

LAST AND LOVELIEST SUMMER HATS



The last and loveliest of summer millinery makes its appearance for wear in July and August, to be succeeded by less fanciful and less airy headwear for late summer and early fall. There is not the prodigal use of trimmings on hats for late summer that appears in hats for spring and early summer. Things must look simple and cool for hot days, and besides the pendulum of fashion swings constantly first toward trimmings and then away from them, in order to be forever changing the styles, inasmuch as changing styles are the breath of life to merchandising.

The story of late summer millinery is considerably longer this year than for many summers past. In casting about for something new, designers used to turn their backs upon summer fabric and trimmings and forestall autumn by using its materials in August. We were likely to see velvet hats in the dog days and woolly felts long before they fit in with any background that summertime provides. In spite of the outrage to their sense of fitness many women would follow this fashion and it proved bad business. Of course it had to end, and this summer there is a world of hats made specially for late summer, of summer materials but differing from their predecessors.

Only three of all the lovely galaxy of late summer models appear in the group above and each is entirely different from the others. At the top of the group a close-fitting turban having a very narrow brim, covered with a light paoon velvet, is swathed with a long scarf of figured chiffon in the oriental manner. The chiffon winds about the shape and trails off at the back in a long scarf end which is brought about the throat and shoulders. This is a very simple affair, but it will never pass unnoticed or be quickly forgotten for it has character that is unusual.

Just below at the right the well-loved big black hat of midsummer impresses us once again with its refinement and its beauty. It has a braid crown and a brim of black malines, with flowing lines emphasized by loops of braid. A collar of black velvet ribbon is tied about the crown with a wide bow at the front, having a jet bar at the center. At the left a pale pink summer felt has its upper brim covered with satin and a sash of satin ribbon about the crown. A bow and ends at the back, and a flower made of the ribbon, at the front, give a good account of themselves by furnishing a youthful trimming for the headwear of a young girl.

BEACH CLOTHES GROW CAPTIVATING



Such numbers of new and beautiful things for beach wear have made their appearance along with hot weather, that bathers make a panorama on the sands more interesting than ever. There are many vagaries in suits and wraps that bloom like gorgeous and unfamiliar flowers on the edge of the sea, and some of them are evidently intended to be looked at and not to be wet. Among these are mantles of silk in gay colors and Japanese designs, and beach costumes of silk that one can hardly think were ever intended to withstand the boisterous waves or salt water; but they are charming to look at.

These attractive beach clothes, however, have no monopoly of good looks. The regular bathing and swimming togs worn this season are altogether the most attractive that have been presented within the memory of the oldest fashion writer. Very successful ones are made of the new silk fiber fabrics in knitted weaves, and in the usual woollens, as well as in taffeta and other silks. The silk fiber fabrics have a sheen that water fails to dim and that adds a great deal to the effectiveness of the brilliant color combinations in which they are made. The suit shown in the picture is a good example of the silk fiber models

and is practical for ordinary sea bathing, although it is not a swimming suit. Regular swimming suits have very short skirts and no unnecessary fullness. They dispense with sashes; in fact are brief as to skirts and light as to weight. This suit has bloomers and dress of light purple, with border of gold at the neck and arm's eye and around the bottom of the skirt. The skirt is split up at the left side, revealing purple bloomers and has short strips of gold-colored fabric set in the split. The sash is in gold color also. The very ample cape is of rubberized cloth, with slits for the arms where a short flounce simulates a sleeve. Generally these suits have hose and shoes or slippers to match. The slippers are fastened with ribbons that wind about the ankles in the fashion of sandals. Like the shoes, they are of cloth, a sort of saten usually, and made to match the suit.

Julia Potbury

Pongee a Favorite.

Pongee is one of the season's favorite fabrics for children, as well as grownups. It is used for both dresses and wraps.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FATHER WEEK'S STORY.

"It's all very well," said Father Week, for daddies to tell stories to their children, all very well, and all very nice. I can see how the children would get used to them and would enjoy having them, and wouldn't want to miss a nightly story for anything.

"But I am not going to let my children go without stories either."

"What do you mean?" asked Effie Elf, who was listening to Father Week as he talked.

"Have you never seen my children?" asked Father Week.

"Never," said Effie Elf. "It is the first time I ever saw you, you know."

"Now, is it, indeed?" asked Father Week. "Yet I have been around a good long time."

"Sometimes," said Effie Elf, "I think we miss things that are around all the time. We don't notice them enough or think enough of them because they are usual."

"But I don't see how I could have missed you."

"Well, I'm a big old soul, always looking after the children, seeing they aren't late, but always right on time. One thing I do insist upon, and that is that my children are on time. They are never, never late, except sometimes in a make-believe way when they change one of their hours around."

"I'm getting so mixed up," said Effie Elf. "What do you mean?"

"I mean that sometimes they put ahead an hour, or back an hour so that people think that it's Wednesday when still it is Tuesday. But of course that makes very little real difference, and if folks are happier with daylight or whatever it is they want, I don't mind, and if they're happier without it I don't mind either."

"Do call your children and tell them a story?" asked Effie Elf.

