

New Style in Matched Sets.

It is wonderful how big a part is played by cleverness of designing in the making of attractive clothes. Probably the women who get the most satisfaction out of their personal belongings are those who have comparatively small incomes to spend on themselves. They must exercise their wits, and they become observant; they learn to achieve style. This is more than some very rich women seem able to do.

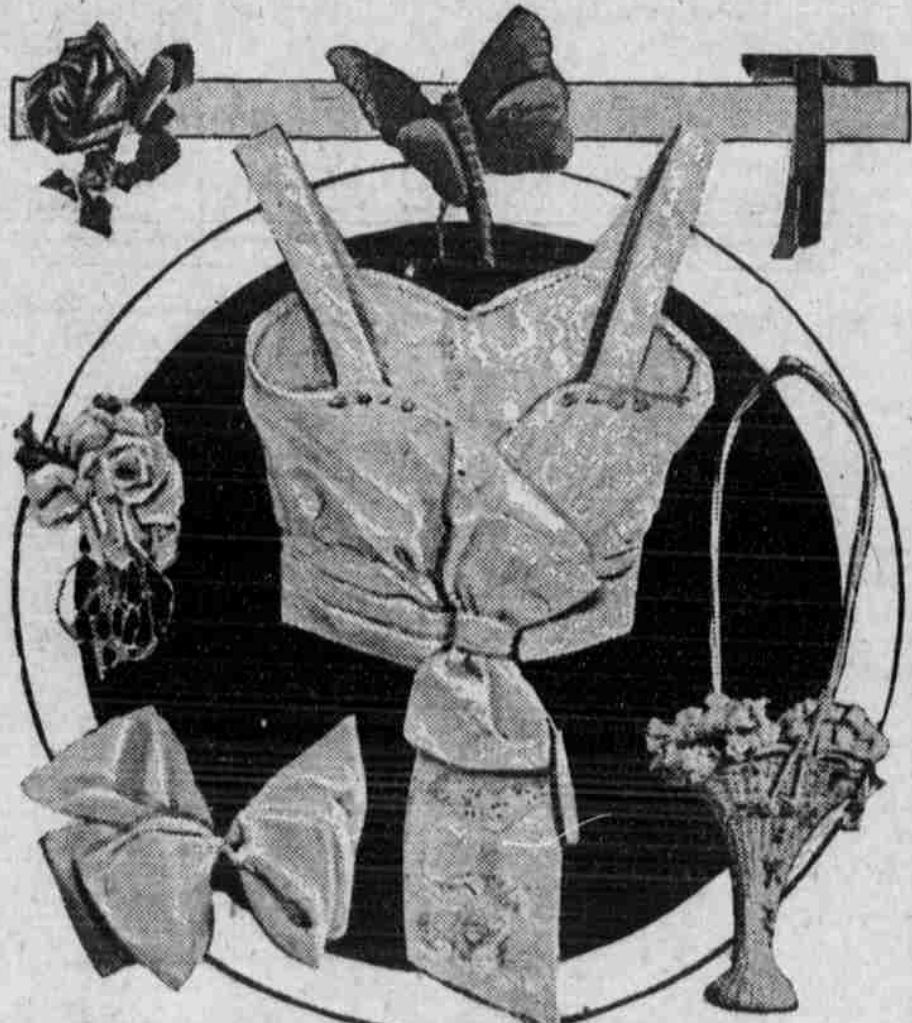
Apropos of this, there are very elegant and inexpensive matched sets, of two or three pieces, among the smart accessories which the woman of small means uses to great advantage. Hats and neck pieces, or sets that include a muff, made to match, possess what the merchandising world calls "class." These sets a clever woman will have no trouble in making for herself. They are usually combinations of velvet and fur, or velvet and silk for dressy wear, or other materials for sports wear.

A two-piece set is illustrated here, including a turban and scarf made of velvet decorated with fur bands and

finished with ornaments. Dark brown velvet, in a strip about two and a half yards long, is lined with brown satin, and a band of beaver or other fur is set on at that portion of the scarf which wraps about the shoulders. This fur band is also lined with satin. The ends of the scarf are trimmed into points. Where the fur terminates the scarf is gathered up and sewed to a metallic or beaded ornament.

