



VOGUES
AND
VANITIES

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New Sports Suits for Autumn.

Before the summer sports or pastime suits have vanished from our midst their successor has entered and made its bow. It is destined to bloom with the goldenrod and asters and it is naturally of heavier materials than those for summer weather. Serge, velveteen, and corduroy contribute to its durability and to its style as well. It is likely that these new sports suits for autumn will be innocent of stripes. Those shown so far are of plain materials or of plaids and plain fabrics made up together, and they are undeniably smart. Young or old, women wear about the same styles in them, and they subtract years from the matron's appearance in a way to make her rise up and call them blessed, besides cheerfully parting with her good money for them. Among the most enticing suits, those made of white serge combined with the same materials in handsome colored plaids are triumphing. Some-

times the skirt is white and the coat of the plaid with white collar and cuffs. Or a white skirt is banded with plaid, and a white coat has plaid cuffs and collar, belt and pockets. When the story is not told in plaids it veers to colored velveteens or corduroys. In the picture a white serge skirt is worn with a taupe gray coat of velveteen with girdle of soft satin. Buttons and tassels make the quiet finish. The blouse is of crepe de chine made plain. It will be noticed that the skirt extends only a little below the shoe tops and it is not likely that the sports skirt will lose character by growing longer. One may wear a suit of this kind with assurance. It is good to look at and full of its own style. Although the color combination is as quiet as possible the fabrics and the cut of the garment give the suit plenty of "snap." There is nothing tame or commonplace about it.



Elegant Hats for Those in Mourning.

Two very elegant hats, made for those in mourning, are shown. They will satisfy the most discriminating taste, for they fulfill all the requirements for correct millinery of this particular kind. They are made in conservative and becoming shapes, of English crape or of a specially woven silk and crape, and the workmanship in them is above reproach. An all-crape hat is shown at the left, and all the world over its import is understood. It is the material used for the first period of mourning. The shape is a drooping brimmed sailor of moderate size, and it is covered smoothly with crape. The facing is of the same exquisite material. Crape is of a texture that lends itself to the making of flower forms, and the trimming of this hat is made of crape. There are four large roses, each made of three sizes of crape petals set about a cabochon of crape at the center of the flower. The hat is lined with a soft silk. The second hat is of silk with a wing made of folds of the silk and crape. It extends across the front of the hat and terminates in a large cabochon at the right side. Either of these hats is of a con-

venient size to be worn with a veil. Veils of silk net, bordered with crape, take the place of all-crape veils in new millinery. Or mesh veils bordered with bands of narrow grosgrain ribbon may be used after the period of first mourning is passed. There is much latitude in the choice of styles and the wearing of mourning in this country. But those who elect to wear it must not break certain rules. No extremes of styles are in keeping with the reserve that marks mourning apparel. Fabrics must be good and workmanship of the best. Crape remains the unquestioned indication of mourning. Net Wraps Five Layers Deep. Before the beautiful brocaded cloaks, which are already in New York ready for the opera season, are allowed to see the light there is being shown and worn joyously a new sort of evening coat, called the outdoor dinner cape. These are made of five layers of silk net colored often like a flame opal. They furnish just enough protection against the night air and do not "limp" with the damp, for there is no dressing in the net.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

ALEXANDRA STILL POPULAR



Queen Alexandra still remains the most popular member of the royal family of England, and scarcely a day passes that she does not make at least one public appearance at some benefit for war veterans. Although she will celebrate her seventy-third birthday next December, Alexandra takes the utmost pride in her personal appearance, and at a distance she gives more the impression of being unaffected by time than does Queen Mary. Nobody thinks of calling the widow queen the "queen mother" or the "dowager queen." She objects to being designated by either of these titles in print, yet no familiar use of them by the press would lead her friends to adopt them in speaking of her. They don't fit. She doesn't take life so seriously as Queen Mary, does not and never has attempted to interfere in politics, and devotes herself now, as always, with studious care to the art of being agreeable and useful to charity and other good work. The London public has been treated to so many "flag days" on behalf of war charities that national enthusiasm in support of street solicitations has cooled out and there was considerable misgiving when the date arrived for the annual "Alexandra day," upon which pretty women annually appear in the London streets and sell roses to any passer-by for the purpose of raising money for the hospitals in which Queen Alexandra is interested. Yet this year "Alexandra day" was more successful than it has ever been. Millions of roses were sold and a large sum was turned over to the fund.

