruffled four times about a full skirt of crepe or chiffon. The combination is a favorite which achieves new triumphs in this elegant afternoon frock. It has several small peculiarities that give it a flavor entirely out of the ordinary. One of them is evident in the bodice, which looks like a coatee of silk with drop shoulders, and another appears in the fullness of the corded ruffles and the way in which they are set on in two groups. Between these groups, hardly discernible in the picture, there is an added decoration. Bow-knot motifs of narrow black lace insertions are set to the underside of the chiffon, since fashion refuses to countenance a lack of ornament where there is space to carry it.

The coatee, or bodice, has a V-shaped neck and fastens to one side in double-breasted effect. Its peplum is a mere plaited frill at the sides and back headed by a narrow belt of the silk which does not extend across the front. There are four small prettily decorated buttons of glass at the front. The sleeves of chiffon are long full puffs that reach below the elbow and they are set into a wide flaring cuff finished with a ruche. It will be

noticed that they are snapped to bag over the elbow and that the cuff is over to correspond with this shape.

The narrow ruffles are made to stand out from the skirt by the cording at their hems, and they are felled over a cord also. The frock is simple but original, showing an ingenious handling of the modes. It presents many advantages to the woman who may wish to remodel a dress made of a thin material, as voile, organdie or marquisette. The small coatee of taffeta and the taffeta ruffles will go well with these and with heavier materials, or the finer lace flouncings may be used for the skirt.

Ruches of taffeta frayed out at the edges are used on many new models in gowns and coats and on negligees. In light-colored changeable taffeta the effect is very pretty when the edges are frayed and the box-plaited ruching made very full.

Other silk will serve for coatee and ruffles in making a frock like the one pictured. The corded edges will give the right set to the ruffles, even in a soft silk or satin, in case one wishes to use a material of this kind already on hand. But if new material is to be bought it might as well be taffeta; its crispness is an advantage.

Admits of Quick Hairdressing



For a moderately abundant supply of natural hair the coiffure pictured above is a pretty arrangement that may be dressed without the help of a foundation. The front hair is waved rather loosely for it, and pompadoured. All the hair is combed in together and brought to the crown, where it is tied loosely. With the comb it is pulled into position about the face and pinned with small wire hairpins.

The ends at the crown are turned into a puff and pinned down. The hair is then spread and pulled forward until it merges into the pompadour, where it is held in place with pins, making a long soft puff at the top of the crown.

In the coils at the sides or at the back. They reach to the nape of the neck.

The small foundation or cushion made of hair is a very practical help in hairdressing. New switches made in three parts prove very useful, also, as they are separable and the separate strands may be pinned in wherever required. Better results come from using small hair pieces rather than too much, even when the natural hair is thin. A little additional hair, if perfectly matched, makes the possessor ready for any occasion. The advantage of the hair foundation rests in the fact that it keeps the hair in place by supporting the coiffure.

Julie Bottinley

Seventy languages are said to be spoken in the ancient city of Tiflis, in Russia.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

HEAD OF GREAT INSTITUTION



President Richard Cockburn MacLaurin, about whom the dedication exercises of the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 12, 13 and 14 will center, has the distinction which will be appreciated by businesslike Americans that he has financed the construction of the new edifices. This means that he has secured gifts of about nine million dollars and at the same time has carried forward the educational program of the institute without departure from its high standards.

President MacLaurin was born in Edinburgh in 1870. His early boyhood was spent in New Zealand, whence he returned to England to complete his preliminary education. In 1892 he entered the University of Cambridge, taking two degrees, B. A. and M. A., the thesis work for the latter being most advanced mathematics. On graduation he was elected a fellow of St. John's college. Doctor MacLaurin spent ten months in the United States in 1896 and 1897, studying and visiting educational institutions, and then returned to England, this time to study law. He was appointed in 1898 professor of mathematics of the University of New Zealand, became a trustee of the university and took an active part in the organization of technical education in the colony. He was dean of the faculty of law in the university for four years.

In 1907 he was invited to Columbia university as professor of mathematical physics, and a year later was made head of the department of physics. On November 23, 1908, Doctor MacLaurin was appointed by the Corporation of Technology to be president of the institute.