The turban is a simple but original affair with a band of fur about the coronet. About a half yard of velvet is folded crosswise to form the crown. It is sewed together along the selvage edges, and wired. The raw edges are sewed into the coronet. An ornament, like those on the scarf, finishes this odd, attractive hat.

Pretty sets for skating or other wear in wintry weather are made of elderdown or white chinchilla. They include a plain scarf, a cap, and a muff. Heavy white zephyr yarn is used in their finish and decoration, and similar sets are made in bright green, light brown or rose color.



Seen at the Ribbon Section.

Already ribbon departments in the big city shops have begun to add new luxuries, in the way of dress accessories, to their displays. Which means that the first signs of Christmas have arrived, for there is no part of the store which feels its influence more than the ribbon section.

Bags and cushions appropriate to themselves just now are the major part of the new showings. They are gorgeous affairs made of rich ribbons that are brocaded with gold and silver threads and in the warm deep colors of today. But bags are a long story in themselves, and there are so many of them its recital might be continued and continued, but never concluded.

Among the prettiest dress accessories are little over-bodices and negligees, the latter of lace or net and ribbon. One of the bodices is shown at the center of the picture. It is made of light pink, brocaded ribbon and is supported by shoulder straps. There is a folded girde of the ribbon at the waistline finished with a bow and ends at the front. Gay little flowers made of

baby ribbon are set at the base of each shoulder strap.

For the hair there are the usual hair bows of plain taffeta or faille ribbon, often having a narrow satin border, for young girls. There are hair ornaments for older women, including butterfly-ribbons of velvet ribbon that may also be used for the corsage. There are several kinds of bows and ties of narrow velvet ribbon, and there are many corsage roses both in satin and velvet. Roses and violets are shown for table decorations, also, and the newest arrivals for this purpose are ribbon poppies and ribbon tulips. The poppies are arranged in baskets, but the tulips, in many colors, stand primly up in two rows springing from small boxes.

Julia Bottomley

Sailor Hats.

The sailor continues to be the most fashionable millinery shape for general wear.

The Jackal

By Walter Joseph DeLaney

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Vere Dalton was a cad and knew it, but concealed it from others. Ruth Eastley was a charming, trustful girl of eighteen and did not fathom his true character. They had formerly lived in the same town and when they met in the city that fact served to renew their old-time friendship.

A bluffer as well as a cad, Dalton impressed Ruth with the idea that he was destined to become a leading business man eventually. He always managed to dress well, no matter at what tailor's cost. He had not made love to Ruth, nor was she otherwise than dazzled with him, but he led her to believe that he preferred her company to that of any other young lady, and she believed it and liked him, and had been in earnest he might have finally won her deeper regard.

Ruth had lost a good position as a stenographer through the failure of the firm she was working for. She had a typewriter, however, and secured some copying and did a little literary work. That was her bent, and, although she had so far only sold two short low-priced sketches, she felt encouraged.

"I can get you some work to do if you care to handle it," observed Dalton in an offhand manner one evening when he called on her.

"I shall be glad," said Ruth gratefully.

"It's this way," went on Dalton, and his eyes were shifty—"I have a friend who is getting out biographical



Many a Time Ruth Sat Up Half the Night.

sketches of leading business men. He has the notes of their record and that like, and wants them written up well into about five hundred words each. There's about twenty to do each week. What's it worth?"

"Is it anything to you, Vere?" inquired Ruth pointedly.

"Well, you see, why, yes, it is—indirectly," lied Dalton. "I don't think he will pay much—perhaps five dollars a week."

"I would be glad to take the commission," declared Ruth—"that is, if I can suit him."

"Oh, I'll vouch for that," said Dalton, and looked immensely pleased.

He might well say so! Here were the facts: As Dalton had said, someone was getting up a biographical work, and had hired him as one of a number to visit those selected to figure in the book. Interview them and get the main points in their business career. This Dalton could do very well, but when it came to writing up the biographies he was all at sea. This he was required to do, three to five a day, as part of his duties as a salaried employee at thirty dollars per week.

There was no objection to his doing his writing at home, where he had a typewriter and could think and take time, as he put it, and deliver the completed sketches the next morning at the office.