CANNON HAS PLENTY OF "PEP"

Although he has passed the four-score mark, "Uncle Joe" Cannon was able to convince younger and more active members of the house recently that he still retains lots of "the old pep." He was in his seat in the house despite the blistering temperature and his return from a trip to the North Carolina sounds that used up most of his colleagues.

Uncle Joe made the trip up the Dismal Swamp feeder to Lake Drummond, hoofing it through the deep underbrush of that weird region like a Boy Scout on a hike.

After the party came out of the swamp the prowess of the veteran legislator was again put to the test. The party reached Elizabeth City, N. C., but in order to complete the inspection of the so-called North Carolina cut in time, was obliged to press on to Albemarle sound and there anchor over night. There were four good berths on the boat, but there were ten men in the party. Everyone of the ten insisted "Uncle Joe" should take the stateroom.

"What?" said the venerable former speaker, "with the Stars and Stripes aglow and this North Carolina breeze a-blowing. Some of you younger fellows take the stateroom, I sleep on deck."

And, wrapping himself in an army blanket, he picked out a place on the planks, gazed up at the sky and was soon fast asleep. In the morning he wanted to take a bath in the Sound, but the boat was already homeward bound.

FLANNAGAN AT THE BALL GAME



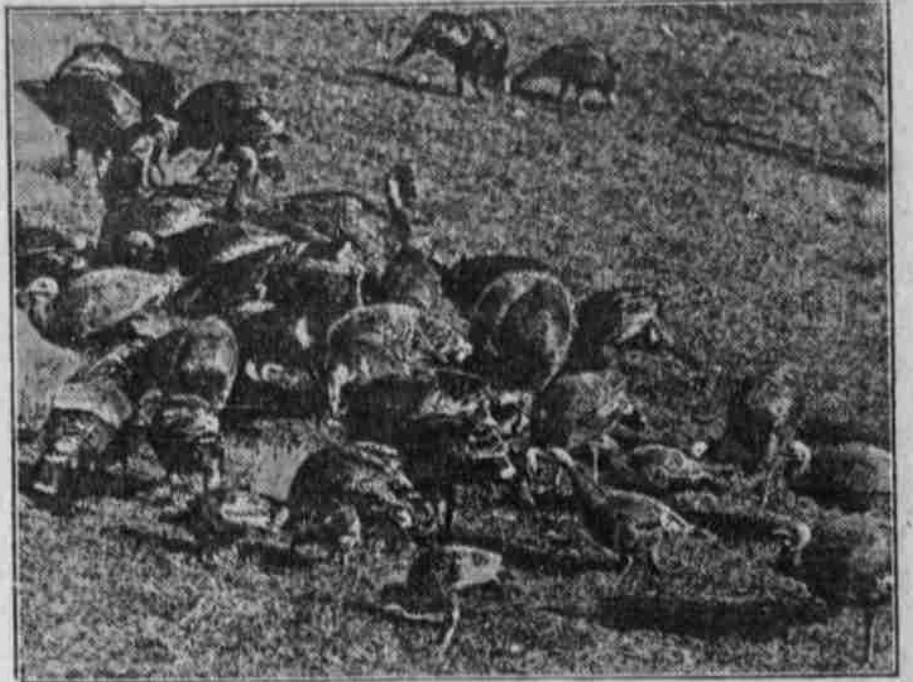
W. W. Flannagan, banker of almost world-wide fame, and just at present secretary of the rural credits commission, never saw a professional baseball game until one day recently, when he went with Daniel O'Connell to the American league park in Washington. Even at that he didn't seem to take a serious view of the situation, for when the seventh inning came and the crowd stood up in obedience to the old tradition which brings luck to the home team at that juncture, Mr. Flannagan started home. "Where are you going?" asked Mr. O'Connell. "Why, isn't the game over? Everyone is getting up." Dan pulled him back into the seat. In the ninth inning the teams were tied and Mr. Flannagan began to grow excited, which shows he is a real American, after all. After this perhaps he'll be a regular fan. Mr. Flannagan, who is a resident of New Jersey, served as secretary of the joint committee of congress on rural credits and so naturally fell into his present berth when the farm loan law was passed and the commission was appointed.