SHAFFROTH BOOSTS SUFFRAGE

If the women of America ever have an opportunity to vote for Senator Shaffroth of Colorado, his opponent is likely to be snowed under, for he has made himself mighty popular with the equal suffragists. Urging the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the senate recently, he delivered some hard blows at the tyranny of the male sex.

In the formation of the republic, he declared, new principles of government were put forth, one of which was that all men were created equal in rights and that man was entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights.

"While men of our republic acknowledge these principles of government," he said, "as applicable to all men, many refuse to recognize them as applicable to women. They cling to their power like the monarchs and the aristocracy cling to theirs. They invoke divine right of sex as the monarchs asserted divine right of kings.

"The arrogance with which men assert that women have a sphere to which they should be confined must be irritating to women of thought and action. Who gave man the right to determine woman's sphere without even consulting her?"



FRIEND OF WAR CHILDREN



A young woman stood in a large drawing room in Washington and talked to a group of men and women about a work for which she asked their aid. She looked very girlish to be deeply engrossed in a great international welfare movement.

This young woman was Miss Caroline Dawes Appleton of Massachusetts and New York and Paris, and she is the founder of the international society of the Friends of Childhood, whose mission is to help those who have become impoverished by the European war. As the name betokens, children are the chief object of relief, but the welfare of children in many cases involves help for an entire family. Miss Appleton intends to make Washington the permanent headquarters of her work.

Miss Appleton is the daughter of the late Alanson Stewart Appleton, litterateur, editor and publisher, who earned distinction for his work both at home and abroad, King Leopold II of Belgium bestowing special honors upon him. As the editor and publisher of the only polyglot journal in existence Mr. Appleton spent much time in foreign travel, and his gifted daughter is conversant with the languages of most of the European countries, speaking even the difficult Serbian tongue with fluency.

To aid her work financially she has transcribed and published some of the beautiful folk songs of Serbia. This has never before been done, as the songs of the people of that land are not written down, but are passed on vocally from one generation to another.

WHEN DODD DEFIED 4,000

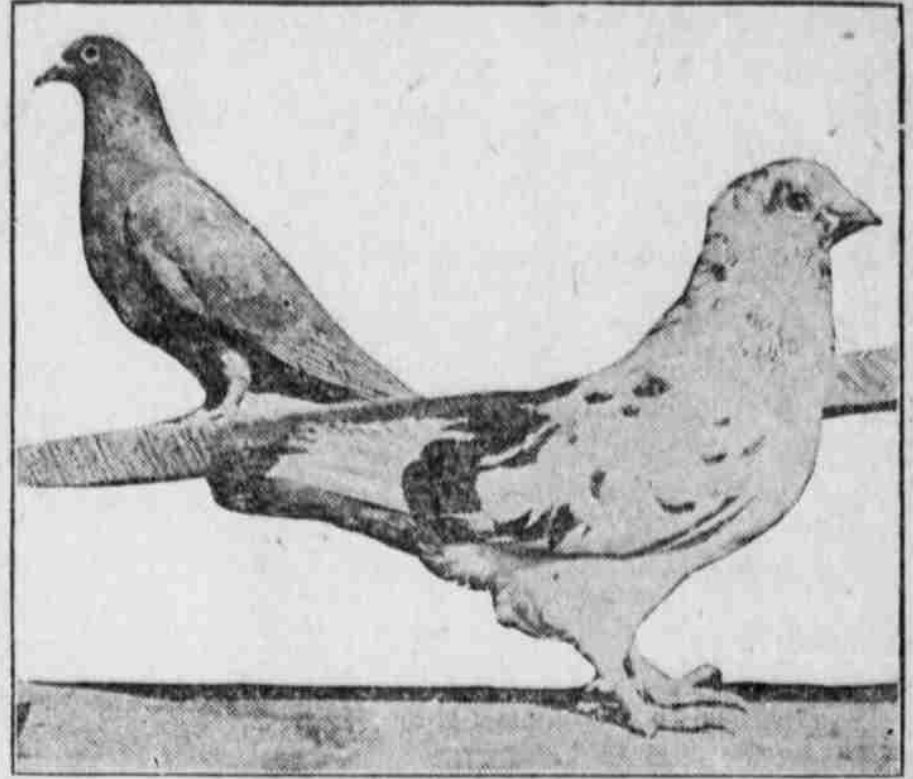
Col. George A. Dodd, the leader of the cavalry detachment which rode 55 miles in 17 hours and smashed Villa's command near Guerrero, gave New York city, back in 1897, a glimpse of his determined character. A military carnival had been arranged and the government consented to send to it Troop F of the Third U. S. cavalry, famous for its startling feats of horsemanship, which was commanded by Captain Dodd. General Miles ordered Captain Dodd to proceed to Madison Square garden with his men from their quarters at Fort Ethan Allen.