"I'm a lucky man," chuckled Dalton, as he realized how nicely Ruth fitted into the proposition—trustful, loyal Ruth, who was doing the bulk of the work for a pittance, work which was the sustaining feature of Dalton's employment.

Dalton brought the notes to Ruth every evening and called for the finished biographies in the morning. Many a time Ruth sat up half the night to be sure to have them ready in time. She was interested and conscientious in her work, but realized fully that she was doing it cheap. It was a help to Dalton, though, she reasoned, and this good-hearted girl was satisfied.

One morning the manager of the office called in Dalton. The latter, fully conscious of putting in really little time in his labors, expected an explosion. He was agreeably surprised.

"Mr. Dalton," said the manager, "we are greatly pleased with your work and have decided to advance you."

"I thank you," bowed Dalton, perk-

ing up, as he always did on such ground.

"We are able to secure larger subscription results from your biographies than from those of any other man in the office."

"I am glad," observed Dalton, swelling up.

"It is your biographies that do the work," proceeded the manager. "They are fairly superb, Mr. Dalton! In fact, you are an expert in that line of literary composition. We have received some very handsome compliments from the subjects themselves, and, what is more practical, liberal subscriptions for the books. We will increase your salary twenty-five per cent and give you a special list of selected millionaires, whom you seem so capable of handling."

Did Dalton at once increase the pittance of Ruth, as duty bound? Not at all! The niggardly compensation continued as before. What was even more despicable, was that Dalton took another young lady twice a week to the theater and never spent a penny on the willing but unsuspecting slave whose hard labors enabled him to hold his position.

Then came his Waterloo. He was again called into the manager's office. In his new work, he was told, his biographies had scored even larger success. The company had decided to double his salary and engage him in writing up biographies exclusively, the other investigators to furnish the notes.

There was no evading the issue now for Dalton. He could not for his life have written a presentable biography. He could not deceive his employers any longer. The young lady Dalton had been paying attention to had some means. He married her, resigned his position and even forgot to pay Ruth one week's pay he owed her.

Ruth was hurt at his treatment and disillusioned. She needed that last five dollars, but managed to get along without it. Then one day the heavens opened and she received her reward.

It was strange how things came about, but one biography of a prominent citizen, deceased, had attracted the attention of his son, who had succeeded to his business. The house issued considerable literature of their own, among the same a weekly trade organ. So attracted was young Cecil Browne by the construction of the obituary biography of his father, that he asked Dalton's former employer to send him the writer.

But Dalton had gone to another city. By the merest chance he had boasted to a fellow employee of "the slick game he was putting over," mentioning Ruth as his innocent accomplice. She was located, and acknowledged her authorship of the biographies.

It took Ruth some time to get over the sorrow, the experience at discovering the double dealing, unworthy character of a man she had loved.

There was compensation, however, in her work, for her new position was congenial and well paid, in the attentions of young Cecil Browne, who recognized in her his true ideal, and told her so, and Ruth found her heart's real choice at last.

REMOVED, BUT NOT SUBDUED

Police Officer Had to Confess He Had Not Entirely Put an End to Girl's Racket.

A pretty flower girl in a Midland city screamed out her wares in such a shrill, penetrating voice that the occupants of the offices around found it a great annoyance.

Remonstrances had no effect on her, and she was so pretty that the magistrates could not be induced to fine her. So a certain professional man, determined to end the nuisance, offered a liberal reward to the police officer who succeeded in stopping the girl's noise within a limited time.

A month went by, and then, quite suddenly, the girl disappeared from the streets.

Shortly afterward a handsome young constable entered the professional man's office and claimed the reward.

"You are quite sure you have permanently rid us of the girl?" he was asked.

"Quite sure, sir," he answered.

"That's good. How on earth did you manage it?"

"I married her, and she's making her racket at home now," was the rueful reply.

Taking Teacher at Her Word.

"The fly is the most dangerous insect known except the mosquito," said the teacher. "The fly walks in filth and then comes into the home, scattering germs which result in sickness. It should be made impossible for the fly to exist. Garbage and filth of all kinds should not be exposed. The houses should be kept screened. If the flies get into the house in spite of the screens, they should be killed. Swat them—"

"Whack!" a resounding noise heard throughout the schoolroom made the teacher jump and startled the whole school. The eyes finally centered on Sammy's desk whence the terrible noise came.