"Ah," said Father Week, "I tell my children their stories as other daddies tell their children stories. But always one child is busy, and can't be listening. That is the child who is working that day."

"Call what children you can," said Effie Elf, "for still I am mixed up. And I would like to have it all explained to me."

"Come, children," called Father Week. "Come Monday and Tuesday. Come Wednesday and Thursday. Come Saturday and Sunday."

They all came hurrying along, looking very much alike, the six children.

"You see," explained Father Week, "Friday is busy. It's Friday's turn now."

"Well, my children, my lovely days, how are you all?"

"We're well, father, we're happy, we're looking forward to a story."

"I will tell a story of our family and its history," said Father Week, "for



"I Am Getting So Mixed Up," Said Effie Elf.

this visitor of ours, Effie Elf, has never heard very much about our family, or she has forgotten if she has.

"Years and years ago our great, great, great, great, great, and then a great many more greats, great grandfathers started our enormous family."

"He was the first year. There were all his sons, fine sons he had. There were twelve of them. And so strong and splendid were they that every single new year (for our grandfather, our first, first grandfather, lived a long time ago) there have been many who have followed after him, as have the sons after his sons."

"The years have come to follow the example of our first grandfather, and the sons have come to follow the example of the first twelve sons and to do just as they do."

"You know January, and February, and March, and so on. I am the son of the months. I am Father Week, and you, you precious days, are my children, my little sons."

"But," said Effie Elf, "are there no daughters in your family?"

"Yes," smiled Father Week. "The daughters are all the happy moments that go hand in hand with the days!"

Wrong, All Right.

Teacher: "Tommy, spell 'wrong.'"
Tommy: "R-o-n-g."
Teacher: "That's wrong."
Tommy: "That's what you asked me to spell."

Direct Application.

Mrs. Pyuss—Do you believe in being able to cure by the laying on of hands?
Mrs. Wordly—Oh, yes; I often cure my son Jimmie of being naughty just that way.

ON THE FUNNY SIDE



HAPPY THOUGHT.

Leading Man (of the stranded troupe)—Nothing to do but walk back to dear old Broadway, methinks.

Leading Woman—But think of the disgrace!

Ingenu—And the rustic gibery! Comedian—Peace be with you all! Why, we'll send the advance man ahead to scatter the interesting tidings that you ladies are hiking suffragettes and we men the accompanying newspaper correspondents.—Buffalo Express.

Light Reading.

Mrs. Hi-Brow—I understand your husband is a well-read man, Mrs. O'Houlihan.

Mrs. O'Houlihan—Bedad, he is that, mum. He reads the livelong day. Shure and he do be wan of thim constant readers.

Mrs. Hi-Brow—I'm glad to hear that. What does he read?

Mrs. O'Houlihan—Gas meters, mum.

His Profit.

"He sold his house for \$2,000 more than he paid for it."

"That so? Did he buy another?"

"Yes."

"Make any money on the deal?"

"When he figured up what he had to pay for the new house and the expense of moving he found that he had made just \$2.85."

One Way or the Other.

"Meat is terribly dear! Meat 50 cents a pound!"

"But think how cheap money is, with a 50-cent piece worth only a pound of meat!"

Kind Conjecture.

Belle—All Maude's family are blondes. Where did she get such black eyes?

Nell—I guess her husband gave them to her.

In Suspense.

"Patched up peace with your wife as yet?"

"Not quite. My ma-in-law, my wife and her two sisters are discussing the terms."

JUST SO.

Woodman, spare that tree, Touch not a single bough. You see we all must be For conservation now.

Neighbors Are, Too.

"I am saddest when I sing. And her voice rings far and high. I am saddest when I sing." "So are we!" the neighbors cry.

Evening the Score.

"There will be trouble if those two men meet. The big one is a six footer." "Yes, but the little one has a six-shooter."

Selfish.

"What has become of that man who discovered the fourth dimension?" "He has decided to keep it to himself. It's too valuable for distribution."

A Sign of Rain.

Heck—They say a ring around the moon is a sign of rain.
Peck—So is a ring around a woman's finger a sign of rain.—Answers.

Hard to Figger.

"They say that every man has his price," began the chronic bromidist. "Nothin' to it," snapped his wife. "Some men are absolutely worthless."

Naturally.

"There are going to be big profits in the coffee business." "Well, that is one industry which ought to be in a settled condition."

Trying Voices.

Stage Aspirant—Is there a voice trial today, please?
Stage Doorkeeper (fed up)—No, miss, it was held yesterday. And all the defendants was found guilty of singing like foghorns.—Passing Show.

His Advantage.

"A magistrate has a great advantage over other married men." "What is it?" "When his wife starts out to give him a piece of her mind he can bind her over to keep the piece."

LIVE STOCK PROBLEMS SOLVED UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OF MARKETS



One Step in the Marketing of Live Stock—Cattle at the Stock Yards.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Live-stock markets of the United States are more completely organized, more efficiently conducted and better protected against the producer than almost any other class of markets for farm products. However, like all other large enterprises, the live stock markets and meat-packing centers have created problems of supervision or regulation because of their extensive ramifications and their direct influence upon the affairs of every producer and user of meats and the long list of animal by-products.