DOCTOR SUN AGAIN A POWER

The return to China of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first provisional president of the Chinese republic, announced in the United States by his official representatives, is an event of international importance. Sun Yat Sen has been in exile in Japan, driven out of the country in the summer of 1913 by Yuan Shi Kai after the latter had been made president of China to succeed Sun Yat Sen. A man of high education, which he obtained in the United States and England, he spent 20 years in exile from his native country organizing the revolutionary movement against the Chinese monarchy and the Manchus. Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai were at first on cordial terms. In the summer of 1913 Sun Yat Sen fled to Japan, having been denounced by Yuan Shi Kai as a traitor and a swindler and an agent of the Japanese government. The great powers of Europe having a finger in the pie of China's government, the United States and Japan have all of them had so much to do with Sun Yat Sen during the last 25 years that it is a question of importance to discover which foreign power he will favor at Peking. Sun Yat Sen can claim to be an American under a ruling made in 1904 by the department of commerce and labor at Washington, which stated that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had been born in the Hawaiian islands and came under the provisions of the act of 1900 which bestowed American citizenship upon all citizens of this territory.



HAVE TURKEYS READY FOR THANKSGIVING



PROFITABLE FLOCK OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

The advantage of an early market for turkeys cannot be overestimated. Keep them growing and try to have the bulk of the turkey crop ready for Thanksgiving. The demand for turkeys is greatest at this time and the price is best. Keep pushing the feed from this on. Let them have all they want of the best food. They will grow and lay on flesh at the same time. While they must be left on range, yet, well fed, they will tramp off no flesh because they are not worrying now about a living. They are taking life easy. Of course, English people confine turkeys and

fatten them up on ground oats or corn and milk, boiled vegetables, with table scraps—anything soft and tasty and in plenty twice a day. When on range they should be fed three times a day at fattening time wheat, oats and old corn, never new, for this makes intestinal trouble that precludes laying on flesh. At noon the feed should be ground stuff made into a mash. It pays to spare plenty of good grain to an increase of turkey flesh, for it brings more accordingly, and with no more feed, than beef, mutton or pork per pound for the farmer.

MOLTING PERIOD OF FOWLS

Very Serious Drain on Vitality of Laying Hens—Interesting Findings From New York.

(By O. W. DYNES, North Dakota Experiment Station.) Every year the hen goes through a physiological process known as molting in which it sheds the old feathers and replaces them with new. This is a very serious drain on the vitality of laying hens. Usually they stop laying entirely during October, November and December. The New York State College of Agriculture has made some interesting findings regarding the molting period of fowls. These may be summarized as follows: The hen feathers more quickly in those areas which protect the vital parts. From the incubator to the laying period, chicks experience at least four moltings, either partially or completely. Hens frequently lay during the summer while partially molting, but seldom during the general molting. Young hens molt more quickly than older ones. Hens molting very late molt in less time than those molting earlier. Hens molting very late give a higher yearly production than those molting earlier. Hens lose in weight while molting. Broodiness appears to retard molting. Starting the hens appears to increase broodiness. Hens molting early resume production more quickly after molting than those molting late. Hens molting early lay more eggs during early winter than hens molting late. The most prolific hens molt latest. It is thus seen that hens which molt late are usually the heavy producers. There is a lesson in this for every poultry keeper. Take proper care of the hens that molt late because of the cold weather. Such hens make excellent breeders in the spring and should be properly cared for. This can be done by putting them into the house early and not allowing them to suffer from the cold winds.