"Sammy, was that you?" the teacher asked with a flash of anger in her eye.

"Yes'm," said Sammy.

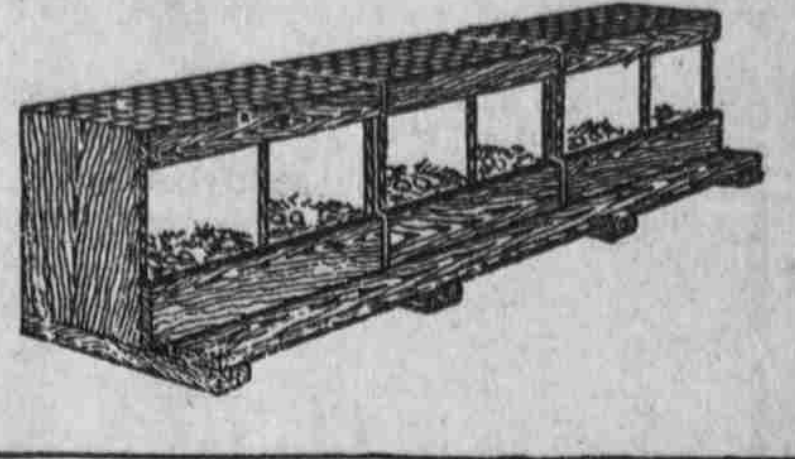
"How dare you disturb the school in this way?" she asked.

"I killed a fly," he said.—Indianapolis News.

Usually.

He (explaining about stocks)—You know what margin is, don't you? She—Oh, yes. That's the money you put up and lose.—Boston Evening Transcript.

PROFITABLE LAYING FLOCK FOR WINTER



GOOD OPEN NESTS, BUILT IN PAIRS.

The poultryman who wishes to have a profitable, laying flock for the season just ahead, says N. E. Chapman of the extension division at University Farm, must do three things now.

First, he must make his poultry house ready for the laying stock. This means that he must make it perfectly weather tight, repairing roof and windows if need be; that he must clean it thoroughly and either whitewash it or spray it with some good disinfectant; that he must thoroughly renovate roosts and nests; that he must refill the loft with clean straw; provide new sand and litter, hoppers for dry mash, for grit, shells and charcoal, a table or shelf for pans or crocks for water and milk, and a cheese box of road dust or hard coal ashes.

He must determine the capacity of his house in order that the laying flock may not be crowded. Each laying hen

needs at least four square feet of floor space. If an inclosed scratching shed is included, this may be considered in making calculations of the amount of floor space. If a considerable number of fowls is to be kept over, it will be worth while to divide the poultry house proportionately between old and young.

He must gather in all the young chickens from brooder houses, coops, boxes, trees and bushes, for a thorough culling of the flock. He must give pullets hatched in April and May a chance to make good. They will lay in November and December if properly housed and fed. He must dispose of all old stock, except birds desired as breeders; also old roosters and cockerels, except those needed as breeders or for family consumption. Colony houses may be utilized for cockerels and surplus stock until they can be profitably marketed.

START FOR WINTER LAYERS

Early Pullets Should Be in Cold-Weather Quarters Some Weeks Before They Begin to Lay.

The cold weather will soon be here again, so now is the time to get everything ready for wintering the laying stock. April and May pullets will start to lay about the first of November, or even sooner, and they should be in their winter quarters several weeks before they start to lay.

The most important thing, and the one most frequently neglected by the average farmer, is to have the winter quarters properly cleaned and disinfected. After being thoroughly cleaned out they should be whitewashed. The whitewash is best made from fresh lime and applied while hot with a spray motor or force pump. About 6 or 8 per cent of crude carbolic acid is added to the wash, also a small part of buttermilk added to each barrelful makes it stick better. Everything movable in the house should be taken out and disinfected. When fresh straw or shavings is put into the nests and fresh litter on the floor, the house is perfectly clean and healthful for the reception of winter layers.

It has been believed by many poultrymen, and investigations seem to bear out the belief, that hens which molt late are better winter layers than those which molt early. Those hens which molted in August and are now starting or have started to lay, are likely to stop again when the cold weather sets in. So now is the time to pick out the hens to keep over winter.