But as soon as public announcement was made that Captain Dodd would be accorded a public reception on Sunday with a military escort, the Society for the Observance of the Sabbath Law protested, holding that the state law prohibited parades on Sunday.

General Carroll telegraphed to Captain Dodd that the police might interfere with his troop's parading. "How many policemen are there in town?" Captain Dodd wired to General Carroll. "Four thousand," was the telegraphic response. "We have 62 men in Troop F," was the answering telegram of Captain Dodd. "We will report in Madison Square garden on Sunday morning." And they did.



EXPERIENCE OF THOSE WHO RAISE SQUABS



Carneau and Runt Cross Pigeons.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to secure the benefit of the practical experience of those who raise squabs for profit, both on a large scale and in small lots, the poultry investigations branch of the United States department of agriculture addressed a list of questions to a large number of breeders. The pigeon breeders showed a good spirit of co-operation and 22 breeders who keep from 300 to 2,200 pigeons, and a large number of those who keep less than 300 pigeons answered the questions. The following summary of the replies is taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 684, "Squab Raising."

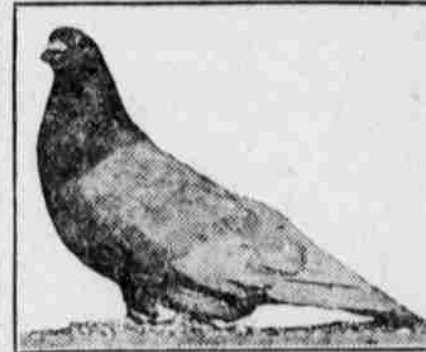
The large breeders reported keeping the Homer and Carneau varieties almost exclusively for squab raising, with a comparatively small number of the Dragon, Maltese Hen, and White King mentioned. All except one breeder kept their pigeons confined. The birds were mated at from five to seven months old, the average mating age being 5.7 months.

Wheat, corn, kafir corn, Canada peas, millet, and hemp were the grains most commonly fed, while a number of other grains, including peanuts, grass seed, oats, buckwheat, sunflower seed, rice, Egyptian corn, cowpeas, and milo maize were also used. About one-half of the breeders reported the use of some kind of green feed, including a wide range of such material. The use of rock salt was reported by one-half of the breeders, loose table salt by one-fourth, and table salt baked into a hard lump by the rest. About 16 per cent used some extra feed, such as millet or hemp seed, during the molting period, while several who did not use any special feed for assisting the

than one-half allowed their pigeons free range. Barley, rye, sorghum seed, and prepared mixed pigeon feeds were additional feeds mentioned. Most farmers who did not keep their pigeons confined fed only grains which they raised, such as corn, wheat and oats. Twelve per cent mixed fine salt with grit and oyster shell, and 5 per cent fed the salt dissolved in the drinking water. Oyster shell and grit were supplied by most breeders. A few used special toxics during the molting period. Only 33 per cent reported the use of tobacco stems or leaves, as against 50 per cent among the larger breeders.

The diseases most frequently mentioned were canker, going light, and roup. The principal method of treatment was prevention; by keeping everything clean, using disinfectants freely, and killing sick or diseased pigeons. Remedies mentioned for preventing sickness were the use of kerosene oil, permanganate of potash, lime, copper sulphate, carbolic acid, quassia chips, epsom salts, venetian red, tincture of gentian, or a tonic in the drinking water. Dry sulphur and diluted peroxide of hydrogen were used in treating canker, and kerosene oil for roup. A few allowed diseased pigeons their freedom when they had been kept confined. About one-fourth reported some loss from rats, but most of the larger breeders made their pens rat-proof. Losses from hawks and cats were reported in some cases where the pigeons were allowed their freedom.