As a consequence of these conditions and in view of the war needs for meat and other animal products, the government found it necessary, about a year ago, to conserve the meat supply for the war period by exercising the war power conferred upon the president by the food control act, and to place the live-stock markets under supervision. A proclamation to that effect was issued by the president June 18, 1918, which provided that public stock yards and those handling or dealing in live stock in such yards should be required to operate under federal license on and after July 25, 1918. The administration of this service was placed under the secretary of agriculture, who designated the bureau of markets to enforce the regulations governing licenses.

Suggestions From Industry Used.

Before the formal issuance of the regulations a tentative draft was sent to all interested parties with a request for suggestions. Numerous conferences were held with each branch of the industry, including representatives of the national and local live stock exchanges. As a result many practical and useful suggestions were received and incorporated in the final draft of the regulations.

At that time the bureau of markets was represented in most of the large live-stock markets by its market reporting organizations, and these representatives were at once instructed to perform additional duties as acting market supervisors. As rapidly as competent candidates could be found they were appointed and assigned to duty in the various live-stock markets, extending from Boston to Portland, Ore., and from Jacksonville to Los Angeles, including up to the present time some thirty offices. One hundred and twenty-one stock yards, 394 exclusive commission firms, 785 traders, 107 order buyers, 231 packer buyers and 1,051 concerns doing two or more classes of business have been licensed.

Many Improvements Made.

At a number of stock yards additional facilities and improved service have been installed through the activities of the market supervisors, according to government officials. New scales, pens and sorting alleys have been built, better feed has been furnished, dirty pens have been cleaned, additional yard men have been employed, arrangements for loading, unloading and moving stock through the yards have been amplified, a closer check on weights of feed has been made, more prompt service on terminal railroads has been furnished, and numerous other features of stock-yard service have been improved.

At one important market the time required to move stock trains from the end of the terminal to the unloading chutes, which formerly was from four to twenty-four hours, has been reduced to a period of from forty-five minutes to two hours. The officials of the live stock exchange at that market say they had tried for 25 years to secure relief from terminal delays but without result. At another market the baskets formerly used for measuring corn were discarded and a new set of standard bushel baskets put in their place. Feed charges have been reduced in some cases on suggestion of the local market supervisors.

Supervisors as Umpires.

Besides the direct purpose for which the supervision service was established it has been utilized in other important matters. The department representatives were in a position to be of assistance to the representatives of the food and railroad administrations, exchanges, packers and stock yards during the critical days of the period of stabilized hog prices which this country has recently passed through. In this situation, as in many other matters, it was found that a neutral official representing no private or class interest could aid with a degree of satisfaction to all concerned

which would have been impossible if left to the interested parties to work out. In other words, the government men have acted as umpires, and, as always happens, the game has been played more fairly and with less friction.

One of the most important benefits from the supervision service, according to officials of the bureau of markets, is the confidence—lacking for many years—that has been established in the minds of producers and shippers of live stock. They say there is no question that the tendency among farmers and stockmen to increase their stock-growing and feeding operations is due in large part to the knowledge that Uncle Sam is supervising the markets.

BETTER SHEEP CARE PAYS FLOCK OWNERS

Results Given of Demonstrations Held in Missouri.

Animals Given Highest-Priced Feed Returned Biggest Net Return on Investment, Most Important Point to Raiser.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Seven farm sheep demonstrations were held last year in Missouri—flock owners co-operating with sheep specialists of the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural college—the results of which, among other things, showed that it pays well to give sheep proper care. In two of the demonstrations, where grade animals were kept, one flock produced 108 per cent of lambs, which means that some of the ewes had twin lambs, while the other flock produced only 59 per cent of lambs, which means that a large number of the ewes did not produce any or that the lambs were too weak at birth to be saved. The wool from the first flock was sold at 66 cents a pound, while the wool from the second flock brought 64 cents a pound. The cost of feed of the first flock amounted to \$7.05 for each animal, while the sheep of the second flock were fed at a cost of \$1.34 each.

The total cost, in the first flock amounted to \$8.39 an animal, as compared to \$2.57 for the second flock. But the net profit a head—the point which is most important to all sheep raisers—was \$5.74 in the first flock as compared to \$2.22 in the second flock, and the net return on the investment amounted to 21.77 per cent in the first flock as compared to 10.23 per cent in the second flock.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING IS BEST

Waste Saved by Carefully Studying Composition of Feeds and Their Digestibility.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To supply food in the right proportion to meet the various requirements of the animal, without a waste of food nutrients, constitutes scientific feeding. It is by carefully studying the composition of feeding stuffs, the proportion in which they are digested by different animals and under different conditions, and the requirement of animals for the various food nutrients when at rest, at work, giving milk, producing wool, mutton, beef, pork, etc., that the principles of feeding have been worked out. In applying these principles in practice the cost and special adaptations of different feeding stuffs must, of course, be taken into account.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Weeds give way before sheep.

The fruit and truck farmer can well afford to have a span of horses to sell each year.

Raise two or more colts every year and help supply the farms of this country with teams.

Where pigs have access to good pasture most any grain or mill feed can be used through the summer months.