All males should be kept separate from the females until breeding season opens, as it gives them a better chance to produce vigorous stock when it is wanted.

LICE POWDER EASILY MADE

Few Cents Will Pay for Mixture That Will Effectually Keep Vermin From the Fowls.

"Don't let the mites and lice eat up the profits of your poultry flock when a few cents' worth of homemade lice powder will free all fowls," says M. C. Kilpatrick, poultry expert of the agricultural college extension service, Ohio State university.

An effective homemade lice powder is made as follows: Place two and one-half pounds of plaster of paris in a pan. Then stir in three-fourths pint of gasoline and one-fourth pint of creosol or 95 per cent crude carbolic acid until a crumbly powder is formed. Dust the fowls by sifting the powder in the feathers, between the legs, under the wing and along the back.

BLUE OINTMENT FOR VERMIN

One Application Will Keep Fowl Free From Lice for Entire Season—Must Dust Often.

With many poultrymen the use of blue ointment as a remedy for lice is replacing the use of lice powder and liquid lice killers. When lice powder is used, the dusting must be very thorough, as the descendants of any louse that escapes will soon infest the hen. With lice powders at least two dustings must be made ten days apart.

On the other hand, when blue ointment is used, but one application will keep the fowl free of lice for an entire season. The ointment is applied by rubbing a small pellet into the feathers around the vent, as all lice on the fowl must make frequent visits to this portion of the hen in order to obtain moisture.

EARMARKS OF GOOD LAYERS

Chalky White Ear Lobes Indicates Hen Is Laying Heavily—Rules Laid Down by Cornell Expert.

When you go out into the hen yard to get a chicken or two for the Sunday dinner, you naturally want to select the ones that are poor layers. There probably isn't any way of telling in every case by a hen's looks whether or not she is a good layer, but the following rules laid down by Professor Kent of Cornell are the result of a good deal of study and observation. They will hold good in most cases:

Yellow-legged birds quickly lay of the color in their shanks when they are laying. A hen which is laying heavily almost loses the yellow color out of her shanks. After molting the yellow color returns quickly.

Examination of the ear lobe is considered to be almost infallible. A chalky white ear lobe indicates that a bird is laying heavily, whereas a cream-colored one shows that the bird is laying moderately, has just started, or has just stopped. A milk-colored ear lobe shows that the hen has laid slightly or has stopped laying. A very yellow or dark ear lobe indicates that the hen has not laid at all.

It is to be remembered that an extremely white ear lobe also may mean very low vitality.

The more velvety the texture of the comb of a hen is the better is her health, and it is almost a certain sign that she is laying heavily.

Out of 40 hens under observation at Cornell, six with chalky-white ear lobes showed that they had laid 22 eggs that week, 16 eggs the previous week and nine the week before that.

Of six other hens with creamy ear lobes, four laid 15 eggs that week and three laid 12 the week before and three more laid nine eggs the prior week.

Seven hens with yellow ear lobes were examined and only one of them had laid an egg that week and four the week before.

Nine hens with very dark ear lobes showed that they had not laid an egg for weeks.

BOARD TO CATCH DROPPINGS

Convenient Platform, Liked by Many Breeders, Is Lowered and Raised by Aid of Pulleys.

Many breeders like a board platform under the roosts, to catch the droppings. This keeps the floor clean, and enables them to preserve the droppings in good shape. A convenient board for droppings that is much liked by one breeder, is hinged at the north wall, lowered and raised by pulleys, and held by narrow chains hooked over nails.

Every morning, the board is lowered into a low box, the width of the board, which is wheeled from place to place on casters. The boards are quickly cleaned with a hoe. Roosts are screwed onto iron brackets fastened to the boards. The roosts are frequently taken out and painted. Boards for droppings should be of good lumber, smooth, and free from knotholes where mites might hide.

MARKET ALL SURPLUS MALES

Get Young Roosters Out of the Way and Reduce Feed Bill—Save Those Wanted for Breeders.

Any young roosters which are large enough to crow should be marketed as soon as a market can be found, to get them out of the way and reduce the feed bill. This, of course, refers to those which are not kept for sale as breeders, etc.