DETERMINING SEX OF FOWLS

Knack is Particularly Valuable to Those Selling Day-Old Chicks—Male is Sturdier.

(By W. A. LIPPINCOTT, Kansas Agricultural College.) Ability to determine sex is particularly valuable to persons who make a business of selling day-old chicks and to those who desire to raise the pullets only. It is impossible for poultry raisers to do this, however, except in the case of a few of the varieties in which there is a difference of color marking between the sexes as in the Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Wyandottes. In China where one family follows the same occupation generation after generation, the poultry raisers have developed their sense of touch so highly that they can determine the sex of chicks quite accurately. Even with a Chinaman to tutor him, it is not probable that any American, with the possible exception of some of the students of the blind institutions, can become proficient in this art, and consequently the American must depend on sex characteristics and color markings. In all varieties of poultry, the male chicks have a sturdier appearance, a wider comb space and heavier legs and beak. These characteristics alone often are misleading, but coupled with color markings, they make a good working basis.

DROPPINGS AND THEIR VALUE

Poultry Manure, Properly Cared For, is One of Best Fertilizers—Keep in Airy Place.

Properly cared for, poultry manure is one of the best fertilizers the ground can have. The best way to preserve them is to put them in a dry box or house, protected from the weather, but airy enough to keep dry. Sifted coal ashes on the dropping board, or mixed with the droppings, help to dry them out. Sawdust will answer the same purpose. If the poultry droppings are cared for each day or week, the condition of the flock may be estimated by the character of the droppings. If the droppings show traces of blood, the chances are the birds are getting too much meat; if they are unshaped and soft, the mash is too wet. If the excrement is yellow or bright green, or both, bowel trouble of the nature of cholera may be apprehended. In health, that part of the excrement which is given off by the kidneys is white.

GOOD MIXTURE FOR GOSLINGS

Nothing Better for Newly Hatched Fowls Than Bread Moistened With Milk—Add Some Grit.

There is nothing better to feed newly hatched goslings than bread moistened with milk, in which a little fine grit and a little finely granulated charcoal has been mixed. After the first two or three days a mixture of one part corn meal and two parts bran can be gradually substituted for the bread.

FEED OFTEN BUT SPARINGLY

Four or Five Feedings Daily Until Two Weeks Old is Favored—Avoid All Sloppy Feeds.

Little chicks must never be overfed. Feed four or five times a day during the first feeding week, gradually diminishing the number of feedings until the end of the second week. Cracked grain may be fed three times a day and dry mash kept before them all the time after the second week. Sloppy, wet foods should be avoided.

HEN PLANT MINUS ROOSTERS

Buy Baby Chicks Each Spring to Replenish Laying Stock and for Roasters and Fryers.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) To those who refrain from keeping poultry, being fearful that the roosters will disturb the quietude of the neighborhood, let me recommend the keeping of hens without roosters and buying baby chicks each spring to replenish the laying stock and to raise for fryers and roasters. There are thousands following this plan. Even those having small back yards can raise poultry, providing, of course, such yards are touched by the sun. Poultry must have sun. There are some who are attempting to keep chickens in back yards and basements never reached by a ray of sunshine, but my advice is if you can't give your chicks the necessity of life you had better not try to raise poultry.

BLUE OINTMENT FOR VERMIN

Poison is Not Recommended for Young Chickens—It is Effective Also for Scaly Leg.

For body lice on chickens apply blue ointment just below the vent. Use a piece the size of a pea. Lice go to the vent for water. Do not use this on young chickens. Blue ointment is effective also for scaly leg. This information is given out by the California experiment station.