The average yearly profit from each pair of breeders varied from 20 cents to \$7.50, and averaged \$2.29. The profit from breeders who sold stock largely for breeding purposes varied from \$10 to \$20 per pair. The average yearly feed cost per pair varied from 40 cents to \$4, and averaged \$1.32. Fifty-five per cent sold squabs for market only, 33 per cent both for market and as breeders, and 12 per cent for breeders only. The number of squabs marketed from each pair of breeders varied from 5 to 22, and averaged 13.8; the weight per dozen squabs varied from 4 to 18 pounds, and averaged 10.1 pounds. Squabs were marketed at from 3 to 6 weeks; the average being 4.2 weeks. The average price for the year received per dozen squabs varied from 60 cents to \$6 and averaged \$3.01.



Runt Cross.

molt supplied these grains in their regular rations. One-third used hoppers in feeding the pigeons.

About one-half supplied tobacco stems as the entire or for part of the nesting material, and hay and straw were commonly used, while others used pine needles, cut pea-vines, and alfalfa stems. One-half reported freedom from all diseases and about one-fourth gave canker as a common cause of sickness.

The average annual profit per pair of breeders varied from 32 cents to \$3, and averaged \$1.52; the feed cost from 35 cents to \$2, with an average of \$1.32. All sold squabs for market. The average price for the year received per dozen squabs varied from \$2 to \$4.62, and averaged \$3.43.

The number of squabs marketed from each pair of pigeons varied from 10 to 20, and averaged 13.1; the weight per dozen squabs varied from 6 to 11 pounds, and averaged 9 pounds. Squabs were marketed at four weeks, except from two farms, where the average age of marketing was given as four and one-half weeks.

Data Secured From Small Breeders.

A large number of replies were received from breeders who kept less than 300 pigeons. Their answers in general agreed with those from the large pigeon breeders, although they were more varied. Many farmers objected to pigeons, claiming that they carried diseases and all kinds of vermin among stock and fowls, dirtied cisterns used for holding rainwater, and ate grain from the fields and barns. A very few farmers stated that the pigeons were beneficial to the farms and ate many weed seeds. The number of pigeons in farm sections not kept confined was reported to be diminishing greatly as the country became more thickly settled.

Other varieties of pigeons mentioned, in addition to those reported from the large pigeon farms, were the Runt and the common pigeon. A few breeders separated the sexes during the molting period; that is, during late summer and early fall. Slightly more

LEGS AND LIVER OF CHICKEN

Make Hens Scratch for Their Food, Advises Poultry Expert—Fat Fowls Make Records.

There is a correlation between the legs and the liver of a chicken. Liver activity is absolutely necessary for egg production, so make the hens scratch for their food, is the advice of N. L. Harris, superintendent of poultry, Kansas State Agricultural college. "All grains should be fed in a deep litter," says Mr. Harris. "Oat straw or alfalfa hay is good for this purpose. Hens should be fed liberally but should not be fed until they are willing to work for their food."

There is an old-time fallacy that a hen can become too fat to lay. Experiments have been carried on to determine the laying ability of fat and lean hens, and in every instance the fat hens have outlaid the lean ones. The egg begins its formation with the yolk, which is practically all fat, and so it is absolutely essential that a hen have excess fat before eggs are formed. A hen does not cease laying from an oversupply of fat, in the opinion of Mr. Harris, but because her legs and liver are not working to their full capacity.

SHIPMENT OF DAMAGED EGGS

May Be Basis of Proceedings Under Pure Food and Drugs Act, Rules Department.

The United States department of agriculture has given notice that the interstate shipment of bad eggs may be made the basis of proceedings under the pure food and drugs act. This applies only when the eggs are to be used for food purposes.

When they are to be used for tanning or in other technical ways they may be shipped interstate, provided they are denatured in such a way that they are worthless for food purposes.